The Paisley Advocate.

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Subscription, $1.50 per Annum

Paisley Mercantile Co.

The People's Popular Store

For the New Year

1918 cannot produce happiness, but so far as Canada is concerned there will be no real poverty. Europe could not supply enough food in normal times, and while this terrible war continues it is simply impossible to do so, and Canada must do more to make up the absolute necessaries in food and munitions. The result of the enormous success of the victory bonds will supply the money. Merchants, in order to have a proper selection of goods necessary for the wants of home demands, must use every effort to have the proper goods when needed. This will be no easy task, and will require very much more capital than ever before. We therefore must ask all accounts settled by cash or notes before the 5th of January, 1918, especially so as our old books are filled up and no room in safe for new ones. It is therefore imperative to have every account settled by cash or note before above date. Please attend to this.

Wishing you the compliments of the season.

THE PAISLEY MERCANTILE CO.

THE CITY BAKERY

Happy
and Prosperous
New Year
to All

F. S. MacLachlan



See our Fall and Winter

Suitings and Overcoats

We have a large selection to choose from, also our Blacks and Blues are the very best that can be procured, at reasonable prices.

We have secured a large line of samples of

Ladies' Goods in Suitings and Coatings

which will be worth your while to look over, and we have the newest styles to choose from. We make these up from $16 up, depending on the goods and styles.

J. S. CRUICKSHANK
Specialist in Ladies' Tailoring



Sign and Carriage Painting, House-Decorating and Wall Papering

The undersigned is prepared to do all classes of work in the most stylish, neat and satisfactory manner. Orders executed promptly. Will be glad to receive your patronage, whether in town or country.

W. H. BAKER, Paisley

ADVERTISING RATES

Subscription Price—$1.50 per annum in advance. To United States subscribers $2.00 per year in advance.

Advertising Rates—Legal and other casual advertisements 10c per nonpariel line for first insertion, 5c per line for each subsequent insertion.

Advertisements of Strayed, Farms for Sale or to Rent, and similar, $1 for first three weeks and 25c for each subsequent insertion.

Advertisements without specific directions will be inserted till forbidden and charged accordingly. Transient display advs. charged by the inch. Rates on application.

Advertisements in the local columns are charged 10c per line for first insertion, and 5c per line for each subsequent insertion. This includes announcements for church or school entertainments, garden parties &c. No notice less than 25c. Regular advertisers 5c per line, no adv. less than 25. Set in black-faced type, price and one-half.

—Call for sale. Enquire at this office.

—Be on deck at Spofford's Saturday for real bargains.

—Marriage licenses issued and money to loan. T. H. GEORGE.

—LAUNDRY—We are agent for Walkerton steam laundry. E STEVENSON.

—Rubbers, rubbers to fit every shoe. Get our prices. L C Spofford.

—All accounts due the undersigned must be paid by Jan 15th. J S Dewar.

—Full lines of fine engagement and wedding rings at J. Shoemaker's jewellery store

—Highest prices paid for hides and sheepskins. H. E. McGregor, Butcher, Steele Block.

—Spofford's going out of dry goods, men's furnishings and clothing. Call and get some snaps.

—Parties requiring repairs for the Mellotte cream seperator may obtain them at Fisher's flour Mill.

—FOR SALE—The residence of the late Mrs Fleming, Queen St north, Paisley. Apply to D. Forrester.

—We wish our many customers and friends all the blessings of the Christmas season. Ballachey, Laidlaw & Co.

—Highest price for beefhides, horse hides, calfskins, sheepskins, tallow, &c. P. OLTSHER, Paisley Meat Market.

—Our chopping mill is again in operation after being shut down three weeks owing to a broken shaft. J STARK.

—Look through our china ware department. Dozens of useful gifts there at reasonable prices. Ballachey Laidlaw & Co.

—All 1917 accounts are now past due. If not paid by the 10th of January, either by cash or note, will be handed into court for collection, with costs added. L C Spofford.

—If Stevenson's quick healing salve is the best made. We have a choice line of tobaccos and cigars, stationery and school supplies. Agent for daily papers and, magazines. Give us a call.

—SAW FILING—The undersigned is prepared to file saws at the old price and will keep a good assortment of ax handles. No extra charge for hanging saws. T Collins, Cambridge St, turn west at old foundry.

—FLOUR, FEED, SEEDS, GRAIN—We keep a full stock of Five Roses and Stark's high grade flours, bran, shorts, Blatchford's molasses meal, poultry foods and tonics. Always in the market for course grains. W STARK.

—BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, $2 each. We have some choice breeding birds for sale. Pringle's strain direct. These birds are heavy in bone and the barring goes well in. Come early if you wish to secure one or more. Ballachey, Laidlaw & Co.

—Administrator's sale of farm stock and implements belonging to the estate of the late Christopher Metcalf, lot 12, con 16, Greenock, on Friday, Jan 11th, at 1 p m. List includes 2 cows, 1 yearling steer, 1 yearling heifer and 2 calves. Ten months credit. No reserve. R C Pearce, auct.

Telephone Notice

—Bruce Telephone System half-yearly fees are now due. Please pay at central office.

To Inventors

Trust and Loan Company Debentures in sums of $100 and upwards bearing 5½ per cent interest payable half-yearly authorized by law for the investment of trust funds. Apply to D FORRESTER, Barrister.

CARD OF THANKS

The undersigned desire to thank their neighbors and friends for the sympathy and condolence extended to them in their recent bereavement. Mr and Mrs D. Woods and Family.

CARD OF THANKS

The undersigned desire to thank their friends for the many kind expressions of sympathy extended to them in their recent bereavement.

Mrs Jas. Hyde and Family

—Mr Jas Ellis is home from Toronto for a week.

—Rev. and Mrs Crighton have been visiting in Toronto.

—Mr Wm Bruce was over from Kincardine for a few days.

—Mr and Mrs J A Logie are visiting at Guelph and Milton.

—Dr. Black, Miss Zeta and Leslie were up visiting Paisley friends.

—Mr Norman Shephard, of Brantford, was in town for a few days.

—Miss Rose Woodcock of Palmerston, is a visitor at W Sutherland's.

—Miss Ina Allen was home from Mount Forest for the New Year holiday.

—Horse buyers from Toronto will be here next Tuesday. See adv on last page.

—Miss Kate McArthur, of Port Elgin, was visiting her friend, Miss Jean Fullerton.

—Mr Lawrence Hopper, of Victoria Harbor, is visiting his mother, Mrs J O Hopper.

—Mr Jas. Jack, of Humbolt, Sask., is making a winter visit to his parents, Mr Alex Jack.

—Miss Ethel Kennedy, of the Orillia public school staff, spent the vacation at her home here.

—The coldest since 1871, say the weather authorities. Cold enough, anyway, says everybody.

—Mr and Mrs Geo Archer and children, of Galt spent Christmas with their sister, Mrs. D. Parliament.

—Misses Maggie and Phemie Cameron went to Toronto last week and intend remaining in the city.

—Mr H Walpole, of Elderslie, was down visiting friends at Galt and other points over Christmas.

—Miss Alice Rankin, left on Wednesday for Eldorado, Ont., where she has engaged to teach for the term.

—In Form I school report published last week the first name should have been Hazel Bird instead of Hazel Burns.

—Mr and Mrs Albert E Wynne, of Wetaskawin, Alta., are visiting at the home of his father, Mr Ed Wynne, Greenock.

—The W C T U will meet to make final arrangements for the silver thimble and Trinket Fund on Friday, Jan 4th, at 3 p m, in Putnam's Hall.

—Mr and Mrs John Ryan and children have returned to their home in Walkerton after visiting the latter's parents, Mr and Mrs Thos Collins. Mrs Collins is suffering from a badly sprained wrist, which she sustained by falling on the ice.

"Birth of a Nation," Town Hall, Jan. 14th

D. W. Griffith's massive spectacle, "The Birth of a Nation," the same as produced in Massey Hall, Toronto, will be given in the Town Hall, Paisley, on Jan 14th. Keep the date in mind, and watch for full announcements.

Died Leading His Men

A soldier friend of the late Corp Emmerson Pearce sends particulars as to the death of the latter. He says: "One of the boys of his (Emmerson's) section is with me now. He saw Emmerson hit and bandaged him up. He suffered very little and died a few hours afterwards. We were unable on account of the mud and water to get him and a lot of other boys out. It may be some consolation to know that when Emmerson was hit he was leading his men in the first wave. They had passed our objective and were about 300 in advance of it. He is sorely missed by all of us. He was a favorite with his men and a great loss to all."

Hockey Match

Chesley vs Paisley

The first hockey game of the season will be played on Friday evening at 8 o'clock sharp, at the skating rink, Paisley, against our old rival, Chesley. Be sure to line up and encourage the boys in good clean sport.

Skating after the game.

Christmas! Christmas!

WE ask you to call and see our numerous articles suitable for Christmas presents, such as Kodaks, which make the finest gift, also Films and Supplies, Vanaphones and Records, Air Pillows for your soldier friends, Chamois Vests, Chocolate Candies in packages, Perfumes, Toilet Waters and Creams, Postal Albums, Snapshot Albums, Handbags, Purses, Safety Razors, Strops, Pipes and Tobacco Pouches, Fancy Toilet Cases with Comb, Brush and Mirror in white ivory or ebony, Comb and Brush Sets in fancy boxes, also in white ivory trays, Manicures in individual pieces, also Combs, Brushes and Mirrors in single pieces, Postal Cards and Photo Frames in celluloid and metal.

P. B. MORE, Druggist



THE

STANDARD BANK

OF CANADA

HEAD OFFICE - TORONTO

Your surplus earnings in our Savings Department earn interest at current rate.

EST'D 1873

PAISLEY BRANCH

F C. RYAN, Manager

PAISLEY MEAT MARKET

Choice Beef, Pork, Veal and Lamb, Smoked Ham, Rolls and Bacon, Lard in 1-lb. pkgs., 3-lb., 10-lb. and 20-lb. pails, Cooked Ham, Headcheese, Pork Sausage, Jellied Tongue, Bologna, Weinners, Etc.

P. OLTSHER

Cash for Hides and Skins — Bruce and Bell 'Phones

J. S. DEWAR

PAISLEY

Builder, Contractor and Cement Worker

Brick or cement buildings erected, brick work cement work and plastering contracts taken.

Cement Supplies Furnished

Building Blocks, Window and Door Sills, Culvert Tile, Well Curbing, Lawn Rollers, Lawn Vases, Verandah Columns, Balusters and other fancy Cement Products.

Building Material

Cement, Lime, Lath, Shingles, Glazed Sewer Pipe and Fine Lining, Mortar Color, Etc.

Going Out of Staples

Dry Goods, Dress Goods, Silk, Smallwares, Men's and Boys' Furnishings, and Clothing of all kinds

THESE lines must be cleared out by the 29th of January, and by special price-cutting sale we are going to do it. Everything will be marked below **manufacturers' prices** today. Be one of the wise, load up and save yourself some money, as Cottons and Woolens will be one-third per cent higher next season.

Remember, these lines are going to go, so be one of the first and get some Bargains. **We have a new System and Line to go into effect about Feb. 1st, 1918.**

Watch for Small Bills

L. C. SPOFFORD
PAISLEY

His Own People

By H. M. Egbert.

(Copyright, by W. G. Chapman.)

I.

"The sentence of the court is that Private Albert Kane be dishonorably dismissed from the service of the government."

Colonel Scott snapped out the words. Private Albert Kane raised his head and looked at the officers for the first time. Drunkard, wastrel, outcast, he had expected a minimum of two years' imprisonment. And that was all his sentence—to be dismissed from the regiment.

"You're lucky, Kane. Wish I was in your shoes," said one of his companions, as he gathered his things together. "Going East, I suppose?"

"Yes," answered Kane nonchalantly, and walked toward the entrance of the camp.

Kane was free. He had enlisted six months before, after a year of dissipation, in the vain hope of forgetting the past. Once, so long ago that the memory of that time was like a dream to him, he had been a decent man. He had had a good position in a western city, and he had loved Dorothy Davis, whom he knew to be the one woman in the world whom he must love forever. At last he had been fit a position to ask her to become his wife. And she had broken the news to him that she was engaged to be married. It was to Colonel Scott, a man considerably her senior, and Kane had gathered that if he had asked her sooner . . . however, there was no use speculating about that.

Kane gave up his position, and he hardly remembered anything of the year that followed. Suffice it that, at the end of it, he found himself penniless outside an army camp in Texas. He had the sudden thought of redeeming himself. Here, at least, there would be a life of action. Kane enlisted.

He found the monotony of army life in the little border post intolerable. He found that Colonel Scott was his commanding officer. He found that every week he saw Dorothy. He fled from the sight of her, and fortunately for him she did not recognize him in his soldier's uniform. Once he was sent on a message to her home, and he left the message with the servant and fled. He ate his heart out. He became known as the worst soldier in the regiment. He was continually punished. At last he committed a



In a Moment He Was Away.

graver offense against discipline than drunkenness and negligence, and was tried by courtmartial and dishonorably discharged.

In his relief from his fate he resolved to go East and try to make a man of himself. But as he stepped, with his bundle upon his arm, across the enclosure, he saw Dorothy coming toward him.

In vain he turned his eyes away. She saw him; she knew him. He saw the look of recognition in her eyes. She stepped. Kane hurried past her, not daring to look back. He gained the entrance to the barracks. But he did not go toward the railroad station, as he had planned. Instead, he turned southward toward the border. He walked jauntily past the customhouse, over the bridge, and flung himself upon the ground. He was in Mexico, and he never meant to return.

II.

Albert Kane looked up into the sky and searched the distant hills.

The summer sun was declining, and as the mescal went out of him he realized his abasement.

For fifteen months he had lived in the squalid Mexican village twelve miles beyond the border. At first looked on with suspicion, he had become completely identified with the villagers. He sprawled in the adobe hut, an unclean thing, like the creeping lizards about him.

Few men have sunk to such depths as Kane had reached. Now, deep in his heart, an elusive memory stirred. It was a memory of America, which had once been dear to him, of a civilized land where human faces looked into his instead of the brutish peasants' eyes.

What was it he was remembering?

He knew now. Somebody had kicked him. It was the rebel leader Santos, riding by with a hundred troopers. And what was it had been said?

"The Gringo is always drunk. He is harmless. Do not kill him."

Santos had kicked him contemptuously and ridden on his way. But Kane remembered now. He remembered the whispered colloquy. Nobody knew that he understood much Spanish, for he seldom spoke to anyone. But Kane had gathered that the troop was to raid the American camp at sunup.

Slowly the realization of this crept into his mind. He heard again the laughter of the Mexican leader, his boast of what he would do to the Gringos, his talk of the American women . . . then slowly, like a flower, Dorothy's face unfolded before his eyes against the fading West.

Kane staggered to his feet and looked about him. Tethered to a near-by hut was a fine stallion, the property of Santos, which he had left there till his return on the morrow, not wishing to risk it in the impending fight, if fight there was to be. Nobody was guarding it.

Kane crept toward it. He saw the saddle and bridle at the door of a near-by hut. In a moment he had placed the saddle on the animal's back and fastened the girth.

He fitted the bridle, hearing shouts as the Mexicans saw him and divined his purpose. Then ran toward him, Kane cut the halter and leaped on the stallion's back. In a moment he was away, galloping along the road that led toward the border. Behind him he still heard the cries of the stupefied Mexicans.

III.

Once out of sight of the village he moved slowly, for before him, miles away, outlined against the horizon, he saw the cavalry of Santos marching. The day died and the stars came out. Kane rode along the deserted road.

It was midnight when he saw far off the winding Rio. Looking down, he saw the camp of the raiders at the foot of the hill. A high bank on either side of him, rising into the mountains, cut off all possibility of a detour. He must ride through the camp.

He gave his horse a rest; then, mounting, he continued, very cautiously, until, topping the last hill, he saw the pickets under him. Then he put his horse to the gallop.

Faster and faster he drove the stallion down the hill. He heard the shouts of the guard, he caught a vision of men, risen from sleep, staring at him; and then he was running the gantlet between two lines of Mexicans. He heard their excited shouts. Bullets whizzed past him. He felt as it were the sting of a bean through the forearm, through the shoulder. His right hand, pierced, dropped nervelessly from the reins. He felt the blood stream down him.

Then he had passed them, and as his snorting horse gathered itself together beneath him he heard the troop, with wild yells, take up the pursuit. The river glistened before him. The current ran fast and strong. Only a moment he hesitated; and, as he did so, he felt another sting under the arm. Then he drove the stallion into the river.

The bullets whipped the water about him. Kane felt his senses leaving him, and an awful faintness. He felt the icy water wrap him round like a shroud. Behind him his pursuers had halted. No ordinary horse could swim from the south to the north bank of the Rio in flood time.

The current was sweeping him away. But before him he saw, white against the night, the tents of his own people. With a last effort Kane spurred the flagging beast beneath the water. The stallion screamed and suddenly began to tread upon the river bottom.

Splashing and plunging, it gained the American side and rushed up the bank. Behind him the Mexicans were still firing, but now the bullets went wild. Kane was in no danger. If only he could pull himself together and reach his goal!

He reined in the stallion with his last reserve strength. He walked it slowly through the entrance to the camp. Men were already alert, aroused by the shots, and falling in. Kane heard the colonel's voice. He saw a woman standing at his side. He stopped the horse in front of the commanding officer.

"Santos is leading a party to attack the camp, sir," he faltered. "I came to—warn you—"

And Kane fell from his horse into the arms of the colonel's orderly.

They carried him into the colonel's house. Kane opened his eyes after a long interval, to see faces looking into his. He saw the doctor shake his head. A sense of supreme joy thrilled him. It was good to die—it was good that this should be ended—and be ended thus.

And among the faces he saw that of the colonel's wife. Her tears fell over him. Kane tried to speak, but there was no need of speech. In that last interchange of looks all was explained, and the reconciliation effected. He had saved others—what did it matter if he could not save himself?

And, with his eyes still holding Dorothy's look, he fell asleep.

Purity of air is necessary for the sick. This is often lost sight of by patients and those to whose care they are intrusted. During the convalescence of patients from acute diseases in cold weather, we find in homes and hospitals where there are the greatest luxuries that those in attendance on the sick often neglect maintaining the regulation temperature. The patient does not get his fresh air unless it happens to be summer. Physicians, internes and nurses, who have to be up and down at all times of the day and night, are often thoughtless of those whom they serve and often fail to dress themselves sufficiently for protection against the cold air that the patient in bed should receive if those in charge are to get the best results. They should measure the temperature of the room by a thermometer and not by their own feelings. This is an important fact to be remembered by both patient and caretakers.

ANCIENT HEBRON.

Most Venerable of Earth's Cities and Rich in Historic Interest.

Hebron, recently captured by the British forces in Palestine, is a very ancient city, figuring, in fact, as one of the oldest in the history of Canaan. Its modern Mohammedan name is El Khalil, or Khalil Allah, "Friend of God," said to have been so named from its association with Abraham, for the Moslems regard it as one of four sacred cities, the others being Mecca, Medina and Jerusalem. It lies only twenty-one miles south-west of Jerusalem.

The city of Hebron is referred to in the Old Testament in Numbers xiii, 22; Genesis xxiii., 2; Joshua xiv., 15. As a sanctuary it was the most famous of the south, and the three patriarchs—Abraham, Isaac and Jacob—are reported as have sojourned at Hebron (Genesis xiii., 18; xxxv., 27; xxxvii., 14.) A legend has it that they were all buried there, with Rebecca and Sarah, while even to-day an old oak is pointed out at Mamre, near by, as that of Abraham.

The spies sent out to visit the Promised Land ventured to Hebron, and Joshua was said to have destroyed the city before giving it as a heritage to Caleb, and made it a city of refuge. Then the place figures prominently in the history of David, for it was here that he was anointed King, first over Judah, and then over the whole of Israel. (II. Samuel ii., 1-4; v., 1-3.) Absalom also made his attempt to capture the Throne from Hebron, but soon after that time it disappears from marked prominence in Bible story, in the Apocrypha it is mentioned, however, as being the place that Judas Maccabeus took from the Edomites.

Control of Insect Pests in Canada.

The annual report of the Dominion Entomologist for the year ending March 31st, 1917, has just been issued by the Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, and in its twenty-four pages a brief record is given of the activities of the officers of the Entomological Branch. The necessity of protecting all our crops from insect pests with a view to increasing crop production is more urgent than ever at this present time. The establishment of regional entomological stations, of which there are now ten in different provinces, has greatly enlarged the scope of the work and the usefulness of the officers concerned. Concise statements are given of the progress of the following lines of work: investigations on insects affecting grain and field crops, garden and greenhouse, fruit crops, forest and shade trees, stored grain and other products, insects affecting domestic and other animals, the household and public health; the introduction and colonization of parasitic insects and studies of natural control; field work against the brown-tail moth in the Maritime Provinces; and the inspection of imported nursery stock. A brief statement of the work undertaken with a view to conservation of wild life, particularly birds, is also given.

The publication does not contain any recommendations respecting the control of insect pests, such information is published in the bulletins and circulars of the Entomological Branch. It comprises a brief account of the year's work and will be of interest to all who desire to learn what progress is being made in this line of scientific research as applied to agriculture. Copies may be obtained on application to the Publications Branch, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa. All enquiries respecting insect pests should be addressed to the Dominion Entomologist, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa; such requests and enquiries may be mailed free of postage.

The Difference.

"Oh, I must live!" one said, and then
Left Freedom's call unheeded.
Who told him that 'mong living men
His little life was needed?

"Freedom must live!" another said,
As o'er the ridge he bounded;
On its red slopes they found him dead,
By his brave men surrounded.

One spared himself; his soul became
Dead as a tree, dry-rotten;
One fell—but all a country's fame
Is by such deaths begotten.

—Alexander Louis Fraser.

The Press in Canada.

There are 1,381 publications of all kinds now being issued in Canada, including 138 dailies, 4 tri-weeklies, 40 semi-weeklies, 921 weeklies, 222 monthlies, 1 bi-monthly, and 16 quarterlies.

THE LOOK OF HATE.



Little Girl—Mummy, Bobby keeps on looking at me in German!

THE MESSAGE OF THE COWS

UNIQUE METHOD EMPLOYED IN CONVEYING SIGNALS.

Many Clever Expedients Used by Spies to Impart Information to Retreating Huns.

Prosaic activities of small farmers must take place, in northern France, in the shadow of the great guns. According the French artillery officers did not think it at all remarkable when a farmer with two red cows and one white one drove them down the road every day to the pasture, while the German and French shells shrieked overhead. But after the three cows, strung out in single file, had gone by the German artillery flamed forth in renewed activity.

It seemed imbued with a startling prescience regarding columns of troops, files of supply trains and locations of new guns. A French officer became interested in that procession of cows. It never seemed the same on two successive occasions. Sometimes the white cow would lead. Sometimes the white one was between the two others. Sometimes the farmer would whip one or the other of the creatures ahead of the line. Frequently the formation altered several times in the half-mile journey.

Every change in formation seemed utterly needless to the purpose of driving three cows to pasture. The officer apprehended the man on the way back. "You will not see the sun so high in the heavens to-morrow," he remarked casually. "You have not done well—for France!" The peasant's face paled. He tried to pretend astonishment, but his fear and confusion were too obvious. He told his story to the drumhead court that convened to listen. The Germans, in falling back, had arranged a "three cow" method of signalling. The three animals were capable of half a dozen different formations that spelled a half dozen different truths concerning troop movements and artillery accuracy. He was paid well by the Huns and coached for a couple of days in the tactics to be pursued before they fell back.

The French officer was right. The peasant saw only one more sunrise. And for him there was no sunset.

"Shirt Signals."

Another clever expedient for signalling was that employed by the "woman of the shirts." She seemed always washing them. Up on a little knoll where her little house stood they flapped and danced on the clothesline in the fresh morning sunlight. Back of and beyond that knoll the guns loomed sullenly, their smoke plumes lifting lazily like blossoms of white against the green hills. The shirts flapped red and blue and white and red again—some very close together, some widely spaced. After a few days they arrested that woman. Terror-stricken, she babbled her confession of the "shirt signals." She had sold her country for silver and followed the instructions of the retreating Huns.

Sheep have been used to signal. Chimneys smoked on alternate mornings; stopped suddenly and smoked again. Peasants who would sell their country for gain have stood against stone walls. Signalling is an interesting thing—Pizarro raised his hand for the famous massacre of the Incas—and history is replete with incidents where things were indeed "not what they seemed."

Stranger, weirder signalling than that done by spies in the present war, however, has never previously been achieved.

Calls You As Coffee Boils.

A gas stove which arises at dawn, boils the coffee and wakes you up when it is ready has been invented by Gennaro Rosa of Brooklyn, N.Y. The gas burner has a pilot light to which is attached a clock mechanism. A dial over the clockworks serves to tell the time. A smaller dial is used to set the alarm, igniting and extinguishing devices. When set the burner under the coffee pot will automatically ignite at a predetermined hour and boil the coffee for four or five minutes. The flame will then lower of its own accord to slow boiling for another five minutes, after which it will shut itself off entirely. The coffee is now ready for you and an alarm is sounded.

About the House

DOMESTIC SCIENCE AT HOME

Twenty-Third Lesson—Canning Vegetables.

It is absolutely necessary that we include vegetables in our daily diet. The purchasing of cheap or low-grade canned goods for home consumption is poor economy. Aside from the danger of sickness, an inferior article makes it impossible to have good results when cooking.

Vegetables, particularly the succulent ones, are reasonable priced during the warm weather, and owing to their well-known perishable qualities they do not keep for any length of time in their natural state.

An assortment of home-canned vegetables will prove a most welcome addition to the pantry during the winter season, besides saving many times their original cost.

Bacteria cells cover all vegetables, and unless they are completely sterilized this bacteria will cause fermenting action to take place in the jar, and then the contents will be a total loss.

To Can Asparagus

Select perfectly fresh and young asparagus. Wash it carefully to remove the sand. Peel the stalks carefully and trim away all the hard and pithy portions. Let it lay in cold water until all the asparagus is prepared. Then tie it in convenient bundles for easy handling while blanching and cold dipping.

Blanching—Have a large pot of water boiling. Place the asparagus in this water when it starts boiling and boil for ten minutes. Remove and cold dip by dropping into a pan of very cold water.

Pack into the jars, the tip end down, as closely as possible. Put a silver knife in the jar to prevent cracking while filling with boiling water. Remove the knife and put the rubber and lid in position. Partially tighten and then process in hot-water bath for two hours after the boiling has started. Remove and tighten the lid securely as possible then invert to cool. When cold, store the jars in a cool dry place.

Points to remember for successful results:

The asparagus must be young and fresh.

Wash carefully to remove any sand. Peel and remove the pithy parts.

Blanch and cold dip.

Place a silver knife in the jar when pouring in the boiling water.

Be positive that the jars, rubbers and lids are sterilized and in good condition before using.

To successfully can vegetables, and in fact all food products, these foods must be completely sterilized. All accessories, such as jars, lids and rubber, must also come under this rule.

Vegetable Structure

The cellulose structure of vegetables is tough and fibrous in character, and because of this the vegetables require a long time—from three to five hours—to be completely sterilized. Many successful canners use the old sectioned time method, that is, to heat it to the boiling point and cook for one hour, then seal. Repeat this process for three successive days. This is a troublesome method which requires considerable time for handling and cooking. Newer and more modern methods have eliminated all this.

The Cold-Pack Method

This method is now in general use in all the large canneries, and is much preferred because it gives a beautiful appearance to the vegetables. It can be successfully accomplished with the same results in less time than by other methods.

In using this method, the vegetables are blanched, cold dipped and then packed in sterilized jars, the rubbers adjusted and the lids partially tightened and then processed.

Cold Dip

Cold dipping of blanched vegetables is necessary to make them firm enough to handle after being partially cooked and also to set the coloring matter so that it will not easily dissolve during the rest of the process.

Be positive that the water is boiling rapidly after the jars have been placed in the water bath before counting the time for the process.

Remember that no food will spoil that is absolutely sterilized, that bacteria, spores and germs are exceedingly hard to kill and that only long and careful cooking will accomplish this.

HOW SHALL I USE THE LEFT-OVER TURKEY?

Turkey Eminee.—One cupful of small pieces of turkey, one onion, one green pepper, one-half cupful of gravy. Mince the onion and pepper fine, then parboil and add to the minced turkey. Moisten with gravy and heat until very hot. Serve on toast.

Turkey Terrapin.—One cupful of cold turkey, cut in one-inch blocks, two tablespoonfuls of flour, one cupful of milk. Season with one teaspoonful of salt, one-half teaspoonful of Worcestershire sauce. Blend the flour and milk and then cook for five minutes. Add the cold turkey meat. Shake or toss until very hot. Add the yolk of egg and a dash of nutmeg. Serve.

The old question is here answered in a few palatable receipes.

Turkey Fritters.—One cupful of flour, one-half teaspoonful of salt, two teaspoonfuls of baking powder, one cupful of milk, one egg. Mix the dry ingredients together and milk and beaten egg. Mix to a smooth batter and then fold in one cupful of finely chopped cold turkey, one-half teaspoonful of pepper. Mix well, then fry in hot fat and serve with Chili sauce.

Turkey Club Sandwiches.—Use two slices of toast cut in triangles. Cover the toast with a leaf of lettuce, then lay on two thin slices of turkey, then one thin slice of ham or bacon and then another leaf of lettuce. Cover with a second slice of toast. Garnish with olive, pickle and then serve with one tablespoonful of mayonnaise on leaf of lettuce.

To Use the Filling.—Cut the cold boiled potatoes in thin slices, use about two cupfuls; put in a frying pan in which four tablespoonfuls of shortening has been made very hot. Turn the potatoes in and add one and one-half to two cupfuls of turkey filling. Heat thoroughly and add one cupful of gravy or stock; cook until moisture evaporates and a brown crust forms. Mold into shape by pushing to the side of pan. Turn out on a hot platter in an omelet shape and then serve.

Turkey Broth.—Crack the bones and then cover with cold water. Cook slowly for one and one-half hours. Strain and cook until reduced to one-half. Blend two tablespoonfuls of corn-starch with five cupfuls of the prepared broth, then bring to a boil. Add one teaspoonful of finely chopped parsley and then serve. If there is not a sufficient amount of broth add milk. Try this; it is delicious.

COTTONSEED FROM U. S.

Republic Will Supply Canada With Necessaries for Home Consumption.

The United States Food Administration has completed arrangements with the Food Controller of Canada whereby cottonseed oil and its products may move into Canada for local Canadian consumption. There will be no re-export of these products.

As Canada raises sufficient hogs for its own uses, export licenses for hogs will not be granted for an indefinite period. The policy of the Food Administration is to see that Canada is supplied with certain necessaries, from the United States, required for feeding their own people; but no more.

Regular licenses will be required on all shipments as heretofore, but no licenses will be issued without the approval of the Food Controller of Canada.

The average depth of the English Channel is 110 feet.



Toronto's Famous Hotel

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Noon Dinner 60c.
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Sprinkler System.
AMERICA
JOHN J. HERNA

Soils and Crops

By Agronomist

This Department is for the use of our farm readers who want the advice of an expert on any question regarding soil, seed, crops, etc. If your question is of sufficient general interest, it will be answered through this column. If stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed with your letter, a complete answer will be mailed to you. Address Agronomist, care of Wilson Publishing Co., Ltd., 73 Adelaide St. W., Toronto.

Grasses have an important place in crop rotation. In choosing the variety of tame grass to be sown, attention should be paid to the moisture requirements of the grass and its adaptation to the particular soil in which it is to be planted.

Timothy, Kentucky blue grass, meadow fescue, redtop, brome, orchard, Bermuda and tall oat grass have a general adaptation to farm crops. Usually these grasses should be sown in combination with one or more of the legumes, such as alfalfa or clover, as this improves the condition of the soil and adds a great deal of nitrogen.

Combinations of grass that have been grown successfully in some parts are 8 lbs. of timothy and 2 lbs. of mammoth or alsike clover; 12 lbs. of orchard grass and 8 lbs. of red clover; 10 lbs. of brome grass and 8 lbs. of red clover; 5 lbs. of brome grass, 5 lbs. of orchard grass, and 6 lbs. of red clover to the acre.

A desirable mixture for some localities is 6 lbs. of redtop, 6 lbs. of meadow fescue, and 6 lbs. of orchard grass. For others a good combination is 10 lbs. of brome grass and 10 lbs. of alfalfa. None of the tame grasses have succeeded in some parts, except when planted in very rich creek bottoms.

The usual amounts of seed per acre when sown alone are 12 lbs. of timothy, 24 lbs. of Kentucky blue grass, 20 lbs. of orchard grass, 12 to 15 lbs. of meadow fescue, 14 lbs. of redtop, 20 lbs. of brome grass, 25 lbs. of tall oat grass, 10 lbs. of red clover, 10 lbs. of mammoth clover, 6 lbs. of alsike, 12 to 15 lbs. of alfalfa. When two or more varieties are sown together it is more satisfactory to sow at a slightly increased rate.

B.C.:—What effect on the soil has the application of hydrated lime and unbleached wood ashes? Effect of mixture of the two with stable manure? For what crop are they best suited?

Answer: — The application of hydrated lime or unbleached wood ashes to the soil, if the soil is clayey in nature, tends to gather together the tiny particles of clay soil into a coarser crumb, and to materially benefit the mechanical condition of the soil. When hydrated lime or unbleached ashes is mixed with stable manure, it tends to liberate the ammonia or nitrogen of the manure and to revert the available phosphoric acid. Never mix ashes and manure or lime and manure for this reason. Lime is highly desirable for all crops of the legume nature, such as peas, beans, clover, alfalfa and the like, not so much because it is a plantfood as because it brings the soil into condition where the bacteria that live on the roots of the legumes thrives at their best. Ashes are especially valuable on soils where root crops are to be grown, since the amount of potash which they contain—if the application is fairly liberal—will materially help the laying down of starch within the roots of sugar beets, turnips or potatoes. At the same time, the addition of ashes, since it carries a considerable amount of lime, tends to bring the reaction of the soil into such form that it is a good habitation for the propagation of potato scab. If potatoes have been treated with formalin, however, so as to kill the scab and spores that may be attached to them, very little injury from scab results from the use of a medium amount of wood ashes on the soil.

Farmer:—Can you tell me how to exterminate wild oats and curled dock and wormseed mustard?

Answer:—All three weeds you mention can be exterminated by bringing the piece of land infected under cultivation and keeping it worked for a cultivated crop such as corn, potatoes and the like for two or three years, being careful of course to cultivate the crop sufficiently often to kill the growing weed plants. Broadleaf mustard can be killed out by spraying with iron sulphate. For every acre to be sprayed, mix up 100 pounds of sulphate of iron with 40 gallons of water. When the material is dissolved it should be applied in a finely divided form much like a mist. Spraying machinery for spraying potatoes gives a very satisfactory distribution for this material.

W.S.:—1. Can you tell me a remedy for wire worms? They destroyed some oats last summer. 2. Is there any way I can kill sow thistle in cultivated fields?

Answer:—1. Good crop rotation is about the only known remedy for the extermination of wire worms. 2. In order to eradicate sow thistle, cut down the high stalks with a scythe or mower before the thistles come into flower. Crop rotation and careful summer fallowing seems to be about the only way to get rid of this pest.

Poultry

The problem of economical production, with feed at the present prices, is a question that has been worrying producers during the past few months. The question of what to feed is one that requires more careful consideration than ever before. Feed is high, therefore the flock should be culled closely and nothing but the most vigorous birds retained. They should not only be fed heavily, but should be fed such feeds as will give results. For this purpose it is necessary to supply cereal, animal, vegetable and mineral feeds.

Cereal or grain feeds should form the principal part of the ration and for best results a certain proportion should be ground. The question is what are the best and most economical feeds to use. During ordinary times, a mixture of corn, wheat and oats is popular, but under present conditions milling wheat should be conserved for human food and only the lower grades used for stock feed. Lower grade wheat, oats and corn, buckwheat and barley these are all feeds that may be used to advantage. The extent to which each is used will depend on prices.

Cut ground feed, buckwheat screenings may also be used to advantage, also mixtures containing bran, cornmeal, ground oats or other similar grains.

Vegetable or green feed is absolutely necessary to keep the flock in condition. For this purpose, oats is one of the very best. Clover supplies succulence, but does not do well. Mangels, turnips, cabbage, small potatoes or other vegetable products may all be used to advantage.

Animal feed is a form of food that poultry keepers frequently overlook. It is not possible to produce eggs profitably on a ration. Sour milk is available on farms where it is used will give better results. It supplies the necessary protein to balance the ration. Where sour milk is not available, beef scrap, green cut bone or meat meal may be supplied to take the place of the grubs and insects which the birds get on range.

Mineral feed. Lime for the egg shells and mineral salts for the growth of bone must be supplied. Small quantities may be obtained from such feeds as clovers, but it is necessary to feed oyster shells or something similar to supply lime in sufficient quantities for a heavy egg production.

A sample ration is the following: Morning: A light feed of mixed grains, scattered in a deep litter. Noon, green feed, mangels, vegetable parings or sprouted oats. Night. Full feed of scratch grains.

The scratch grains should be a mixture such as lower grade wheat, oats and corn,—barley, oats and corn,—barley, oats and buckwheat,—or whatever grains are cheapest at the time. So far this season, oats have been the cheapest grain food, so it is advisable to use them to as great an extent as possible.

The present indications are that corn will be greatly reduced in price, when this happens it should be used extensively, as, supplemented with a high protein feed such as sour milk or beef scrap, it is one of the most valuable of feeds.

Besides the foregoing, a hopper of dry mash, such as ground buckwheat screenings three parts, blood flour or beef scrap one part, is kept constantly before the flock, also hoppers of oyster shell and beef scrap. If sour milk is available the beef scrap may be omitted or green cut bone may be supplied in place of either. A good time to supply this is at the noon feed when a mash made from the kitchen scraps in which is mixed the green cut bone, at the rate of about one half ounce per bird and dried off with the meal mixture, may be fed.

Because feed is high in price, don't stint the flock. It takes a certain amount of feed merely for maintenance. It is only the feed over and above this amount that can be used for production, therefore feed and water liberally.

Conservation Defined.

Conservation means the greatest good of the greatest number and for the longest time. It requires the right thing to be done at the right time in the right manner by the right person and brings the right results. It must be regarded from a national viewpoint. The individual through ignorance, does not usually conserve natural resources, hence needs education to discover many new ways of conserving all natural resources, including the human, to greater degree than now.

Profitable Windbreak.

By T. S. Hurd.

A windbreak is desirable wherever an orchard is exposed to strong winds. Pine trees and Chinese arbor vitas planted years ago now constitute the best windbreaks. Objections are often made to the red cedar on account of the fungus one stage of which spreads to apple trees. The damage from this source is probably overestimated.

The real objections to evergreens is that they are slow in growth, averaging 1½ feet a year. They afford, however, the maximum resistance to wind all the time. The roots of evergreens do not spread widely, and the orchard trees can be planted within a short distance of the windbreak.

If a person does not like pines he should plant hard wood trees, such as walnuts, pecans, or oaks. In thirty-five to forty years these trees will make a good windbreak. It is really a case of planting for your grandchildren. With hard woods the lumber investment always pays.

Cottonwoods, hedge, and mulberry trees are much in favor. They are rapid growers, and consequently the orchard trees must be planted several rods away. The rate of growth more than compensates the man who must protect his orchard in a short time for their greed in the use of the soil. The growth of cotton woods will pay rent.

Windbreaks protect trees from both summer and winter evaporation, and from cold. Snow lies more evenly in the protected orchard and melts less rapidly. The blossoms are protected from severe winds and the number of windfalls is lessened. Trees will grow more erect and in better form.

Windbreaks are, however, not without their drawbacks. Sometimes frost is more severe next to the windbreak, where the air does not circulate as freely. Injuries from insects and fungous diseases are more apt to occur near a windbreak, but these can be averted by spraying.

Pasturing Wheat.

People are warned against pasturing wheat that has made little growth, or any wheat on ground that is wet and soft. If a person is short of feed and the wheat has made a good growth, it may be pastured.

Under no circumstances should late-sown wheat be pastured, and wheat should never be pastured too close or too late in the spring. Take all stock off the fields when spring opens up. Conditions should suggest just how much pasturing should be done.

Contrary to the opinion of some persons, pasturing does not kill the Hessian fly. Other methods must be used in the eradication of the pest.

THE FARM BERRY PATCH

By T. J. Mathews.

Many times, when reading in the papers that there were relatively a large number of farms that had no berry patches on them, I have been rather skeptical as to the truth of this statement. Since having had an opportunity, however, to be on a number of farms, I find that the statement is all too true. It is very much the exception rather than the rule to find a farm that has growing on it enough raspberry, blackberry and strawberry plants together with currants and gooseberries to furnish the family with a supply of each one that will last from one year until the next. Of course, this statement would need to be modified somewhat for many families do not like gooseberries and for this reason the garden of such a family would not need to contain this particular kind of fruit.

There are none of the bush fruits that require an especially strong soil; neither do strawberries. Thus it will be seen that the average farm contains a number of spots that are suitable for the planting of these small fruits. Unquestionably strawberries should be planted so that they may be cultivated for at least the first few years. The rows should be at least three feet apart and many gardeners consider four feet to be better, because it gives more room for cultivation and harvesting of the berries.

Growing of Bush Fruits

It is customary to plant most varieties of raspberries four feet apart each way. The smaller sorts may be put at less distance apart while the very large varieties will need to be put even farther apart than this. Raspberries may be placed almost anywhere in the garden and they should be cultivated two or three times every year. The pruning of raspberries is also an annual job and consists in cutting out the canes which have already borne fruit and in topping back those which are to bear fruit next year.

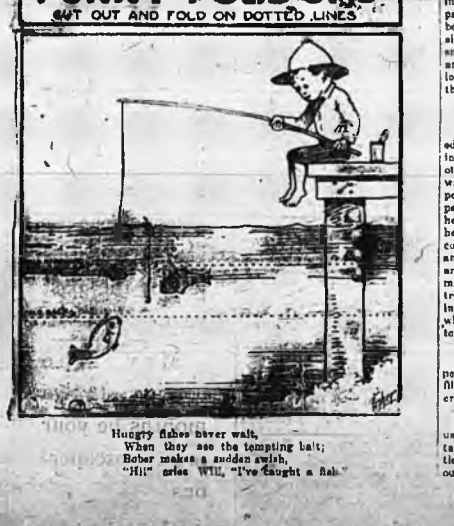
Blackberries are planted from five to seven feet apart and cultivated the first year or two. After this the plants are allowed to grow any way they choose and further cultivation is out of the question, due to the fact that the bushes usually have so many thorns.

Currants and gooseberries are two small fruits that should be grown more extensively on our farms. One of the great redeeming qualities of these two fruits is that they are not particular as to the time of harvesting. If it is not convenient to harvest them when they first appear to be ripe, they will not deteriorate appreciably by remaining upon the bushes two or three weeks longer. For this reason picking the gooseberries or currants is a job that can be made to fill in the time between more urgent tasks. Added to this fact, currants and gooseberries are usually very saleable, and if there are any more produced than the family cares for the excess can be marketed to good advantage. Of course, the gooseberry is open to some objection since many of the brambles are so thorny but there are several varieties that are nearly free from these "instruments of torture" and when planning out the fruit garden the smooth gooseberries should be planted.

How To Plant

It is exceedingly irksome to observe some people planting their brambles. Many believe that they should dig a hole a foot deep, fill it with manure and then put the bush into this hole. Some even go so far as to carry water to the plants. Whether to plant in the spring or in the fall is a matter that cannot always be definitely decided. I like the fall planting because it allows the plant to get firmly established before winter. The soil about the roots is thoroughly compacted by the heaving and thawing and the plant is ready to bear fruit the next season. It should be remembered that most of these brambles should be planted not more than three inches deep and it is a good scheme to do the planting after a rain. Where the plant is to be placed, stick a spade down into the earth and bend it forward, put the plant into the hole thus made and compact the soil thoroughly by pushing the earth that was moved by the spade back about the plant. This compacting of the soil about the roots of the newly set plant is one of the most important features in transplanting. After the plants have been set out, thorough cultivation now and then keeps down the weeds and keeps a crust from forming; both these are of considerable benefit to the plants.

None of the brambles are very particular as to soil requirements; neither do they require careful cultivation after they have become established. They return a large amount of food for the area upon which they grow and for these reasons steps should be taken immediately to enable every farm family to store in its larder a sufficient supply of these small fruits to allow the members of the family all they desire throughout the year.



Hungry fishes never wait,
When they see the tempting bait;
Bober makes a sudden swish,
"Hit" cries Will, "I've caught a fish."

GOOD HEALTH QUESTION BOX

By John S. Huber, M.A., M.D.

Dr. Huber will answer all signed letters pertaining to Health. If your question is of general interest it will be answered through these columns; if not, it will be answered personally if stamped, addressed envelope is enclosed. Dr. Huber will not prescribe for individual cases or make diagnosis. Address Dr. John S. Huber, care of Wilson Publishing Co., 73 West Adelaide St., Toronto.

Health that snuffs the morning air.—Grainger.

THE STAGES OF WHOOPING COUGH.

After the incubation comes the pronounced disease, in three stages: two weeks of catarrh, two weeks of spasm (the paroxysmal stage), two weeks—or more—of convalescence. It is in the spasmodic stage that pertussis is most catching. The catarrhal stage simulates an ordinary cold. There is a cough like that of bronchitis; but it does not respond to the medication appropriate to that disease, becomes indeed more persistent day by day, not however taking on the paroxysmal character until toward the end of the catarrhal stage. Now comes the spasmodic stage, characterized by the peculiar violent cough, a series of rapidly succeeding expiratory explosions, followed by a deep inspiration through partly closed vocal cords, causing that the whoop or the kink. There is by way of premonition a tickling or a sense of irritation around Adam's apple, producing presently an uncontrollable desire to cough. As the laryngeal spasm occurs there is a sometimes appalling (especially in adults) sense of impending suffocation, "as if one's last second had come." All this is now repeated perhaps several times, until finally a plug of mucus is expelled, with perhaps vomiting. This terminates the paroxysm for the time being. There are like to be from a dozen to eighty or a hundred such spasms in the twenty-four hours. During the paroxysm the child's head and face become red and dusky, the eyelids are congested, and there may be ruptured blood vessels in the "whites of the eyes." The eyes water and appear to bulge from their sockets. The nose "runs." The whole body is in a state of spasm and becomes covered with sweat. The pulse is very rapid. With the final whoop all the muscles are relaxed; and the child remains quiet, in a state of complete exhaustion.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

Is Operation Best?

I am 26, weigh 101 pounds, 5 feet 3 inches tall and the mother of three children. I am very nervous, have numb feelings in hands and mostly in the left leg. I have chronic appendicitis. One doctor advised me to have the appendix removed; another to wait until it got worse. My stomach and bowels bother me also. I have been taking a tonic for three months but have gained only three pounds. My people are all stout and my children stout and hearty.

Answer—You are 20 pounds under weight. I should not, of course, judge only by your letter. But on general principles operation would be best. Then you would no doubt be restored to good health all around.

Pronounces Indistinctly.

My little girl of seven years is unable to pronounce distinctly any words with the letter "s". She sticks her tongue through her teeth when talking. Also she invariably breathes through her mouth and grinds her teeth when asleep. Might this be just catarrh?

Answer—Such difficulty might come on after diphtheria or other exhausting disease, after mumps or inflammation of the tongue. Perhaps there are enlarged tonsils. There may be catarrh (snuffles) a. you suggest. Should any of these causes obtain, their removal would no doubt be followed by normal speech. Have the matter attended to soon, so that no speech defect habit may develop.

Sulphur My Cure-All.

While the subject is fresh in mind, after another season's experience in using sulphur as a cure-all, I want to urge our readers to be prepared to give this remedy a trial next spring, for I feel that were the benefits of sulphur better known much loss would be prevented, says a successful farm woman. Flowers of sulphur is an excellent insecticide for small operations. It is perfectly harmless, and has valuable germicidal qualities.

I have saved fine fruit trees from the ravages of ground mice and root-injuring insects by sprinkling flowers of sulphur around the ground at the roots of the trees. I put a little sulphur in the hill when I set cabbage plants, and the cutworms never molest them. I also mix sulphur with lime and sprinkle the growing cabbage to keep off the green worms.

A teaspoonful of sulphur mixed with the soil in flower pots will kill the worms that prey upon the roots of the flowers.

I also sprinkle it on the rosebushes while the dew is on, to prevent mildew.

When I set hens I put a spoonful of sulphur under the nest material, and no mites will come near the sitting hens. I also sprinkle it freely over the henhouse floor, mixed with salt, and no mites ever bother.

Sulphur mixed with lard and applied to fresh cuts or old wounds, I find will keep off flies and heal sores on all kinds of animals.

Potatoes Minus Dirt.

Say, potato raisers, have you but often wished that there were a few holes in the bottom of the pails which you use when picking your potatoes, to let the dirt sift through? Here is my scheme, which I think works fine for this purpose:

I first cut out the bottom of the pail, then get some one-inch mesh wire netting—a round piece six inches larger in diameter than the bottom of the pail. Place netting across the pail bottom and bend the edges up the sides. Next get a hoop that will fit snug over the netting, rivet it on tight, and the pail is ready for use. All loose dirt can easily be shaken out, thus saving time when emptying.

Low Wheels Save High Lifts.

A wagon of this kind can be obtained either by buying low wheels and using them on the running gear of the other wagon, or by purchasing the low wagon complete. The latter way is perhaps better, as the axles and other parts are stronger to withstand the heavier loading for tractor power. The height of the wheels is an important consideration in this type of wagon, and on the claim that they pull heavier and have no particular advantage many farmers do not favor the extremely low wheels. Twenty-eight-inch front and thirty-two-inch rear wheels seem to be the most satisfactory for general farm use.

Most fruits contain from 75 to 95 per cent. water and a balance of woody fibre of cellulose, fruit sugar and minerals.

Ontario's wood-working industries use 64 different kinds of wood. Ontario is a great producer of railway ties; more than 5,900,000 were taken out of the forests last year.

Horse Sense

Someone left the oat-bin door open, the horses were loose; and we all know the rest. The thing to do if the accident has been detected an hour or so after the grain has been eaten is to get a veterinarian as soon as possible and pump as much out of the stomach by the aid of a stomach tube as possible. Then administer a purgative and antiferments. If sometimes happens that the expert help is not available. If such is the case, then the matured horses should receive from one and one-half to two quarts of raw linseed oil and two ounces of turpentine. Many neglect a horse that has overeaten until the symptoms of colic appear and then call a veterinary who may have difficulty in saving the horse.

The same precautions should be taken when a cow has accidently eaten a part of a sack of oats, wheat or corn. From one to three pounds of Epsum salts given to a cow immediately after such a large feed may have the cow's life and also prevent her being foundered. The thing to remember is to do something for the cow immediately after the accident has been discovered.

The Dairy

Forty Cows on Forty Acres.

This is the experience of a farmer who maintains forty head of dairy cattle on forty acres of land. "Forty cows on forty acres" is his slogan, and it has led him to much more than average success as a dairyman. Of the forty head of Jerseys, seven are grades and the others are pure-bred animals.

For several years without a break this man has had one of the highest scores at the local condensing plant where he disposed of the milk. His best cow has a record of 21.53 pounds of butter in seven days. This dairyman kills no calves and sells none for veal. He seems to have no trouble in disposing of them for breeding purposes at prices ranging from $60 to $80 a head.

How does he do it? By raising alfalfa to help maintain both the herd and the soil fertility. Alfalfa is used largely in feeding the cows. It meets the requirements of a good roughage, being rich in crude protein and lime. The calves are raised entirely on alfalfa hay and skim-milk.

Cutting Ice With Tractor.

Gasoline finds new fields of use every day, and one of the latest is that of cutting ice on the big lakes where the ice industry is an important one. A new invention is that of a powerful motor-driven tractor that creeps along the ice, sawing out cakes at the rate of about 30,000 a day. It does the work of sixteen men and eight horses, and can be driven with equal success in either direction. Thus it is a time saver in that it does not have to be turned around when the length of the "cut" is reached.

The motor of this new machine drives the gears and chains by which the tractor moves along, and it also is connected directly with the saw that does the cutting.

The Paisley Advocate

PAISLEY, JAN. 2nd, 1918

The Municipal Nominations

FEW REAL ELECTION CONTESTS

Acclamations General

PAISLEY

FOR REEVE

J—H Steele—nominated by Albert Pearce and D Sparrow.

FOR COUNCILLORS

Albert Pearce—by D Forrester and D Sparrow.

J A Logie—by J H Steele and Thos Muir.

D Sparrow—by Albert Pearce and D Forrester.

Peter McKinnon—by Alex Fraser and Alex Jack.

H B Putnam—by P Carter and Alex Jack.

Dr Houston—by Alex Fraser and Alex Jack.

John Smart—by H B Putnam and D Sparrow.

FOR SCHOOL TRUSTEES

Hugh McKerracher—by D Forrester and Alex Fraser.

Joshua Bell—by H B Putnam and Albert Pearce.

J Shoemaker—by H B Putnam and Thos Muir.

Rev M Neilson—by Alex Jack and Alex Fraser.

Jas McBride—by Alex Jack and D Forrester.

Another nomination will be necessary, as only two councillors and two trustees have qualified for office. Those elected by acclamation are: Reeve—J H Steele, Councillors—A E Pearce and J A Logie, Trustees—Joshua Bell and Rev M Neilson.

The small group of village electors who are sufficiently interested in municipal affairs to attend the public meeting on nomination night were easily accommodated in the council chamber. Mr S Ballachey was appointed chairman.

Reeve Steele gave a review of the year's work. He stated that the roadways and drainage had been in bad condition, and considerable work was done on them. At county council he and Reeve Phelan of Greenock had secured a grant of $200 for North St., which was supplemented by grants from Greenock, Bruce, Saugeen and Paisley, and by the work done with this $600, that section of road had been put in first-class shape.

Following the resignation of the night-watchman in the fall another had not since been engaged. He mention of this record had shown that the service was not what it should have been. This, with the increased cost of fuel for the waterworks, were given as the chief reasons for not getting another man on the beat. The Reeve said he would be satisfied to have a watchman again if citizens should petition for one, but the cost of his employment should be borne by those who received the benefit.

The break in the waterworks engine cost in the neighborhood of $125, including pay of a night watchman while the water pressure was off.

The Hydro-Electric Commission had been communicated with in regard to power for our lighting. The reply was that power could not be furnished at present under $60 per horsepower, but that the Sangeen is to be developed after the war, when we would get power much cheaper.

Trees on the street had been trimmed up at a cost of about $75, and 30 or 40 cords of wood had been made out of the trimmings, which would be worth $125 or so. This shows a fair return for the work.

In connection with the waterworks plant Reeve Steele thinks it worth while considering a plan for furnishing heat to the town hall and to owners of other buildings adjacent with steam from the boiler.

In speaking of County Council Reeve Steele attested to the truth of a statement made by ex-reeve Ballachey in a previous year, that the proceedings need watching. He finds there is considerable manipulation and railroading of business. At the December session he had succeeded in having the matter of road inspector's expenses held over to January, instead of deciding upon it without consideration. An item of about $150 had been secured for Paisley on the good roads account, which will be available for expenditure on our streets in 1918.

Councillor Pearce alluded to the charity account, the greater part of which was paid out for attendance upon Mrs Devine and sending the old lady to hospital and home of refuge. The cemetery fence had been repaired, but grass and weeds had not been kept down very well on account of scarcity of labor. The speaker had given time and consideration to having work on streets done to best advantage.

Councillor D Sparrow was chairman of the streets committee, who had done the best they could during the year. There was no new work of any account, and only $175 had been spent on gravelling. Mr Sparrow said he owed a great deal to the people for the support he had received. He would have served again with pleasure, but he is retiring on account of going out of the municipality.

In regard to rewiring the town hall in compliance with orders from the Hydro-Electric Commission, Reeve Steele said the council had decided to buy the supplies required and have the work done by the day. There is need for compelling a better lighting service, and this year he feels that half-power lights on the streets should receive only half pay.

Mr Alex Jack wanted to know of the Reeve if the council would take into consideration the relaxing of regulations as to keeping pigs within the corporation. A number of citizens might raise pigs and add to the pork production if permitted to do so.

Skating rink owners throughout the province have been notified that admission to rinks for the purpose of skating will not be subject to the war tax. The likelihood is that skating is regarded as a healthy and essential form of exercise for town and city folk.

RENEW your subscription to THE ADVOCATE and your daily papers now.

BRUCE TOWNSHIP

Old board by acclamation except deputy-reeve. Reeve—J Johnson. Councillors—M McNeill, Jas McKenzie, Geo Baker, B Annes.

Another nomination will be held to elect a deputy-reeve.

By an ADVOCATE correspondent

A large turnout of ratepayers at the nomination at Underwood on Monday shows that a good deal of interest is still being taken in municipal affairs. Mr J G McKay, tp clerk, occupied the chair in a most good style.

Reeve Johnson was first called and gave an interesting address on township and county matters. He stated that any public work that could be done without in both county and township this year was laid aside to keep down expenses. In dealing with the tax question he said the rates were high and bound to be higher. The real cause of the high rates at the present time is the paying off of the debentures on the house of refuge, which fall due in the near future. A grant of $40,000 was made to the different patriotic funds without a dissenting voice. County officials were making strong demands for a raise in salary, but their pleadings at the council board were in vain and they had to be content with their present salaries. The ladies of the different Red Cross Societies were given $860 to buy yarn and clothing for the soldiers. They are compelled to make a report of all expenditures before fresh supplies are allowed them. In this way none of the money is turned into a wrong source. Some townships do more than others in this line of work. The county has pledged itself to give dollar for dollar with the townships for Red Cross purposes, dating from Dec 1st, 1917. The good roads system came in for a good deal of discussion. The Reeve stated that the system had been adopted by 32 of the 37 counties in the province. There will be no permanent work done in this connection till after the war.

Deputy-reeve Peter Dobson attended the Good Roads Association in Toronto, and while there never heard a man complain about the cost or maintenance of the good roads system. He laid great stress on making a right beginning, as it saved a whole lot of money afterwards in repairing. Good drainage was one of the main features in getting a good foundation for a road. Mr Dobson cited one case in which $2,000 was expended on a stretch of road but owing to the engineer in charge draining the centre of the road instead of the sides it cost in two years $6,500 more to make a complete and permanent job. He said the Tp this year had built in all seven bridges.

Councillors G Raker, Murdoch McNeil and Jas McKenzie also gave their accounts of the work of the year.

The new men nominated were Archie McLean, Geo Brown, and Alex Mewhinney for reeve; McLean Young, Wm Gilchrist, Silas Hardy, J Cumming, M Avis and J Nelson for councillors.

According to the financial statement the outlay for roads and bridges in the Tp for 1917 was $8,855. Of this the county has to pay back to the Tp $3,100 for work on the 10-called county roads in the tp. School levies amounted to $11,285. Gravelling cost $427. For war purposes $2,531 was spent. The county rate was $6,720, municipal equivalent $4,455. Pow war tax $2,016. Stationery and printing cost the Tp $299. For sheep killed by dogs $79 50 was paid out. Charity called for $61, wire fence bonuses $137, law costs $6, Board of Health $102, salaries and allowances $1015.

ELDERSLIE

Whole council by acclamation: Reeve—Jas Lewis. Council—C Fraser, W J Allen, John Oswald and Arthur Clements. Others nominated were: For Reeve—Jas McCaig, S K Ewart, W J Fortune. For Council—Jas Knubion, Arch McCannell, V Tanner, Jas Thomson, J S Campbell.

GREENOCK

Reeve—D Phelan, M McNab, H Clark, D Pinkerton. Council—Jas Campbell, T Sawyer, Thos Symon, Geo Gilchrist, R J Nelson, Sam Hawthorne.

BRANT

Reeve—A Weir, D Willoughby. Deputy-reeve—W A Rowand (acel). Council (acel)—Jas Johnston, R Pindley, and D W Gregg, jr.

ARRAN

For Reeve—Arch Crowe, And Morrow, Jos Johnstone. Council—C A Thomas, Fred Scarrow, Fred George, Sam Miller, Arch Rowand, W Davis, D McKinnon, Francis King.

SAUGEEN

Reeve Christie and all the old Councillors re-elected by acclamation.

WALKERTON

Mayor—A Johnston (acel). Reeve—R Russell, John Douglas. Council—J Sanderson, S Vogan, H Truax, J McGregor, J McKinnon, J Henderson, P Lipperi, C S Stephen.

CHESLEY

Mayor—M A Halliday, C J Halliday. Reeve—Wm Krug, W H Brown, A W Muir. Council—W S Gray, P Dodsworth, W Heisserman, G Griffin, W G Durst, W Lustig, P E Wilkins, D McCausland, Jas Cruickebank, Sam Davison, C Parker, C Krug, C Ankenman, W Krug, B Wright, J Patchell, J Hooey, J Brennan, J Armstrong, E H Postel, W Mink, Joe Hope.

TARA

For Reeve—J E Grant, W Whitworth. Council—S A Thomas, T Dolphin, J Hamilton, S J Walkes, W Peaton.

A NEW YEAR'S GIFT

Every home in Canada should treat itself to The Family Herald and Weekly Star of Montreal for 1918. It will bring pleasure and happiness to every member of the family for every week of the year. The price is only $1.20, and if your subscription is received at once you will receive a copy of their great War Map, size 22.5 feet x 3 1-4 feet, in four colors and surrounded with a border of facsimile badges representing nearly every battalion that left Canada. This the largest prize ever offered the people of Canada and we know can well afford to do without it.

The Family Herald and Weekly Star has no equal on this continent as a great family and farm paper.

DIED

McCAFFERY—At Fort Elgin on Jan. 1st, Angus McCaffery, of Paisley, aged 79 years, 4 months and 28 days.

The Late George Grant

There crossed the bar on Dec 22nd 1917, one who was a familiar figure in our town, the late Mr Geo Grant, who succumbed to heart failure after a short illness. He was born at Trinity, Newfoundland, of English parents, in the year 1847, his father being an undertaker and dealer in furniture, the subject of this sketch was early associated with the business in which he spent so many years in our town. When a young man he came to Meaford, from there to Toronto, and afterwards to Aurora where he was married to Miss M A Hunter. To them were born two daughters, Mrs Mackey of Thornbury, and Miss Nellie of New York. After a few years of happy married life his wife died. He then removed to Markdale and in 1881 was married to Miss M A Burch, who survives him. He came to Paisley in 1886, and engaged in the business of undertaking and furniture under the name of the well-known firm of Scott & Grant, and after twenty-seven years he retired from business and up to the time of his death resided here. He was a man of sterling qualities, genial disposition, a kind and considerate husband and father. He will be much missed in the community, and more in the home circle, as he was a man who dearly loved his home and family. The funeral was largely attended and was conducted by his pastor Rev G C Little of Knox church, who paid the highest tribute to him as a good citizen, a man upright in all his dealings with his fellow man and a consistent Christian. The floral offerings from the family, the C O F and the friends were beautiful. He was a member of Aurora I O O F, and a member of Paisley C O F, which organization attended the funeral in a body. He was a member of the village council for one or two years, and was on the managing committee of Knox church at one time. Besides his sorrowing widow and two daughters he leaves to mourn one brother, Charles Grant of Thornbury. He was a Liberal in politics and a life-long reader of the Globe.

The Late James Hyde

For over 41 years the late James Hyde lived in Paisley and vicinity. He was born in Lincolnshire, England, and at the age of 12 years came to Canada with his parents. The family were in Hamilton for a few years, and then came to the 4th of Bruce. In 1890 Mr Hyde moved with his wife and young family to the Bright farm at Paisley, and in 1901 he bought out the south end bakery in town, carrying on that business until 1912, when he went to Toronto. A very robust and active man, Mr Hyde never knew what sickness was until symptoms of Bright's disease developed, following injuries he sustained by being struck by an automobile. For the past year he was unable to follow any occupation, and stayed at the home of his daughter, Mrs G B Irwin, in Paisley, where his death occurred on Dec 25th. The deceased was a most cheerful, sociable and likable gentleman, well liked by his fellow citizens, and general regret is expressed at his demise. He was elected to the town council for a couple of terms. Mr Hyde was married 42 years ago to Elizabeth Kirk, who survives him with their family of two sons and four daughters—William, of Bloss road south; Pte Kirk Hyde, serving in France; Mrs Robt Irving and Mrs Thos White, in Toronto; Mrs G B Irwin, Paisley; and Teresa, with her mother in Toronto—all of whom were here for the funeral on Thursday afternoon, except the absent soldier son. The funeral service at the house was conducted by Rev C W Cosens of Walkerton, in the absence of Rev Mr Crighton. The deceased having been a member of Saugeen Court, C O F, the service at the graveside was taken charge of by the brethern of that order. Interment was made in Stark Vale cemetery. Surviving brothers and sisters of deceased are: Richard Hyde, of Dundas; John, of 4th Bruce; George, of Roosevelt, Sask; Mrs Auckland, of Lowville, Ont; Mrs Wrightson, of McKay, B C.

Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA

SCHOOL REPORTS

S S No 4, ELDERSLIE

Jr IV—Honors—Jean Burns 91, Philip Turner 87, Eric Hagedorn 81. Failure—Olive Manser 30. Sr III — Pass—Ethel Hammond 70, Minnie Turner 62. Jr III — Emily Hall 85, Gladys Fraser 81. Pass—Florence Currie 60. II—Honors—Lorence Currie 100. Pass—Edna Hammond 60. I Honors—Lawrence Tanner. Pr — Hilda Hammond. Those marked - missed one examination.

M R BEVER, Teacher

S S No 7 & 8, ELDERSLIE & SAUGEEN

Jr IV to Sr IV—Aileen Tanner 71, Jack Winch 54. Sr III to Jr IV—Mary Winch 78, Harvey McGill 76, Gregor Radolph 70, Gordon Fraser 60, Clarence Hammond 57. Jr III to Sr III—Edith McKinnon 81, Clifford Tanner 67, Bessie Tanner 62, John Collins 61. Sr II to Jr III—Elizabeth Tanner 86, Walter McGill 75—Isabel Radolph 74, Ian McKinnon 64. Jr II—Eldon Fraser 75, Evelyn McMillan 65, Millie Collins 58, May Harcourt 50. Sr I—Rhoda Fraser 81, Stewart Bryce 74, Clifford McGill 60, Glen Harcourt 50. Jr Pr — Franklie Hammond, Charlie Collins, Archie Collins, Isabel McMillan, Myra McKinnon.

J M MCKERRACHER, Teacher

S S No 1, ELDERSLIE

Sr IV—Pass—Laura Reid 60, Jean McPherson 64, Elma McPherson 62. Jr III—Pass—Keith McIntyre 69. Failure—Norman Somerville 56, Austin McPherson 54. Sr II —Pass—Mac McIntyre 63, Thelma Gowanlock 63, Gladys Brayley 60. Failure—Pete Reid 48. Jr II a — Clifford Walpole 68, Lilian Stoddart 62. Jr II b—Pass—Gordon Reid 67, Stewart Gear 52. Sr Pr—Honors—Gordon McIntyre 78. Pass—Dan Somerville 70, Clifford McPherson 63. Jr Pr—Gladys Walpole 76.

E B MCCURDY, Teacher

S S No 14, BRUCE

Sr IV—Charlotte Dunlop 290. Jr IV—Peter Stafford 103, Grace Thomas 102. Sr III A — Howard White 170. B — Clarke White 456, Bessie Carrie 403. Jr III—Alma Dunlop 206, Ethel Kauke 180, *Arthur Stafford 175. Sr II—Stella Scott 268, Ethel Luttrell 236, Walter White 195. Jr II—Milton Scott 197, Willie Kauke 175, Carl Luttrell 171, Hugh McGillivray 161, Zella Atkinson 146, *Johnnie Stafford 134, Willie Christie 108. Jr I — Sam Christie, *Alice Luttrell. *Pr A—Florence White, *Catharine Thomas. B—Ethel Scott. Those marked * were absent for some tests.

B MOULTON, Teacher

BALLACHEY, LAIDLAW & CO.

The Store with the Stock

Half Price Sale of Small Furs

We have a considerable assortment of Stoles and Muffs, which we are selling for a few days only at half price.

Sable Set

In good quality natural skins. Flat stole in new shape with large sensible muff. Regular price $63, sale, per set 31.50

Blue Wolf Set

Flat stole with tails, large muff. Reg $52, sale per set 26.00

There is a large stock to choose from, and the prices are cut in two to clear them.

Russian Fitch Set

A beautiful soft dark brown fur. The stole is trimmed at back and front with tails, and the muff is plain. Reg $55 for, set 27.50

Lady's Muskrat Coat

One only, size 36, short, made of dark, well-furred skins, and beautifully lined with satin. Regular price $55 for 22.50

This is a golden opportunity

Top prices for produce

BALLACHEY, LAIDLAW & CO.

Both 'Phones

BIRTHDAY AND WEDDING GIFTS

YOU are invited to come in and see our lines of stock for the gift trade, which are more carefully selected than ever.

HERE ARE A FEW SUGGESTIONS:

Ladies' Gold Watches, Gents' Gold Watches
Lockets, Fobs, Necklaces
Diamond Rings, Pearl Rings
Signet Rings
Earrings, Cuff Links, Jewel Cases, 14k Brooches
Mantel Clocks, 8-day Clocks
Manicure Sets
Cut Glass, Silverware
Gold Rimmed Spectacles and Eye Glasses
Gold Headed Umbrellas, Gold Headed Canes
Bracelets, Wrist Watches
Stick Pins
Fountain Pens, Vanity Purses
Pendants

I. SHOEMAKER

Jeweler and Optician

WE extend to our many patrons the heartiest greetings, and our sincere thanks for the courtesies of the past year.

May the coming twelve months be your most prosperous.

H. PFAFF & SON



Compliments of the Season to All

We wish to thank the public for the generous patronage extended to us in the past, and solicit a continuance for another year.

G. B. IRWIN

The Ladies' and Gents' Tailor

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We employ experienced instructors, give thorough courses, give individual attention to pupils and place graduates in positions. This school is one of the largest and best commercial schools in Canada. Write for free catalogue concerning our Commercial, shorthand or Telegraphy departments.

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PURDY'S LIVERY

Rates Reasonable, and every effort made to satisfy

F. PURDY

PAISLEY MARKET

Fall wheat, per bush	2 00	2 10
Peas, per bush	3 [illegible]	3 [illegible]
Oats, per bush	[illegible]	[illegible]
Barley, per bush	1 [illegible]	1 [illegible]
Buckwheat	1 00	1 20
Potatoes, per bag	1 [illegible]	1 [illegible]
Butter, in pound prints	[illegible]	36
Eggs, fresh, per doz	[illegible]	45

Court Saugeen, C.O.F. No. 88

MEETS in Oddfellows' Hall on the 1st Monday evening of each month, at 8 o'clock, sojourning brethren welcome.

A E ARCHER, Sec. WM. ARCHER, C.R.

Pig Lost

STRAYED from lot 1, [illegible] Nov 9th, one black sow about one year old, weighing when in good condition 200 to 220 lbs. Any information as to the animal will be thankfully received. GEO JACKSON, R R 1, Paisley.

Farm How

GOOD brick house, [illegible] Elder road, Paisley. About 20 acres of [illegible] stable and house. Enquire at ADVOCATE Office.

TORONTO LI

For Our Country

A Happy and Prosperous Future

For our Friends and Customers

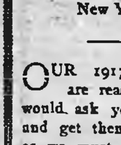
A Happy and Prosperous New Year

OUR 1917 accounts are ready, and we would ask you to call and get them at once, as we must have them all settled by note or cash by the 15th of January.

F. CARTER & SON

WHILE AT WAR

Women Suffer at Home



Toronto, Ont.—"I consider Doctor Pierce's Favorite Prescription the very best of woman's tonics. I suffered a severe nervous breakdown. I could not sleep, was weak and tired all the time. I took the 'Prescription' and just a few bottles completely built me up and relieved me of my nervous condition. It is a good medicine and I am glad to recommend it.—MRS. ALFRED SHEPPARD, 259 Seaton St.

Niagara Falls, Ont.—"I can safely say that 'Favorite Prescription' did me a lot of good. I at one time developed woman's trouble; my nerves were completely shattered, and I became weak. I had severe backache and pains in my side, extending down into my limbs. I doctored, but did not get relieved of my ailment and was down and out when I began taking Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, and it so completely cured me and restored me to health and strength that I was able to do all my own work and others besides. I do recommend 'Favorite Prescription' to weak and ailing women; they cannot get a better medicine."—MRS. JOHN LOCKHART, 26 Terrace Ave.

Favorite Prescription is an invigorating, restorative tonic, a soothing and strengthening nervine and a positive remedy for the chronic weaknesses peculiar to women.

This old prescription of Dr. Pierce's is extracted from roots and herbs by means of pure glycerine and is a temperance remedy of 50 years' good standing. Send 10c for trial pkg. of tablets to Dr. V. M. Pierce, Invalids' Hotel, Buffalo, N. Y., or Bridgeburg, Ont.

For Sale

NEW two-storied stucco house. Bath, furnace, good spring well, in good location. Will be sold at cost. Apply to T H GEORGE

PLANNING AHEAD

Practical farmers know more than most classes of workers the necessity for planning well ahead. Success in the fields no less than in the field may depend on taking "the long view." Canadian farmers, therefore, more than anyone else, may profit by weighing earnestly the words of an English economist that, even if war were to cease to-morrow, normal crop conditions could not be restored in the world for from three to six years. The stored-up supplies of food have been heavily drawn upon and in some cases have been actually exhausted. This means, as no one better than the farmer can comprehend, that there will be an acute demand, as compared with pre-war years, for food grain crops and food animals. Should warfare be suspended, of which there is no sign at present, the demobilization would take months and in the reconstruction period of re-[illegible]king of farms in Belgium, France, [illegible] and Great Britain must inevit[illegible] done from this side of the [illegible]

[illegible] the "long view" can the [illegible] farmer prepare for this. It [illegible] season of comparative quiet-[illegible] farm life that he will have [illegible] to think out the means at [illegible]. He will see that there [illegible] business and good patri-[illegible] advice of the Food Con-[illegible] of the Department of Ag-[illegible] produce more pork; he [illegible] can to add to the [illegible] fertilizers, so ne-[illegible] intensive systems of [illegible] lands, and to [illegible] replenishment of the [illegible] France and Italy, [illegible] Europe may be [illegible] recently har-[illegible] the ave-[illegible] to car-[illegible] is [illegible] minu-[illegible] ex-[illegible] of [illegible] to [illegible] red

PARLIAMENT HAS WORK TO DO

It is suggested in an Ottawa despatch that the coming session of Canada's new Parliament is "likely to be a short and comparatively uneventful one so far as legislation is concerned." If this forecast is accurate Canada is going to be badly disappointed. The electors gave the newly-formed War Union Government an emphatic mandate to proceed with certain definite policies and reforms to which it had pledged itself. And they expect action.

The coming Parliamentary session should be one of the most important and eventful in the history of the Dominion. The Speech from the Throne is expected to forecast a vigorous, progressive and radical program of war-time legislation along the lines promised in the Prime Minister's initial manifesto shortly after the union was consummated. The country will look first for some definite announcement demonstrating that the Administration has already taken the promised steps "to co-operate with the governments of the United Kingdom and other Dominions in all matters relating to the war," and an assurance that this co-operation is comprehensive and calculated to produce much greater effectiveness and unity of endeavor in the supreme common purpose of war-winning.

Imperial co-operation must be supported by national efficiency. The Civil Service Commission is now preparing a report with a view to extending to the outside service the reforms effected in the inside service under the existing Act. This portends a general abolition of patronage and the making of all public appointments solely upon considerations of qualification and merit. The report must be the basis for immediate action. The spoils system was wholly bad in peace. It is execrable and intolerable in war.

Nothing should interfere with the pledged granting of general women's suffrage. The anomolies and discrimination of the partial franchise granted by a party Administration last session should be righted by the prompt carrying out of the just and generous assurance at once given by the Union Government. Women have earned the privileges of citizenship by service.

Adequate taxation of war profits, the increase of taxation upon large incomes, preparation for post-bellum immigration and colonization, inducements for settlement on the land and the development of agricultural resources, are all projects which should be taken in hand without delay. "Effective measures" dealing with the cost of living problem have been promised. These assuredly cannot wait any more than can the question of increased agricultural production and the promotion and development of the shipbuilding industry.

The Government has promised "co-operative management of the various railway systems so as to secure economy in operation, to avoid unnecessary construction, and to secure the widest and most effective use of existing railway facilities." This definite pledge, made subsequent to the formation of the Railway War Board headed by Sir George Bury, must mean something wider and more effective in the handling of war transportation problems than has yet been attempted. The action of President Wilson in taking over for war-time Government operation all railways of the United States causes Canadians, confronted with the same necessities for transportation, co-ordination and economy, and with not nearly so great a proportionate disturbance of vested rights, to look for some like action on the part of their Administration.

These are some of the problems which confront the Government and Parliament and they are problems which demand prompt, fearless and progressive handling. The Globe cannot believe that men fresh from the polls, with a direct and unequivocal mandate from their fellow-countrymen, will, in this period, which calls for leadership and action, be content to "mark time" and deem their duty done with the adoption of the necessary but inadequate routine of legislation.—Globe.

—Men who have been placed in the first draft under Military Service Act are subject to penalties for absenting themselves from duty. The heaviest punishment is five years in jail.

—Conscription is again defeated in Australia, by a vote of 792,000 for, and 967,000 against. The soldiers' vote, which has not yet been counted, may reduce but will not overcome the adverse majority.

—The United States Government has decided to take control of the railways in the republic, some 750 in number. A railway war board, at the head of which is Director General McAdoo, is to have charge of the operation of the whole gigantic national system. Under the plan formulated competition will be elimated, the earnings will be pooled, and all roads be paid for services rendered.

—Germany's persuasive powers are likely to be very much strained in efforts to induce the Allies to accept peace without victory. The latest offers of the Teutons are rejected as n. g.

—The Dominion Fuel Commissioner suggests the appointment of an official in every town and city to look after the interests of those who have been refused coal by dealers. With our local dealer distributing his supply in small lots to those in need, the services of such a special officer should not be required in Paisley. There is only one complaint we have heard in connection with the distribution here. It is said that some farmers have been hauling home sleigh loads of coal when they had from 25 to 50 cords of good dry wood standing on their premises. To the townsman this looks very like greed and profiteering on the part of the farmer. Conservation of the fuel supply does not mean buying coal at a fairly reasonable price and selling wood at $5 per cord of 18 inch length.

—An Ottawa despatch says that in dealing with the food question in Canada the Government proposes to decrease consumption and increase production. Within a few weeks hotels and restaurants, it is expected, will be placed on a war basis, by a strict supervision of meals and the restriction as to the variety and quantity of food to be purchased by private individuals. Sugar, tea, coffee, and similar commodities will be carefully supervised so that hoarding and undue consumption may be prevented. Where there is a world's deficit of any necessary commodity or where ocean transportation is necessary to bring it to Canada the Government will act to conserve the supply without undue interference with the requirements of the people. Where luxuries require essential food products in their production a radical policy may be expected. Candies and similar luxuries will be restricted in production, but in this instance, as with other commodities, a reduction in production will not necessarily be followed by an unfair increase in cost to the consumer.

—The enormous financial responsibilities devolving upon this Dominion through the war are made plain in an announcement by Hon F B Carvell, Minister of Public Works, at a reception tendered him at St. John, N. B., last week. He stated that in the next fiscal year $500,000,000 must be raised by Canada for war purposes in addition to the $150,000,000 or $175,000,000 necessary to carry on the ordinary business of the country. Mr Carvell said Great Britain was persistently calling for munitions and foodstuffs and Canada must answer the call. But she must do her own financing, for not a dollar could be borrowed in Great Britain or the United States. The question, said the Minister, all resolved itself into this: "The Union Government's duty was to see that the resources of the country were conserved, that the people save money, and thereby have it to invest in Government bonds for the carrying on of the war. If the peoples' savings and profits were not to be available Canada could not carry on as she had done in the past. That was the real reason for the formation of the Union Government, and there must be Government along business lines." Speaking of the prohibition order-in-council, Mr Carvell said his hearers need not be surprised about once a week to learn of something just as drastic being done.

Why Three Year Men Can't Return

A despatch from London, Eng., on Friday said: "Sir Walter Davidson, the retiring Governor of Newfoundland, newly returned from visiting France, explained to a meeting in London yesterday how he failed to do as he promised and secure a furlough for three year service men. This equally explains why it has been found impossible to grant our own war veterans leave. "I went to France determined if possible that men who had been out three years should have some home furlough," he said. "When I talked to the military authorities no one could have been nicer, but they would not give a furlough for the excellent and convincing reason that man power is the essence of the game. At this moment we cannot afford to lose this splendid band of veterans of three years' service, whose homes are in far away Dominions. It is the hardest case possible that these men who offered themselves first of all should be now denied the privilege of going back to their homes for a short time. Under the present conditions of warfare, however, it is essential that these thousands of men should remain at their posts."

Letters from the Soldiers

Means Much to the Fifth Division

Sergt Bernard Brown of the 160th at Witley Camp, son of Mr and Mrs T Brown, of this village, in writing home under date of Dec 7th said: I was up to our polling booth yesterday to vote. I hope all at home will vote for the Government, as it means life or death to the division, and we want to go as a division. I must wish you all a merry Christmas and a prosperous New Year. I hope, that by the time the next one comes we will be all together again, but I guess I must stick it out like the rest. We are doing quite a business selling war bonds for the Victory War Loan. At present this battalion holds the record in the division. We have sold about $30,000 worth and they laughed at our paymaster when he said he would get $20,000. Speaking of the food situation, the writer says: "People over here cannot keep pigs, as they are unable to procure feed for them."



CORP. WM. A. ANSTEAD

Son of Mr and Mrs W C Anstead, Paisley, who died in France, from an attack of pneumonia, following an operation for appendicitis. His wife (nee Miss Agnew of 10th Sullivan) received the following letter from 36 Casualty Clearing Station, dated Nov 15th:

Dear Friend:

I am writing you from the casualty clearing station where your husband died on the 9th of November. By this time you will have heard of it, no doubt. My heart goes out to you in sympathy. I saw him first on the 6th or 7th of November. He had been in the hospital a week then and complained of not having slept. He had nicely recovered from appendicitis, having been operated on on Oct. 30th, and was doing nicely. He wasn't able to sleep, however, and complications set in. He died of fever and pneumonia. He asked me to write you the day he died and I am at last getting the opportunity to do so. I am a Canadian myself. I know Chesley. My uncle, Ezra Woelfle, lives at Scone, so I am very glad to have seen your husband and glad to be able to write to you now. Your husband told me that you both belonged to the Presbyterian Church. I pray God that now in your bereavement He may be very dear to you. Let Him take your load of worry and care and carry it for you. He will do it and He will be your comfort and ease your heart of pain. You will always have the memory of a true and loving husband, who was true to King and Country. May you live to be worthy of the soldier husband who has so nobly died.

Sincerely,
HUGH D. TAYLOR.

P.S.—His last message was one of love to you. He said, "Tell her the worst is over—not to fear.

H. D. T.

N. McALLISTER

Carpenter and Contractor

Contracts taken for any class of House-building and Repairing

Sash, Doors, Dressed Lumber and other Building Material on hand

Dwelling and shop two doors north of the Balmoral Hotel

Notice to Creditors

In the matter of the estate of Alexander McGillivray, late of the Township of Bruce, in the County of Bruce, retired farmer, deceased.

NOTICE is hereby given pursuant to section 56 of chapter 121, R.S.O., 1914, and amending acts, that all creditors and others having claims or demands against the estate of the said Alexander McGillivray, who died on or about the 8th day of December, 1917, are required to send by post prepaid, or to deliver to the undersigned solicitor for the executors of the estate of the said deceased, on or before the 26th day of January, 1918, their names and addresses and full particulars of their claims, duly verified, and the nature of the securities, if any, held by them.

And further take notice that after the 27th day of January, 1918, the said executors will proceed to distribute the assets of the said deceased among the parties entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which they shall then have received notice, and that they will not be liable for the said assets or any part thereof, to any person or persons of whose claims they will not then have received notice.

DUNCAN McGILLIVRAY }
COLIN McGILLIVRAY } Executors

D. FORRESTER,
Solicitor for said Executors

Dated at Paisley this 2nd day of January, 1918.

"An All Winter's Job"

Big money for a live man. Steady work or spare time, your choice, selling our guaranteed nursery stock. Twenty-five years' reputation back of our trees. Outfit free. Your money each week. Write at once. Brown Brothers Company, Nurserymen, Ltd. Brown's Nurseries, Welland Co, Ontario.

A FEARFUL SCOURGE

There is a movement on foot among the medical men and those deeply interested in Canadian life and health to have venereal disease placed among those infectious diseases which must be reported to public health authorities and treated under their supervision until thoroughly cured. It has become recognized that this class of illness is not only one of the worst scourges of the country, but possibly the worst of all, more disastrous and widespread than tuberculosis. The movement to have it brought under control is gaining ground daily, and it is believed that if the facts are brought to the attention of the public there will be a popular demand for laws to deal with it and to protect the nation.

Those foremost in urging the reform recognize the necessity of some degree of secrecy, and strongly advocate that the names and addresses of patients under treatment be not registered or made known to anyone but the attending physician. Their aim is not to bring shame to those affected, but to insure that all precautions will be taken against them spreading infection, even unintentionally.

Interesting, but startling and shocking statistics are given in a pamphlet issued by the Canadian Commission of Conservation, and everyone interested in public health (and who is not?) would be well advised to obtain a copy from Ottawa. The pamphlet is educative to a degree, and is calculated to show the vital necessity of immediately grappling with the enemy which is destroying the health and happiness of many thousands of persons yearly, even among the small population of this country.

Among the statistics presented are some from New York Department of Health. These show that in 1914 of the 6,000,000 people in New York, 25 per cent., or 1,500,000 had venereal disease of some kind. These figures are enough in themselves to prove the terrible nature of the plague, especially when it is noted that such diseases as locomotor ataxia, general paralysis of the insane, diseases of arteries, aneurisms and many extremely serious female afflictions follow in its wake.

It must not be imagined that New York is an outstanding example, for Toronto is little, if any, better. Of all cases entering the public wards of the General Hospital in Ontario's capital in a year, 12 per cent. were afflicted with one kind of venereal disease alone, and how many suffer from other varieties is not recorded.

The people of Canada must be awakened to the fearful danger which confronts them, and must be educated to cope with it. Too long have the eyes been kept shut against such a menace. Realization of its dread possibilities will create a demand for its elimination, and the law will be invoked to help in the battle.—London Advertiser.

THE CONSCRIPTION OF WEALTH

From The Christian Guardian

The plea is made that along with the conscription of manhood there should go conscription of wealth, and it is urged that in all justice the first should not take place without some guarantee of the second. So far as this plea is simply a subterfuge to delay or avoid conscription of manhood we have no sympathy with it, but so far as it is based upon justice and equity it demands consideration.

But what does it mean? To some it is a very indefinite thing, which may mean little or nothing; but to others it has a very clear and distinct meaning. It means, in the first place, the conscription of war profits. Men argue that while these war years may be profitable to them, yet we must consider that they are only helping to wipe out the deficits of preceding years. But this argument cannot be accepted as valid. It does not seem right or just, nor patriotic, that these terrible war years should be used to turn an unprofitable business into a profitable one, and we have a right to urge that excess war profits be taken over entirely for the country's needs.

To us it is a sad and lamentable fact to note the increase during these years of pleasure, automobiles and such things. Surely this is not the way to win the war, or to prepare for the stern days which lie ahead. The man who in these days increases luxurious living and rolls up a large bank account belongs to a type of citizen of whom patriotism is ashamed. Better for the lad who left a $3,000 position to fight at $1.10 a day and who now sleeps his long last sleep on Vimy Ridge or he who wrote home the other day that his chum at home had had an increase in salary which should have been his own; but he added, "After all, I would sooner be here in France than in his place."

When we face these facts we find it hard to agree with Col. Thomas Cantley, president of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, when he told the members of that organization in Winnipeg that the manufacturer who had made money in munitions had "earned it." To us it seems that to-day no true patriot in Canada can righteously "earn" more than a decent living. All else belongs to our country in its hour of need.

And conscription of wealth means even more than this. We cannot get away from the fact that if the country has a right to bid its sons give up their business under their dearest home ties, and face mutilation, disablement and death upon the battlefield, it has an infinitely greater right to take from any man 25 per cent., or 50 per cent., or even 100 per cent. of his accumulated wealth. So far we have touched only excess war profits, we have not even touched income, and, above all, we have not touched capital; but there is no escaping from the reasoning that the country which claims the right to order its sons to the battlefield has a very much greater right, if need be, to take over a portion of the wealth of its citizens. This means much. It means the right to take over part, or all, of the capital of our banks, our railways, and our great manufacturing corporations, as well as the capital of our wealthy individual citizens. Such a thing has never been done, but the logic is inescapable, and capital is surely a much less sacred thing than life.

This is what conscription of wealth means. Are we prepared for it? There is a general impression abroad that while our poor men freely give themselves or their sons, our rich men would never consent to surrendering their property. We cannot agree with this view. We believe that patriotism runs through all ranks alike, and we believe that if to-morrow the Canadian government found it necessary to conscript the wealth of our people with few exceptions we should find men willing to surrender houses and lands, stocks and bonds, and all the treasures which constitute our wealth, and to surrender them just as freely and gladly as our brave boys have surrendered their noble young lives.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children

In Use For Over 30 Years

Always bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher

FIRST DRAFT CALLED

The first draft of Class A. under the Military Service Act will be required to report at various divisional headquarters on Thursday, January 3. All preparations have been made to receive, equip and train the men of the new drafts and about 20,000 is the number expected to be ready by the date set. Twelve battalion depots with accommodation for 3,000 men each and with headquarters corresponding with the headquarters of the twelve military divisions and districts have been established. The officers in charge of the mobilization and training will so far as possible be men who have seen active service.

It is stated that all uniforms and equipment necessary to fit out the new draft immediately are ready and that no time will be lost getting down to intensive training at once.

The new men who are destined to provide reinforcements for the battalions overseas will be gathered territorially and will be disposed overseas according to the territorial arrangements at present in force. That is, men who have been drafted in the Toronto, Kingston, Winnipeg or other divisions will go to reinforce regiments whose natal division was Toronto, Kingston, or Winnipeg, as the case may be. No official figures are as yet available as to the number of men secured in the various districts under the first draft. The proportional numbers vary considerably in various districts. In some a great many appeals lodged by the Military Representatives of the tribunals are still pending. In others many appeals lodged by the men themselves for exemption are still to be heard. Out of the 400,000 men estimated to come under the first class, about half have been found to be medically fit for service. Of these it is estimated that at least half will receive exemption for various causes. The drafts will be called without much consideration for the numbers already sent under the voluntary system for particular districts. The reason for this is that it is not expected that the first class will supply much more than the 100,000 required. This being so, the district which has still the most unmarried men available will provide the most for the draft.

The Harem a Prison.

The western boast that every man's house is his castle is as nothing to the sanctity of the eastern harem. No officer of the law may enter a harem, and therefore there is no safeguard for the life and liberty of its inhabitants. One day they may be slaves, the next princesses and the next strangled or poisoned. An ill disposed man could carry off an enemy to his harem and kill him and none would be the wiser.

His Vocation.

Hicks—It is a shame the way Buster is bringing up that boy of his. The lad doesn't know how to read or write, and there is no indication of his ever being sent to school.

Wicks—Buster knows what he is doing, you can depend upon it. Probably he intends when that boy reaches manhood he will have all the business he can attend to as criminal court juror.—Boston Transcript.

Why He Hurried.

"Young man," said the old gentleman, "my daughter is too young to marry. A girl of her age cannot be sure of her own mind in a matter of such importance."

"I fully realize that," replied the young man, who had just secured the fair one's consent. "That's why I can't want to wait."—Chicago Post.

Silence is the safest response for all the contradiction that arises from impertinence, vulgarity or envy.

The vineyards of Italy cover nearly [illegible] acres.

A Chicago woman says that 60 per cent of the men would rather contribute to the purchase of a new carpet for the church than to wear it out afterward. The other 40 per cent merely wear out the carpet and refuse to contribute to the new one.

Highbrow discussions of children at play are easily reducible to a very short sentence, "Let 'em play."

It is fortunate that Sir Thomas Lipton derives more pleasure from building boats than from racing them.

Kaiser Wilhelm has bought a newspaper for $2,500,000. What is German for "now is the time to subscribe?"

Berlin's ambition to surpass Paris as a center of gayety is nipped in the bud by the kaiser's edict against the tango.

The AUTOMOBILE



Using The Car in Winter.

Again the cold weather bugaboo is with us. Many motorists are laying up their cars. Others are battling the enemy. I am in the latter crowd, says an expert. I have studied the problems offered by winter. From this study I offer those who brave the cold suggestions to make the fight easier.

First—Protect your radiator and circulation system.

Second—Take care of your battery.

Third—Install some kind of good priming device.

Fourth—Watch your oil and greases; lighten them.

Fifth—Be particular in the care of your tires.

Sixth—Heat your garage.

Seventh—Buy some of the well tried warming devices for personal comfort.

The most important thing to do is to see that your radiator has a non-freeze mixture. The best for weather which is not colder than five below zero is fifteen per cent. of alcohol, fifteen per cent. of glycerine and seventy per cent. of water. If it gets much colder increase the glycerine and alcohol five per cent. each. You should renew this now and then, for alcohol will evaporate and you must allow for that. By keeping this mixture at the proper stage you will save many times its cost in avoiding repairs on your radiator.

In addition to the mixture in your radiator I would say the use of a radiator cover is quite essential. In the colder climates I also would suggest the use of a hood cover as well. These covers hold heat within the engine when you stop for a short time and make starting easier. If you do not care to purchase a hood cover you should use a robe over the hood. I have seen a number of robes with fasteners attached, so that they may be held in position.

If you do not want to go to this expense you will find starting on a cold morning easier by priming your car and heating the intake manifold with a rag soaked in hot water. If you have electricity in your garage you might install a small heater under your hood and leave it on at night. When your motor starts let it lie idle for two to five minutes to heat up thoroughly and get the oil flowing properly. Do not race the engine.

Keep Battery Charged

It is important to keep your battery fully charged. Use your starter as little as possible, and drive as much as possible in daylight to charge it further. Chemical action is slow in cold weather. More current is required in turning over your engine. You burn your lights longer and generally call on your battery for much more service. Hence it is quite essential that it be kept fully charged. By all means test it at least once a week to see its needs. Then supply those needs.

Winter driving requires thinner oils and greases. Figure out just what oil is best for your particular car in winter and stick to that as long as results are good. Too thin oils are as dangerous as too heavy oils. Consult your service man on this point. This applies not only to the engine but to the clutch and transmission.

If you have heat connected with your garage see that it is turned on these cold nights. If you have no heat you should arrange for it. It will save lots of work, worry and trouble and keep your car in running condition. In the rain or snow a windshield cleaner is essential. Many good ones are on the market at moderate prices. They make it possible to drive with comfort and care. You will need to use your chains frequently. Look them over and see that all broken links are repaired.

For comfort a number of devices may be obtained at your dealers. I would surely suggest a heater to attach to your battery or exhaust. Then there are electrical attachments to fasten on the steering wheel, to warm the fingers. The feet and the hands suffer most from winter driving. Protect them.

Winter weather is a terror to tires. Give extra care to your tires. See that all cuts are promptly filled and keep out sand, dirt and water, as the fabric is more easily eaten up now than in summer.

Winter Air.

Everybody realizes the fact that fresh air is necessary to maintain good health, and almost everyone knows that it is just as needful in the winter as in the summer time. It is a recognized fact that the fresh air we get during the cold season is more invigorating than that which we get in the summer. But the fear of the discomfort caused by the cold is such that we do not consistently and persistently carry out our good resolutions to get fresh air night and day at any cost. Canada is full of self-styled "fresh air fiends" who open their bedroom windows a stingy half inch on ordinarily cold nights, and close them entirely when the thermometer comes within ten degrees of zero.

Why do we not keep up a never-relaxing endeavor to get all we can of this cold, clean, delicious air at the time we need it most? Deep breathing practiced during the walk home at night after a long hard day spent in the factory, behind the counter, or in the office chair, will do more to dispel weariness than hanging on to a strap and breathing the vitiated air of the street cars. Housewives may do a great deal of their work with the windows open, babies may sleep and children may play out-of-doors during the greater part of the day, and everybody can get six, seven, eight or nine hours of fresh air every night by sleeping with bedroom windows open. With proper bed-clothing the coldest-blooded person may sleep with comfort in absolutely unheated rooms with windows open, and in time they will grow less cold-blooded.

Bed and personal clothing suitable for winter months are necessarily rather expensive for many purses, but make an effort to get the best, and, if need be, do without the fine raiment. Any woman who would put willow plumes and imported gown before pink cheeks, sparkling eyes, and a total absence of headaches, does not deserve good health.

Heat Value of Wood.

Two pounds of seasoned wood is approximately equal to a pound of coal in heat value. A cord of hickory, oak, beech, birch, cherry, hard maple, ash, elm or locust is equal in fuel value to a ton of coal. The same heat value exists in a cord and a half of sycamore soft maple or hemlock, or in two cords of poplar, catalpa, bass wood or white pine as in a ton of coal, according to experts on the subject.

Farmers may cut wood for themselves or for local markets through the winter, thus using spare time for themselves and their hired men. Wood that is now wasting away might thus displace much high priced coal.

Woodlots can be cleared of waste wood at a profit and be improved in addition. Some trees are old and decrepit, and others like beech and maple are spreading in growth. Useless themselves for lumber, they crowd out thrifty young trees or prevent seedlings from starting. When such weed trees are removed, young seedlings spring up naturally and soon grow into timber of value.

A Leaky Shingle Roof.

A leak in a shingle roof, caused by one or more split shingles, can best be located by getting on the under side of the roof, as discolorations will appear on shingles and sheathing where the water comes through. When the leak is located, drive a nail through the roof there so the leak may easily be found from the outside of the roof.

Now take good tin, well painted on both sides, and cut as many strips as you need into 4 x 7 inch sizes. When a split shingle is found, pry up the butt and slip a strip of the tin under the shingle the full seven inches. This gives an inch lap on the shingles that were given six inches exposure. Then slip another strip of tin over the split shingle and under the next course above, and the repair is completed. This is quite simple, but entirely effective.

STIMULATING CROPS.

Device Used by British Government to Promote Growth.

Details of how the British government is working on a large scale to stimulate the growing of crops by electricity have just been received by America. The English department of agriculture has taken over a large area near Hereford, where installations have been set up for the use of ionized agricultural experts under Professor W. H. Blackman of the Imperial College of Science and Technology.

In the Hereford experiment high tension alternating current is being used. The method adopted is to stretch over the field to be treated a number of thin wires on poles, something like low telegraph wires, but high enough for loaded wagons to pass underneath. The wires are supported by high-tension insulators on posts in long parallel spans thirty feet apart.

"The charge fizzes off from the wires," says an account given in the Electrical Experimenter, "with a sound which is sometimes audible, and with a glow which is visible in the dark. Anyone walking about below the wires can sometimes feel the effect on the back of the head, as a cobweb on the face. The electricity does not act as a fertilizer but as a substitute for sunlight. The current is only used in the early morning and in cloudy weather."

The initial cost of the apparatus for twenty-four acres is about $1,500, and the annual maintenance is about $300.

The engineers believe that the ionization of atmosphere is but of secondary importance and that the main effect is noticeable in the nitrification of the soil essential to the well-being of plant life.

VALUE OF A VACUUM.

The Essential of Many Important and Valuable Inventions.

What is the value of nothing? Who will buy it? Nobody, surely.

Yet, something less than nothing may be worth a lot of money. There may be a fortune in it.

A vacuum, from your point of view or mine, is less than nothing. But it is the essential of many important inventions, in which millions of dollars are invested.

These inventions cover a great variety of industrials, such as the preserving of foods, tanning, bleaching, hardening stone and making woods imperishable.

Lumber is "seasoned" offhand by exhausting the air from it and then forcing hot, dry air through it, to carry off the moisture it contains.

Wood is artificially colored by using a vacuum to withdraw its fluid juices, which are then replaced with solutions containing pigments. In this way ordinary pine may be beautifully stained and made to serve as a substitute for rare and costly woods.

Evaporated eggs, dried by a vacuum process, are sufficiently familiar. The materials from which fruit syrups for the soda fountain are derived undergo extraction in vacuo, to avoid the spoiling of their flavor by high temperature. Coffee extract is obtained in the same way.

Vacuum processes are largely employed in the salting and pickling of meats, the latter being shut up in chambers from which the air is withdrawn, in order that brine may be forced into them under pressure.

Enemies On All Sides.

When Germany threw down the gauntlet of war to Russia on August 1st, 1914, she little dreamt that within three years she would have four-fifths of the entire world arrayed against her. Before that historic month of August had come to its last day she and her allies had no fewer than seven nations, with an aggregate population of over 800 millions—nearly half the people of the earth—for enemies.

The following year—1915—added Italy and plucky little San Marino to their number; 1916 brought Portugal and Rumania to our side; and this year six more countries, ranging from China and the United States to Cuba and Panama, are leagued in war against her.

To-day the position is this. Germany and her three allies, with a population of 156 millions, are waging war against seventeen nations, with an aggregate population of 1,314 millions.

When washing white woodwork put a little turpentine into the water and it will be a great help.

HOW THE EAR FOILS THE FOE

ALLIES NOW LOCATE BIG GUNS BY SOUND.

Listening Posts of Reversed Megaphones Surround Paris to Detect Enemy Aircraft.

Special duties quicken our senses to undreamed-of efficiency. Safe-crackers develop uncanny deftness of touch, their constant practice enabling them to discover an unknown combination by the mere spinning of a safe's knob.

This war has taught men to use their ears far more delicately and skilfully than civilians can imagine. Necessity is the mother of talent and the French engineers, with the Gallic quickness of education, have made themselves remarkably proficient of ear.

Dr. G. K. Burgess of the United States bureau of standards, recently returned from an extensive study of the scientific progress of France in the war, reports that the Gallic army has secretly brought the science of acoustics to a wonderful pitch of perfection, being able at the present day to detect the position of distant enemy batteries by the sound of the shells whistling or bursting over the poilu's trenches.

Ear as Medium of Detection.

Camouflage has made the spotting of artillery an exceedingly difficult thing and the eye as a medium of detection has rapidly given place to the ear. Observers from captive balloons and airplanes are not so successful as formerly in placing groups of guns, and the reliance upon the trained ear of the man who waits in the trench is rapidly becoming the thing of the hour.

Experts in the matter of acoustics crouch in the first line ditches, listening carefully to the enemy's batteries. They can locate the distance by the "boom" of the discharge, the pitch of the shell's whine as it shoots overhead; they can tell the size of the gun by the sound of the shell's bursting and they can detect the angle from which the projectile has come by the noise of its flight. Their ears can recognize the collibre by applying intricate rules of flight to the noise above them. A small shell hurled from near by will scream in a certain voice, a slightly larger shell fired from ten kilometers further back, will sing a different song, but only different to the expert. A large shell fired from a mammoth gun still farther in the distance will have a coarser, lower note.

Dr. Burgess' description contained in a recent issue of the Scientific Monthly says that France has several systems of applying this auditory skill and has achieved marked success in the work.

Paris Protected by Megaphones.

He cites further the nation's adeptness in listening for sappers and miners. By means of wires thrust deep into the earth before the trenches listeners are able to tell just where mining operations are going on and may meet the enemy's subterranean activities with a counter mine.

Around Paris the use of reversed megaphones is made to catch noise of approaching German airplanes. The fact that Paris has been able to protect itself from the invaders from the sky has been due to the celerity with which the listening guards have caught the hum of propellors and have spread the alarm to the waiting airmen on guard.

The megaphones catch the sounds and carry them into a sensitive sound chamber, where they are magnified and made clear and intelligible to the ears that wait.

Some remarkable methods for listening to submarine activities are in use, but official censorship prevents their description.

The ear of the airman, while deafened to all noises outside his own machine, thanks to the terrific humming of his motor, is becoming sharpened and bettered by his reliance upon it for equilibrium while flying in the clouds or at night.

When the stars and the earth disappear to an aviator he must rely entirely upon his ears to keep him right side up and to give him his sense of direction. If he has faulty ears he is likely to find himself flying head down or slanting perilously in the wrong direction. The centre of the body's equilibrium is maintained by the fluids in the inner ear, and when these are not functioning correctly the necessary sense of balance is missing.

DIRT AS FOOD SUBSTITUTE.

Layers of Edible Earth in Germany and Bohemia.

In their frantic search for new food substitutes Germans have made the discovery that so-called edible earth exists in many parts of Germany, and learned professors have lost no time in making it known that the eating of earth is by no means confined to certain savage tribes of New Guiana and South America. It was a highly esteemed delicacy, they say, during the Thirty Years War, and also in the "clean years" between 1719 and 1733.

Layers of edible earth, it is stated, have been located on the moors of Luneberg, near Koenigsberg, in the valley of the lower Vistula and in the Grand Duchy of Hesse, while the Austrians, it is announced, have their own deposits of edible earth near Eger and Franzensbad, in Bohemia.

How To Buy Food.

The following general principles should govern the outlay of the family food budget: 1. Spend from one fourth to one third of your food money for bread, cereals, macaroni and rice. 2. Buy at least from a third to half a quart of milk a day for each member of the family. 3. Spend as much for vegetables and fruit together as you do for milk. If you use half a quart of milk for each member of the family, that may not always be possible, but spend at least as much for vegetables and fruit as a third of a quart of milk a day costs. 4. Spend no more for meat and eggs than for vegetables and fruit. The quantity of meat and eggs can be decreased with less harm than the quantity of any of the other foods mentioned. The amount spent for meat may decrease as the amount spent for milk increases.

How One Farmer Kept His Boy On The Farm.

A drainage inspector in a Canadian province once visited a certain farmer and found him not only in possession of a good house, with modern sanitary equipment, but he and his family were enjoying the occupation of the best rooms in the house. On being asked why he did not live in the kitchen like his neighbors, and why he looked so much after the comforts of his home, he replied that he wanted to keep his boy on the farm, and that he could not expect to do so if he did not provide him with home comforts equal to those enjoyed by people of equal means and rank of life in the city. There is more sound philosophy in the method of that farmer than is found between the covers of many text books on rural depopulation.

BRITISH PRISONERS STARVED.

Men in German Camp Had Only Food Sent From England.

According to released Englishmen who have arrived from the camp for British civilians at Ruhleben, Germany, no food had been provided for them by the Germans in the last three months. They were entirely dependent on the parcels sent out from Great Britain.

Most of the prisoners at Ruhleben are suffering from stomach troubles owing to the fact that they have principally had to live on canned food. As a result of the monotonous character of the life there all inmates are mentally abnormal, say those who have been released.

To Stop the Flapping.

The flapping of the window shade when the sash is raised and the shade lowered is a serious annoyance to nervous people, who are generally light sleepers. If the shade is raised the light may waken one too early, yet ventilation is absolutely necessary to health.

The way to prevent the flapping is very simple. Screw two little brass cup hooks, one on each side of the window frame, opposite each other about a foot from the sill. At night tie a broad tape across the open window from one hook to the other, as sailors say, "taut." Screw a third hook in the molding below the sill, exactly in the centre.

Pull down the shade over the tape and tie the cord to the lower hook. The shade will be help firmly in place and a peaceful night's sleep is assured.

THE MIRROR

The Mirror.

When Sister Lil came back from the gate, where she had been saying goodbye to a reluctantly departing caller, she found Little Sister waiting for her, shining-eyed and expectant. Little Sister's eyes were observant as well as shining. She had noticed the big box that the caller had left behind, and Sister Lil was always generous. But the adoration in Little Sister's eyes would have been just as great had there been no box, for Sister Lil was to her the most beautiful and adorable being in all her small world.

"Oh!" Little Sister cried, "Was he another one?"

Sister Lil laughed and rumpled Little Sister's curls.

"You absurd puss!"

Little Sister drew a long, wistful breath, and her brown eyes grew more adoring than ever. "O sister, do you suppose I can be like you when I grow up?"

"You'll be lots nicer," Sister Lil declared. "Do you want some candies for a party? You may have some for Eva, too. Here, you can have the cover to hold them."

She poured the bonbons into the cover and then ran singing into the house. Little Sister, holding her treasure carefully, started for Eva's, but met Eva herself at the gate, and the two went back to the shade of the big maple. It happened that the big maple was under Sister L.'s window, and the clear, childish voices reached her easily where she sat putting a fresh bow on a party gown.

"Isn't Sister Lil lovely? She always lets me have some of her candy. She gets such a lot of candy brought her!"

"Lovely!" Eva agreed. "I think she's ever so pretty! Is she going to college? My sister is."

"Oh, no!" Little Sister replied. "No, indeed! she hasn't time. It takes time to buy things and make party gowns and all, and if you don't you don't get taken out, and people won't come to see you.' I'm going to be just like Sister Lil when I grow up. I don't expect to study or anything except just have boys come to see me. It's lots the most fun. And then by and by I'll get married and have a grand wedding."

"But what will you do after that?" Eva persisted.

"Oh, you don't have to think about that!" Little Sister said confidently. "Sister Lil never does. It isn't important at all. I know; because if it was Sister Lil would say something about it, and she never talks about anything except beaus and dress and dances, and things like that."

Up in her room Sister Lil's work had slipped from her fingers. Was that what she seemed like to other people—and to little sisters?

BIG AIR RAID DUGOUT.

England Uses Railway Tunnel Accommodating 20,000 Persons.

The biggest air raid dugout in England has just been opened to the public for use during air raids. It will accommodate 20,000 persons. The dugout is really an unfinished railway tunnel, 100 feet underground, on which work was discontinued at the beginning of the war.

It is electric lighted and seats have been provided for 2,000 persons.

Carrot Soup.

Heat one cup of milk, or milk and white stock, add three-fourths of a cup of finely chopped carrots, one tablespoonful of butter, one-fourth of a teaspoonful of salt and one-eighth of a teaspoonful of pepper. Cook in a double boiler.

Bees are very interesting. Those who have not read "The Bee," by Maurice Maeterlinck, should obtain a copy from the nearest library. It will not only be found interesting, but the seeming intelligence of these wonderful insects will be a revelation.

Indian pudding is made with five cups scalded milk, one-third cup Indian meal, half cup molasses, one teaspoon salt and one teaspoon ginger.

Officer—What do the army regulations make the first requisite in order that a man be buried with military honors? Private Casey—He must be dead, sor.

The Doings of the Duffs.



AT THE SIGN OF THE RED TRIANGLE

THE BENEFICENT WORK OF THE Y. M. C. A.

Relatives of Wounded, Summoned to France, Are Honored Guests of the Association.

The Red Triangle is the sign of comfort and good fellowship. It means warmth and a welcome, companionship and light. It is a constant ray of brightness in this most terrible of wars.

It is the sign of the Y.M.C.A.

What England and France and all the Allied countries would be to-day without the Y.M.C.A. I cannot imagine, says a correspondent.

"Somewhere in France" they are dotted by the hundred. The Red Triangle gleams everywhere. And there is one work they are doing that has gleamed publicity but has been invaluable—I speak of the reception of the relatives of the wounded, who are summoned to France to the bedside of their men, and who are the Y.M.C.A.'s honored guests.

Nothing can mitigate the first sharp sorrow of loss, and too often the relatives are "not in time" to bid a last farewell. But everything that can be done is done—on a system wise and kindly.

Hope of Resurrection.

I have in mind one old French house which I visited when I was in France. It is a hostel for those relatives who, anxious of heart, have been summoned peremptorily across the Channel to the bedside of wounded and dying men. There they are made welcome, no matter how long their stay may be. And if their man dies, they are not left alone in their trouble. The girl who follows her brother or father or sweetheart to the grave has with her a companion, a woman worker of the Red Triangle, who stays beside her to the end.

I remember a scene like that. It was in summertime, and the countryside was gloriously green. Birds were carolling in the tall trees and the air was heavy with the scent of flowers.

He came with his flag over him, to the solemn sound of the last post. The promise of resurrection was read across his grave. All around was khaki, standing sharply at attention. The picture will always be vignetted on my mind.

"Dust to dust, ashes to ashes, in sure and certain hope of the resurrection to eternal life!"

We walked back when the service was over to the Y.M.C.A. That walk is a place of pilgrimage, where thousands of men and women will come after the war to pay tribute to the last resting place of their dead. "Somewhere in France," with brilliant-colored flowers over them. A joyous little garden nods over each man's grave.

We returned to the welcome of the Red Triangle.

Care of Anxious Parents.

Out in the queer, old-fashioned courtyard a father was pacing up and down alone. He was a kindly, friendly man from the far north of Scotland, fond of a "crack" (chat) with his neighbors. But to-night no one dared speak to him. He was fighting the shadow alone.

It was only yesterday that he had a great story to tell. His boy was "doin' fine." They had had to amputate his leg, but he was putting up a real stiff fight. Who would give fresh life blood to turn the balance?

It was a snub-nosed, freckled lad from far Lochaber who responded. He was a big, strong soldier—and he laughed at the sacrifice. It was nothing. He was proud and glad.

All day it seemed as though the fight was won. The sacrifice had turned the tide. But when night fell . . . the change.

Now it was the father who must fight alone. What should he write to the boy's mother and sister home in Scotland? None of us dared speak to him as he paced slowly up and down the old French courtyard.

There was an American mother, too, who had crossed two seas to see her boy, her only son. Her whole life was bound up in him. Her whole conversation was of his early days, his goodness, his fine working capabilities, his kindness to her.

For two long weeks she had been under a haunting fear which she would not name, Spartan that she was.

After the visit to the hospital she came back smiling.

Yes, he had recognized her. He looked very white and thin, but he was now just the same bright boy as ever. The shot had touched the and there was little pain. She that he would never walk again. getting on fine, mother," he said, smiling up at her. "I'll soon to bend my legs."

be an armchair for you beside the fire and a for you, and she'd rather than to sit and evening," had come

that old who on a with ller girl.

He is the youngest member of the Y.M.C.A., that baby, a real "camp baby" of the war.

His father had been badly wounded, and they wired for his pretty wife to come at once. Little hope was held out for his recovery.

The young wife answered the call immediately. She was at the bedside of her husband "Somewhere in France" at the crisis, and knew that he would live.

Three days later her baby was born.

Convalescent soldiers made the cradle, and nurses padded and lined it. For blankets and bedding there were khaki mufflers, donated by the men. The "camp infant" had a happy life.

When at last the baby was dressed for its cross-Channel trip and the margarine box packed with baby clothes, there was a silence in the old French house, and a void.

* * * *

Many and varied were the letters received, and from all parts of the world. One day the post brought a dozen tiny envelopes with letters written on miniature note paper and in lead pencil. The handwritings were wobbly and uncertain and gaps were filled up with crosses and kisses. They were messages from tiny tots in Sunday schools away in far-off Canada!

For all over the world the call of the Red Triangle comes—and even children are anxious to "do their bit."

STUDY AND EXERCISE

Overstudy and lack of exercise make thin bloodless children. Study does not usually hurt a child at school unless the studies encroach on time that should be spent in out-of-doors exercise. But lack of exercise and overstudy is a combination that brings on St. Vitus dance. If your boy or girl at school is thin and pale, listless and inattentive, has a fickle appetite, is unable to stand still or sit still, you must remember that health is much more important than education, and more time should be given to exercise and recreation.

See to it at once that the child does not overstudy, gets plenty of out-of-door exercise, sleeps ten out of every twenty-four hours, and takes a safe, reliable tonic like Dr. Williams Pink Pills until the color returns to the cheeks and lips and the appetite becomes normal. For growing children who become pale and thin Dr. Williams Pink Pills are not only safe but in most cases are the very best tonic that can be taken. These pills build up the blood, strengthen the nerves and assist nature in keeping pace with rapid growth.

You can get Dr. Williams Pink Pills through any dealer in medicine, or by mail postpaid at 50 cents a box or six boxes for $2.50 from The Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

COULD CROSS ATLANTIC.

Giant Biplane Flew Faultlessly From London to Constantinople.

The great Handley-Page biplane which in July flew in eight stages from England to Constantinople and bombed the Goeben carried five men, and although she bore as well their baggage and bedding, spare parts and oil, bombs and machine guns, and spare propellers, she carried them easily. It could, says an expert, have crossed the Atlantic in 20 hours.

The great Rolls-Royce engines never faltered. They brought the airmen to Saloniki, and thence to a base "somewhere nearer Turkey." Then the great adventure began. The baggage and bedding and spare parts were left behind. The pilot and a passenger (Squadron-Commander K. S. Savory and Flight-Lieut. H. McClelland) sat in front, and the engineer (Engineer-Lieut. T. Rawlings) was free to walk his narrow cabin and watch above and below from the machine-gun platforms.

They flew 250 miles in about three hours, and then beneath the spreading wings saw the lights of Constantinople and all the vessels, including the Goeben, a blaze of light. Down they came and loosed a salvo of bombs at the battle-cruiser. They circled and dropped another salvo, and then made along the Bosphorus, where they sought out the German headquarters ship and bombed her. Amid a hail of Turkish shells they found the Turkish War Office. According to a Turkish communique at the time, this was "not destroyed," "but," said one of our airmen, "the bombs weighed 112 lb., and we were there for half an hour.

A London Daily Mail representative was told by an aeroplane builder that a British aeroplane, carrying a pilot, six passengers, and 700 lb. of luggage, has flown from London to Paris in two hours, and that we have machines to carry 3,000lb. of bombs (nearly a ton and a half).

"Then why do we not bomb Berlin?"

"That is quite possible," said the constructor, "but it is not my department—but something big may happen soon."

Scrap Metal on the Farm.

Farmers may not realize that they are unpatriotic if they are not selling their worn-out machinery and implements. Large quantities of iron and steel are needed for guns, shells, bridges, and other war purposes. There are many farms on which a good deal of junk is to be found. Higher prices are being paid for scrap metal than formerly, but, in order to save unnecessary expense in getting it to the foundries, neighboring farmers might co-operate and make one hauling do instead of several.

Christmas 1917.

Little Jesus, far away,
Can You hear me—what I say?

Guns are thund'ring, cannons roar,
Even at Your stable door.

Seas of blood flow o'er the land;
Mountains totter as they stand.

Fields are thick with ruined things—
Men and thrones and broken kings.

Little Jesus, can You rest
There upon Your Mother's breast?

In the heavens shines Your star—
All the world is red with war.

* * * *

Little Jesus, come again
To the broken hearts of men.

In Your stable far away
Can You hear me—what I say?

How to ask I do not know;
Only, Jesus, heed our woe!

Take this world of shattered men,
Shape and make it right again.

—Cecile Joyce Keenan.

FAMINE OR FOOD?

Starvation, Always a Corollary of War, Threatens Fighting Countries.

Famine has always been a corollary of war. Even minor conflicts have invariably brought about more or less serious want in the nations engaged. At the present time, world famine is within measurable distance. The tremendous waste, coupled with a great decline in the production of foodstuffs is rapidly depleting available supplies, and if the war continues for a prolonged period, nothing short of superhuman efforts can prevent the nations participating in it from going hungry.

Millions of the men in Britain, France and Italy are in the fighting line, and, obviously, cannot be food producers. In normal times, these countries were dependent on other countries for much of their supplies of foodstuffs, but now they are more than ever so. To outline the situation concretely: It is estimated that the production of wheat in the United Kingdom, Belgium, France and Italy this year will fall short by 500,000,000 bushels of the pre-war average. It should be remembered that in the three years before the war these countries imported together about 750,000,000 bushels annually; also that war conditions make any marked increase in production within the next few years difficult, if not impossible. This deficiency in wheat has its parallel in meats and dairy products and only the most careful management will save the herds of those countries from serious, if not ruinous, depletion.

Such a situation can be mastered by two methods only. First, by conserving existing resources; Second, by increasing production. Both these remedies are receiving attention in the countries at war, but the shortage of land, labor and fertilizers presents almost insurmountable obstacles to any great increase in production in Europe. Further, the shortage of ocean going freighters and the great distance of Australia from the market largely eliminates the Commonwealth as a source of supply.

Canada and the United States must, therefore, in large measure, meet this difficulty. In 1916, slightly more than 39,000,000 acres in Canada were in field crops. In 1916 the area had decreased by nearly 4,000,000 acres. Whether or not this decline is due to shortage of labor, it is a serious falling off in time of war. If men are not available, the labor problem can be met by a much larger use of women on the farms, as well as by the use of larger and more efficient farm machinery. In Britain, many thousands of women have left the cities to work on the land; better machinery has been procured, in some cases by the Government, by whom it is leased to the farmers at reasonable rates. In this way Britain has greatly increased her production of foodstuffs, in spite of the tremendous drain that the war has made on the man-power of the country. Canada can, and doubtless will, follow the lead of the motherland.

MURINE Granulated Eyelids, Sore Eyes, Eyes Inflamed by Exposure to Sun, Dust, Wind or Sand, Relieved by Murine. Try It in Your Eyes and in Baby's Eyes. No Smarting, Just Eye Comfort. Murine Eye Remedy At Your Druggist's, or by Mail 60 Cents per Bottle. Murine Eye Remedy Co., Chicago. Ask Murine Eye Remedy Co., Chicago.

Safety First Hints.

Some safety hints for the wise, which are intended to guard against serious accidents and a possible loss of life, are being sent out broadcast by the electric light companies. From them may be selected the following: Do not cover an electric globe with paper or cloth. It may start a fire. Do not hang an ordinary lamp cord over a nail or metal work. Do not leave a cord connected when you are through with it. Do not touch any wire that is down on the ground, whether it is an electric, telephone or guy wire. In an emergency, remove a wire with an instrument equipped with a wooden handle, keeping the full length of the handle between yourself and the wire.

When you have a little of this and a little of that kind of fruit make a steamed fruit pudding.

Minard's Liniment Cures Colds, &c.

Join the Home Defence movement for the conservation of food. Help to prevent waste by demanding the whole wheat grain in breakfast foods and bread stuffs. Substitute whole wheat for meat, eggs and potatoes. The whole wheat grain is the most perfect food given to man. In **Shredded Wheat Biscuit** you have the whole wheat grain made digestible by steam-cooking, shredding and baking. Every particle of the whole wheat grain is used including the outer bran coat which is so useful in keeping the bowels healthy and active. For any meal with milk, and fresh fruits.

Made in Canada.

STORMS AND TREES.

Hickory is Most Unyielding and Suffers Greatest Damage.

It is always interesting to watch the effect of storms anywhere, but in the woods these effects are most varied and remarkable.

It frequently happens that a tornado or hurricane will follow a certain course and level only the trees in this line, often leaping from place to place. In such cases all trees in its swath suffer or are blown down; but where there is a general very high wind and all trees are hit with about the same force it may be noted that the best rooted ones and most of the strongest wood survive.

Wind resistance of the whole trees has also something to do with the bending character of the trunk and branches, for where these give before the force of the storm they permit the wind to slide off. The hickory, above all, will not yield, and consequently receives the hardest strain against its entire top, whether full leaved or bare. It may be commonly noticed that in a mixed woodland, where a hard wind has driven, there are more hickories down than any other trees.

Feb. 15 days in the month of January I was suffering with pain of rheumatism in the foot. I tried all kinds of remedies but nothing did me any good. One person told me about MINARD'S LINIMENT, so soon as I tried it the Saturday night, the next morning I was feeling very good. I tell you this remedy is very good. I could give you a good certificate any time that you would like to have one. If any time I come to hear about any person sick of rheumatism I could tell them about this remedy.

Yours truly,
ERNEST LEVEILLE.
216 Rue Ontario East, Montreal.
Feb. 14, 1916.

This Means You!

"Eat less wheat, meat, sugar and fats, to save for the Army and our Allies," says the Food Controller. "Eat more corn, oats and rye products, fish and poultry, fruits, vegetables and potatoes, baked, boiled and broiled foods."

This means you! To ask the Canadian people to eat less of certain foods in order that the soldiers at the front may not go short is a matter of intense seriousness.

MONEY ORDERS

Dominion Express Foreign Cheques are accepted by Field Cashiers and Paymasters in France for their full face value. There is no better way to send money to the boys in the trenches.

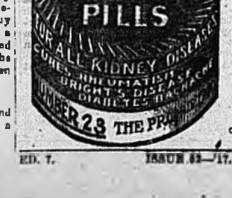
An Exploded Belief.

That stars are visible in the daytime from the bottom of a deep shaft or well has been generally believed since the days of Aristotle, but there is not the slightest foundation for the idea. Baron Humboldt, who spent a good deal of time in mines himself and questioned miners in various parts of the world, found no evidence in support of this belief, and it has since been thoroughly exploded, but like all other "exploded" ideas it flourishes just as vigorously as ever.

Minard's Liniment Cures Garget in Cows

Women are always being asked to make sacrifices; that is why they respond so quickly in wartime. It surely is time now to begin harping on the duty of men in the matter of personal sacrifices.

Fully one third of the land in Great Britain is owned by members of the House of Lords.



CANADA'S FOREST SERVICES.

Ontario, B.C., Quebec and New Brunswick Are Abreast of Times.

Ontario has thoroughly reorganized its forestry service and put itself on a par with other up-to-date provinces whose forest services are under expert technical direction. New Brunswick is also swinging into line. A well-qualified forester, Mr. P. Z. Caverhill, has been appointed as the head of the forest service and is now making a survey of its forest resources as a basis for laying down permanent lines of forest policy. In this work, the Commission of Conservation has been assisting the province in an advisory capacity.

British Columbia and Quebec have long been in the forefront of the provinces that have had an efficient technically qualified forest service. Although Nova Scotia's forests have been nearly all cut over, an efficient forest service would be an investment for the province, that would pay for itself many times over in conserving and utilizing the forest resources remaining. Two-thirds of the land area is better adapted to forest growth than to any other use and should be re-forested.

LEMONS MAKE SKIN WHITE, SOFT, CLEAR

Make this beauty lotion for a few cents and see for yourself.

What girl or woman hasn't heard of lemon juice to remove complexion blemishes; to whiten the skin and to bring out the roses, the freshness and the hidden beauty? But lemon juice alone is acid, therefore irritating, and should be mixed with orchard white this way. Strain through a fine cloth the juice of two fresh lemons into a bottle containing about three ounces of orchard white, then shake well and you have a whole quarter pint of skin and complexion lotion at about the cost one usually pays for a small jar of ordinary cold cream. Be sure to strain the lemon juice so no pulp gets into the bottle, then this lotion will remain pure and fresh for months. When applied daily to the face, neck, arms and hands it should help to bleach, clear, smoothen and beautify the skin.

Any druggist will supply three ounces of orchard white at very little cost and the grocer has the lemons.

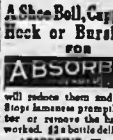
An investigation is being conducted under the direction of the Food Controller into the poultry situation. A study is being made of such questions as the cost of producing eggs and poultry and of the cost of feeding.

Minard's Liniment Cures Distemper.

A system of monthly returns from all wholesale dealers in fish has been instituted by the Food Controller and will be the basis for regular statistical market information, which is expected to be beneficial to the fish trade of the Dominion.

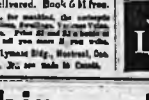
The Forth Bridge contains 48,000 tons of steel.

When buying your Piano insist on having an "OTTO HIGEL" PIANO ACTION


The Jordan Valley

B. A. Scott, Collection & Industrial Ad. Room 1204 C.P. Bldg., Toronto, Ont.

DON'T CUT OUT A Shoe Roll, Capped Heel or Bursitis for ABSORBINE



will reduce them and leave no blemishes. Stops lameness promptly. Does not blister or remove the hair, and horse can be worked. $2 a bottle delivered. Book 6 M free.

ABSORBINE, JR., for mankind, the antiseptic liniment for Bruises, Sores, Swollen Veins, Varicose Veins, Allays Pain and Inflammation. Price $1 and $2 a bottle, druggists or delivered. Will tell you more if you write. W. F. YOUNG, P. D. F., 310 Lymans Bldg., Montreal, Can. Absorbine and Absorbine, Jr. are made in Canada.



Mahogany timber primarily is no more highly valued in its native country than many of our own familiar woods. The things which make mahogany costly to the consumer in this country are the difficulties encountered in locating, cutting, and bringing the timber to market.

Minard's Liniment Cures Diphtheria.

MISCELLANEOUS

CANCER, TUMORS, LUMPS, ETC. (Internal and external), cured without pain by our home treatment. Write us before too late. Dr. Bellman Medical Co., Limited, Collingwood, Ont.

FOOD CONSERVATION

You can take your full share in this important national win-the-war measure, and benefit both in pocket and in health, if you use the proper economic and labor-saving methods in the preparation of the staff of life—bread.

The "Canuck" Bread Mixer



is the great modern exponent of cheaper, better, cleaner, digestible, home-made bread.

Cut your baker's bill in half, and eliminate your doctor's account.

Save your money, and buy government war-bonds.

Sold by your local dealer, or may be ordered direct from us at our agents, delivered-all charges paid.

Four loaf size ..... $2.75 each
Eight loaf size .... 3.25 each

The principle of saving and economy as practised by users of the "Canuck" will eventually win the war.

E. T. WRIGHT CO., LIMITED
HAMILTON, CANADA

CUTICURA HEALS WHITE PIMPLES

Which Itched and Burned. Swelled Enough for Two. No Sleep for Weeks.

"My fingers all broke out in white pimples and would crack and smart that much that I could hardly keep from scratching. They began to swell and were big enough for two. I never had any sleep for weeks because they itched and burned.



"I was told about Cuticura Soap and Ointment, and I only had to use two cakes of Cuticura Soap and two tins of Ointment when I was healed." (Signed) Miss Hilda Manser, 62 Ingersoll Rd., Woodstock, Ont.

Prevent further trouble by using Cuticura Soap daily for the toilet.

For Free Sample Each by Mail address post-card: "Cuticura, Dept. A, Boston, U. S. A." Sold everywhere.



Men in Training

Fighting isn't the only duty of a soldier, and exposure to weather is not as serious as exposure to all kinds of wet feet and dampness.

Rheumatic aches, sore and stiff muscles, strains and sprains, chilblains and neuralgia, all are enemies of the soldier, and the relief for all these pains and aches is Sloan's Liniment. Clean and convenient to carry or use; does not stain, and penetrates without rubbing.

Concentrated bottles, at all druggists, 25c., 50c., $1.00.

Sloan's Liniment KILLS PAIN

Machinery For Sale

1 WHEELOCK ENGINE, 18x42.
New Automatic Valve Type. Complete with supply and exhaust piping, flywheel, etc. Will accept $1,200 cash for immediate sale.

1 ELECTRIC GENERATOR, 30 KW., 110-120 Volts D.C.
Will accept $425 cash for immediate sale.

1 LARGE LEATHER BELT, Double, Endless, 24-inch x 70 ft.
Will accept $800 for immediate sale, although belt is in excellent condition and new one would cost about $400.

PULLEYS, Large size.
26x66—$30; 12x30—$20; 12½x48—$12; 12x36—$8.

2 BLOWERS OR FANS, Buffalo make.
One 10 inch, other 14 inch discharge—$30 each.

REAL ESTATES CORPORATION, LTD.
80 Front St. West, Toronto

UNDERWOOD

(Intended for last week)

Mr Albert Coleman returned to Clifford on Tuesday after spending a few days in the neighborhood.

Mr and Mrs Henry Brill and family spent Christmas in Port Elgin.

Messrs Adam Brill, Sr, and Adam Brill, Jr, spent Christmas at Mr Simon Rappel's.

Mr Ed McKenzie, of Pipestone, Man., spent Christmas with friends here.

Mr Joe Shipley arrived home from the west on Tuesday.

Messrs Walter and Geo H McKay spent Xmas in Toronto.

Menno Musselman is running the mill for Geo Roppel during his illness. Mr Roppel is recovering but slowly we are sorry to say, but we hope he will soon be around again.

Mrs Pritchard, of Toronto, is visiting her father, Mr W F Summers.

Home for Xmas: Miss Flora McKay, L D Murray, Lizzie McDonald, W G Dobson, Miss Mabel Nicol from Toronto, Rhoda Carr, from Golden, B C, Nell McGillivray from Muskoka.

Wm Johnston, and daughter of Greenock Tp, visited at Mr C R Johnston's last week.

Miss Alva Richardson, of Toronto visited at J B Richardson's over Xmas.

Mrs Simon Roppel has been ill but we are glad to say she is recovering nicely.

The Methodist Sunday school held the Xmas entertainment on Saturday night. A cantata, "Santa's Parcel Post" was enjoyed by the audience. Proceeds amounted to $33.

Jack McColl, Violet Young and Tena Cole are home from Kincardine High school for Xmas holidays.

SECOND CON ELDERSLIE

Miss Maude Dawson, of Stratford Normal, is spending the holidays at her home here.

Miss Aggie Pepper, trained nurse from New York, is visiting friends here for a couple of weeks.

Miss F Luton teacher at S S No 2 is holidaying in Toronto, and Miss M Stewart teacher at S S No 12, is spending the vacation at her home in Bluevale.

Miss Mabel Lillico, teacher at Sault Ste Marie, and Arthur Lillico, law student at Toronto, are spending a couple of weeks under the parental roof here.

Mrs John Anderson of Calgary arrived home last week on a visit to her parents, Mr and Mr John Ward

The Annual meeting of the South Eld. Telephone Co., was held on Wednesday evening last. There was a fair turnout of the members and the year's business was run over. The following officers for the coming term were elected: — Pres., Minto Jackson, Vice Pres., John H Allen; Sec Treas., Arch Dawson; Auditors — W J Allen and Rich McGill. Trustees — Wilson Patterson, Robt Elliott, Thos Snaith jr, and David Keith

Mr Alex Reid, of Niagara Falls, Ont, visited over Christmas at the home of his father-in-law, Mr A Lillico.

Mr and Mrs T Nicol of Gillies Hill entertained a few of their friends from this concession one day recently.

Sam Alexander is the new trustee elect at S S No 12.

Quite a number from this con. attended the nomination meeting on Monday.

D C Lillico fell on the ice last week and hurt his shoulder.

Blakeway Bros, are busy taking out timber from Mrs D Allen's bush

On Saturday and Sunday the mercury fell down into the cellar and got frozen. It was 20 below zero. A number here have since been put to great inconvenience by water pipes being shut up.

W J Allen, our popular councillor, is elected by acclamation for another term.

ELORA ROAD NORTH

The following letter of condolence was sent to Mis Etta Pearce by the Patriotic League of the Elora Road north:

To Miss Etta Pearce—We, as your friends feel that we should give expression in some way, of our sympathy with you in the loss you have sustained in one who was near and dear to you in the person of the late Emerson, who made the supreme sacrifice. We have reason, indeed, to be proud that a type of young man, such as he was raised in our community. While we feel sad to think he is gone yet we are confident he did his duty in doing his bit to defend all that stands for right against might and to-day he is free from all sorrow and suffering. May you be comforted to realize this and though the cloud be dark behold the silver lining.

PINKERTON

Mr and Mrs Alf Fiddis leave this week for Alliss Craig where Alf has secured a good position in the flour mills there. Mr and Mrs Fiddis were presented on Friday night with suitable gifts by the officers of the Sunday school, where Mr Fiddis was secy and by the officers of the Y P S where he was President. The best wishes go with them to their new home.

Mr Angus M Reid, of Saskatoon, is visiting his parents here, Mr and Mrs Adam Reid.

Rev and Mrs Gale and family spent New Years at their former home at Alma.

Lieut H Pinkerton spent Sunday at his home here.

Mr Joe Anstead has moved into the house vacated by Mr Alf Fiddis.

EBENEZER

Happy New Year, Mr Editor. Your valuable paper is very much appreciated in this community and in the past year we can look back with pleasure to the many valuable items of news we have read from week to week. We wish your paper success this new year.

Miss Bessie Laidlaw, of Paisley, who is home on holidays from London Normal school visited her friend here, Miss Lina Grant, for a few days

Mr and Mrs Wm Cunningham and Mrs Dean of Owen Sound spent Xmas at Mr E H Grant's.

L Corp. G H Martin was home for Xmas from London.

Miss Annie McKelvey is visiting friends in Detroit for a month

Mrs Wm McFadden and family of Port Elgin and Pte Jack Struthers of London spent Xmas at J H McFadden's.

Mr Alfred Robinson secured the contract from S B No 8 of supplying 25 cords of green wood at $5 per cord.

Mr and Mrs Wm Quigley of Port Elgin spent Xmas at Mr Robt Quigley's.

Instead of coming home for New Years Lance Corp Wilbert Martin had to go into the hospital because of a severe attack of neuralgia. We hope he will soon recover.

The skating rink is going again at full capacity. Manager Eph Grant has an exceptional fine sheet of ice this season. A very large crowd was skating on Saturday night. Although the weather was away down below zero some good sports came the distance of ten miles.

A Hockey League has been organized with R Grant as President, and Earle Hankton as Sec-Treas. The League consists of three teams, the leaders of each being three married men, namely — Chas Thomas, Dalght Potts, and Earle Grant. With such capable captains and so many good players available there will be strong competition for the top rung of the ladder.

Mr C A Thomas, who has been in the Arran council the past year is out for re election. C A has proved himself to be a first class councillor and has made a host of friends throughout the township by his good service in 1917.

CANTIRE

Jack Frost is king.

Miss Tena Oswald spent a few days visiting Mr and Mrs D A McIntyre's.

Mr and Mrs John A McIntyre, of Tara, were Christmas visitors at Mr Angus Bell's.

Mr Henry Winch spent a week visiting friends in Port Elgin.

Mr and Mrs Jas C Milne, of 7th con Eld, were visitors at Donald Reid's on Thursday last.

A number of the young folks of this neighborhood took in the hop at the home of John Cumming, 12th Bruce, on Wednesday evening last.

Mr John Taylor and son Ruthven, of Owen Sound, were visitors at the home of Mr Angus Taylor on Friday last.

Mrs W A Blue and son Robert are spending two weeks' holidays with friends at Big Bay, Keppel Tp.

Mr Wm Blackburn spent Yuletide at the home of his sister, Mrs Chas Wandrow, of Mt Clemens.

Mr John McIntyre, of Regina, is visiting with friends here at present. John is a welcome visitor to Cantire.

Mrs Jas Hay, of Victoria, daughter of Mr Robt Stoddart, is paying a visit to the old home.

A number of the parents in this section gathered at the school on closing day. The children rendered a program which was much enjoyed by the visitors.

At the annual school meeting Mr Alex Gowanlock was re-elected sec'y-treas.

Mr Alex Gowanlock was delegate from Cantire Club to the annual meeting of the U P O held in Toronto last week. Mr Gowanlock gave a splendid report to the members of the Club on Wednesday evening last. Co operation is bound to solve many of the difficulties now confronting the farmers in the marketing of their products.

Mr Jos Stoddart is laid up with an attack of lumbago and pleurisy.

Mr and Mrs Garland, of Pinkerton, were visitors at Mr D A McIntyre's last week.

GLAMIS

The memorial service of the late Pte. Thomas Woods was held in St. Paul's church on Sunday morning. A male choir led the singing. Messrs Jack McKeeman and Duncan McLennan sang a very appropriate duett.

Special services will be held in the Baptist church during the next two weeks beginning Jan 6th. The services will be conducted by the Rev. Mr Elliot of St. Thomas

Mrs Arthur Pinkerton of Rocanville, Sask., is visiting her parents Mr and Mrs Jas. McLennan.

Miss Margaret Campbell of Harriston is spending New Year's at her home.

Mr John Carr, of Sask., is visiting his friends around here.

Miss Mary A McKinnon, who spent some time in Flint, Michigan, returned on Christmas.

McLean Young and sister Miss Young Sundayed with friends in Glamis.

Mr and Mrs Will Hendry and family of the Boundary, spent New Year at W J McKeeman's.

Mr Jas. McLennan and Miss Flossie left on Monday to spend a few days in Detroit.

The annual Sunday school entertainment of the Baptist church was held on Friday last. There was a splendid turn out considering the weather. A good programme was given.

Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA

ELORA ROAD NORTH

Mr Angus McPhee, who had a successful auction sale a few weeks ago, has rented his farm to Mr Watson McKinnon and intends to make his home in Sarnia.

Mr S Winch spent a few days in Toronto.

Mr John Rae spent the week end in Port Elgin.

The Christmas entertainment at No 7 and 8 school was a very pleasant event.

Frances McDougall, who contracted diphtheria, has recovered and the family are released from quarantine

WALKERTON

The thirsty ones who have been consoling themselves that after the war the booze trade would go merrily on again and that all the old refreshment plants would be turning out the suds as of yore, will not find much consolation in the fact that the machinery in the Walkerton Brewery is being scrapped and sold to a local foundry for old iron. As the brewery was one of Walkerton's earliest industries and at one time was the biggest thirst quencher in Bruce, its going by the board marks the close of the wet era. To those who liked nothing better than Walkerton beer, the scrapping of the brewery machinery will mean, "Me and my true love will never meet again," or words to that effect.

Two gents from the Pinkerton settlement who sampled the contents of a bottle of booze handed to them by a side partner in the rig on their way to Walkerton recently, and which side partner got drunk and gave the thing away, resulting in them being soaked $100 and costs each by a local police court for violating the sacred clauses of the Prohibition Act, had their fines reduced this week to $15 and costs each or $25 apiece by an appeal entered by Mr. David Robertson, K.C., to the License Commission at Toronto, and which represented them as a pair who had innocently transgressed a feature of the booze code not too generally known. In other words they had walked on the green without noticing the sign "keep off the grass," and the hearts of the Commission were touched at the sadness of the thing. When the final returns came in, it was a case of "Mercy drops around us are falling" for the mulct pair, as the removal of the greater portion of their fine had a decided tendency to fill the heavy end of their sorrow. For the man who passed the booze, however, it wasn't just the "end of a perfect day," as he was required to come across with the $300 and costs as imposed by the court for his part in the performance.

While jurors get $2.50 a day and mileage attending courts at Walkerton, the amount allowed to witnesses is only $1.50 per day and mileage. As the hotels here charge from $2.00 to $2.50 per day for board, the witness, besides losing his time, is actually out of pocket every day he is in attendance at the court. The fact that the assizes and the sessions frequently last nearly a week, the hardship on witnesses, who have often to remain until the end, is visibly apparent. In many cases these witnesses are poor and scarcely able to stand the financial strain, yet if they fail to be on hand when called it's an arrest and jail term for them. Just why a witness should get $1.00 a day less than his next door neighbor who may be a juror, when he has to trail just as far as the latter and lose just as much time, is something that will bother anybody to explain. At the court the witness is also often subjected to the rawest and most gruelling bombardment at the hands of opposing lawyers, who in order to win their cases frequently try to beat and ridicule the witnesses and hold them up as public jokes, and make their sworn statements appear of less value than the rankest fiction of a tinker's oath. The juror, on the other hand, is treated with a decorum and tenderness by the bar almost bordering on servility, he being one of the "gentlemen of the jury," to whom the lawyer pleads and humbly appeals. Better paid and better used, the juror has it "on" his brother every way. With witnesses not being paid enough to meet their fair expenses, is it any wonder that the Bruce County police are unanimous in declaring that the securing of witnesses for cases in the hardest proposition they have against Constables who get working on a case that everybody seems to know about, frequently find all hands strangely dumb when scouting around for witnesses. The reason is easily apparent. Ordinary self-respect would make any man shun the badgering that too frequently is worked on the witness box, while ordinary horse-sense will tell the witness that he will be out of pocket in coming to town at $1.50 a day. If the cause of justice is to prosper rightly in Bruce, judges and magistrates will have to, in many instances, protect their witnesses more, while the county council will have to attend to their part of the combination and see that the witness gets at least as much pay as a juror.

That there are too many government officials here quartered on the public is an admitted fact, and the Union Government, from which we hope and expect great things, could not get a better cutlash-raiser for this section than by using the carving knife and eliminating some needless offices in this cow country. For instance, the passing of the Prohibition law, and the closing of the liquor shop and all the breweries but one in this inspectorate, have left very little work for the Inland Revenue Officer, Mr. C. W. Cryderman, to do, yet his salary, which was increased this year, goes on, and the people, who are being urged to save for the war, see a horrible example of needless expense in keeping this office extant here. The work is such that it could be easily done from headquarters at Owen Sound, and Mr. Cryderman might be shunted to some more needed job. At all events it seems the height of extravagance to keep a high salaried government official to look after one brewery. Another item of nearly $4,000 revenue per year might be saved by the Union Government forgetting to appoint a successor to Judge Klein when he drops out next April, as we believe it is his intention to do. Litigation has fallen off to such an extent that one judge could easily handle all the work and still have a soft thing in Bruce, and the Union Government, which is pledged to whittle down the public expenses, should have a beautiful chance right here in April. The old system of patronage, which was adopted by both political parties in the past, has caused a terrible overlapping and much needless expense to the country, and now the Union Government has pledged itself to abolish the system, we are hoping great things from it.—Herald and Times.

THE CHIEF CHARM OF LOVELY WOMAN

Soft, Clear, Smooth Skin Comes With The Use Of "FRUIT-A-TIVES".



MORAH WATSON
96 Drayton Ave., Toronto.

Nov. 10th, 1915.

A beautiful complexion is the handsome woman's chief glory and the envy of her less fortunate rivals. Yet a soft, clear skin—glowing with health—is only *the natural result of pure Blood.*

"I was troubled for a considerable time with a very *unpleasant, disfiguring Rash*, which covered my face and for which I used applications and remedies without relief. After using "Fruit-a-tives" for one week, the rash is completely gone. I am deeply thankful for the relief and in the future, I will not be without "Fruit-a-tives".

MORAH WATSON.

50c. a box, 6 for $2.50, trial size, 25c. At dealers or sent postpaid on receipt of price by Fruit-a-tives Limited, Ottawa.



STEELE'S For Horse Collars and Sweat Pads, Rubber Lap Rugs, Whips, Anti Pitch Rugs, Bickmore's Gall Cure, Star Harness Soap, &c.

Our Harness includes quality, durability, appearance and high-class workmanship found in no other make of Harness.

Baggage Trunks, Suit Cases, Club Bags, Grips, Good assortment and close prices.

Harness parts and Repairing our Specialty

J. H. STEELE

Safe as the Empire

THE

DOMINION LIFE

Assurance Company reports higher earnings than ever before. For the BEST INSURANCE AT LOWEST NET COST, write

Head Office: Waterloo, Ontario

S. BRICKER
District Manager Listowel, Ont.

THE BOYS AND GIRLS

Who have been working so strenuously on the farms producing food for those at home and those overseas should be given the opportunity of improving their education during the black winter months, at the

NORTHERN

The fees are no higher than when farm produce sold for half the price of to-day. The young people will be benefited throughout life from the training in business obtained in a few months of our special business course. Winter term begins Jan 2nd.

C. A. FLEMING, Pres, Owen Sound

We Want Now

A Reliable Agent in Bruce County to sell Pelham's Pedigree Fruit and Ornamental trees during fall and winter months. Good pay, exclusive territory, free selling equipment.

Over 600 Acres

of the choicest Nursery Stock, including New varieties controlled by us. Head office up-to-date seller equipment, and a splendid Canadian-grown stock to offer customers. We are not Jobbers. Write now for nursery terms to

PELHAM NURSERY CO., Toronto

N.B.—Catalogue sent on request to applicants for agencies or purchasers of Nursery Stock

R. T. Robinson

CARPENTER AND CONTRACTOR

ESTIMATES furnished for the erection of any class of building. Large or small contracts undertaken.

Address Chesley or Cargill P.O.

Hog for Service

THOROUGHBRED Yorkshire hog for service at lot 10, con 12, Bruce Tp. Service fee $1.50. GILLAN HANEY, Prop.

Horses Wanted

The undersigned will be **at the Central Hotel, Paisley,** on **Tuesday, Jan. 8th,** to buy horses.

Heavy Drafts from 1400 to 1600 lbs., chunky mares from 1300 to 1400 lbs., also some delivery and express horses.

COULTER BROS., Toronto



Goes to Press

Jan. 18th

Please report changes required to our Local Office, *to-day.*

The Bell Telephone Co. of Canada

The Canadian Farmer's Real Friend

YOUR letters will be answered, you will get the exact information you need, you will get the advice and assistance you desire free, provided by experts to whom we pay real money for the answer we accept you, if you become a subscriber to FARMER'S MAGAZINE. This magazine is for—

The Men on the Farm

Helps them plan, and tell them how to construct barns, stables, sheep barns, hen houses, silos and dwellings.

Tells all about septic tanks, hydraulic rams, water-supply and lighting systems, power farming.

Gives advice and information about feeding and breeding and the health of animals; about the business side of farming, co-operative methods, investments and insurance.

The Women on the Farm

Helps them in their home planning and making.

In their kitchen problems.

In matters pertaining to children—their health, rearing and schooling.

Deals with styles, dress patterns and other feminine interests.

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For all it provides, stories, special articles on timely subjects by practical men and experimenters; and the latest and most accurate information on every matter of concern to farmers.

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has three times as many regular departments as are ordinarily found in farm papers, and is about the most satisfying paper you can get at the price. Subscription $1.00 per year.

EVERY issue of FARMER'S MAGAZINE is worth a dollar bill, because it is downright helpful in practical ways. The free advice and information it supplies on request, by private letter—may be worth many dollars. Have the FARMER'S MAGAZINE in your home as you would a hammer or a saw—an ever ready and indispensable help. Have it for friendship.

The price is One Dollar per year. Did we send it to you, and remit for it when we send you the bill. Address the publishers:—

The MacLean Publishing Co., Ltd., 153 University Ave., Toronto

Business Directory

LEGAL

D. FORRESTER, B.A., L.L.B.
BARRISTER, SOLICITOR AND NOTARY PUBLIC
OFFICE—TOWN HALL, PAISLEY

JOHN SUTHERLAND & SONS LIMITED
INSURANCE—FIRE AND MARINE
GUELPH - ONT.

J. C. GIBSON
Issuer of Marriage Licenses
Paisley, Ont.

MEDICAL

DR. H. E. GAGE, Physician, Surgeon and Accoucheur. Specialist in Diseases of the Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat. Late house surgeon Kingston General Hospital. Office hours—1 to 3 a.m., 1 to 4 p.m. Successor to Dr. O'Neill

DR. D. J. F. HOUSTON, Honor Graduate of Toronto Univ. and by Licentiate of the Royal Colleges of Physicians, and Surgeons of Edinburgh and Glasgow. Post graduate Complete Lying-in Hospital, Dr. Mackenzie assistant Edinburgh Eye Infirmary. Specialty—Diseases of the Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat.
Successor to Dr. Morrison.

DENTAL

DR. A. H ALLEN
DENTIST, formerly of Toronto.
Graduate of the Royal College of Dental Surgeons of Ontario. Honor Graduate of Toronto University Dental Department. Master of Dental Surgery. Graduate of the Dr. Meyers Post Graduate School of Prosthetic Dentistry, New York. Office over Mora's Drug store, opposite the Post Office.

VETERINARY

BOYD BROS., Veterinary Surgeons, Paisley. Graduates of Ontario Veterinary College. Day and night calls promptly attended to. Residence—two doors north of cheese factory. Phone numbers—Bell 82, Bruce 118.

AUCTIONEERS

R. C. PEARCE, Licensed Auctioneer, is attending to all parts of the County. Terms reasonable and dates can be arranged at this Office will receive prompt attention. Orders left at the Post Office will receive prompt attention. Residence phone at house.

R. J. NESBITT, Licensed Auctioneer for County of Bruce, is prepared to conduct sales in any part of the county. Terms reasonable. Leave orders at Advocate Office or address Elmvale P.O.

Ahiram Lodge, No. 205

The Paisley Advocate.

D. McKENZIE, Publisher
Vol. 49—No. 2

PAISLEY, ONTARIO, JAN. 9, 1918

Subscription, $1.50 per Annum

Paisley Mercantile Co.

The People's Popular Store

Great Price-Cutting Sale for two weeks

PREPARATORY to our annual stock-taking we will cut the prices of all heavy winter goods in order to make room for spring and summer goods which have been on order for months past. You will find our goods are 1916 qualities and prices with 1918 styles. Next winter you will get about the same styles but shoddy qualities. It will be one of the best investments you have ever made to come early and often and stock up for a year or two ahead. Space will permit to mention only a few of the many bargains during the next two weeks:

Overcoats

Men's Heavy Beaver Coats, Persian Lamb Collar, good sizes, regular price $40 for $30. Men's Heavy Double-breasted Ulsters, regular price $18 go for $13 85. We have another line, same style, regular price $15 50 for $11 63, and another, regular price $10 for $7 50. We have also a good range of Youths' and Boys' Overcoats at similar reductions.

Caps

Men's Heavy Tweed Winter Caps, regular price $1 50 for $1 20. We have another line, regular price $1 25 for $1; another, regular price 90c for 72c; and another, regular price 60c for 48c; also a couple of lines of Boys' and Youths' Caps to sell at 50c and 60c. Also a few Men's Fur Caps to clear at half price.

Men's and Boys' Heavy Rubbers

Men's Heavy Rubbers, 12-inch tan leather top, regular price $6 75 for $5 40; Men's Heavy Rubbers, 9-inch to,, regular price $5 50 for $4 40; Men's Heavy Rubbers, 7-inch top, regular price $3 for $2 40; also another line, regular price $2 80 for $2 25. Boys' Heavy Rubbers, leather top, regular $2 75 for $2 20; Boys' Heavy Rubbers, leather top, regular price $2 50 for $2; another line, regular price $1 75 for $1 40.

Horse Blankets

Good heavy Horse Blankets with straps, regular price $3 25 for $2 60; strap in front, regular $1 75 for $1 40.

Women's Winter Coats

Women's Coats, new style, regular price $20 for $15. reg $17 50 for $13, reg $15 for $11 25, reg $10 for $7 50.

Women's Sweaters—Two only, Women's Brush Wool Sweaters, late delivery from mills, reg price $12 50 for $9 35. We have also a good assortment of Wool Sweaters in Men's, Women's and Children's at about one half what they would cost at the mills now.

Furs—One only, Alaska Sable Set, worth not less than $75 to produce now. It can be yours for $48 75. A beautiful Black Fox Stole and Muff to match, extra value now at $75, yours for $56 25. Black Wolf Sets, reg price $22 50 for $16 25. One only, Australian Red Fox Set, very latest in colored furs, reg $27 for $20 25. We have another Fox Set, reg price $16 50 for $10 85; also separate Neck Ruffs $3 49 up, Muffs to match.

See our Corduroy Velveteen, very suitable for children's suits, reg 75c for 43c.

Call and get some of our American Coal Oil, sold all over for 30c a gallon. Our price, 4 gallons for $1.

All goods sold at cut prices must be spot cash or produce at time of sale. Goods sold on advancing market should be cash even at regular prices. All accounts up to the end of last year must be settled by cash or note before the 15th of this month. Please note this extension of time, as we cannot turn our old books out of safe. Come early and often, and you will save money. Come in the forenoon, as clerks will have more time to show goods, but come anyway.

THE PAISLEY MERCANTILE CO.

THE CITY BAKERY

Happy
and Prosperous
New Year
to All

F. S. MacLachlan



See our Fall and Winter

Suitings and Overcoats

We have a large selection to choose from, also our Blacks and Blues are the very best that can be procured, at reasonable prices.

We have secured a large line of samples of

Ladies' Goods in Suitings and Coatings

which will be worth your while to look over, and we have the newest styles to choose from. We make these up from $16 up, depending on the goods and styles.

S. CRUICKSHANK
Specialist in Ladies' Tailoring

ADVERTISING RATES

Subscription Price—$1.50 per annum in advance. To United States subscribers $2.00 per year in advance.

Advertising Rates—Legal and other casual advertisements 10c per nonpariel line for first insertion, 5c per line for each subsequent insertion.

Advertisements of Strayed, Farms for Sale or to Rent, and similar, $1 for first three weeks and 25c for each subsequent insertion.

Advertisements without specific directions will be inserted till forbidden and charged accordingly. Transient display advts. charged by the inch. Rates on application.

Advertisements in the local columns are charged 10 cents per line for first insertion, and 5c per line for each subsequent insertion. This includes announcements for church or school entertainments, garden parties, &c. No notice less than 25c. Regular advertisers 5c per line, no ads. less than 15. Set in black faced type, price and one-half.

—Jersey cow for sale. Enquire at this office.

—Marriage licenses issued and money to loan. T. H. GEORGE.

—LAUNDRY—We are agent for Walkerton steam laundry. F. STEVENSON.

—Rubbers, rubbers to fit every shoe. Get our prices. L. C Spofford.

—All accounts due the undersigned must be paid by Jan 15th. J S Dewar.

—Full lines of fine engagement and wedding rings at I. Shoemaker's jewellery store

—Highest prices paid for hides and sheepskins. H. E. McGregor, Butcher, Steele Block.

—Spofford's going out of dry goods, men's furnishings and clothing. Call and get some snaps.

—Parties requiring repairs for the Melotte cream separator may obtain them at Fisher's flour mill.

—FOR SALE—The residence of the late Mrs Fleming, Queen St north, Paisley. Apply to D. Forrester.

—We have full supplies of yarn, flannels, etc. for Red Cross societies. Ballachey, Laidlaw & Co.

—LOST—Between Paisley and 13th c.r., 12th Bruce, a small suitcase. Finder please leave at ADVOCATE office.

—Highest price for beefhides, horse hides, calfskins, sheepskins, tallow, &c., P. OLTSHER, Paisley Meat Market.

—Stock-taking brings many odds and ends to our remnant counter. It will pay you to look it over. Ballachey, Laidlaw & Co.

—All 1917 accounts are now past due. If not paid by the 10th of January, either by cash or note, will be handed into court for collection, with costs added. L C Spofford.

—Have you tried our fresh frozen fish—Qualla Salmon, Haddock and Herring? They make a welcome change and save meat. Ballachey, Laidlaw & Co.

—Hound Lost—Black and white with small tan spots on legs, lost near Rhenmore on Jan 7th. Answers to name of "Jack". Finder please return to T Ellis, Paisley.

—E Stevenson's quick healing salve is the best made. We have a choice line of tobaccos and cigars, stationery and school supplies. Agent for daily papers and, magazines. Give us a call.

—SAW FILING—The undersigned is prepared to file saws at the old price and will keep a good assortment of saw handles. No extra charge for hanging saws. T Collins, Cambridge St, turn west at old foundry.

—FLOUR, FEED, SEEDS, GRAIN—We keep a full stock of Five Roses and Stark's high grade flours, bran, shorts, Blatchford's molasses meal, poultry foods and tonics. Always in the market for coarse grains. W STARK.

—Administrator's sale of farm stock and implements belonging to the estate of the late Christopher Arnold, lot 12, con 16 Greenock, on Friday, Jan 11th, at 1 p m. List includes 2 cows, 1 yearling steer, 1 yearling heifer and 2 calves. Ten months credit. No reserve. R C Pearce, auct.

To Investors

Trust and Loan Company Debentures in sums of $100 and upwards bearing 5½ per cent interest, payable half-yearly. Authorized by law for the investment of trust funds. Apply to D FORRESTER, Barrister.

—Almost every trade and profession has its newspaper or journal looking after its special interests. There are several farm papers, but only one that can be truly called the Farmers' Business Paper. That paper is The Weekly Sun, Toronto. Every farmer who farms for profit should be a subscriber.—The Sun will pay for itself many times over during the year.

MARRIED

SCHMIDT—BROWN—At Underwood, on Dec 26th, by Rev A McNab, Mr Chas. Schmidt, 6th Bruce, to Evelyn, daughter of Mr Robt. Brown, 8th Bruce.

—Read Davison's adv.

—Mrs G. L. Carter has returned from visiting her sister in Hamilton.

—Mrs Clarke and daughter, Miss Coral, of Brampton, were visiting here for a few days.

—Mr Angus Ross was down from Calgary on a few days' visit to his old home on 10th Bruce.

—Mrs Wilson of Toronto and Mr Percy Bell from Moosejaw, are visiting their parents, Mr and Mrs D. Bell.

—Mr Arthur Webb and sister Miss Birtie, of Glamis, were week-end visitors at Mr John McBeath's, 4th Elderslie.

—Mr Neil Robertson, formerly of Bruce Tp., is here from Minnedosa, Man., on a visit to his old friends and acquaintances.

—The Women's Patriotic League wish to acknowledge and thank the local Orange lodge for a donation of $5 for Red Cross purposes.

—Three lads of the town were fined last week for indulging in pranks such as cutting off lights at the town hall while a dance was being held.

—Mr R I Nesbitt, of Glamis, was taken suddenly ill with appendicitis on Monday, and was operated upon at his home. His condition is very critical.

—Mr John Ewing, of Manneville, Alta., is visiting his old friends of schoolboy days after ten years' absence. He is at the home of his uncle, Mr Alex Ewing, Elora Road north.

—The steady and hard winter weather is causing a shortage of running water. The streams are almost down to midsummer level, and power pressure at the dams is very low so that we have dim lights and sometimes no lights by the electric service.

Women's Patriotic League

The W. P. L. will meet in Putnam's hall on Friday afternoon at 3 o'clock. A full attendance is requested.

Nominations on Monday

To fill the vacant seats in council and school board, the village clerk has called for nominations to be held on Monday next.

Wrist Fractured

Mrs J W Brown, of Elora Road north, fell and fractured her wrist when she stepped on an icy spot on a floor last Saturday.

Fell from Load of Hay

Mr Frank Neelands was badly hurt and his head and severely shaken up by falling from a load of hay he was driving a few days ago.

Hydro at Tara

The Hydro was turned on in Tara on night, and the street lights are working in perfect order. Everyone is delighted with the light and Tara is now one of the best lighted towns in the province.—Tara Leader.

Where the Grass is Green

Mr Sam Lindsay, of Vancouver, B. C. in remitting his subscription, tells The Advocate that the grass is lovely and green there, people are cutting their lawns and some of the banks are budding out. Mr Lindsay is on the police force of Vancouver

Died at Port Elgin

Mr Angus McCaffrey, who had been a resident of Paisley for ten or twelve years died on New Year's Day at the home of his daughter, Mrs H Montgomery of Port Elgin, where he had gone on Dec 14th. The deceased was in his 80th year. He was born in Islay, Scotland, came to Canada with his parents, who settled in Grey Co. Before coming to Paisley he had been farming for many years near Keady. Mrs McCaffrey died three years ago. A family of four sons and four daughters survive. The remains were brought to Paisley on Thursday for burial in Stark Vale cemetery. Rev M Neilson conducted the funeral services.

Red Cross Shipment

Contents of bales for Nov and Dec shipped by Paisley W. P. L.: 165 pre socks, 47 flannel shirts, 26 suits pyjamas, 6 doz. pillow covers, 6 doz trench towels, 4½ doz huckaback towels, 61 turkish towels, 18 doz cheesecloth handkerchiefs, 18 personal property bags, 21 stretcher caps, 3 trench caps, 1 Balaclava cap, 5½ doz wash clothes, 1 mattlet. Donated by Lockerby W. P. L. 24 flannel shirts, 30 prs socks, 20 turkish towels, 11 suits pyjamas, 21 stretcher caps, 4 wash cloths. Donations from Knox Church Patriotic Society: 3 suits pyjamas, 18 personal property bags, 13½ doz turkish towels, 4 doz face cloths. Donated by Mrs Birchill 8 yds sheeting.

How to Get More Eggs

GIVE your hens comfortable shelter with plenty of light. Keep dry, clean and well ventilated, but avoid draughts of cold air. Feed regularly a variety of good clean food. Table scraps, thickened with bran, boiled together, are also very good in winter, to which add a tablespoonful of Dr Hess' Poultry Panacea as directed. Give in a mash of corn meal, wheat bran and shorts, which should constitute the morning feed. In winter give warm. Small grain should be thrown among chaff, which will compel fowl to exercise.

Price of Panacea, 35c and 85c.

P. B. MORE, Druggist



THE

STANDARD BANK

OF CANADA
HEAD OFFICE - TORONTO

EST'D 1873

FARMERS

Advances to farmers are made a special feature by this Bank. 238

PAISLEY BRANCH

F. C. RYAN, Manager.

PAISLEY MEAT MARKET

Choice Beef, Pork, Veal and Lamb, Smoked Ham, Rolls and Bacon, Lard in 1-lb. pkgs., 3-lb., 10-lb. and 20-lb. pails, Cooked Ham, Headcheese, Pork Sausage, Jellied Tongue, Bologna, Weinners, Etc.

P. OLTSHER

Cash for Hides and Skins — Bruce and Bell 'Phones

J. S. DEWAR

PAISLEY

Builder, Contractor and Cement Worker

Brick or cement buildings erected, brick work cement-work and plastering contracts taken.

Cement Supplies Furnished

Building Blocks, Window and Door Sills, Culvert Tile, Well Curbing, Lawn Rollers, Lawn Vases, Verandah Columns, Balusters and other fancy Cement Products.

Building Material

Cement, Lime, Lath, Shingles, Glazed Sewer Pipe and Flue Lining, Mortar Color, Etc.

Municipal Elections

ARRAN

Reeve—Jos. Johnston 256, Arch. Crowe 215, Asst. Morrow 59. Councillors—W. Scarrow 300, C. A. Thomas 250, Fred George 250, P. H. King 189, Sam Miller 180, D. C. McKinnon 135, W. Davis—

It was a close run between the two leading contestants for reeve. Who the fourth councillor will be is not yet certain, as King and Miller are tied. At Arkwright there was a tie and the vote not wrongly marked for reeve, and the council vote was not counted. This may decide the point, but if the ballot is wanted for both there must be a casting vote will be given by Clerk Potts.

GREENOCK

Reeve Dennis Phelan was re elected, defeating his opponent, Mr M McNeb, by about 60 votes. All the old councillors were also elected—G W Gilchrist, Thos Sawyer, Jas Campbell and Thos Symon.

BRANT—Reeve, Willoughby, maj 23.

KINCARDINE TP—Reeve, Scott.

TARA—Reeve, Jos E Grant, maj. 12.

CHESLEY—Mayor, M A Halliday (acc'd); Reeve, W H Brown (acc'd).

WALKERTON—Mayor, A B Johnston (acm); Reeve, J Douglas; Councillors—W George, O Latner, F Lippert, H Truan, H Pietsch, F Vogan.

Elderslie Farm Brings $95 per Acre

Wm Pruder has sold the Anderson farm of 150 acres on 2nd con. Elderslie, near Chesley, to Walter Brown for $14,250 which is at the rate of $95 per acre. This is the highest-priced land ever sold in Elderslie, and possibly in Bruce County. It sounds like prices paid for farming lands near the large cities. The original owner of this farm was John Anderson. He sold it to his son Donald who disposed of it to Jos. Jackson. The next owners were Geo Elliot and Wm Pruder. Each time the property changed hands it was sold at a higher price. There are splendid buildings on this farm which is in a high state of cultivation.—Enterprise.

COMING

"The Birth of a Nation," D W Griffith's massive spectacle, coming to the Town Hall, Paisley, on Monday Jan 14th is the largest and most important production of a decade, yet not a word is spoken throughout the performance of nearly three hours. Music supplies the absence of speech, mechanical effects and realism whilst the wizard of the screen, David W Griffith, unfolds in 12,000 feet of film the thrilling romance of the War between the States and the Reconstruction of the Southland. Some idea of its magnitude may be had from the facts that 18,000 actors and 3,000 horses took part and that the staging of this great "outdoor" drama cost half a million dollars. Several of the actors are of Southern lineage. Henry Walthall, who plays the heroic role of the little Confederate colonel, is a member of the well-known Walthall family of Alabama. Miriam Cooper, who appears as Margaret Cameron, is a direct descendant of Charles Carroll, the Maryland signer of the Declaration of Independence. Mr Griffith is the son of a Brigadier General in the Confederate Army. For every character, however small, Mr Griffith has found just the personality needed. After that his masterly direction made each one give a perfect characterization of the widely varying roles. The result was not acting to life itself. Such realism is never seen in the old fashioned stage. The limitations of the theatre were swept away for Nature was Mr Griffith's stage. Panorama after panorama is revealed to the astonished eyes of the spectator. The most impressive imagination could hardly picture to itself such scenes of splendor.

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W. H. BAKER, Paisley

Agricultural Society Meeting

THE annual meeting of Paisley Agricultural Society will be held in the council chamber on Thursday, Jan 10th, at 7.30 o'clock p m. A full attendance of members is requested.

T. HUGHARDSON, Pres. | W. E. BARNETT, Sec'y.

Same Here

Wiarton Echo: A very practical argument in favor of church union was evident last Sunday morning. Jack Frost presented the argument, and as he was backed by a general scarcity of fuel, which is as high priced as millionaires can afford, the argument looked convincing. It was a bitterly cold morning, and in some of the churches there were only a very few present. "The two and three were gathered together" One church would have probably held all the worshippers last Sunday morning. And it took a lot of wood to heat all the churches. Wood is a high price, very high, so taking the whole situation into account, it looks as if church union would be a very practical affair, anyway. Perhaps a fuel controller will step in and force the issue.

Correction

We are informed that in our item of Dec 26th regarding the death of Mr Lachlan McPhail cattle the facts were incorrectly stated. We are now told that it is not a fact that one of the seven cattle for which Mr McPhail makes c... dead before any salts was administe... it, that what was purchased was administered to seven of the eight cattle it's were sick and the salts for the eighth a final was borrowed from a neighb... The seven to which the purchased salts was administered were dead the next morning, and the eighth to which it's borrowed salts was given was apparently all right the next day. We understand that the contents of the stomach of one of the seven animals are being analyzed, and it is expected that the result of that analysis will show whether the purchased salts had anything to do with causing the death of the seven animals or not.

Paisley 8, Chesley 7

This little town has a hockey team that has made a very auspicious opening for this season's matches. On Friday evening they beat out their old rivals from Chesley in a very strenuous contest. The home players extended themselves in the first half, having a score of 6 to 2 at the end of the period. Then the visitors pulled up at a lively gait until they also had seven tallies to their credit. This left a chance for an exciting finish, and it came, the honors scoring the last goal on a strong bit of combination. Our boys are putting up a splendid team game, and if they can keep up the pace for the winter should have a very creditable record to show. The team as played on Friday: Goal D Cottrell; point, Alan Shoemaker; cover point, H Collins; centre, A Stanley; left wing, D Howes; right wing, Dave McGregor. These boys are all under 20 years of age, and all picked up the game on home ice, so are a strictly local team. They play a return game in Chesley on Thursday.

Soils and Crops

By Agronomist

This Department is for the use of our farm readers who want the advice of an expert on any question regarding soil, seed, crops, etc. If your question is of sufficient general interest, it will be answered through this column. If stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed with your letter, a complete answer will be mailed to you. Address Agronomist, care of Wilson Publishing Co., Ltd., 73 Adelaide St. W., Toronto.

NEVER BURN HUMUS-MAKING MATERIAL

Too many of us are quite thoughtless about the use of fires on the farm. Fires, on the average farm, do far more harm than good.

Everyone who burns stuff in the field or woodlot does it because he believes he is destroying either weed seeds or useless rubbish. This attitude is all right, provided we revise our definition of rubbish and get a clearer notion of the methods by which weed seeds are distributed.

It is quite rare to find any amounts of weed seeds, especially of the more obnxious weeds, still in the seed heads and up from the ground sufficiently to be burned by the usual spring fire.

In fact, one of the chief reasons why certain weeds have been dubbed "noxious" is because they have developed, during many generations, the ability to survive the various adverse conditions and rough treatments to which the farmer has subjected them.

Usually the amount of vegetable matter destroyed when stubble or other growth is burned over in the spring to kill weed seeds would do far greater service if plowed under to help the corn or other crop to outgrow the weeds.

Do Not Rob The Land

I have known of many cases where stubble ground which was to be put into oats or some cultivated crop was burned over for the sole purpose of making plowing appear easier. The man who robs land in that way, even if the land is his own, ought to be indicted for robbery and prosecuted to the full extent of the law! Such wilful destruction of the most vital element in the maintenance of soil fertility and tilth is certainly criminal, not only against the present but against future generations. It is this disregard for the preservation and turning under of humus making materials which has done more than anything else to cause the abandonment of so many farms in older sections of the country—this is what causes the land to "run down," "run out" and become worthless for agricultural purposes until the humus is restored.

It is very fortunate that public sentiment is being educated and undergoing marked changes in this matter. Most everyone who was raised in the grain growing section of our country can well remember when it was the regular custom to burn nearly all of the stubble land, large stacks of straw, and thousands upon thousands of acres of cornstalks. Now most of us see that such wholesale destruction was sheer wastefulness.

But we have not yet learned to convert the rubbish which accumulates about the place into crops. Most of us simply burn it. Rubbish may be defined as any sort of material, generally considered unsightly, useless and worthless, which is lying around the premises. It may range from scrap iron and brickbats to dead grass and leaf mold. It goes without saying that rubbish consisting of inorganic stuff like stones, iron, etc., could be most efficiently used in concrete work; but the organic material, with the exception of pine knots and some other things that rot very slowly, will quickly decompose to suitable condition for plowing under.

Value of Compose Heap

There should be a compost heap on every well managed farm. Several tons of organic rubbish should be placed on the pile every year. It is really a rick or long pile, the new material not being thrown onto the old rotten compost but should be made into a long pile. Whenever some especially well rotted, rich material is wanted for hot-bed, garden, etc., the little compost is ready.

Thousands of dollars worth of organic matter which should go into the compost heap are burned every year in Ontario. Any manufacturer who would be so wasteful of a by-product would deserve to fail.

Other thousands are cut by the burning of the vegetable mold, leaves, and twigs which are present in newly cleared land. Fire, because of its terrible power to destroy organic matter, has been used from the earliest times in clearing land. Undoubtedly fire is doing much more good than harm when one uses it to burn large log heaps, or big brush piles, but great care should be taken to burn these at a time when it is damp enough to prevent the fire from spreading and burning the leaves, twigs and leaf mold over the entire clearing. By allowing the fire to cover the entire clearing one may destroy as much plant food in the form of organic matter as he can replace by rotating crops for the next eight or ten years.

No fire should be started on the farm unless its purpose is quite definite and useful. By exercising the proper care along the lines outlined above Ontario farmers may, instead of wantonly destroying it, turn millions of dollars worth of humus-making materials into gold that will clink in their pocket and aid in swelling the profits of the farm.

Poultry

Every year at the beginning of winter many poultry keepers are disappointed and puzzled by the failure of apparently well grown pullets to lay according to expectation. They can not understand why early pullets that seemed to be developing nicely and show the usual signs of being near laying should remain at that stage for weeks and sometimes for months.

Where the conditions are as described, the most common cause of deferred laying in an insufficient ration.

Underfeeding in the early fall occurs oftenest through the failure of the poultry keeper to increase the food given to pullets on range as much as is necessary to make up for diminution in the supplies secured by foraging.

Underfeeding after the pullets are put into winter quarters is usually due to excess of care to prevent them from becoming too fat to lay.

In either case the remedy is to feed the birds all that they will eat of a substantial ration, furnishing in proper variety the food elements required, taking care at the same time to provide for as much exercise as will keep them in good condition under heavy feeding.

While pullets remain on range the only changes in diet usually necessary as cool weather comes on are to increase the quantities of food given, especially corn and corn products, and if green food on the range is running short to supply what is required to make up the shortage.

It is desirable to have pullets in their winter quarters about a month before they are expected to begin laying. Moving them at that stage does not retard laying, while if they are moved shortly before or after beginning to lay the change may set them back several weeks.

Pullets that will not begin laying before winter sets in may be left in the coops which they occupied while growing as long as the weather permits them to range.

When the pullets are in winter quarters and are dependent upon the feeder for all green food and animal food as well as for grain, one of the following rations will supply the variety required. The proportions indicated are parts by weight.

Ration No. 1.

Dry mash	Scratch feed.
2 parts bran.	2 parts cracked corn.
3 parts middlings.	
4 parts cornmeal.	1 part wheat, oats, or barley, or mixture of the three.
1 part beef scrap or fish meal.	
Green feed.	
As available, in constant supply.	

Ration No. 2.

Dry mash	Scratch feed.
6 parts mixed feed (bran and middlings)	Cracked corn. Wheat feed.
4 parts cornmeal	Cabbage in constant supply.
1 part beef scrap or fish meal.	

Ration No. 3.

Dry mash	Scratch feed.
4 parts cornmeal.	Wheat.
2 parts bran	Green feed.
1 part beef scrap or fish meal.	Sprouted oats, cabbages, or mangel beets.

Ration No. 4.

Dry mash	Scratch feed.
6 parts cornmeal	Heavy oats.
3 parts bran	Green feed.
1 part beef scrap or fish meal.	Sprouted oats.

Ration No. 5.

Dry mash.	Scratch feed.
2 parts cornmeal	2 parts cracked corn.
1 part beef scrap.	1 part oats.

In deciding upon a ration a poultry keeper should be governed largely by the availability and cost of foodstuffs in his locality. The common grains do not differ extremely in composition and food value.

Uses for Salt.

Sprinkle a little salt in the skillet before placing the fish in it to fry and it will not stick to the pan.

Make a little salt bag and rub the griddle with it; pancakes will not stick and there will be no smoke or oder.

Cakes may be prevented from burning by sprinkling a little salt in the bottom of the oven.

When grease or milk has been spilled on a hot stove the odor arising from this may be removed by sprinkling with salt.

Egg stains on silver can be removed by rubbing with a little salt and a damp cloth.

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Sheep Notes

Early Spring Lamb.

Early spring lamb, as I understand it, is an animal finished in January and February, says an exapt. It must be young and tender and toothsome. I breed early lambs from the meat grades. I prefer Shropshire and Hampshire ewes of good conformation and a Southdown ram. This cross has always produced a lamb of quality for me that commands a top price.

Raising early lambs is a profitable business on any Ontario farm. The lambs are finished and marketed early and the ewes are sheared during April. At that season the fleece is in first-class condition and will command a good price in the wool market. The wool helps to pay for the cost of feed. And the manure is a rich fertilizer that is worth all the straw and roughage used to make it.

I consider it costs me about two cents a day to feed a sheep, because I raise all the rations and roughage on the farm. Under my system of raising sheep, I buy the ewes at the stockyard in July, and the same animals are conditioned for market and sold the following March or April.

Indications point to high prices for early lambs this coming spring, and ewe sheep will cost considerably more than in 1916 and 1917, but I believe the price of hothouse lambs will sell in proportion to the cost of production.

My method of handling sheep should appeal to the busy farmer who has limited pasture land and little waste ground. It gives an incentive to raise sheep because the system has many features that must appeal to the business farmer. The net profit is great on the capital invested, and the work of caring for the sheep comes after the outside labor is over and the sheep are sold before the next year's work begins. The price of lamb and mutton is high, and will remain above the old figures for a long time, I am sure. The public is getting to prefer lamb to mutton, and it is up to us farmers to encourage their appetite and supply the demand.

The Dairy

"It has been clearly demonstrated that the good dairy cow is a more economical producer than any other farm animal," says Prof. E. S. Archibald, Dominion Animal Husbandman. "Not only does she actually yield more product from a given amount of feed, but she does that at the least cost and the greatest profit."

"Notwithstanding these facts, the production of milk and fat from the average cow is exceedingly low, being approximately 3,800 pounds of milk and 130 pounds of fat per annum, which in value is less than the total cost of production. Nevertheless, it has been clearly demonstrated that by better feeding and management this average may be easily increased from 30 to 80 % with an increased cost of feed and labor of only 10 to 20 per cent.; the margin would be largely profit. Such an increase is not only a financial necessity but the patriotic duty of every dairy farmer."

Do not allow dirt to accumulate in the manger or under the water-box. It soon becomes foul and causes the animal to lose its appetite.

Delicious Dishes of Pop Corn

This year because of the scarcity of sugar we must use less for our Christmas candies. Every pound of maple sugar; honey or molasses that we use instead of white sugar means more for food for the British and French children. If we can, in addition, spread the candy we make over the surface of pop corn kernels, an even greater saving of sugar will result.

Pop corn, salted, buttered, or mixed with molasses, is a wholesome and unexpensive confection. Pop corn cake may be molded in the form of soldiers, cannon, dolls and other shapes. Fancy boxes or net bags filled with prepared corn will delight the little folk. Combinations of dried fruits and nuts may take the place of candy in filling Christmas boxes.

The following are excellent recipes:

Pop-Corn Balls

Mix 2½ cups molasses and ½ cup brown sugar, 1 tablespoon butter and 1 tablespoon vinegar and boil until it hardens when dropped into cold water. Have ready 5 quarts of pop corn, free from any imperfectly popped grain. Pour this mixture over the corn; mix well. Dip the hands into cold water and press the corn into balls.

Chocolate Pop-Corn Fudge

Cook together a pint of sugar, half a pint of milk, 2 squares of bitter chocolate, 1 tablespoon butter, and a saltspoon of salt, until the soft ball stage is reached. Then remove from fire; add a teaspoon of vanilla extract with 1½ cups of coarsely chopped pop corn. Stir until the mixture is creamy but still soft; pour into greased pan, and when it hardens sufficiently, mark into squares.

Maple Pop-Corn Squares

Boil together 2 lbs. brown sugar or maple sugar, 1 pint new milk, and ¼ teaspoon cream of tartar. When the syrup makes a soft ball in cold water, add 2 tablespoons butter; stir it gently and remove from the stove; add a teaspoon vanilla; set the pan in a vessel of cold water and beat until it begins to cool. Then pour into greased, straight-sided pans, and strew thick with pop corn, while still soft cut into squares—but cut again in the same lines when cold. Wrap the pieces in waxed paper.

Pop Corn Cake

One quart popped corn, 1 cup sugar, ¼ cup corn syrup, ¼ cup water, 2 tablespoons molasses, 1 tablespoon butter, 1 teaspoon salt. Pick over the popped corn, discarding all hard kernels, and finely chop the corn, or put through meat grinder, using a coarse knife. Put sugar, corn syrup and water in saucepan, stir until it boils, and cook to 270 degrees F., or until easily cracks when tried in cold water; add molasses and butter, and cook to 290 degrees F., or until it is very hard when tried in cold water. Add corn, stir until well mixed, return to fire a moment to loosen it, then pour on buttered slab or tray and roll with rolling-pin as thin as possible. Cut in squares or break in small pieces. Molasses may be omitted.

Maple Corn Balls

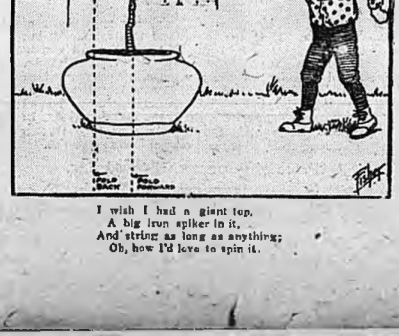
Three quarts popped corn, 1 cup maple syrup, ¼ cup sugar, 1 tablespoon butter, ½ teaspoon salt. Pop corn and pick over, discarding kernels that do not pop, and put in large kettle. Melt butter in saucepan and add syrup and sugar. Bring to the boiling point, and let boil until mixture will become brittle when tried in cold water. Pour mixture gradually while stirring constantly, over corn which has been sprinkled with salt. Shape into balls, using as little pressure as possible.

Pop Corn Fruit Cookies

Mix 1 cup each of fine-ground pop corn, sugar, and fine-cut figs or other dried fruit with ½ cup each of shortening and milk and a beaten egg. Gradually add 1 cup each of white flour and cornmeal, into which 1 teaspoon salt, 1½ teaspoons nutmeg and 4 teaspoons baking powder have been sifted. Roll 1-3 inch thick; cut out and bake in a moderate oven.

Fruit Nut Caramels

1 cup figs, 1 cup dates, 2 cups walnuts. Wash and stone the dates, wash figs and remove stems, and put with the nuts through food chopper. Mix together thoroughly and press firmly ¾ inch thick into a small buttered pan. Cut in squares, or shape in small balls and roll in icing sugar.



GOOD HEALTH QUESTION BOX

By John H. Huber, M.A., M.D.

Dr. Huber will answer all signed letters pertaining to Health. If your question is of general interest it will be answered through these columns; if not, it will be answered personally if stamped, addressed envelope is enclosed. Dr. Huber will not prescribe for individual cases or make diagnosis. Address Dr. John H. Huber, care of Wilson Publishing Co., 73 West Adelaide St., Toronto.

Consumption—Death's direct door to most hard students, divines, philosophers, physicians, deep lovers, zealots in religion.—Old Saying.

FROM THE SECOND TO THE THIRD YEAR.

Three square meals and a little extra for baby, as follows:

Breakfast: 7 to 8 o'clock. Oatmeal, hominy, cracked wheat (each cooked 4 hours the day before they are used), served with milk and sugar or butter and sugar. A soft boiled egg, hashed chicken. Stale bread and butter. Bran biscuit and butter. A drink of milk.

At 10 a.m. the juice of one orange may be given.

Dinner: 12 o'clock. Strained soups and broths, rare beefsteak, rare roast beef, poultry, fish. Baked potato, peas string beans, squash, mashed cauliflower, mashed peas, strained stewed tomatoes stewed carrots, spinach, asparagus tips. Bread and butter. For dessert: Plain rice or plain bread pudding, stewed prunes, baked or stewed apple, junket, custard or cornstarch.

Supper: 5.30 to 6 o'clock. Farina, cream of wheat, wheatona (each cooked two hours) from 1 to 3 tablespoonsful, served with milk and sugar or butter and sugar or butter and salt. A drink of milk. Stale bread and butter. Twice a week custard, cornstarch or junket may be given. Occasionally malted milk or weak cocoa.

With three meals a child has a better appetite, much better digestion and thrives far better in consequence, than those children whose stomachs are constantly working overtime. Yet some especially delicate children can not do without a luncheon at 3 or 3.30; then a glass of milk and a biscuit or a cup of broth are right. Or a child may at this time relish instead a scraped raw apple or a pear; this is particularly judicious for constipated children. Children recovering from serious illness, will require, according to the doctor's directions, more frequent feeding.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

M. W. S.

If you will send me a stamped and self-directed envelope I will mail you the information you desire.

Rest in Tuberculosis.

What do you mean by rest in tuberculosis?

Answer—Such a sufferer must rest. There is otherwise no hope for his emaciated body, an organism on the verge of bankruptcy. Here is, of course, a factor difficult of management especially among the poor (who furnish the majority of consumption cases), many of whom feel that they must somehow work in order to maintain themselves and their own. And yet there has to be rest, especially when there is fever; and at least until the sufferer has recuperated from the prime predisposition to this disease. For the consumption germ fattens on devitalized tissues.

The rest has got to be absolute if the bodily temperature reaches 100 degrees by the clinical thermometer; and the bed inexorably when the fever has gone above this? The rest should if possible, be outdoors—at least with open windows. When the air is cold warm headgear is to be worn; or the woollen "helmet" which comes down over the collar bone. And the footwear must be at least as ample and as comfortable as the head gear. The body must be abundantly clothed; there are sleeping bags made for such patients. The idea of sleep is involved in that of rest. Nowhere else should nature's soft nurs be so sedulously wooed. Insomnia is most exhausting in such a disease as this, when it is so necessary to conserve and build up the strength. Nor has any restorative ever been invented to compare with sleep. Insomnia, with fatigue and over exertion, have predisposed many to tuberculosis. We strive to induce sleep without medication if possible; may among other ways, be induced by drinking of hot milk after the patient has been tucked away for the night.

How To Wrap Xmas Boxes.

Christmas packages are getting more attention this year than they did last. Since gifts are to be more practical and not of the decorative type the outside of the package must be decorative. For the last two or three years people have used for wrapping tissue paper of various colors, generally white; have tied a package with red, green or holly ribbon, and have thought they had solved the problem. This year givers must consider the individuality of every person to whom a gift is sent.

Again paper is scarce and every scrap to be found about the home should be utilized. Almost every household has stored away in the attic or storeroom rolls or parts of rolls of wall paper. These pieces can be used for wrapping the Christmas package, to good advantage.

For the small flat package containing some soft fabric, yellow could be used tied with black ribbon, or if necessary one could purchase Taffia in various ers for a small amount, much less than the cost of ribbon, and when tying the bow a small bunch of flowers, perhaps the best ones of a spray which has been used on a hat, could be slipped in the knot. The paper may be a little hard to handle. If it is cut in shaped pieces use paste to keep it in place.

A pretty bag for a young woman would look well wrapped in paper of a Dresden design tied with light blue or green ribbon. For a man a plain brown paper tied with red or green raffia is very sensible, since a man has no use for ruffles or furbelows of any description. Bright green or yellow beads are fastened on the ends of the raffia. Most men like red and blue, and it would be a good idea to add a touch of color to the strings where it harmonizes with the wrapping. With green or red sealing wax the package is complete for the male friend or relative.

Sealing wax can be made decorative in many ways. Green or red would be the best for Christmas, and if one has nothing else to seal it with use one of the new coins, or a thimble, but much better would be a monogram. Pendent bows beaded are especially suitable for children.

For the package for little folk the shape should be disguised and it should be wrapped securely. Oftentimes their little eyes light upon things which mothers think are safely hidden, and if the package is not safely wrapped the surprise is spoiled for Christmas morning. Little folk are very wise and cup often tell by the shape of a package what it contains. Covered with soft green or gray tissue paper and tied with bright green or red ribbon or raffia, with two little bells tied to the bow, an especially attractive package may be arranged for the children.

Often small Santa Clauses tied on the boxes for little folk make a pleasing impression, even through the children are curious to get to the inside. With a round package wrap the crepe paper about it loosely, bring the paper to the top to form a rosette and tie with ribbon and with a spray of flowers or holly in the centre.

Horse Sense

Good Action in Draft Horses.

Size and power are of little value if the draft horse has not enough action to handle his big weight in an efficient manner.

The action of the draft horse should be bold, clean, and somewhat stylish. The feet should be carried forward and back in a straight line without paddling, winging, or other irregularities of gait. It is necessary that the feet move straight and smooth in order to get the best and greatest stride with the least energy.

Knee action in a draft horse is not important. A long stride which covers considerable ground is much more important than high knee action. Ability to cover ground is what is wanted in the draft horse.

The walk is the important gait. It should be true and snappy and have a good length of stride. The action of all four legs should be strong, and the movements of the knees and hocks free, without indication of dragging or stiffness.

Although the walk is more important from a working standpoint, it is necessary to note an animal's action in trotting because defects in action are more perceptible when trotting than when walking.

In trotting there should be a clean folding of the knee and hock, the feet being carried in a straight line. The hocks should work close together, for if they are carried too far apart it causes an unsightly bandy-legged appearance.

In many cases careful shoeing will improve the gait of the draft horse and tend to eliminate undesirable features.

Hogs

Every pen should be supplied with a box of air-slaked lime and wood-ashes, sulphur, charcoal and salt. The pigs seem to know when to take such correctives and naturally crave them.

A good way to begin in the hog business is to buy one or two sows that have already been mated to a good sire. You get results that way sooner, although it may cost a bit more than to buy pigs and grow them up to breeding age.

Now is the time to get ready for early spring litters. Make the farrowing pens sure if new ones are needed—spring and the last day before farrowing is not the time. Then some cold makeshift may have to be used, and a lot of pigs will be lost.

What Impertinence!

The Scotch express had just reached the junction.

"All here for Edinburgh?" inquired the guard.

All replied in the affirmative except one old woman, who kept silence. After the train had started, however, she remarked, with a smile:

"I was just goin' to Glasgo metel, but I wasna goin' to tell you inquesitive mon!"

In These War Times you want real food that contains the greatest amount of body-building material at lowest cost. The whole wheat grain is all food. **Shredded Wheat Biscuit** is the whole wheat in a digestible form. Two or three of these little loaves of baked whole wheat with milk and a little fruit make a nourishing, strengthening meal.



Made in Canada.

From Erin's Green Isle

NEWS BY MAIL FROM IRELAND'S SHORES.

Happenings in the Emerald Isle of Interest to Irishmen.

Sir Edward Carson has been on a visit to the western front, and was the guest of Sir Douglas Haig.

Mary McNamara was fined forty shillings at the Limerick Petty Sessions for having light weights in her shop.

The Cootehill Urban Council have decided to allow more light for public use this winter, and are relaying gas mains.

At a meeting of the citizens of Castlerea, it was decided to take steps at once to have the town lighted by electricity.

A large number of laborers have left the South of Ireland for England, where they have engaged for inland transport.

The death took place recently at Mayville, of Edward Egan, principal of the firm of John Egan and Son, of Waterford.

A tractor demonstration was given by a young lady from Dublin on the premises of The O'Connor Don, Clonalis, Castlerea.

The plot-holders of Toomovara have presented D. O'Shea, secretary of the Allotment Committee, with an address and a cheque.

Mrs. Walsh was awarded £200 at the Dungarvan Sessions against the Lux Navigation Company, for the loss of her husband.

The Derry Board of Guardians reported at their last meeting that there were twenty-one cases of scarlatina in the workhouse.

Two lodging-house keepers were fined £2 each at Armagh Petty Sessions for not supplying their lodgers with registration cards.

It is stated that German is the only language taught in a number of public schools in Oklahoma.

ORIGIN OF OLEOMARGARINE.

Butter Substitute First Invented at Order of Napoleon III.

It is interesting to note that war, which has been the deciding factor in inducing the Canadian authorities to allow the manufacture and sale of oleomargarine in this country, should have also been largely instrumental in establishing it firmly as an article of diet in Paris, and in general throughout France. The facts are these:

Emperor Napoleon III. was anxious to furnish the working classes of France with a substance which would serve the purpose of butter, have much the same properties of butter, yet be more cheaply produced. He therefore offered a prize for the discovery of such a substance. Chemists at once started experimenting, and at length a chemist working on the Imperial Farm at Vincennes produced a substance which so far met the requirements that he was awarded the coveted prize.

The inventor followed mechanically what he believed was the physiological process which took place when underfed cows produced the butterfat in their milk from the fat stored in their own bodies. He first reduced beef fat to small particles and placed it under heavy pressure, and then applied heat to it, of low temperature. This separated the stearin from the olein, through crystalization, the result being a fat free from taste and odor, and which melted readily in the mouth. Experiments proved that it was as nutritious as butter, and was capable of being kept for a longer period without becoming rancid.

Shortly after this discovery, in 1870, the Franco-Prussian war broke out, and ultimately Paris was besieged. Butter was soon at a premium, and later the supply ceased altogether. In its place large quantities of the new substance, "oleomargarine" were manufactured, and it gained such a strong hold on the public that Paris alone consumes immense quantities every year. It required the great war to result in the introduction of this food into Canada.

SERIOUS ILL NESS AVOIDED

Many a serious illness has been avoided by the prompt use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. These pills actually enrich and purify the blood, and in this way build up the system, tone and strengthen the nerves and invigorate the vital organs.

Serious diseases generally come from some simple disorder that has been neglected. Therefore any thinning of the blood should be looked upon as a warning sign, and more serious illness should be avoided by the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. In the case of young girls and women the blood is peculiarly liable to get out of order—to become thin and watery—and to lead to a general breakdown in health. This can be avoided by the occasional use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, which are suitable for the most delicate constitution. These pills will give you a new appetite, improve your digestion, tone and strengthen weakened nerves, banish depression and lack of energy, clear the complexion of pimples and blotches, cure pain in the back and general weakness, cause the disappearance of headaches, dizziness and heart fluttering. Give these pills a fair trial and you will soon note a wonderful change in your condition. Your spirits will brighten, good health and strength will return, and you will feel like a new person. You can confirm these statements by enquiring among your friends almost anywhere, as thousands and thousands of hopeless sufferers have been restored to new health and energy by using Dr. Williams' Pink Pills.

You can get these pills through any medicine dealer or by mail at 50 cents a box or six boxes for $2.50 from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

FIRE AFFECTS ANIMALS.

Some Go Mad With Fear While Others Remain Cool in Danger.

Most animals are afraid of fire, and will fly from it in terror. To others there is a fascination about a flame, and they will walk into it, even though tortured by the heat.

A horse in a burning stable goes mad with fear, but a dog is as cool in a fire as at any time. He keeps his nose down to the floor, where the air is purest, and sets himself calmly to finding his way out. Cats in fire cry piteously. They hide their faces from the light and crouch in corners. When their rescuer lifts them they are as a rule quite docile and subdued, never biting or scratching.

Birds seem to be hypnotized by fire, and keep perfectly still; even the loquacious parrot in a fire has nothing to say. Cows, like dogs, do not show panic. They are easy to lead forth and often find their way out themselves.



Six Minute Pudding

Here's a new one—a most delicious desert that can be made in a hurry.

To one and one-half cups of milk add one cup of

Grape-Nuts

and one level tablespoonful of sugar, boil six minutes, cool and serve with milk or cream. Add raisins if desired.

Get a package of Grape-Nuts from your grocer and try this pleasing recipe.



Pencils in Japan.

An unthought of result of the war has been the creation of a lead pencil industry in Japan. In 1911 Japan imported 65,000,000 pencils, most of which came from America and Germany. But with the opening of the European conflict German sources of supply were cut off and native manufacturers, who had been producing only in comparatively small quantities, seized their opportunity and made the most of it. In 1914 Japan exported over 9,000,000 lead pencils and in 1916 the number had increased to 162,000,000. There is strong indication that many of the markets won by the orientals will be held by them after the war, for they have the advantage of very cheap labor. Most of the lead which they use is imported from India and the United States.

Princess Eudoxia, of Bulgaria, is said to be the real ruler in that country.

The British Empire produces one-third of the world's coal, one-ninth of its copper, one-eighth of its iron, one-fifth of its lead, one-ninth of its silver, and one-half of its gold.

For the Chilly Days



Black-and-white checked worsted is used for this stunning street dress, McCall Pattern No. 8100, Ladies' Dress. Pattern in 6 sizes; 34 to 44 bust. Price, 20 cents.



Note the many smart features of this simple dress; the box-pleated tunic, surplice waist, long tight sleeves and the wide loose belt. McCall Pattern No. 8070, Ladies' Dress. In 5 sizes, 34 to 42 bust. Price, 20 cents.

These patterns may be obtained from your local McCall dealer, or from the McCall Co., 70 Bond St., Toronto, Dept. W.

Activities of Women.

Forty thousand women are working in the mines of Germany.

Several Holyoke College girls are working as drivers of milk wagons.

Kimura Komaka was the first woman to make suffrage speeches in Japan.

LEMON JUICE IS FRECKLE REMOVER

Girls! Make this cheap beauty lotion to clear and whiten your skin.

Squeeze the juice of two lemons into a bottle containing three ounces of orchard white, shake well, and you have a quarter pint of the best freckle and tan lotion, and complexion beautifier, at very, very small cost.

Your grocer has the lemons and any drug store or toilet counter will supply three ounces of orchard white for a few cents. Massage this sweetly fragrant lotion into the face, neck, arms and hands each day and see how freckles and blemishes disappear and how clear, soft and white the skin becomes. Yes! It is harmless.

We can't expect our neighbors to say pleasant things about us if we are all the time growling about them. Every living thing likes to have the fur stroked the right way—even editors like it.

Minard's Liniment Cures Garget in Cows

The Elderly Safety-Pin.

The safety-pin and the hook and eye are generally supposed to be modern inventions. The former, in fact, has been credited to Queen Victoria. She may have improved upon it, but certainly she is not entitled to the distinction of having invented it. Numerous specimens of the useful contrivance have been found in the ruins of Crete. Some of them are in the museum of the University of Pennsylvania, and the museum has also a hook and eye from the same place. Both the safety-pins and the hook and eye now in the museum were made at least 900 years before Christ. Some are made of bronze, but amber or some other material was often used on the more elaborate pins. Some were even made of finely wrought gold.

Minard's Liniment Cures Diphtheria.

YES! LIFT A CORN OFF WITHOUT PAIN

Cincinnati man tells how to dry up a corn or callus so it lifts off with fingers.

You corn-pestered men and women need suffer no longer. Wear the shoes that nearly killed you before, says this Cincinnati authority, because a few drops of freezone applied directly on a tender, aching corn or callus, stops soreness at once and soon the corn or hardened callus loosens so it can be lifted off, root and all, without pain.

A small bottle of freezone costs very little at any drug store, but will positively take off every hard or soft corn or callus. This should be tried, as it is inexpensive and is said not to irritate the surrounding skin.

If your druggist hasn't any freezone tell him to get a small bottle for you from his wholesale drug house. It is fine stuff and acts like magic every time.

The Egyptian goose is a small brightly colored goose kept for ornamental purposes and rarely seen in this country. It resembles the wild goose in shape and weighs two pounds less in each class.

Minard's Liniment Cures Distemper.

Put Found a Way.

A Scotchman and an Irishman once set out together on a holiday, and Sandy intrusted all of his money to his friend with the strict injunction not to give him more than a stated sum for expenses each day.

After a few days Sandy pleaded for an increase, but in vain. Afterwards he confessed to Pat that, on the latter's refusal to comply with his wish, he got out of bed every night when the Irishman was asleep and searched for the cash, but could never succeed in finding it. "Where did you keep it?" he asked.

"Well," said Pat, "I let you go to bed first every night, and every night when you weren't looking I put my purse into one of your pockets. I was always first up in the morning, and took it out again."

MURINE Granulated Eyelids, Sore Eyes, Eyes Inflamed by Sun, Dust and Wind quickly relieved by Murine. Try it in your Eyes and in Baby's Eyes. No Smarting, Just Eye Comfort. Murine Eye Remedy at Your Druggist's, or by mail for 60c. per bottle. Write for free Eye Book. Murine Eye Remedy Co., Chicago.

FOR YOUR EYES

Curiosity Aids Red Cross.

A farmer in a village in southeast England raised $1,000 for the Red Cross through the agency of a Zeppelin bomb which fell in one of his fields. Thousands of people came from nearby towns to see the crater, which is described as "big enough to put a house in." The farmer charged each visitor a small admission fee and turned the proceeds over to the local Red Cross.

I was cured of painful Goitre by MINARD'S LINIMENT.
BAYARD McMULLIN.
Chatham, Ont.

I was cured of inflammation by MINARD'S LINIMENT.
MRS. W. A. JOHNSON.
Welsh, Ont.

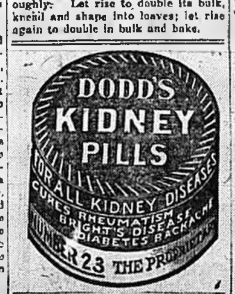
I was cured of Facial Neuralgia by MINARD'S LINIMENT.
Parkdale, Ont. J. H. BAILEY.

Tomato and Cheese.—Take equal quantities of bread crumbs and tomatoes. Melt a little dripping in a saucepan and pour over the bread crumbs. Put a layer of cooked tomatoes in a baker, sprinkle over with bread crumbs, then with a layer of grated cheese. Then repeat and put enough bread crumbs to cover the cheese. Add a little salt and cayenne pepper. Put in the oven and heat until the cheese is melted.

MONEY ORDERS

Dominion Express Foreign Cheques are accepted by Field Cashiers and Paymasters in France for their full face value. There is no better way to send money to the boys in the trenches.

Cornmeal Bread.—2 cups lukewarm water, 1 yeast cake, ½ tablespoon salt, ½ cup molasses, 1 cup rye flour, 1 cup corn meal, 3 cups white flour. Dissolve yeast cake in water, add remaining ingredients, and mix thoroughly. Let rise to double its bulk, knead and shape into loaves; let rise again to double in bulk and bake.



ISSUE No. 50—'17.

ICE FOR THE TROPICS.

Practically Unknown in Tropical America Until Recent Years.

Ice which a few years ago was practically unknown to the people of tropical America, is now a necessity. Panama started the ball a-rolling by building ice-plants.

Until recently there were no ice plants in the Puerto Plata consular district, which comprises the northern half of the Dominican Republic. Now every town of 2,500 inhabitants or more has its ice plant.

Santiago de los Caballeros, with 35,000 inhabitants, the largest town in this region, has a ten ton plant which sells ice at $1 per hundred pounds at the factory and twenty-five cents additional delivered. The other towns, which range in population from 2,500 to 7,500, have ice plants of from one to three tons capacity. The prices of ice at these plants vary from $2 to $4 per hundred pounds and about 10 per cent. additional if delivered.

The principal consumers of ice are the cafes, clubs and hotels, but there is beginning to be a small demand for ice from private families. In view of the high price of ice and the growing prosperity of the country, it is suggested that it might be possible to introduce some of the largest clubs, cafes and hotels to install their own plants and refrigerators.

A Cure for Bad Breath

"Bad breath is a sign of decayed teeth, foul stomach or unclean bowel." If your teeth are good, look to your digestive organs at once. Get Seigel's Curative Syrup at druggists. 15 to 30 drops after meals, clean up your food passage and stop the bad breath odor. 50c. and $1.00 Bottles. Do not buy substitutes. Get the genuine.

The Jordan Valley

is Benchmarks Grapes is a beautiful, fertile district that you ought to investigate. Many have started there are paying them, because their have been very fruitful fields there. Your investment will pay big returns from the natural increase in the value of the land alone, to say nothing of the big profits from new orchards of the finest kind, farms and

Ask us for authentic information, absolutely free.

Write us, or call, location to call at Suite 312, Union Pacific Building, is our excellent organization of producers grown in the Jordan Valley

R. A. SMITH, Colonization & Industrial Ltd. Union Pacific System
Room 1306 C. P. Bldg., Quebec St.

When buying your Piano insist on having an "OTTO HIGEL" PIANO AOTION

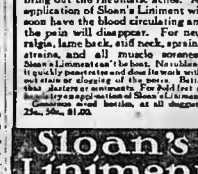
ABSORBINE

TRADE MARK. REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.

Reduces Strained, Puffy Ankles, Lymphangitis, Poll Evil, Fistula, Boils, Swellings, Stops Lameness and allays pain. Heals Sores, Cuts, Bruises, Boot Chafes. It is a SAFE ANTISEPTIC and GERMICIDE

Does not blister or remove the hair and horse can be worked. Pleasant to use. $2.00 a bottle, delivered. Describe your case for special instructions and Book 5 M free. ABSORBINE, JR., antiseptic liniment for mankind, reduces Strains, Painful, Knotted, Swollen Veins, Varicose veins—only a few drops required at an application. Price $1 per bottle at dealers or delivered.

W. F. YOUNG, P. D. F., 318 Lyman Bldg., Montreal, Can. Manufacturer and Absorbine, Jr., are made in Canada.



Exposure Aches

Cold rain, winds, and dampness bring out the rheumatic aches. An application of Sloan's Liniment will soon have the blood circulating and the pain will disappear. For neuralgia, lame back, stiff neck, sprains, strains, and all muscle soreness, Sloan's Liniment is the best. No rubbing; it quickly penetrates and does its work without stain or closing of the pores. Better than plasters or ointments. For 50 years a household emergency application of Sloan's Liniment. Conserve your health, at all druggists. 25c., 50c., $1.00.

Sloan's Liniment KILLS PAIN

MAGIC BAKING POWDER



E.W. GILLETT COMPANY LIMITED
WINNIPEG TORONTO, ONT. MONTREAL

If you are not fortunate enough to possess a yarn winder, use two flat-irons. You can set them upon a table or bench, as far apart as necessary, and adjust the yarn over the handles and proceed to wind.

Minard's Liniment Cures Colds, &c.

A soapstone griddle is an economy, as it requires no greasing. It is at its best after it has been used a good while.

PRODUCE

NEW LAID EGGS, POULTRY, PEAS, beans, honey, onions wanted. Highest prices given. J. D. Arsenault, 1196 St. Catherine East, Montreal

MISCELLANEOUS

NEAR BUFFALO — WONDERFUL Farm bargains; exceptional opportunities awaiting immediate purchasers; descriptive catalogue free. Buffalo Farm Exchange, Brisbane building, Buffalo, New York

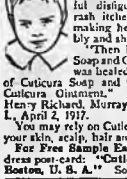
"HEAVEN AND HELL"—Swedenborg's great work on a real world beyond and the life after death; 400 pages; only 75 cents postpaid. W. H. Law, 4181D Euclid Avenue, Toronto.

CANCER, TUMORS, LUMPS, ETC., internal and external, cured without pain by our home treatment. Write us before too late. Dr. Bellman Medical Co. Limited, Collingwood, Ont.

CUTICURA HEALS ECZEMA ON BABY

Spread Covering Body. Awful Disfigurement. Itched and Burned. Had to Scratch.

"My baby was troubled with eczema which began on her face and spread all over her body. It was in a rash and was very sore and inflamed, causing awful disfigurement. The rash itched and burned making her scratch terribly and she was cross.



"Then I used Cuticura Soap and Ointment. Baby was healed with six cakes of Cuticura Soap and three boxes of Cuticura Ointment." (Signed) Mrs. Henry Richard, Murray Harbor, P. E. I., April 2, 1917.

You may rely on Cuticura to care for your skin, scalp, hair and hands.

For Free Sample Each by Mail address post-card: "Cuticura, Dept. A, Boston, U. S. A." Sold everywhere.

Hundreds of Thousands

of WEBSTER'S NEW INTERNATIONAL

DICTIONARIES are in use by business men, engineers, bankers, judges, architects, physicians, farmers, teachers, librarians, clergymen, by successful men and women the world over.

ARE YOU EQUIPPED TO WIN?

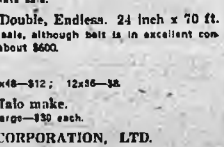
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G. & C. MERRIAM CO., Springfield, Mass.



Machinery For Sale

1 WHEELOCK ENGINE, 18x42.
New Automatic Valve Type. Complete with supply and exhaust piping, flywheel, etc. Will accept $1,200 cash for immediate sale.

1 ELECTRIC GENERATOR, 30 K.W., 110-120 Volts D.C.
Will accept $425 cash for immediate sale.

1 LARGE LEATHER BELT. Double, Endless. 24 inch x 70 ft.
Will accept $300 for immediate sale, although belt is in excellent condition and new one would cost about $600.

PULLEYS, Large size.
26x66—$30; 12x60—$20; 12½x48—$12; 12x56—$8.

2 BLOWERS OR FANS, Buffalo make.
One 10 inch, other 14 inch discharge—$30 each.

REAL ESTATES CORPORATION, LTD.
60 Front St. West, Toronto

The Paisley Advocate

PAISLEY, JAN. 9 [illegible]

—Liberal M.P.P.'s and prospective candidates held a conference in Toronto on Thursday last, when Mr Wm Proudfoot, K.C. member for Centre Huron, was chosen as temporary leader of the party in Ontario. He will be the leader during the coming session of the Legislature, and a provincial convention will be called during the session to choose a permanent leader.

—The fuel shortage is becoming very serious in many towns of Ontario, and unless relieved will be the cause of a great deal of needless suffering in homes, also cause the shutting down of factories, closing of schools, churches and other public institutions. Coal is unobtainable except in limited quantities, the natural gas supply is failing at places where it had been plentiful, and wood is at being cut as extensively as in previous years because of the scarcity of help and of the scarcity of timber. In Bruce County this is a time when the farmers can do their bit by making special efforts to meet the need for fuel.

—Tanlac, a patent medicine at present greatly advertised in Canada as a new panacea for the cure of all ailments of the stomach, kidneys and liver, catarrhal affections, rheumatism, nervous disorders and the like, has been analyzed and found to contain 16.4 per cent of alcohol. Now that prohibition is the law regarding alcoholic drinks, will the authorities permit the sale of this patent medicine substitute for the genuine thirst quenchers. The Journal American Medical Association pronounces Tanlac a piece of unmitigated quackery. It is claimed that seventy million bottles were sold in two years. It sells at a dollar a bottle, and one third goes to the retail dealer.

—Canadian Government officials in London are of the opinion that Canada, after the war, will get all the immigrants she can handle. "Old England to many people is not what it used to be in the early years, prior to the war," one said. "People who never ventured from her shores or had any desire to do so are now keen for Canadians and Canada. This is largely accounted for by the fact that our boys are as a whole pretty fair chaps and great advertisers, but I must say that the Englishman who has been to Canada and stuck it out is our best advertiser."

—Is municipal government going into decline in this country, or is it merely lack of interest because the elections are held at a time when everybody is very busy with other things? Whatever is the reason, there is a very general complaint that municipal matters are being more and more neglected just at the time when all citizens should be particularly interested. The selection of the men who are to fill the various offices for the ensuing year is a serious and bounden duty of the people, but it apparently is not considered so for the year 1918, as in many other places besides Paisley there were not enough men found willing to make up the council or school board, or not enough nominated. Only a handful of citizens were out at nomination hour, and these were obliged to do considerable repeating to put on a slate of candidates at all. Time and again it has been set at agitation to have the date of elections changed to either a month before or a month after the holiday season, but no attention has been paid to it, so it must by the board it would receive a trial of the change to prove whether any improvement would ensue. We are inclined to think that the real trouble is not so much as to the time of the elections, as to the fact that the people do not consider the selection of men to be the matter of importance that it once was. We have the greatest civic freedom and privileges that are enjoyed by any country on the face of the earth but we are not now appreciating these at their full value and allowing them to fall into disuse.

—The people of Germany have been kept in suppression very effectually throughout the war, so far as civil affairs are concerned, and it has been a wonder to the rest of the world that this could be done. Ever since the opening of hostilities it has been expected that the submission to military rule would some how be broken, but so far as the people of other lands can see, the German public is still loyal to his rulers and willing to keep on fighting. At no time in the past have the mutterings as to internal unrest in Germany turned out to be true, and that great nation continued to wage war with unabated determination and strength. Now, however, there does seem to be evidence that an outbreak is liable to occur, also evidence that the strongest measures are being used to smother any uprising. The heaven of democracy that was so badly rallied over in Russia may be working in Germany. At any rate Socialists are more active than at any time since the war began, and there seems to be more hope of the civil population of the Hun empire breaking upon having a say as to whether militarism shall continue to dominate. A socialist conspiracy may rend the war.

Going Out of Staples

Dry Goods, Dress Goods, Silks, Smallwares, Men's and Boys' Furnishings, and Clothing of all kinds

Men's Furnishings

50c Wool Sox clearing at per pair ..... .33
40c Wool Sox clearing at per pair ..... .29
35c Cashmere Sox clearing at, per pair ..... .21
25c Cotton Sox clearing at, per pair ..... .13
75c Wool Ribbed Sox clearing at, per pair ..... .59
50c President Braces clearing at, per pair ..... .39
40c Police Braces clearing at, per pair ..... .21
75c Fancy Stripe Ties clearing at, each ..... .59
40c and 50c Fancy Stripe Ties, clearing at ..... .29
15c and 20c Linen Collars clearing at, each 9
30c Boston Garters at per pair ..... .21
$1.50 and $2.00 Fancy Striped Shirts at, each 1.09
$1.25 Fancy Striped Shirts at ..... .98
3 doz Fancy Striped Shirts, sizes 15 to 17, $1 to $2 each, clearing at, each ..... .59
$1.50 Heavy Drill Shirts, double breasted, at 1.09
$1.25 Heavy Drill Shirts at ..... .89
$1.00 Heavy Drill Shirts at ..... .79
60c and 75c Heavy Drill Shirts at ..... .49
$1 and $1.25 Men's Heavy Wool Fleece Underwear at ... .59
75c and 90c Men's Heavy Wool Fleece Underwear at ... .49
50c and 60c Boys' Wool Fleece Underwear at ..... .33
$1.25 and $1.50 Men's Wool Ribbed, double breasted .98
Men's $5.00 Corduroy Pants at 3.48
Men's $4.50 Heavy Tweed Pants at 3.18
Men's $3.50 and $4.00 Heavy Tweed Pants at 2.98
Men's $2.25 Heavy Cottonade Pants at 1.38
Boys' $2.25 Corduroy Knickers at 1.58
Boys' $2 Heavy Tweed Knickers at 1.43
Boys' $1.75 Heavy Tweed Knickers at 1.18
Men's Big B Overalls clearing at 1.39
Men's Big B Smocks clearing at 1.39
Men's Fancy Tweed Caps, $1.25, $1.50 and $1.75, lined, clearing at 1.19
Boys' Lined Fancy Caps, reg $1, special ..... .59
Boys' Suits, 27 only, to sell at actual cost.
Men's Suits, choice at actual cost.
Boys' Overcoats must go. Will sell at actual cost.
One only, Men's Muskrat Lined, Otter Collar, to go at Cost Figures
Penman's All Wool (95) $1.50 and $2, clearing at ... 1.19

Dress Goods and Staples

12-4 Ibex Flannelette Blankets, $3.25 for 2.48
11-4 Ibex Flannelette Blankets, $2.50 for 1.89
10-4 Ibex Flannelette Blankets, $2 for 1.48
50c Heavy Ticking clearing at ..... .39
50c Black Heavy Duck at ..... .43
40c Black Cottonade at ..... .23
4-ply Beehive Fingering Yarn, reg $12.50, clearing at per spindle 9.48
36-in Flannelette, fancy stripes, reg 30c, clearing at, yd .21
32-in Fancy Stripe Flannelette, reg 25c, clearing at... .17
30-in White Flannelette, heavy, reg 25c, clearing at ... .14
Crum's Prints, only a few shades to choose from, reg 20c and 25c, special, per yd ..... .14
25c White Wabasco Cotton, 36 in. wide, clearing at... .17
25c Unbleached Cotton, 36 in. wide, clearing at ..... .15
20c Wrapperette, fancy shades, clearing at ..... .10
30c Gingham, Fancy, clearing at ..... .21
50c Unbleached Sheeting, heavy, at ..... .37
25c Heavy Crash Toweling at ..... .16
20c Heavy Crash Toweling at ..... .14
20c Heavy Bordered Edge Towelling at ..... .11
25c Linen Tea Towelling at ..... .16
30c Apron Gingham at per yd ..... .19
30c Heavy Black and White Drill Shirting at..... .21
35c Turkish Towelling at ..... .19
35c Curtain Scrim, 36 in. wide, at ..... .21
Coates' Thread at per spool 5
$1.25 Readymade Towels at, per pair ..... .88
$1 Readymade Towels at per pair ..... .69
10c, 15c, 20c Handkerchiefs each 7
25 doz of Fancy Whites, worth 15c, each 5
5c, 7c, 10c Laces clearing at, per yd 4
60c and 75c Velveteen clearing at per yd ..... .39
$1.75 Hand Embroidered Boreen Scarfs 1.08
$2.00, $1.50 and $5.00 Purses to go at cost.
Embroideries and Flouncings at cost.
FURS—A few Ruffs and Muffs left to be sold at cost.
Large assortment Ladies' House Dresses, $1.00 to $2.50, your choice for ..... .69
Heavy Winter Dresses, dark wrapperettes, long and ¾ sleeves, reg $2.50, special .59
Children's Dresses, 75c to $1.75, clearing at 1.63
A lot of Misses' Dresses at half price.

60c Ladies' Heavy Fleece Lined Hose, special at ..... .39
40c Ladies' Heavy Cotton Hose, special at ..... .23
Misses' and Children's Ribbed Hose, sizes 5 to 9, reg 30c going at ..... .17
Children's All Wool Hose in pink, blue, rose, 5 to 7½, at cost.
75c Ladies' Fleece Underwear at, each ..... .43
$1 Ladies' Fleece Underwear at, each ..... .59
$1.25 Ladies' Fleece Underwear at, each ..... .69
$2 Ladies' All Wool Underwear at, each 1.18
$2 Ladies' Combination Silk and Wool at each 1.48
40c and 50c Children's at, each ..... .23
Children's Summer Vests, 10c to 25c, going at, each 7
One only, $22 Ladies' All Wool Green Fancy Dress clearing at actual cost. See this.
$2.50 Lace Curtains going at, per pair 1.89
5 only Ladies' Raincoats at cost price.
One-third off all Corsets, example—$1.00 for ..... .67 $1.25 for ..... .84

Groceries

6 pkgs Ammonia for ..... .25
15c Starches at, per pkg ..... .11
Karo Syrup, 2 lb tins, each ..... .27
5 lb pails .59 10 lb. pails for ..... .98
Corn Flakes at, per pkg ..... .10
Peas, per can ..... .12
Old Dutch at ..... 3 for .25
Wyandotte at ..... 3 for .25
Forest City Baking Powder, sealers, reg 35c at ..... .25
Spick & Span at ..... 3 for .25
Wheat Flakes, per pkg ..... .21
50c Elite Brand Chocolates, assorted flavors, at ..... .33
Cooking Onions at ..... 7 lbs .25
Every line mentioned must go. These are only a few. Come and see the many.

Rubbers! Rubbers!

$1.25 Ladies' at ..... .79
$1.50 Men's at 1.09
$5.00 Men's Heavy 9-in. tops at 3.88
$1.75 Men's, cloth tops at 1.43
$6.00 Men's Long Rubber Boots at 4.28
$1.00 Misses' Rubbers at ..... .73
80c Child's Rubbers at ..... .64
$1.25 Youth's Rubbers at ..... .98
$1.10 Youth's Rubbers at ..... .89

EVERYTHING CASH when purchased. All past due accounts handed into court on the 10th if not settled for previously.
Eggs 60c trade. Call us about Fowl.

L. C. SPOFFORD

BALLACHEY, LAIDLAW & CO.

The Store with the Stock

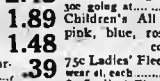
How about Settling up Your Last Year's Account?

We do not want to hurry you, but we need the money, and your kind attention will oblige.

Top prices for produce

BALLACHEY, LAIDLAW & CO.
Both 'Phones

False Economy of Cheap Spectacles.



Sight is too precious to trifle with. When buying spectacles buy a good pair.
We use perfect lenses.
They cost a little more than the commoner kinds, but the difference in comfort is worth many times the difference in price.
Eyes examined free.

That
Erring Time-piece

There is no time like the present to have your watch or clock repaired and regulated if it is out of order. And should it be beyond repair at a reasonable cost, we shall be pleased to sell you a new one to replace it. When time is so valuable as now, not a minute should be lost on account of a defective time-piece.

Our Jewellery stock is always replete with the best lines of goods Wedding rings and presentation goods a specialty.

I. SHOEMAKER
Jeweler and Optician



Compliments of the Season to All

We wish to thank the public for the generous patronage extended to us in the past, and solicit a continuance for another year.

G. B. IRWIN
The Ladies' and Gents' Tailor
Bell 'Phone

WE extend to our many patrons the heartiest greetings, and our sincere thanks for the courtesies of the past year.

May the coming twelve months be your most prosperous.

H. PFAFF & SON

Central Business College Stratford, Ont.
Winter Term from Jan. 2
We employ experienced instructors, give thorough courses, give individual attention to pupils and place graduates in positions. This school is one of the largest and best commercial schools in Canada. Write for free catalogue concerning our Commercial, Shorthand or Telegraphy departments.
W J Elliott Pres. D A McLachlan, Prin

PURDY'S LIVERY
Rates Reasonable, and every effort made to satisfy
F. PURDY

Get Interested in the Splendid Results of
THE
DOMINION LIFE
ASSURANCE CO.
OF WATERLOO, ONT.
Without obligation on your part, you can obtain a neat little memorandum book giving these important details.
Write to
S. BRICKER
District Manager Listowel, Ont.

Farm House to Rent

GOOD brick house with seven rooms, on Mary road north, to rent by the year. About 20 acres of orchard and garden; stable and barn handy; hard and soft water. Immediate Apply on Office.

Court Saugeen, C.O.F. No. 88
MEETS in Oddfellows Hall on the third Monday evening of each month, at 8 o'clock. Sojourning brethern are welcome.
A E ARCHER, C.R
WM. ARCHER, R.S.

Notice to Municipal Electors of the Village of Paisley

A MEETING of the ratepayers shall be held at the council chamber, town hall, on Monday, the 14th day of January, at twelve o'clock noon until one o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of nominating and electing two property qualified persons for the office of councillor and one person for the office of public school trustee for the current year. Should a greater number be nominated than is required, polling will be held at nine o'clock a.m. and 7 o'clock p.m. on Monday, the 21st day of January, at the usual polling places, viz. Polling subdivision No 1 at the council chamber, town hall; and polling subdivision No 2 at David Bell's shoe store.
J G GIBSON, Returning Officer

TORONTO LIVE STOCK MARKETS

Toronto, Jan 8th, 1918

Butchers' picked	$11 00 $11 75
do common	7 50 9 00
do cows	7 00 8 00
do bulls	6 50 7 00
stockers, choice	7 75 8 25
do common	6 00 6 50
Heavy feeders	8 00 8 75
Short keep	
Milch cows, choice	100 00 120 00
do common	
Sheep, ewes	11 00 14 00
Bucks	7 00 9 00
Spring Lambs	15 00 17 00
Calves	8 00 12 00
Hogs, off cars	15 00 15 00
fed and watered	14 00 14 00

PAISLEY MARKET

Fall wheat, per bush	$1 00 $ 00
Peas, per bush	1 30 1 [illegible]
Oats, per bush	1 [illegible]
Barley, per bush	1 25 1 [illegible]
Buckwheat	1 00 1 [illegible]
Potatoes, per bag	1 50 1 [illegible]
Butter in pound rolls	36 38
Eggs, fresh, per doz	45 45

Town Hall, Paisley, One Day Only, Monday, Jan. 14th

Farewell Canadian Tour. Direct from Massey, Hall, Toronto

The 8th Wonder of the World

The most tremendous dramatic spectacle that brain of man has yet produced.

Ten times bigger than the biggest circus.

Exactly as presented in all of the large cities of Canada and the United States.

D·W·GRIFFITH'S
MIGHTIEST SPECTACLE EVER PRODUCED



A QUESTION

Have you seen the "Birth of a Nation?" No? Go, because this is a limited engagement, and it will be the last chance to see it in its entirety.

PRICES WITHIN THE REACH OF EVERYONE

The greatest art conquest since the beginning of civilization.

More wonderful than Ben Hur or any other production.

Original Music

Under the Direction of the Famous Concert Master, JULES BRAZIL

Stage Effects

Prices, Mat., 75c, 50c, 25c

REMEMBER—Reserve your seats early, as the capacity of the hall is limited. Seats on sale at McArthur's one week in advance.

Prices, Eve., $1, 75c, 50c

For Our Country

A Happy and Prosperous Future

For our Friends and Customers

A Happy and Ptosperous New Year

OUR 1917 accounts are ready, and we would ask you to call and get them at once, as we must have them all settled by note or cash by the 15th of January.

F. CARTER & SON

THE BOYS AND GIRLS

Who have been working so strenuously on the farms producing food for those at home and those overseas should be given the opportunity of improving their education during the dark winter months, at the

NORTHERN Business College

The fees are no higher than when farm produce sold for half the price of to-day. The young people will be benefitted throughout life from the training in business obtained in a few months at our special business course. Winter term begins Jan 2nd.

O. A. FLEMING, Prin. Owen Sound

Ahiram Lodge, No. 205, I.O.O.F



MEETS every Tuesday evening in the Hall Oddfellow Building. Visiting brothers always welcome.

GEO. HEWITSON, N.G.
W. H. RAMSEY, R.S.

For Sale

NEW two-storied stone house. Bath, furnace, good spring well, in good location. Will be sold at cost. Apply to T H GEORGE

JOHN CAMPBELL McINTYRE

Another old pioneer of Bruce County passed away on Thursday, Jan 4, in the person of John Campbell McIntyre of Glamis. He was born in Tiree, Scotland, 97 years ago and as a boy removed with the family to Canada where they settled in the Township of Mariposa. His father was Neil McIntyre, who like himself lived to the ripe old age of 97, and his mother Margaret Campbell. He married Sarah McEachern who was also born in Tiree and with his bride settled in the town of Manilla. From there they removed to Bruce County to the farm at Lorne, Kincardine Tp. Here all the hardships of pioneer life were courageously faced, as the farm was densely wooded, and their sterling Scotch qualities were brought into play in overcoming the obstacles encountered. After a period of years on the farm they removed to Tiverton where Mr McIntyre followed the carpenter contracting business, and finally to Glamis where he engaged in the saw-milling industry. Later his sons carried on this business, while he went into the undertaking and furniture trade in the same village. It is fifteen years since he retired from active work but up to the last he enjoyed excellent health. He was interested in all public affairs and faithfully used his franchise up to within a year of his death. In politics he was a Liberal and in religion a Baptist. Hospitality, generosity, courtesy, industry and piety were some of his outstanding qualities. He had a keen sense of justice which rendered him intolerant of all meanness and hypocrisy and was himself incapable of dishonesty or sham. He is survived by his widow who journeyed with him 66 years, and eight of their eleven children:—Neil and John in Edmonton, Lacombe, Mrs R F Harrison, and Mrs (Rev) McKinnon, of Calgary; Rev Donald of Toronto; and Mary and Sarah at their home in Glamis. The only surviving member of his own family is his sister Ann (Mrs A M Wood) of Woodward, Oklahoma. The funeral took place Monday, Jan 7th, from the Baptist church, Glamis, of which he was a cheries member, and interment was made in Tiverton cemetery. The service was conducted by Rev W S Backborough of Port Elgin, a former pastor, Rev O C Elliot (Evangelist) Rev Mr Reith (Presbyterian) and Rev Mr McClung (Methodist).

When The War Will End

Absolute knowledge I have none,
But my aunt's washerwoman's sister's son
Heard a policeman on his beat
Say to a laborer on the street
That he had a letter just last week
Written in the finest Greek
From a Chinese coolie in Timbuctoo,
Who said the negroes in Cuba knew
Of a colored man in a Texas town,
Who got it straight from a circus clown,
That a man in Klondike heard the news
From a gang of South American Jews
About somebody in Borneo,
Who heard a man who claimed to know
Of a swell society female fake,
Whose mother-in-law will undertake
To prove that her seventh husband's
sister's niece
Had stated in a printed piece,
That she has a son who has a friend
That knows when the war is going to end.

—Anon.

Population in Bruce County

The following list shows the population of the different municipalities in Bruce:

TOWNSHIPS

Albemarle	873
Amabel	1085
Arran	2931
Brant	3133
Bruce	2057
Carrick	3670
Culross	2231
Eastnor	1408
Elderslie	1847
Greenock	3087
Huron	3765
Kincardine Tp	2007
Kinloss	1573
Lindsay	695
Saugeen	1208
St. Edmunds	344

TOWNS AND VILLAGES

Hepworth	447
Lucknow	683
Paisley	787
Pt. Elgin	1349
Tara	590
Teeswater	823
Tiverton	320
Chesley	1975
Southampton	2306
Kincardine	2306
Walkerton	2905
Wiarton	2098
	46044

Get The Best! It Pays

ELLIOTT Business College

Yonge and Charles Sts., Toronto

Canada's Popular School of Business Training! Satisfaction secured all who come here! All graduates and scores of our undergraduates in the past year have secured good business positions and still the demand is far beyond our supply. Our catalogue gives full particulars. Write for one. Students may commence a course at any time.

W. J. ELLIOTT, Prin.

Notice to Creditors

In the matter of the estate of Christopher Metcalf, late of the Township of Greenock, in the County of Bruce, farmer, deceased.

NOTICE is hereby given pursuant to section 56 of chapter 121, R.S.O. 1914, and amending acts, that all creditors and others having claims or demands against the estate of the said Christopher Metcalf, who died on or about the 8th day of December, 1917, are required to send by post prepaid or to deliver to the undersigned solicitor for the administrator of the estate of the said deceased, on or before the 1st day of February, 1918, their names and addresses and full particulars of their claims, duly verified, and the nature of the securities, if any, held by them.

AND FURTHER TAKE NOTICE that after the said 1st day of February, 1918, the said administrator will proceed to distribute the assets of the said deceased among the parties entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have received notice, and that he will not be liable for the said assets or any part thereof to any person or persons of whose claims he will not have received notice.

DAVID METCALF, R R No 1, Paisley, Administrator.
D. FORRESTER,
Solicitor for said Administrator.

Dated at Paisley this 8th day of January, 1918

SELF DEFENSE

DEFEAT BACKACHE AND KIDNEY TROUBLE WITH ANURIC.

Many people in Canada have suffered from rheumatism and kidney trouble and have found Anuric to be the most successful remedy to overcome these painful and dangerous ailments.

The lucky people are those who have heeded Nature's warning signal in time to correct their trouble with that new discovery of Dr. Pierce's called "Anuric." You should promptly heed these warnings, some of which are dizzy spells, backache, irregularity of the urine or the painful twinges of rheumatism, sciatica or lumbago. To delay may make possible the dangerous forms of kidney disease, such as diabetes or stone in the bladder.

To overcome these distressing conditions you should take plenty of exercise in the open air, avoid a heavy meat diet, drink freely of water and at each meal take Dr. Pierce's Anuric Tablets (double strength). You will, in a short time, find that you are one of the firm indorsers of Anuric, as are many of your neighbors.

Send Dr. V. M. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y., or Bridgeburg, Ont., 10c for trial pkg.



St. Catharines, Ont.—For several years I suffered with gravel and with uric acid, causing rheumatic pains. Nothing ever helped me until I commenced to take 'Anuric,' and the first thing I noticed was that the gravel had disappeared and has never made a reappearance. My general health has improved and I have a better nerve condition and my eyesight seems better, too. I used to have such dizzy spells at times I thought I would faint, but these no longer trouble me. My only regret is that I did not know of Anuric before."—MRS. H. MARJORAM, 124 Albert St.

Notice to Creditors

In the matter of the estate of Alexander McGillivray, late of the Township of Bruce, in the County of Bruce, retired farmer, deceased.

NOTICE is hereby given pursuant to section 56 of chapter 121, R.S.O. 1914, and amending acts, that all creditors and others having claims or demands against the estate of the said Alexander McGillivray, who died on or about the 8th day of December, 1917, are required to send by post prepaid, or to deliver to the undersigned solicitor for the executors of the estate of the said deceased, on or before the 8th day of January, 1918, their names and addresses and full particulars of their claims, duly verified, and the nature of the securities, if any, held by them.

And further take notice that after the 8th day of January, 1918, the said executors will proceed to distribute the assets of the said deceased among the parties entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which they shall then have received notice, and they will not be liable for the said assets or any part thereof to any person or persons of whose claims they will not then have received notice.

DUNCAN McGILLIVRAY } Executors
COLIN McGILLIVRAY } Executors
D. FORRESTER,
Solicitor for said Executors

Dated at Paisley this 2nd day of January, 1918.



Goes to Press

Jan. 18th

Please report changes required to our Local Office, *to-day*.

The Bell Telephone Co. of Canada

Business Directory

LEGAL

D. FORRESTER, B.A., L.L.B.
BARRISTER, SOLICITOR AND NOTARY PUBLIC
OFFICE—TOWN HALL, PAISLEY

JOHN SUTHERLAND & SONS
LIMITED
INSURANCE—FIRE AND MARINE
GUELPH - ONT.

J. C. GIBSON
Issuer of Marriage Licenses
Paisley, Ont.

DENTAL

DR. A. H ALLEN
DENTIST, formerly of Toronto.
Graduate of the Royal College of Dental Surgeons of Ontario. Honor Graduate of Toronto University Dental Department. Master of Dental Surgery. Graduate of the Dr. Meyer Post Graduate School of Prosthetic Dentistry, New York. Office over Moir's Drug Store, opposite the Post Office.

MEDICAL

DR. H. E. CAGE, Physician, Surgeon and Accoucheur. Specialties: Diseases of Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat. Late house surgeon Kingston General Hospital. Office: 9 to 10 a.m., 1 to 4 p.m. Successor to Dr. O'Neill.

DR. P. J. F. HOUSTON, Honor Graduate of Toronto University, Associate of the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons of Edinburgh and Glasgow, graduate Cornell Lying-in-Hospital, Dr. Cage assistant Edinburgh Eye Infirmary. Specialty—Diseases of the Eye, Ear, Nose, Throat. Successor to Dr. Morrison.

VETERINARY

BOYD BROS., Veterinary Surgeons. Pair Graduates of Ontario Veterinary College. Day office at Andrews' blacksmith shop. Office—Residence north of park factory. Telephone—Bell 68, Private 118.

AUCTIONEERS

R. C. PEARCE, Licensed Auctioneer for the County of Bruce, is prepared to attend sales in any part of the country. Terms reasonable. Leave orders at Advocate office or drop Ormside P.O.

D. J. NEEDHAM, Licensed Auctioneer for the County of Bruce, is prepared to attend sales in any part of the country. Terms reasonable. Leave orders at Advocate office or drop Ormside P.O.

Hotel Del Coronado

Coronado Beach, California
Near San Diego

POLO, MOTORING, TENNIS,
BAY AND SURF BATHING;
FISHING AND BOATING.

18-Hole Golf Course

Hotel is equipped throughout with Automatic Sprinkler System.

AMERICAN PLAN

JOHN J. HERNAN, Manager

Love and Riches

By Frances Elizabeth Lanyon.

(Copyright, by W. G. Chapman.)

"This way, Burton."

Verne Burton flushed at the peremptory and ungivil call. He had never liked the arrogant office manager, less than ever just now, as that conceited individual hailed him as though he were an office boy.

It was prudance and policy, however, to submit to the insolent exactions of the lordly boss of the office. Burton reached the desk of his superior to be greeted with a cold censuring look.

"Somebody to see you in the outer office," snapped out the manager. "Be brief. We can't indulge these calls taking up the time of our employees."

Burton fancied the implication did not apply in his case. He had been under the domination of this slave driver for a year, held down to a mere pittance of a salary, partly, he decided, because the manager did not like him. Burton could not remember having had a visitor in business hours since he had come with the house. He wondered who the present one could be.

The manager sat scowling, ready to give Burton a genuine dressing down when he reappeared, for Burton had been gone nearly a half an hour. The two was primed for a tirade before the whole office. Burton anticipated him.

"I am sorry to give such short notice," he spoke, "but important business has come up that calls me at once from the city and I shall have to resign my position."

"Business—resign?" mumbled the manager.

"Yes, sir. I have fallen heir to a fortune of fifty thousand dollars."

The manager was stupefied. Then his false nature came to the front with a specious mask.

"Heir-fortune. Ah!" he smirked, extending his hand, "allow me to congratulate you."

"I must be at the office of the lawyer who just called upon me in half an hour," explained Burton.

"Certainly. So sorry to lose your valuable services," fawned the politic knave. "By the way, I will phone my chauffeur and you can use the machine."

"Thanks, no," replied Burton. "The lawyer's office is only a square distant," and ten minutes later as he got clear of the office he took a long deep breath, like a captive at last released from the field prison place.

Burton was in a dream all the rest of that day. A strange thing had transpired. A lawyer had indeed informed him that he was heir to a large fortune. The legator was Phineas Dodd. Burton had never seen him, but knew that his mother was a cousin of a man of that name. The lawyer stated that the pretentious home of Mr. Dodd at Wildemere was ready to receive him as its master, with a generous bank account and stocks and bonds and some other property holdings.

"The nearest of kin to your mother's cousin is a Mrs. Eunice Blake and her daughter, Eugenia," explained the lawyer. "The latter is a self-willed, independent piece of femininity, handsome as a picture, but too proud to put up with the occasional irritability of her uncle. He discovered them, favored you and there you are."

Burton decided to go down and look over his property. He was provided with a letter of introduction to the keeper and a check book. Burton had never been in Wildemere before. He did not make his identity known to anybody and after locating the direction of the Dodd mansion through inquiry, started on a leisurely walk in its direction.

"I have strayed from the right road," he soliloquized, as he found himself finally out of sight of various landmarks described to him. "Ah, there is someone."

It was a young girl of about eighteen, simply but charmingly dressed, coming his way carrying a basket filled with wild flowers. The freshness and glory of the woods seemed reflected in her face. She halted as Burton lifted his hat courteously and explained what he was looking for.



"We Can't Indulge These Calls Taking Up the Time of Our Employes."

She offered to put him on the right road and they walked on together. He asked her several questions about the town, the neighborhood, the Dodd place. She answered him promptly and intelligently. He led the conversation to the heir of the estate.

She did not know him, she informed Burton. He referred to the possible disappointment of the nearest of kin to old Phineas Dodd. Did she know her?

Oh, yes. Burton had heard that Miss Eugenia Blake had a very independent spirit. Quite so—and that she was handsome? His companion avoided his glance and said nothing. By this time they had come in sight of the mansion and the girl went her way, but the memory of her charming ingenuousness remained with Burton.

He was met at the Dodd mansion by the keeper, an elfish, weazen-faced old man, who showed him over the house and attended to his needs during the ensuing two days. Twice, rambling over the surrounding country, Burton came across the young lady he had met the day of his arrival. They became quite friendly and he made up his mind that when he came to settle permanently in the old home he would know more of her.

Then came a vast surprise the afternoon that Burton had arranged to return to the city. The keeper came to him, a crafty expression on his face.

"I've got something to sell to you before you leave here," he observed. "Indeed?"

"Yes, I want a thousand dollars for it. A week ago I discovered something in the desk of my old employer that the lawyer had overlooked. I am sure you will realize its value when I tell you that it is the latest will of Mr. Dodd, and leaves the property to Miss Blake, as he originally intended."

For a moment Burton was stunned. Then his true nature came out. The crafty harrainer produced the document in question, with the threat that he would go with it to Miss Blake if the bribe was not paid.

Calmly Burton wrote out a check for the amount demanded. He returned to the city, sought out the lawyer, recited the whole transaction, gave up the new will and—his brief dream of wealth was over!

Burton did not go back to his old work. He secured employment with a new firm. About all he allowed to remain in his mind concerning his temporary and inglorious career as an heir, was a memory of the sweet face of the girl he had met at Wildemere.

One day the lawyer sent for him.

"Mr. Burton," he said bluntly, "Miss Blake has refused to inherit under the new will you discovered unless you receive one-half of the estate."

"Nonsense!" spoke Burton definitely. "I haven't the vestige of a claim to a penny of it."

"She thinks differently. I told you once what a headstrong, independent young lady she was. She is in the adjoining room and wishes to see you. Let me remark incidentally," and there was a gentle glow in the eyes of the advocate, "that your noble action in regard to the will has won her profoundest admiration."

Burton stood rooted with amazement as he recognized in the heiress the nameless young lady of his dreams.

"I cannot consent to accept that to which I have no legal or moral right," he said, when they finally became engaged in general conversation.

"Then I can destroy the will," was the positive rejoinder. "Mr. Burton, you are a man among a million and you must share this fortune with me."

And then her eyes fell, for his, full of ardor, were gazing longingly into her own, and in their depths she read the love she knew she could return.



Many People Make a B-Line

Toronto's Famous Hotel

for the Walker House (The House of Plenty) as soon as they arrive in Toronto. The meals, the service and the home-like appointments constitute the magnet that draws them there.

Noon Dinner 60c. Evening Dinner 75c.

THE WALKER HOUSE
Toronto's Famous Hotel
TORONTO, CANADA
Rates Reasonable
Geo. Wright & Co., Props.

FIELD CASHIERS
AND
PAYMASTERS
IN FRANCE
CASH
DOMINION EXPRESS
FOREIGN CHEQUES
THE BEST WAY TO SEND MONEY
TO THE BOYS IN THE TRENCHES

About the House

DOMESTIC SCIENCE AT HOME

Twenty-First Lesson—Milk and Its Derivatives.

Milk may be called a perfect food, containing as it does the five necessary food elements required by the body to maintain life. It is the first food for infants; it forms also a perfect food for small children, the protein being in the form of casein, which is readily digested. The adult requires additional food, owing to the activities. Milk will not supply all the needed elements. The carbohydrates are in the form of milk sugar and fat; the fat is suspended in the milk in the form of tiny globules, thus giving to the milk its clear, white color. The proportions of fat in the milk vary from 2.8 to 8 per cent. This variation is due to age, condition and feeding of the cows.

Cream.

When milk taken directly from the cow is placed in suitable containers and permitted to stand for a period of time, the fat globules, which are lighter than the water of the milk, will rise to the top and form a coating over the entire surface of the milk. This is called cream. Cream is a wholesome, palatable form of fat. Modern methods now use a machine for separating cream by gravity from the milk; this eliminates the period of time for standing to permit cream to rise to the top of the vessel. The derivations or by-products of milk are butter and cheese.

Butter.

Cream is permitted to stand a certain length of time to develop an acid ferment. The object of this is to give the butter a desirable flavor and aroma, or this ferment may be added to the cream in the form of lactic acid.

The cream is then churned, the butter-milk drained off and the butter worked with pure, cold water. Salt is added to the butter to preserve and improve the flavor. Butter contains about 83 per cent. fat and is a valuable food for energy.

Sweet butter is made from fresh cream and is usually sold unsalted. It will not keep any length of time, usually turning cheesy.

Cheese.

Cheese is made from milk by special process of fermenting milk with a lactic acid ferment and then coagulated with rennet. This cheese when used fresh is called cream and cottage cheese.

Many other varieties are made by special processes which, together with the location, curing and manner of storing, give many varieties. Cheese is a valuable food, containing a large amount of protein in the form of casein. It is a concentrated food, and when properly combined with other foods furnishes an economica nutritive diet.

The by-product of butter is buttermilk, which is greatly esteemed in Europe. Many of the foreign race contend that the use of buttermilk prolongs life by neutralizing the bacteria of the intestines. Buttermilk is also strained, the curd salted and beaten with a wooden spoon, then worked into a smooth mass. This is called buttermilk cheese and was greatly esteemed by our grandmothers.

To Make Butter at Home.

Collect left-over portions of cream in a clean bowl; permit it to stand for three or four days to turn. Now place one cupful of this cream in a one-quart Mason fruit jar. Add one cupful of warm water, testing the cream and water with a thermometer. It should be sixty-five degrees Fahrenheit. Place rubber lid on jar. Shake continuously for a few moments, and you will feel the contents of the jar become lumpy.

Drain off the buttermilk and place the butter in a bowl of clear, cold water. Add one-fourth teaspoonful of salt and work, changing the water until it shows no trace of milk. Form the butter in pats and place in refrigerator to cool. Care must be taken not to scald the cream by using water that is too hot. A few drops of carrot juice may be added to give the butter a color. Grate a small carrot and place in cheese cloth and wring to obtain the juice. This butter may be given to small children or to invalids.

Let the buttermilk stand a few hours and drain off the water that has risen to the top. Then place a piece of cheese cloth in strainer, turn in the buttermilk and let drain two hours. Now place the curd in a bowl and add:

One-fourth teaspoonful of salt. Work well with wooden spoon to a smooth mass.

One-half green or red pepper, chopped very fine.

Mold into balls, and place a piece of nut on the top and serve on lettuce.

Sour milk may be used in place of buttermilk.

USING THE CHEAPER CUTS OF MEAT.

Cheap cuts of meat—that is to say, the tougher or less choice cuts—can be made acceptable to fastidious palates by thorough and careful cooking. Here are suggestions that lend variety to the ways in which beef, ham and chicken may be served at the one meal a day to which we have patriotically reduced our meat-eating.

Broiled Flank Steak.

1 flank steak, salt, pepper, 1 teaspoonful butter. Buy a flank steak the size required for your family needs. Ask the butcher to score it on each side or, if you do this yourself, use a sharp knife and score diagonally across the meat, in lines one inch apart; turn meat and score in opposite direction, making small diamonds. Score both sides. The scoring cuts across the tough fibres and makes the meat tender like sirloin. Heat a frying pan red hot, drop in the steak, turn quickly back and forth to sear the whole surface and then reduce the heat and cook more slowly. Turn steak frequently to cook evenly. A flank steak will cook in ten to twelve minutes. Season with salt and pepper, remove to a hot platter, spread with butter and serve.

Round Steak in Casserole

1 round steak cut 1½ inches thick, 1 cupful flour, 1½ teaspoonfuls salt, pepper, 1 tablespoonful butter. Pound the flour, a little at a time, into both sides of the steak, using a meat hammer for the purpose or a potato masher or even a large heavy spoon. Heat a frying pan and brown the meat on both sides, then put into a baking pan. Rinse the frying pan with boiling water so as to save all the browned meat juice and pour this water over the steak, using enough to come up halfway. Add seasoning and cover. Bake until tender. This is a very economical dish and there is no waste.

Curried Brisket with Rice Border

2 Pounds brisket, 2 cupfuls onions cut fine 2 teaspoonfuls salt, 2 tablespoonfuls flour 2 teaspoonfuls curry powder, 1 tablespoonful chopped celery. Wipe the meat and cut into narrow strips. Sear both sides in a hot frying pan, then put the meat into a large stew kettle and cover with boiling water. Brown the onions in the pan where the meat was seared, add them to the meat. Season and simmer three hours or until tender. Mix flour and curry powder with a little cold water, add to the meat, add also the celery cut fine. Boil ten to fifteen minutes. When the celery is tender, turn all on a platter, surround with a border of rice and serve.

Baked Meat Hash.

Medium white sauce, hot mashed potato, left overs of meat. Put meat through a food chopper, first removing all gristle and bone. Season highly with salt and pepper. Butter an earthenware baking dish. Add enough medium white sauce to the ground meat to moisten and bind it together. Turn into the baking dish, spread over in a layer, the hot well-seasoned, mashed potato. Bake in a hot oven until brown.

Jellied Ham

2 tablespoonfuls butter, 2 tablespoonfuls flour, ¼ teaspoonful salt, 1 cupful chicken stock, 4 tablespoonfuls cream, 1 teaspoonful granulated gelatine ¼ cupful cold water, 1½ cupfuls cold boiled ham. Make a white sauce of the butter, flour and stock. Add the salt and pepper. Soften the gelatine in the cold water and add to the white sauce, add the cream and the finely chopped ham. Turn into a shallow pan, pack solid and let chill.

Troops Defy Tropic Heat.

Recent experiments by the British government in India with ultra-violet rays, says the Electrical Experimenter, are interesting not only to army men but to scientists. In the experiments an under-officer of the English army was completely clothed in garments which had been previously treated to withstand the ultra-violet rays. It was found that he was able to stay in the sun of midsummer for hours without feeling disturbance or inconvenience in any way. Upon this and other experiments the English government has adopted this method for the protection of its Indian troops against the ravages of tropical sunlight.

The quality of mercy is not strain'd;
It droppeth as the gentle rain from heaven
Upon the place beneath: it is twice blest;
It blesseth him that gives and him that takes;
'Tis mightiest in the mightiest.
—Shakespeare.

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MUSIC IN THE HOME

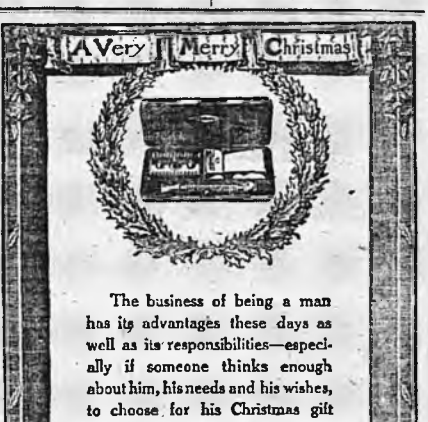
Music A Profession For The Blind.

In the animal kingdom it is observed that no creatures are favorites, but a certain compensation balances every gift, and every defect. That is a truth expounded in his Essay on Compensation in which Emerson puts it down for a fact that for everything one has missed he has gained something else. When Nature deprives a person of the sense of sight, it is an immeasurable loss, yet that same Nature, once thought cruel, now beneficent, makes up the deficiency by an extraordinary endowment along some other line.

So often it is that finest of compensations, the talent for music. There is no doubt that music is one of the most suitable professions for the blind. In a Government report recently issued in Britain on the welfare of the blind it is stated that there are almost 1000-047 to be exact—persons in the United Kingdom thus afflicted who are following the professions of music, making of musical instruments, piano tuning, etc. There are at least one hundred blind organists in Britain, many of whom are their masters as well. It is expected that these numbers will be materially increased owing to the fact that a greater amount of attention is now being given to music in the institutions for the blind.

The aforesaid report shows from an investigation among several hundred persons that 86 per cent. of the men and 81 per cent. of the women are known to have been successful in their musical occupations. This report suggests the desirability for a blind person to combine the position of organist, or music teacher, or professional singer as the case may be with that of pianoforte tuning, so that in the event of a falling off in his professional work he can resort to the more practical occupation, or the other way around, as circumstances dictate.

Fertilizing the soil increases farm labor efficiency and adds greatly to the farmer's net income. The extra yield, less than the cost of the fertilizer, is largely pure profit.



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How The Woodchuck Chucked Wood.

One morning old Mr. Woodchuck stepped out early to take a look at the sky.

"It's burrowing weather," he said to his wife when he came in and sat down at the breakfast table.

"I'm glad I've finished the quilts and the children's underclothes," return-Mrs. Woodchuck, as she gave Milly another dish of porridge. "Use your spoon, Willy. And, Lilly, don't gig-gle into your plate like that."

"Is the vegetable cellar full?" asked old Mr. Woodchuck, passing his cup for more coffee.

"There's some space left by the wood bin," said his wife.

"I'll have another load of roots put in to-day," said old Mr. Wood-chuck. "To-morrow we'll have a storm. I feel it in my whiskers."

"After breakfast, Willy," said Mrs. Woodchuck, "you must bring in the wood."

"Hasn't he done that yet?" asked his father.

"School wasn't out till the other day!" mumbled Willy Woodchuck.

"A week ago," said old Mr. Wood-chuck sternly. "You must get in that wood to-day."

"Yes, sir," said Willy Woodchuck.

After breakfast Willy Woodchuck went out to the woodpile. Such a big woodpile! But of course if you leave a week's work to be done in a day, that is not the fault of the wood-pile.

Willy Woodchuck took up two or three chunks and chucked them through the cellar window. One of the chunks hurt his paw. Perhaps he had a splinter!

He sat down on a stump to look at his paw. He took his knife out of his pocket.

"What are you doing?" asked Sammy Skunk.

Now, Willy Woodchuck's mother had told him never to play with Sammy Skunk, because Sammy Skunk's manners are bad. Willy Woodchuck remembered at once.

"Nothing," he said.

"That's a fine knife," said Sammy Skunk.

Willy Woodchuck opened his paw so Sammy Skunk could see.

"My! cried Sammy Skunk. "Ain't it a hum-dinger!"

Sammy Skunk's words, you see, were no more elegant than his manners.

"I bet you could cut a whistle with that," said Sammy Skunk.

A whistle would be fine to play with during the winter. Willy Woodchuck forgot Sammy Skunk's bad manners.

"Can you cut one?" he asked.

"Sure," said Sammy Skunk. "Give me the knife."

But as soon as the knife was in his paw, Sammy Skunk laughed and ran away.

"Here, that's my knife!" cried Willy Woodchuck, running after him.

"Do you want to fight?" Sammy Skunk asked threateningly, as he stopped.

Willy Woodchuck decided that it would not be pleasant to fight Sammy Skunk. So he went back to the wood-pile again.

He took up two or three chunks and chucked them through the cellar win-dow. Then he stumbled over a forked stick. It was a perfect fork for a sling shot. And he had a piece of rubber right in his pocket!

He sat down on the stump to fasten the rubber to the forked twig.

"What are you doing?" asked Franky Ferret.

Now, Willy Woodchuck's mother had told him never to play with Franky Ferret, because Franky Fer-ret's temper is bad. Willy Wood-chuck remembered at once.

"Nothing," he said.

"That's a fine sling shot you're mak-ing," said Franky Ferret.

Willy Woodchuck opened his paw so Franky Ferret could see.

"My!" said Franky Ferret. "Ain't it a whing-whanger!"

Franky Ferret's words, you see, were no better than his temper.

"You could hit most anything with that," said Franky Ferret. "Let's go hunting."

It would be fun to try the new sling shot! Willy Woodchuck forgot Franky Ferret's bad temper.

"Come on," said Franky Ferret, and away they went.

"Oh, look!" Franky Ferret whisper-ed. "There's Roly-Poly Rabbit. Hit him!"

"Oh, no!" said Willy Woodchuck. "I do not want to hit Roly-Poly Rab-bit!"

"He'll get away," said Franky Fer-ret. "Quick!" And he snatched the sling shot.

"Run, Roly-Poly!" cried Willy Wood-chuck shrilly.

Roly-Poly Rabbit did not wait to learn why. He just scuttled as hard as he could into his hole.

"What did you do that for?" Franky Ferret asked threateningly.

And he bit Willy Woodchuck hard, and put the sling shot into his pocket, and ran away.

Willy Woodchuck felt so hurt that he cried all the way back to the wood-pile. It was a long way, and by the time he had chucked two or three more chunks through the cellar window Milly and Lilly came out to find him.

"Here's your luncheon," they told him. "Mother's too busy to get din-ner."

Milly and Lilly went back into the house, and Willy Woodchuck sat down to eat his luncheon. It was a fine big turnip-and-beet sandwich. My, but it looked good! But just as Willy Woodchuck was biting the first bite—

"What are you doing?" asked Charley Crow.

Now, Willy Woodchuck's mother had told him never to play with Charley Crow, because Charley Crow's conduct is bad. Willy Woodchuck remembered at once.

"Nothing," he said.

"That's a fine sandwich you're eat-ing," said Charley Crow.

Willy Woodchuck opened his paw so Charley Crow could see.

"My eyes!" said Charley Crow. "Ain't it a jim-hummer!"

Charley Crow's words, you see, were no more refined than his conduct.

"I bet you could do anything, with a lunch like that," said Charley Crow. "You could even fly."

Flying had always seemed wonder-ful to Willy Woodchuck. He forgot Charley Crow's bad conduct.

"It is hard?" he asked.

"I should say not!" Charley Crow came down from the branch where he was sitting. "Why, I learned just as easy! All you do is to stand on this stump—put down the sandwich and shut your eyes. Ready?"

"Yes," said Willy Woodchuck breathlessly.

"That's all," said Charley Crow, laughing.

And away he flew, and took the sandwich with him.

Willy Woodchuck sat on the stump, thinking about his knife and his sling shot and his sandwich. Most of all he thought about the sandwich. And he thought what bad boys Sammy Skunk and Franky Ferret and Charley Crow were—

"Willy Woodchuck!" said his father sternly.

Willy Woodchuck thought then about another bad boy. He fell to chucking wood in earnest. If only he had not played with Sammy Skunk and Franky Ferret and Charley Crow! He chucked and he chucked. The woodpile was very big; but that was not the fault of the woodpile.

The day passed, and the dark came down. Willy Woodchuck kept right on chucking wood. It would never do to let the winter catch him. He chucked and he chucked. It was such a big woodpile! But at last, long after dark, the last piece went through the window and his work was done.

And that is how Willy Woodchuck learned a very useful lesson.

FROST STOPS THE INSECTS.

They Experience Suspended Animation in Cold Weather.

With the coming of the frosts the insects are silenced, and as long as the temperature holds below 50 de-grees Fahrenheit they are rendered also inactive. Above that the hardier beetles and grasshoppers, along with a few spiders, are moving about, and when the sunshine warms the air more and more certain moths and but-terflies and two-winged flies, includ-ing the gnats, are on the wing.

Some species of insects feel the effects of cold far less than others, and this does not seem to be influenced by sturdy bodies, hairy coverings or the situations in which they are found. The gnats are among the most fra-gile species, but they and the slim-bodied water striders are found active later in the autumn and earlier in the spring than any other creatures, ex-cepting perhaps the mourning-cloak butterfly and the wasps, all of these creatures responding to the sunshine on the warmer, thawing days of win-ter. The black ground beetles also are quickly reanimated by slightly warmer airs.

This proves the fact that most in-sects are not normally killed by cold, but merely experience suspended ani-mation, and are ready to resume their activity after any length of time.

Cutting a Lake Ship in Two.

At the yards of the American Ship-building Company at Cleveland, Ohio, lake carriers are being cut in two to permit their passage through the short locks of the Welland Canal on the way to the Atlantic for ocean ser-vice. The ships are placed in dry dock and cut in two sections with acetylene gas torches. The sections are boarded and caulked, after which the dock is flooded and the sections pulled apart. They are then towed through the Welland Canal and the locks of the St. Lawrence River to Montreal, where they are rejoined temporarily. The ship is then taken to an Atlantic port shipyard, where it is refitted and made seaworthy for ocean service.

Broilers shrink about half a pound in weight when dressed.

GENEROUS FEES.

How a Native Chief Expressed His Gratitude to a Missionary.

Old-time dentistry was primitive, painful and peculiar. Some of the methods of our ancestors provoke a ready smile in this modern era, a safe century or so removed from the possibil-ity of experiencing them; they are even consolatory, by contrast, for the necessity of a less degree of pres-ent endurance. Quite as amusing as ancient methods among our civilized forbears are the occasional results when modern methods are applied among uncivilized or alien people to-day.

It was Lord Cromer that first told the story of how the Khedive of Egypt tested laughing gas on two of his followers before he would intrust himself to a European dentist, and how he expressed his thankfulness when the aching tooth had been ex-tracted by giving the dentist five thou-sand dollars.

A few equally generous, considering the donor's resources, but distinctly more embarrassing to the recipient, was once offered a missionary who had come to the relief of a native chief who was suffering agonies from per-sistent toothache. The missionary was neither doctor nor dentist, but a few instruments, including a power-ful forceps, were included in his out-fit. He did not promise that the oper-ation would be painless, for he had no suitable anaesthetic, but he believed it would be successful even if several previous attempts by native means had broken off the tooth close to the gum. The chief had courage, but he was tired of being tortured for noth-ing, and he insisted on seeing the strange instrument used on some one else first. Two or three slaves were summoned, but the missionary stoutly refused to remove any of their strong, white and perfectly sound teeth to please their master.

The chief was puzzled and angered by the refusal, and things began to look threatening indeed, when the missionary's wife stepped into the breach. She had a hollow tooth, which could have been filled had they been in a civilized country, but which she was willing to part with since they were not. In the presence of an inter-ested assembly, comprising the en-tire village, with the chief in a seat of honor in the front row, her husband extracted it. Then, with a desperate grip and an appalling wrench—he ex-tracted that of the chief, who emitted a hair-raising yell, but who was so grateful that he insisted on bettering the gift that he had promised—al-though the amateur dentist claimed no fee—and presented the missionary with two brand-new, smiling black wives!

It was with the utmost difficulty that the missionary, with the tactful but resolute assistance of Mrs. Mission-ary, succeeded in declining the ladies without offense and maintaining his preference for a goat.

LIQUID FIRE.

Most Famous of Ancient Warriors Used "Greek Fire."

Much mystery still attends specu-lation about the exact nature of the famous "Greek fire" that wrought such panic among the enemies of the most famous of ancient warriors. It is narrated that it travelled over the ground "with the urge and direction of the wind, consuming everything be-fore it. Trees and grass and enemy legions withered and shrivelled before it." According to one chronicler who had a lapse of several centuries to render him immune from authoritative contradiction, "even the rocks of the hills melted in its flame."

In all likelihood the rocks of the hills did nothing of the kind. Science has not yet invented anything that will so literally emulate the action of molten lava from an active volcano. But the Greek fire was a wonderful thing, chemically, no doubt, and in its own day a very formidable device in-deed.

It has been whispered about from time to time that a new invention has made war "intolerably awful." Paci-fists used to argue quite seriously that modern ingenuity had already made war impossible; that all elaborate pre-parations were really—to borrow a term then unheard of—"camouflage" to maintain commercial prestige, and that war would be self-destructive through its very violence. But the Germans have utilized everything known to them and the allies have been forced to follow their example. Yet war goes on.

Silver Redemption.

Ten years ago as a medium of ex-change and a standard of values gold seemed to have utterly eclipsed its pale competitor. To-day silver is re-gaining much of its old prestige. It has risen in value relatively higher than gold. Bullion silver is worth more than the face value of silver coins. At the beginning of the war American silver dollars were worth 58 cents in gold. To-day they are worth just a fraction over 100 cents, or their true face value. Silver coinage is on the increase everywhere, and in India and Russia, where the face value is less than the bullion value, the coins are being remelted by their owners and sold back to the mints as coinage bars.

Hearts of Oak.

The Germans are reported to use acorns for bread. Perhaps in the hope of developing hearts of oak.

DEEDS OF GLORY ON BATTLEFIELDS

THE UNCONQUERABLE SPIRIT OF BRITONS.

Self is Forgotten and Cause and Com-rades Take First Place in Gallant Hearts.

No proof is needed of the valor of the Belgians, the French and the Brit-ish. It would be idle to speak of it, because for three years they have shown the height of human courage in most damnable and deadly places. The self-sacrifice and heroic deeds of an-cient days which have come down to us as legends lack significance when compared with daily deeds performed in this war, says Captain David Fal-ton, M.C., late of the British and Aus-tralian armies.

I have heard of nothing finer than the heroic defence of the Belgians at Liege. Although totally unprepared, they resisted for ten days a great, dis-ciplined force forty times their num-ber; or the impossible landing at Gal-lipoli made by the Anzacs; or the de-fence at Verdun by the French; or the Canadian charge through poison gases at Ypres; or the brilliant British at-tack on the Somme.

If the love of a man who gave his life for a friend could not be surpass-ed, how could the spirit of a man be described who died for a perfect stranger? The war has brought thou-sands of such deeds to the front, and it is an every minute action when one man will attempt to save the life of his comrade, knowing that in the at-tempt there is a possible chance of losing his own life.

His Life For Another.

During the early part of the Somme attack we were ordered to take three lines of trenches and consolidate them against the usual counter-attack. We gained our objectives after attacking under an avalanche of shell fire, gas and burning oil. The impetuous ones ran beyond the third line of Boche trenches and were cut off. One of my men who had gone ahead was badly wounded and was lying crippled at the feet of the enemy wire.

No matter how seriously a man is wounded he will never be heard to moan. That is the spirit of the troops to-day. The man in question must have been frightfully hurt for we in our trenches could hear him softly moaning in great agony. Two of my men tried to get him out of the wire and bring him back into our new posi-tion. But they lost their lives in the attempt. The third man who went out crawled along on his stomach and eventually reached the wounded man. It was no good of him standing and lifting the wounded man, because the drum fire of the Hun machine guns was sweeping No Man's Land. So he just lay on his back and hooked his feet under the armpits of his wounded comrade, and inch by inch brought him back into our wire. I ordered some men to bring him in and in applying first aid I found that the wounded man had half his face blown away and his right arm and right leg had been smashed to a pulp. The rescuer was so badly wounded he did not live to enjoy the reward I recommended him for.

A Marvellous Record.

On one occasion we were advancing with our own barrage when one of my comrades single handed attacked a machine gun emplacement after sev-eral men had been killed in attempt-ing to take it. He bayoneted one of the machine gun crew and brought in another, together with the captured gun. Although wounded, he then led a bombing party to the assault of a de-fended house and killed a sniper who was harassing us. His objective was a machine gun post, which had been located in an isolated building. On leading his men forward he encounter-ed unexpectedly a machine gun post which was holding up the advance of another company. He immediately at-tacked, capturing the machine gun and killing several of the crew. He then continued his attack on his ori-ginal objective, captured the post, kill-ed several of the enemy and put the remainder to flight. He died of the wounds he received during the attack.

Coolness and Daring.

A private who acted as scout work-ed his way toward the enemy lines with the greatest gallantry and de-termination in spite of the continuous fire of hostile snipers at close range. These snipers he stalked and killed. Later his patrol was held up and he again disposed of the snipers. During the subsequent withdrawal of the pat-rol he volunteered to cover the retire-ment, and this he succeeded in accom-plishing. Throughout the enterprise he was under heavy machine gun and rifle fire, and his splendid example of coolness and daring was beyond all praise. After safely regaining our lines this very gallant soldier was killed by a shell.

Another private from one of my companies rushed forward under heavy fire and, reaching a German gun emplacement, threw a Mills gren-ade into it, killing two of the enemy and wounding a third. Subsequently entering the dugout, he found two light machine guns which he carried back with him. He undoubtedly saved many of his comrades and enabled the consolidation of our position to pro-ceed unhindered by machine gun fire. In an attack a few days later on his own initiative he worked his way from shell hole to shell hole to our own barrage, rushed a machine gun and although under heavy fire captured it together with an officer and two men. This bold action was of great assist-ance to the company on the right and undoubtedly saved many lives. At any rate, it enabled the whole line to ad-vance and gain the objective.

Saved by a Canadian.

I have a Canadian to thank for my life. I have told before of the incident that put me out of any further active part in the war. After three days in a water filled shell hole, with my arm smashed, my jaw broken and my whole body a wreck, I started in pitch dark to drag myself across No Man's Land to my home trench. In the end I lost my way. Suddenly I heard a Canadian sentry challenging. I called, "An English officer wounded!" I had stumbled onto a Canadian post, and one of those boys came through the wire after me. When we were almost safe a Very light went up and a Boche sniper got him through the shoulder. I still have part of my arm, but he has none of his.

The Kaiser when the war began thought little of the British army and gave orders to his generals to sweep General French's "contemptible little army" into the sea. How easy it was said, but how difficult a task he found it!

A GRENADE-THROWING SCHOOL.

Class in Bomb Sending Conducted Be-hind the French Front.

A realistic picture of a class in bomb-throwing that, French officers conducted behind the front is drawn in Mr. Ralph Pulitzer's book, Over the Front in an Aeroplane. In the open recess in a trench, says the au-thor, stood a noncommissioned officer of engineers. He was the instructor. At the order of the captain he placed an innocent-looking satchel on the edge of the trench at his right elbow, plunged a hand into it, and briskly plucked out, one after another, eight different varieties of bombs. Picking them up, one at a time, he gave a terse lecture on the construction of each and the method of using it.

When the sergeant of engineers had completed his little lecture, all of the soldiers and officers withdrew to the end of the field, some two hundred yards behind the trench, and there lay down on their stomachs. I got into the trench with the engineer, placing myself to his left in front of the en-trance to the bombproof shelter, and the demonstration in the gentle art of grenade-throwing began. He took bomb number one, stuck the pin at the end of the cord firmly into the hole, swung his arm back and threw the missile a few yards into the field in the direction away from the sol-diers.

Having seen the departure of the bomb, I ungracefully tumbled into the bombproof, with the engineer a close second. There was an appreciable pause, and then came an explosion, the violence of which really astonish-ed me. I distinctly felt the ground shake.

After giving the fragments that had been hurled our way plenty of time to come down on the roof, we stepped out into the trench again. The engineer picked up another bomb, hammered the nail home with one sharp rap against the edge of the trench and sent the grenade hurtling through the air. The mechanism of the first bomb had not been put into operation until the bomb started on its flight, but the fuse of the second started burning the instant he'd ham-mered the nail in, and was burning while he was whirling his arm pre-paratory to letting it fly. As it had thus got a running start on us, we had barely time to get under cover before the explosion took place.

Next came bomb number three. The demonstrator adjusted a black band round his left thumb, took the bomb in his right hand and gave it a scratch. He evidently had some doubts whether the first scratch had lighted the fuse, because after glance-ing at it he proceeded to give it a second hearty scratch before throwing it.

I need hardly say that I had already "made home base" in the bombproof and was entirely satisfied to watch from there his second effort, which, however, was crowned with complete success.

CANADA'S FALL WHEAT AREA.

Estimate of 711,112 Acres, or 4% Less Than for 1917 Crop.

The area in Canada estimated to be sown to fall wheat for the season of 1918 is 711,112 acres, or 4 per cent. less than the area sown in 1916 for the crop of 1917. In Ontario the dry condition of the soil made it difficult to saw fall wheat, and the area is esti-mated to be about 4 per cent. less than last year. In Alberta there is shown to be a slight increase, or 61,384 acres, as compared with 60,776 acres. There are also small areas sown to fall wheat in Manitoba, 4,429 acres, Saskatchewan 11,883, and British Co-lumbia 3,476 acres. The condition on October 31 for all Canada was 80 per cent., as compared with 76 per cent. last year.

Of the total land intended for next year's crops, 53 per cent. is estimated to have been ploughed by October 31, the percentage proportions in the west being 40 per cent. for Manitoba, com-pared with 47 per cent. last year; 57 per cent. for Saskatchewan as against 28 per cent., and 38 per cent. for Al-berta as against 21 per cent. a year ago.

THE CONQUEST OF THE AIR

WORLD ALREADY CHARTED FOR AIR SERVICE.

Experts Believe That International Mail Routes Will Be Established Inside of Ten Years.

The world is already charted for air service. The aero clubs of France, Italy, England and America have worked out international routes, Lon-don to Halifax, London to New York, London to Paris, London to all the great cities of the world are main lines of the international map.

Lord Montagu has devised a mail route between England and India. As ordinarily travelled the distance is 6,000 miles, but he eliminates 2,000 miles by an airline over Russia, Ger-many and Austria. He estimates that the flight could be accomplished in 25 hours—35 hours from London to Bom-bay!

Another route he calls the Red Route, because for the entire distance the British mailplanes would fly over territory under the British flag, a distance of 5,230 miles to be accom-plished in from 75 to 80 hours. Mail would be dropped at Basra, Alexan-dria, Malta, and Gibraltar. Captive balloons, illumined at night, would be the route markers and landing stations would be arranged at convent-ient intervals.

New Era is Sight.

The most conservative experts ap-pear to believe that national and in-ternational mail routes will be com-plete'y established within ten years. There are more radical thinkers who assert that the experience and lessons of war aviation will bring this bless-ing to civilization within five years.

After postal service, which will be the first great development of the air-plane for commercial uses, it is gen-erally agreed will come fast passen-ger service and regular service for express and freight.

The crossing of the Atlantic by air may be, indeed, a matter of weeks and months rather than years. Major Per-fetti, head of the Italian army fliers now in this country, believes that the giant Caproni triplane can accomplish the feat easily, and has indicated his intention of attempting it.

Henry Woodhouse and many other students of aviation maintain that when the distance between continents is cut down to one day's travel, when the world sends and receives its mail by airplane, and when mankind real-izes dominion over the air there will be a new sociologic era; that nations will be brought into much closer rela-tionship than ever before; that there will be greater understanding and cordiality between peoples and that there will be far more tolerance for differences of aims and habits. As the airplane has been, perhaps, the most valuable agency for war, it may become, these men think, the most enduring influence for world peace.

A SOUTH SEA MARRIAGE.

Sailor Describes Recent Royal Cere-mony in the Friendly Isles.

C. H. Hanson, first assistant engin-eer, and member of the crew of the motor schooner S. I. Allard, now, of Honolulu, witnessed the marriage of Princess Charlotte Tobou and Prince William Tungi at Nukunlofa, Friendly Islands, on September 7th.

The Government band played all the ceremonial music, and other musi-cal organizations assisted it through-out the day, he says. The wedding dress worn by the Princess was made in Sydney, Australia, and fashioned after the latest styles. The wedding cake, which was eight feet high and 5 said to have cost more than $500, was baked in Auckland, New Zealand. About twenty-five white people at-tended the reception, others present being chiefs, officials and natives from the surrounding islands.

At the wedding breakfast the table extended from inside the palace, where the royal party was seated, out through one of the doors for 250 feet. The guests were seated on either side. Tapa—a material made from the beaten bark of the mulberry tree—covered the length of the table. Friday was the big day for all the islanders who happened to be in the neighborhood of Nukunlofa. Several thousand gathered in the palace grounds and the adjoining square in the early morning.

The king personally superintended the work of distributing hundreds of roast pigs among his subjects, many of the large parties having smaller ones lead to them in a decorative way. It was a holiday for all.

HIGHEST PRICES PAID
For POULTRY, GAME, EGGS & FEATHERS
Please write for particulars
P. POULIN & CO.
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For RAW FURS and GINSENG
N. SILVER
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References: Union Bk. of Canada

GRESHAM

Mr J S Craig, of St Paul's, Minn., paid a flying visit to our burg on New Year's day. Mr Craig is one of the Gresham boys who, like a number of other boys from here, have made a mark in life. He is now manager for the Barites Oil Co., in St Paul, and has 125 minor offices to look after, consequently could not call upon his many old friends and school mates here, who would have been more than pleased to have seen him. It is over 25 years since he and his young wife (nee Miss Eliza Ross) left Gresham where he was born, and few were more popular and better liked than they. Their many friends will be pleased to learn of their welfare.

The congregation of Centre Bruce church were very sorry to learn that their esteemed pastor, Mr McNab, had tendered his resignation as pastor of Underwood and Centre Bruce, to take effect in the spring.

Our teacher, Miss Hanna, spent the holidays at her home in Guelph.

The Christmas tree here was a splendid success. Miss Currie and Mrs McDougall had charge of the programme.

Miss Flossie McLennan of Glamis visited her friend Miss I Young during the holidays.

Mr L Roppel and the Misses Leggat of Underwood visited friends here lately.

Mr Jos Shipley and sister Miss Bella are home on holidays.

Mr Fred Annes is down from Emo on a visit to his parents, Mr and Mrs J Annes, 10th con.

Mr Jas Rose and daughters spent Christmas holidays with friends at Priceville.

Miss F McDonald is holidaying in Toronto.

Mrs Bowie and children and Miss Mabel Irwin of Pense, Sask., are visiting their parents here.

Mrs Alex Wood spent part of the holidays with her sister, Mrs Jas R Aitchison of Clifford.

We are pleased to learn that Mrs John McKinnon, of the 6th con., who was ill, is improving nicely.

Mrs M Sturgeon, of Bervie, is visiting her parents, Mr and Mrs McKinnon, 6th con.

WALKERTON

Vincent Pettieplace, aged 21, was arrested by Chief Ferguson at his house in Riversdale on Wednesday evening last on a warrant from the Military authorities at London, charging him with being absent from the militia without leave. Pettieplace is stated to have signed up for military service a short time ago at Harriston but coming later before the Walkerton Tribunal, secured his exemption with scores of others. Returning home he apparently thought he was clear, but the Military authorities seem to think otherwise and instructed Chief Ferguson to effect his arrest. On being apprehended Pettieplace was brought to Walkerton and arraigned before Magistrate Robt. Richardson on Wednesday night, when he was remanded to jail to await the arrival of a military escort who will take him to London for trial.

Mr William Munro, eldest son of Mr and Mrs John Munro of near Pinkerton, and who was married about four years ago to Miss Margaret Cameron, only daughter of Mr Alex Cameron of Greenock, and who for many years resided with her aunt, Mrs Wm Fairservice in Walkerton, died on Monday last at Jonesburg, Missouri, where he was managing an ideal cattle ranch for his uncle, Mr Garland. The deceased, who was 37 years of age, was born and raised in Greenock and was highly esteemed in the township. He leaves a wife and two children. His parents left on Tuesday to attend the funeral which takes place in St. Louis this Thursday. The deceased is also survived by one brother and three sisters.

The attempt of the Town Council to put a $10.00 tax on outsiders cutting up meat here, and thus hinder the public from getting cheap meat on the Walkerton meat market, has proved an inglorious fizzle, thanks to the Ontario Statutes which prevented the Town Council from legislating the people's rights away in this way. According to the statutes anything that is the growth, product or manufacture of the Pro. of Ontario may be sold anywhere within the Province without a license, and as the beef which outsiders bring in is produced on the neighboring farms the Council is unable to prevent its being cut up and sold without a license in town. The poor man, who has been in the habit of getting a piece of cheap meat on the market in the winter, will be glad to know that the market cannot be thus closed against him.—Herald and Times.

TURNERS

Frost is'king

Mr Harry Hyde of Monifieth returned home.

Mr Will Dier of Treherne, Man., is visiting his mother Mrs H. Dier.

Mrs R. Pollock took a trip to Sault St Marie to visit her brother and sister.

Mrs Geo. Muir of Lansing, Michigan is visiting at Muir Bros. 2nd Sangeen.

Mr Jas. Christie is spending a few days with his sister Mrs J. Hill at Preston.

THE STORE OF QUALITY

BUSINESS CHANGE

THE world is changing. The map of Europe has changed. It has taken a lot of change to manipulate this change, The banks give you change, sometimes charge you exchange. And we find we are in need of some loose change to give the other fellow some change. Therefore, after Jan 15th all accounts not then paid will be charged and collected with interest. We have decided to cut down our credit limits, and will after this date render our accounts every three months. If not then paid interest will be added.

Perfection Oil Heaters

Royalite Oil

Bruce Phone
Bell Phone

W. H. DAVISON

The Canadian Farmer's Real Friend

YOUR letters will be answered, you will get the exact information you need, you will get the advice and assistance you desire free, provided by experts to whom we pay real money for the answer we send you, if you become a subscriber to FARMER'S MAGAZINE. This magazine is for—

The Men on the Farm

Helps them plan, and tells them how to construct barns, stables, school barns, hen houses, silos and dwellings.

Tells all about septic tanks, hydraulic rams, water-supply and lighting systems, power-farming.

Gives advice and information about feeding and breeding and the health of animals; about the business side of farming, co-operative methods, investments and insurance.

The Women on the Farm

Helps them in their home planning and making.

In their kitchen problems.

In matters pertaining to children—their health, rearing and school.

Deals with styles dress patterns and other feminine interests.

Gives help in gardening and flower culture.

Gives news of women's work.

For all it provides, stories, special articles on timely subjects by experts not amateurs or experimenters; and the latest and most accurate information on every matter of concern to farmers.

FARMER'S MAGAZINE

has three times as many regular departments as are ordinarily found in farm papers, and is about the most satisfying paper you can get at 25c per year. Subscription $1.00 per year.

EVERY issue of FARMER'S MAGAZINE is worth a dollar bill, because it is downright helpful in practical ways. The free advice and information it supplies on request—by private letter—may be worth many dollars. Have the FARMER'S MAGAZINE in your home so you will find a helper or a new—an ever-ready and indispensable help. Have it for its friendship.

The price is One Dollar per year. Did we send it to you, and remit for it when we send you the bill. Address the publishers:—

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HIS HEART BADLY AFFECTED

"Fruit-a-tives" Soon Relieved This Dangerous Condition

623 Gerrard St. East, Toronto.

"For two years, I was a victim of Acute Indigestion and Gas In The Stomach. It afterwards *attacked my Heart* and I had pains all over my body, so that I could hardly move around. I tried all kinds of Medicine but none of them did me any good. At last, I decided to try "Fruit-a-tives". I bought the first box last June, and now I am well, *after using only three boxes.* I recommend "Fruit-a-tives" to anyone suffering from Indigestion".

FRED J. CAVEEN.

50c. a box, 6 for $2.50, trial size, 25c. At all dealers or sent postpaid by Fruit-a-tives Limited, Ottawa.

WHY NOT USE PEAT?

Mr E B Hasnel, chief of the division of fuels and fuel testing in the Canadian Department of Mines, recently read a paper before the Canadian Club, in Montreal, urging the need of utilizing Canada's vast fuel resources contained in the great peat deposits of Ontario and Quebec. Mr Hasnel referred to the fact, which his department demonstrated some years ago, that good fuel could be made very profitably by the "wet process," which utilizes sun and wind to dry the peat. In these times of great coal scarcity it does seem strange that the Province of Ontario, for instance, should be content to face a fuel famine, while right at our doors lie immense deposits of available and valuable fuel, which, if utilized, would make us, to a very large extent at least, independent of the Pennsylvania mines. It may be that this peat fuel would not be as pleasant as coal, but in time of great scarcity it would surely be a most welcome boon to our people. Why should not our Provincial Government, which has had the courage to secure great provincial water powers for the people, turn its attention also to the development of the peat industry? At present our peat bogs are valueless, and yet for generations other countries have used peat as fuel, and the Dominion Government's experiments at Alfred, on the Canadian Pacific Railway, showed, apparently, that good fuel could be produced from peat at a cost equivalent to $3.50 a ton for hard coal. Between $3.50 and $9.50 there is a considerable margin, and it would seem to be worth while for the province to try its hand at developing our peat beds.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children

In Use For Over 30 Years

Always bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher

SCHOOL REPORTS

S S No 8, Elderslie

Sr IV—Ivan Grant, Innis Sparrow. Jr IV—John Wolfe. Sr III—Mary McKelvey, Florence Lewis, George Jewsam, Annie Teasdale. Jr III—Edna Palmer, Wallace Teasdale, Evelyn George, Edward Wolfe. Jr II—Tena Lewis, Jennie Palmer, Tena Walpole, Clifford McKelvey. Jr I—Viola Sparrow, Florence Teasdale, Roy Palmer, George Sparrow, Gordon Patterson. Pr A—Harold Sparrow, Bert Walpole, Johnnie Patterson, Ida Palmer, Robert Beech, Stewart Robinson. Pr B—Harold Wolfe,

ANNIE M HAMILTON, Teacher.

S S No 5, Elderslie

Sr IV—Honors—Jennie Bradshaw 85, Harold Sloan 82, Margaret Fenton 77, Bert Rathven 76, Maggie Bradshaw 75. Jr IV—Honors—Maggie McDonald 78. Failure—Muriel Bowie 49. Sr III—Honors—Willie White 76. Jr III—Honors—Emerson Sloan 87. Pass—Harry Bradshaw 64, Willie Fenton 62, Vera Rathven 61. Sr II—Honors—Leslie Thomson 83. Jr II—Honors—Francis Bradshaw 85, Margaret Walpole 84. Earl Sloan 83. Pass—Wallace Rathven 72. Fail—George Daugherty 38, Vernon Rathven. Pr A—Florence Munro, Leslie Rathven, Hugh Munro. B—Dorothy Walpole, Herbert Munro, Gladys Sloan, Willie Thomson.

EDNA M BURNS, Teacher

Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA

Men Are Responding

Official reports received by the military service council from all parts of the Dominion indicate that men called up in the first draft are readily responding to the call. The reports include the military districts of Montreal and Quebec, and nowhere, it is stated, has there been any serious hitch in the arrangements. It is understood that further drafts of men in class one will be called up as their cases are disposed of by the tribunals and as military requirements necessitate. The man in any case will be notified by registered mail when and where he is to report for active service.

—Owing to frozen water pipes the large range in the kitchen of the Royal Hotel, Kincardine, was blown up and about $500 damage done. The kitchen was badly wrecked, and the range completely destroyed. No one was in the kitchen at the time.



Women Like to Read——

The Toronto Daily Star

The reason is clear. It contains more real features of direct interest to women than does any other daily paper in the country.

There is a style diary which illustrates and describes gowns worn at smart functions.

Its fashion notes are written by experts.

It gives full particulars of all Woman's Club activities.

Its Social Service is right up to date.

It has a complete short story every day, and such other features as Bed-Time Stories for the Kiddies, Dot Puzzles, and good cartoons, and the latest news of bargains in the stores.

In fact, it covers every phase of the world's news that particularly interests women.

In addition to this, The Toronto "Daily Star" gives the most comprehensive war and general news service obtainable through any paper in Canada.

Subscribe for it, and after you have been reading it for a week we venture to say that you wouldn't be without it at any price.

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The price is **$3.00 per Year in Advance.** You may send this to the publisher or your local paper, to your postmaster, or direct to

The Toronto Daily Star

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CARPENTER AND CONTRACTOR

ESTIMATES furnished for the erection of any class of building. Large or small contracts undertaken.

Address Chesley or Cargill P.O

—Mrs Sarah Hughes, 1304 6th St. E., Owen Sound, received a Christmas surprise last week when she was preparing a fine specimen of a goose for the oven. Securely lodged in the bird's digestive apparatus was found a beautiful baby's gold beauty pin. It had evidently been picked up in the bird's search for food-stuffs. Mrs Hughes had figured that when she bought her goose at a down-town shop the day before, she was paying a good price, but as the pins are selling in the local jewellery shops at $1.60 she has concluded that she didn't strike such a bad bargain after all.—Owen Sound Sun.

Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA

—New York is for once setting a fashion that is commendable. The throwing of rice at weddings is to go out of vogue, as being considered a waste of food product.

N. McALLISTER

Carpenter and Contractor

Contracts taken for any class of House-building and Repairing

Sash, Doors, Dressed Lumber and other Building Material on hand

Dwelling and shop
two doors north of the Balmoral Hotel

We Want Now

A Reliable Agent in Bruce County to sell Pelham's Peerless Fruit and Ornamental trees during fall and winter months. Good pay, exclusive territory, free selling equipment.

Over 600 Acres

of the choicest Nursery Stock, including New varieties controlled by us. Handsome up-to-date selling outfits and a splendid Canadian-grown stock to offer customers. We are not jobbers. Write now for agency terms to

PELHAM NURSERY CO., Toronto

N.B.—Catalogues sent on request to applicants for agencies or purchasers of Nursery Stock

RENEW your subscription to THE ADVOCATE and your daily papers now.



STEELE'S

For Horse Collars and Sweat Pads, Rubber Lap Rugs, Whips, Axle Grease, Fly Nets, Blanket Cure, Star Harness Soap, &c.

Our Harness includes quality, durability, appearance and high-class workmanship found in no other makes of Harness.

Baggage Trunks, Suit Cases, Club Bags, Grips, Good assortment and close prices.

Harness parts and Repairing our Specialty

J. H. STEELE

Hog for Service

THOROUGHBRED Yorkshire hog for service 1 mile south of Lot 38, con 10, Bruce Tp. Service $1.00. SILAS HANEY, Prop.

The Paisley Advocate.

D. McKENZIE, Publisher
Vol. 49—No. 3

PAISLEY, ONTARIO, JAN 16, 1918

Subscription, $1.50 per Annum

Paisley Mercantile Co.

The People's Popular Store

Great Price-Cutting Sale for two weeks

PREPARATORY to our annual stock-taking we will cut the prices of all heavy winter goods in order to make room for spring and summer goods which have been on order for months past. You will find our goods are 1918 qualities and prices with 1918 styles. Next winter you will get about the same styles but shoddy qualities. It will be one of the best investments you have ever made to come early and often and stock up for a year or two ahead. Space will permit to mention only a few of the many bargains during the next two weeks:

Overcoats

Men's Heavy Beaver Coats, Persian Lamb Collar, good sizes, regular price $40 for $30. Men's Bigger Double-breasted Ulsters, regular price $18 50 for $13 85. We have another line, same style, regular price $15 50 for $11 65, and another, regular price $10 for $7 50. We have also a good range of Youths' and Boys' Overcoats at similar reductions.

Caps

Men's Heavy Tweed Winter Caps, regular price $1 50 for $1 20. We have another line, regular price $1 25 for $1; another, regular price 50c for 75c; and another, regular price 60c for 45c; also a couple of lines of Boys' and Youths' Caps to sell at 50c and 60c. Also a few Men's Fur Caps to clear at half price.

Men's and Boys' Heavy Rubbers

Men's Heavy Rubbers, 12-inch tan leather top, regular price $6 75 for $5 40; Men's Heavy Rubbers, 9-inch top, regular price $5 50 for $4 40; Men's Heavy Rubbers, 7-inch top, regular price $3 for $2 40; also another line, regular price $2 80 for $2 25. Boys' Heavy Rubbers, leather top, regular price $2 75 for $2 20; Boys' Heavy Rubbers, leather top, regular price $2 50 for $2; another line, regular price $1 75 for $1 40.

Horse Blankets

Good heavy Horse Blankets with straps, regular price $3 25 for $2 60; strap in front, regular $1 75 for $1 40.

Women's Winter Coats

Women's Coats, new style, regular price $20 for $15, reg $17 50 for $13, reg $15 for $11 25, reg $10 for $7 50.

Women's Sweaters.—Two only, Women's Brushed Wool Sweaters, late delivery from mills, reg price $12 50 for $9 35. We have also a good assortment of Wool Sweaters in Men's, Women's and Children's at about one half what they would cost at the mills now.

Furs.—One only, Alaska Sable Set, worth not less than $75 to produce now. It can be yours for $42 75. A beautiful Black Fox Stole and Muff to match, extra value now at $75, yours for $56 25. Black Wolf Sets, reg price $22 50 for $16 25. One only, Australian Red Fox Set, very latest in colored furs, reg $37 for $20 25. We have another Fox Set, reg price $12 50 for $10 85; also separate Neck Ruffs $2 45 up, Muffs to match.

See our Corduroy Velveteen, very suitable for children's suits, reg 75c for 45c.

Call and get some of our American Coal Oil, sold all over for 30c a gallon. Our price, 4 gallons for $1.

All goods sold at cut prices must be spot cash or produce at time of sale. Goods sold on advancing market should be cash even at regular prices. All accounts up to the end of last year must be settled by cash or note before the 15th of this month. Please note this extension of time, as we cannot turn our old books out of safe. Come early and often, find you will save money. Come in the forenoon, as clerks will have more time to show goods, but come anyway.

THE PAISLEY MERCANTILE CO.

THE CITY BAKERY

Appreciated your patronage in 1917. We will appreciate your patronage in 1918. Is your account of 1917 paid yet? Have you a reason why you have not paid it? Tell us or give us the cash before the 20th of January, 1918.

F. S. MacLachlan



See our Fall and Winter

Suitings and Overcoats

We have a large selection to choose from, also our Blacks and Blues are the very best that can be procured, at reasonable prices.

We have secured a large line of samples of

Ladies' Goods in Suitings and Coatings

which will be worth your while to look over, and we have the newest styles to choose from. We make these up from $16 up, depending on the goods and styles.

I. S. CRUICKSHANK
Specialist in Ladies' Tailoring

ADVERTISING RATES

Subscription Price—$1.50 per annum in advance. To United States subscribers $2.00 per year in advance.

Advertising Rates—Legal and other authorized advertisements 10c per nonpareil line for first insertion, 5c per line for each subsequent insertion.

Advertisements of Strayed, Farms for Sale or to Rent, and similar, $1 for first three weeks and 25c for each subsequent insertion.

Advertisements without specific directions will be inserted till forbidden and charged accordingly. Transient display ads. charged by the inch. Rates on application.

Advertisements in the local columns are charged 10c per line for first insertion, and 5c per line for each subsequent insertion. This includes announcements for church or school entertainments, garden parties &c. No notice less than 25c. Reading advertisements 5c per line, no adv. less than 75c. Set in blank-faced type prices and one half.

—Marriage licenses issued and money to loan. T. H. GEORGE.

—Rubbers, rubbers to fit every shoe. Get our prices. L C Spafford.

—Full lines of fine engagement and wedding rings at I. Shoemaker's jewellery store

—Highest prices paid for hides and sheepskins. H. E. McGregor, Butcher, Steele Block.

—Spafford's going out of dry goods, men's furnishings and clothing. Call and get some snaps.

—Parties requiring repairs for the Mellotte cream separator may obtain them at Fisher's flour Mill.

—FOR SALE—The residence of the late Mrs Fleming, Queen St north, Paisley. Apply to D. Forrester.

—We have full supplies of yarn, flannels, etc. for Red Cross societies. Ballachey, Laidlaw & Co.

—Highest prices for beefhides, horse hides, calfskins, sheepskins, tallow, &c. P. OLTSNER, Paisley Meat Market.

—Stock-taking brings many odds and ends to our remnant counter. It will pay you to look it over. Ballachey, Laidlaw & Co.

—Have you tried our fresh frozen fish—Qualla Salmon, Haddock and Herring? They make a welcome change and save meat. Ballachey, Laidlaw & Co

—R Stevenson's quick healing salve is the best made. We have a choice line of tobaccos and cigars, stationery and school supplies. Agent for daily papers and magazines. Give us a call.

—FLOUR, FEED, SEEDS, GRAIN—We keep a full stock of Five Roses and Stark's high grade flours, bran, shorts Blatchford's molasses meal, poultry foods and tonics. Always in the market for coarse grains. W STARK.

To Investors

Trust and Loan Company Debentures in sums of $100 and upwards bearing 5% per cent interest, payable half-yearly. Authorized by law for the investment of trust funds. Apply to D FORRESTER, Barrister.

Fatal Attack of Appendicitis

Mr R. J. Nesbitt, of Glamis, who was operated upon on Monday night of last week, following an attack of acute appendicitis, died on Saturday. His illness came on suddenly, and the operation by Dr. Hall of Walkerton and Dr. Gage of Paisley disclosed the fact that the appendix had burst. The poisonous matter affected the whole system and the only hope of recovery was based upon the strength of the patient's constitution. The late Mr Nesbitt was a resident of Glamis for about ten years. He carried on business as a tinsmith and hardware merchant, and had won the respect of the people of the community. He is survived by his wife and four young children, who have the sympathy of all in their loss of a kind husband and father. The funeral take place Wednesday.

Women's Patriotic League

At the last meeting of the W. P. L. it was decided to make a thorough canvass of the village for monthly subscriptions for 1918. This plan proved very satisfactory during the past year, and averaged about $50 per month. The money thus collected was used for the purchasing of yarn, shirting, and other Red Cross supplies. This work that each and every individual should be interested in knowing that every effort on our part is thoroughly appreciated by the soldiers overseas. Sometime this month you will be called upon by the canvassers. If you are not at home when they call please leave your contribution with the Sec. Treas., Mrs D. McArthur, and save a second call. The need being greater and prices higher we ask each one to do their full share and thus help to relieve those who are our protectors in time of trouble. Those who were interested in preparing the Christmas parcels for our boys overseas will be pleased to learn that many of the boys have written to thank the W. P. L. for the much appreciated boxes, also with the ladies to extend their thanks to the men for their generous gift of tobacco which was enclosed in the same parcel.

—Miss Birdie Watson is home from Detroit for a month.

—Scofield Russel is up from Toronto visiting with his grandfather, Mr H. Reed.

—Agricultural Society meeting on Saturday afternoon, Jan. 19th, at 2 30 o'clock.

—Mr D. A. Lyon got in another car of hard coal before the storm arrived. With 90 orders to fill from a 37½ ton shipment, the coal dealer has his troubles.

—Miss Lola Willets of Clifford and Miss Cassie Willets of Dundee, are visitors at Mr F Purdy's. Miss Muriel Purdy of Vancouver, was also there for a few days.

—Our former townsman, Mr H. Crowe, has been elected a councillor in Port Elgin. Mr Crowe was a very useful member of Paisley Council, and no doubt our sister town will find him a good municipal worker.

—Mr and Mrs W D Reany, of Marquette, Mich, are visiting Mr and Mrs J W Reany. They are accompanied by Mr and Mrs H Johnson, also of Marquette. Mr Reany comes back to the old home every few years, and many old friends are glad to see him His father, though 92 years of age, enjoys good health, and takes deep interest in all municipal affairs.—Times.

Council and School Board Completed

At the second nomination held on Monday the electors completed the job of constituting our council and school board for 1918. Messrs R J Skinner, D Forrester and J J Jacques were nominated as councillors, the latter declining to act, while Mr F C Ryan was the only nominee for trustee.

9-6 in Favor of Chesley et al

Our hockey team went to Chesley on Thursday through very heavy roads to give the local team of that town a return match. They found that Chesley had brought in strong re-inforcements from Tara and Owen Sound. Nevertheless our boys put up an admirable game, but were outclassed in weight and toughness. Score as above.

Young Aviator Killed

Mr Alex Galbraith received a message on Sunday informing him that his nephew, Lieut Geo Smith, had been killed. The deceased enlisted with the flying corps last spring, and trained at Camp Borden and at Deerosto In November he went overseas to England, where it is presumed he met with an accident in training. He was the only son of Mr and Mrs A W Parrish, formerly of this town, but now of Caledonia, and was eighteen years of age. The bereaved parents will have the sympathy of their many old friends here in their great loss.

Perished in the Storm

The body of Leonard Schell, of Port Elgin, was found on the railroad track a short distance from the station on Wednesday morning. The deceased had been missing since Saturday. He was cutting wood on the lakeshore, between Port Elgin and Southampton, staying in a cabin but generally coming home on Saturday night. When he did not arrive at the end of the week, a search was made. His cabin was found locked up, and it was feared that he had become lost in the storm. He was an aged man of about 75 or 80 years.

The Late John Sloan

After an illness extending over nine months Mr John Sloan of 9th con. Elderslie, passed away. His death was caused by dropsy. Deceased was born on May 3rd, 1840, in the County of Down, Ireland, and came to Canada with his parents in 1845, who settled first in King Township, York County. Mr Sloan came to Elderslie 60 years ago and had been a resident of that township ever since. For the last 17 years he lived with his niece, Mrs John Fenwick, on the old Sloan homestead. He was a Presbyterian, and in politics was a staunch Liberal. His only brother, Hugh Sloan of 6th con E'ld, is 84 years old.—Enterprise.

From Dakota

DEAR SIR AND BRO.—I still belong to the I.O.O F., but don't attend quite as regularly as I used to in Paisley. Well, I must put you on the back for the way in which you answered Mr Thuer. We are enjoying the best of health. We had a light crop last year, and it makes feed a little scarce. Hay and oats, although most of people will have enough of feed. Prices are good for everything we have to sell. There is more money in circulation than there was last year. We get the ADVOCATE every week. Although away from Paisley for about sixteen years, we still look with interest for the old home paper. Wishing you and all old Paisley friends a prosperous New Year,

J. S. Cumming.
Langdon, N. D.

How to Get More Eggs

GIVE your hens comfortable shelter with plenty of light. Keep dry, clean and well ventilated, but avoid draughts of cold air. Feed regularly a variety of good clean food. Table scraps, thickened with bran, boiled together, are also very good in winter, to which add a tablespoonful of Dr Hess' Poultry Panacea as directed. Give in a mash of corn meal, wheat bran and shorts, which should constitute the morning feed. In winter give warm. Small grain should be thrown among chaff, which will compel fowl to exercise.

Price of Panacea, 35c and 85c.

P. B. MORE, Druggist

THE

STANDARD BANK

OF CANADA

HEAD OFFICE - TORONTO

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TRUST FUNDS

Our Savings Department gives you a guarantee of absolute security and interest at current rate.

PAISLEY BRANCH

F. C. RYAN, Manager.

PAISLEY MEAT MARKET

Choice Beef, Pork, Veal and Lamb, Smoked Ham, Rolls and Bacon, Lard in 1-lb. pkgs., 3-lb., 10-lb. and 20-lb. pails, Cooked Ham, Headcheese, Pork Sausage, Jellied Tongue, Bologna, Weinners, Etc.

P. OLTSHER

Cash for Hides and Skins — Bruce and Bell 'Phones

Paisley Skating Rink

SKATING

Monday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday Evenings

— ALSO —

Wednesday and Saturday Afternoons

Skates to Rent

J. S. DEWAR, Proprietor

MUNICIPAL ELECTION FIGURES

ARRAN

FOR REEVE

	1	2	3	4	5	6	Total
Arch Crow	31	44	53	56	16	15	—215
Jos Johnston	55	71	47	13	19	21	—226
A J Morrow	10	12	8	16	3	8	— 57

FOR COUNCILLORS

W H Davis	16	20	56	32	7	8	—139
Fred George	52	76	58	31	17	14	—260
F H King	26	71	31	38	11	12	—189
Sam Miller	40	52	56	38	...	3	—189
D C McKinnon	10	21	21	32	20	29	—133
F J Scarrow	41	95	66	59	15	24	—300
C A Thomas	52	76	23	34	22	13	—250

The tie between Messrs King and Miller for fourth councillor was decided by Clerk H T Potts, who gave the casting vote to Miller.

BRANT

FOR REEVE

	Wm	Willoughby
1 Johnston's Corner	59	39
2 Todd's School	46	24
3 Maple Hill	47	56
4 Cargill	41	48
5 Eden Grove	45	40
6 Vesta	20	24
7 Malcolm	38	30
8 Elmwood	16	72
9 Baird's	47	8
	339	342

Majority for Willoughby 3.

GREENOCK

REEVE	Dinsmore	Hamilton	Chapman	Cargill	Pinkerton	North	Glanin	McDon.	Total
McNab	31	54	47	16	39	31	17	25	—240
Phelan	41	31	97	27	24	25	20	4	—270

Majority for Phelan 30.

FOR COUNCILLORS

Campbell	32	36	110	27	44	27	27	20	—313
Gilchrist	25	99	65	29	60	51	34	15	—308
Hawthorn	58	50	12	12	19	22	5	5	—219
Sawyer	19	13	36	25	53	58	32	16	—231
Symon	45	44	110	28	37	20	13	14	—311

BRUCE TP.

A nomination for the position of Deputy-Reeve of Bruce Tp was held at Underwood on Friday last, when Mr P Dobson was re-elected by acclamation. This leaves the old council all re-elected Reeve, Jas Johnson; Deputy-reeve, P Dobson; Councillors—Geo Baker, Jas McKenzie, Murd McNeill.

This Week's Advocate

As our supply of paper for this issue has not arrived, the inside pages do not contain the usual fresh reading. We hope to have our regular form for next week.

Returned Soldier Came for His Bride

Mr Geo Sturgeon, ex-soldier, came up from Toronto on Thursday at noon and left on the south train a couple of hours later accompanied by a young lady formerly known here as Miss Margaret Lenney, but who took on the name of Mrs Sturgeon following a little ceremony which was held at the Church of Ascension Rectory, with Rev Mr Diehl officiating. The bridegroom has nobly done his bit for king and country. In fighting against the Huns he became a subject for the hospital, having sustained also wounds that rendered him unfit for further soldiering. After being discharged he secured a job in a Toronto munition works, but in the spring he intends going on the Northern Ontario farm which he is receiving as a bounty for his services. He enlisted from Sudbury or North Bay. The bride's friends here wish her and her husband all happiness and prosperity.

Sign and Carriage Painting, House-Decorating and Wall Papering

The undersigned is prepared to do all classes of work in the most stylish, neat and satisfactory manner. Orders executed promptly. Will be glad to receive your patronage, whether in town or country.

W. H. BAKER, Paisley

Agricultural Society Meeting

THE annual meeting of Paisley Agricultural Society will be held in the council chamber on Saturday, Jan 19th, at 2.30 o'clock p.m. A full attendance of members is requested.

T. RICHARDSON, Pres; W. H. BARNETT, Sec'y.

Died at Winnipeg

On Jan. 1st Miss Rebecca Robinson passed away at the home of her sister, Mrs Thomas Houston, 458 Victoria St., Winnipeg. The only surviving member of the family is another sister, Mrs. Geo. W. Reed, 401 Home St., Winnipeg. Miss Robinson was the second daughter of the late Jonathan and Mary Robinson. She was born near Merrickville, Lanark County. During her early womanhood the family moved to the 13th concession Greenock. Afterwards they moved to Paisley, where they lived for several years, but for more than ten years preceding her death Miss Robinson had made her home in Winnipeg with Mrs Houston. After last Christmas several months' duration but with Christian patience she bore her weakness and distress. Thus has passed away another who had some part in the earlier life of the people of the county of Bruce.

A Fierce Storm Blocks the Railway

The week end storm that struck this country did not miss this neck of the woods. A lot of loose snow had fallen earlier, and when the terrific north-west gale blew up there was a great movement of the fluffy stuff, reinforced by that which came down fresh with the storm, and the roads were impassible by Saturday morning That day was one of the worst gales in business circles that the town has experienced for many a moon, and when the electric lights failed to come on in the evening the place went dead asleep. Most of the merchants just closed up, and there were no customers out for anything. The noon train reached here after 5 p m, and was completely stalled in a drift out near the 12th of Bruce crossing, where it stood until Tuesday night, when a snow plow came through. Farmers in the vicinity supplied provisions for the crew and passengers on Sunday morning, and later the marooned ones took up lodging and board at farm houses or walked back to town. No services on Sunday schools were held in any of the churches on Sunday. In fact, hardly anyone came from beside the home fires until Monday morning, by which time old Borens had thrown the wind wheel into low gear. Snow shovels were brought into requisitions and soon the accumulations were thrown up into high embankments. Perhaps the most comfortable place in town on Monday forenoon was the schoolhouse, where there is fortunately a good supply of coal, and fires had been kept going over the storm period. The attendance of pupils was very slim, however. The "Birth of a Nation" pictures advertised for Monday night, were, of course, cancelled. It was a real old-time winter storm, a Sougenor of more than standard violence, the most complete tie up that railways in Ontario have ever experienced.

All Pure Tea
Free from Dust
Sealed Packets Only
Never Sold in Bulk

"SALADA"

Black—Mixed—Natural Green. B213

THE EARL'S SECRET

Or, a Martyr to Circumstances.

CHAPTER XXIII.—(Cont'd).

"My dear Mr. Fairfax, do not let us continue this branch of our subject, then," said the earl, with a smile that was intended to be cordial, but was more like a stray sunbeam on an October morning. "I will confess that I merely put the question to test you, not that I doubted your honor, but—well, well, you are young, she is young, and I am obliged to guard both of you. But, there, if you still feel confident that you can make her happy, and that you can take her for herself alone, my dear Fairfax, I give her to you, and with her my most hearty blessing."

As Bertie returned to his rooms, his man entered with a letter.

Bertie glanced at the envelope and tore it open.

It was stamped with the Lackland crest.

It contained a short note, which Bertie had no sooner read than he turned as pale as the paper and staggered back into his chair like a man mortally wounded.

Before we glance over his shoulder and ascertain the contents of the letter which had so affected him let us turn to Mr. Howard Murpoint and Mr. William Smythe as they stand on the doorstep of Lackland House.

When the servant opened the door Mr. Murpoint inquired for Lord Lackland, and was soon, accompanied by his friend, Mr. William Smythe, ushered into the earl's presence.

When they entered the room Howard Murpoint introduced Mr. Smythe to the earl and then proceeded to business.

He said that Mr. Smythe had been anxious to see the earl, as one of the directors of a certain mining company, to ask a few questions.

The earl admitted that he was on the board of directors and answered the questions, or rather the captain answered them for him.

Then Mr. Smythe announced his intention of becoming a director, and incidentally mentioned that he would, if there was any occasion for it, purchase the mine.

This made the earl stare, as the captain had intended that it should; and when Mr. Smythe rose to take his leave, Lackland's adieu was a great deal more cordial than his greeting.

When the rich Mr. Smythe had gone the captain eyed his dupe warily.

"A fine young fellow," he said.

"Very," said the earl. "A good business man, I have no doubt."

"Immensely rich," said the captain—"immensely. I wonder if the countess would oblige me by sending him a card for her next ball? I should take it as a personal favor."

"I am sure the countess would only be too delighted," he said. "But are you sure that Mr. Smythe would care to come?"

"I am certain that he would," said the captain. "Indeed, he was speaking of it only this morning. Poor fellow, he has become infatuated with the beauty of Lady Beisdale!"

The earl was almost guilty of a start.

"Indeed!" he said. "I am sure we are very much flattered by Mr. Smythe's preference. It is a pity we did not know him. Unfortunately there is no chance of his wishes being fulfilled. I have this morning promised the hand of Ethel to Mr. Fairfax."

"To Mr. Fairfax!" echoed the captain, with as much polite astonishment and disgust in his voice as if the earl had said "His Satanic Majesty."

"To Mr. Fairfax!"

"Yes," said the earl. "Mr. Fairfax called here this morning, just before you came, and pressed his suit so earnestly that I yielded and gave my consent—a very reluctant consent, I must confess."

"Write a letter to him recalling your consent."

"Impossible," said the earl.

"Why so?" inquired Mr. Murpoint.

"My word has been given and if I were to break it I should be cut by every man in London. I dared not show my face in a single club."

"It is very unfortunate," said the captain, coolly, "more unfortunate than you can imagine, for I have not told you all."

"All?" inquire the earl. "What else is there to tell?"

"Mr. Smythe is a determined man," said the captain, quietly, "and he assured me this morning that if he did not get your consent to his suit he should go to extremities."

"Extremities! what do you mean?"

"Simply this: that he will buy up the mortgages and the numerous bills which you have given, and come down on you like a hawk. He is a most determined young man. He will sell Lackland Hall and everything you possess, as sure as you stand there."

"He cannot," said the earl, with a smile. "I can make arrangements with my creditors. I can purchase the bills, raise the money, pay off the debts."

"I am afraid not," said the captain. "Because, you see, the bills are all in my hands."

"Your hands?" exclaimed Lord Lackland.

"Yes, mine," answered the captain, softly, and with the sweetest smile. "It is very unfortunate! I promised this worthy young man that I would use my influence with your lordship to gain your consent. I gave my word of honor, and if I were to break it I should not be able to enter a single club."

As he used the earl's own words, and smiled his soft-deadly smile, the earl sank into a chair and gasped for breath.

"Are you a man or a fiend?" he breathed.

"I am simply a man of business," said Mr. Murpoint, "and a man of my word."

"What am I to do? I am in your power!"

"Write a letter to this Mr. Fairfax and tell him that you cannot consent, that you rescind he promise you gave this morning."

The captain stood over him, quite the master of the situation and dictated.

"Dear Sir: I regret that circumstances have occurred which compel me, on consideration, to recall the consent which I reluctantly gave you this morning. I must beg of you to believe that I am obliged by the force of circumstances to rescind that promise, and that I am strengthened in my resolution to refuse you the hand of my daughter by the countess, who is strongly opposed to any engagement taking place between you. If you have already seen Lady Boisdale, and acquainted her with your hopes and wishes, I must beg that you will, by writing, inform her that all engagements between you must cease, and that you are compelled in honor to refrain from prosecuting your suit. With regret I have arrived at this decision, and sign myself most sincerely your well-wisher, Lackland.

"P.S.—It would be as well, perhaps, if you could make arrangements to leave London for a time. If it should be inconvenient to you to do so, I will remove Lady Boisdale to one of my places in the country."

This letter was written and signed by the earl.

It was carried by a servant to the Temple, and it was read by our friend, Bertie, as we have seen.

Its effect upon him was beyond all description.

CHAPTER XXIV.

Leicester had not much to complain of on the score of treatment from the captain and crew of the smuggler.

He went about his work silently, and with a certain dignity which repelled any advances on the part of his companions.

A year and some months passed wearily enough for Leicester, who hoped day by day for opportunity of escape.

In spite of all efforts to keep the vessel from going eastward the schooner gradually but surely drifted towards a line of reefs, and the strain was so great on the rudder that the Yankee issued an order for bracing it.

Of course Stumpy and Leicester were told off, and without a moment's hesitation they seized the necessary ropes and commenced the perilous task.

Leicester expected every moment that he and his comrade in danger would be blown or buffeted overboard, and so kept a keen lookout for Stumpy and grasped a spar, upon which he knelt, with the determination of an already drowning man.

The result showed that his fears were well grounded.

Suddenly he missed from his side the small but courageous form of his comrade.

Stumpy had succumbed to the latest billow.

With a shout of "A man overboard!" he hung over the side and peered into the heaving deep.

Grasping the spar in both hands Leicester rose to his full height, and, amid a roar of warning and excitement from the crew, leaped into the sea.

The drowning man was very nearly finished by Leicester's well meant efforts at rescue, for the spar just missed his head by a foot.

As it was, however, he seized it with a convulsive grasp, and the two men were once more together.

For a few moments the ship was lost to them.

They were pitched up and down, backward and forward, the rain cutting their faces, and the cold numbing their hands.

Then it was that Leicester hit upon a means of securing them to the spar.

The rope which had been fastened to his waist still hung there, and he managed, by dint of sheer force, to drag it up, and drop it over the spar once or twice, at each turn passing it round the armpit of Stumpy or himself.

By this means they were completely entangled, and so in a rough fashion lashed to the long piece of wood in which all their hopes of life rested.

Dawn broke at last, and the storm subsided; but long before then they were half unconscious and wholly numbed.

When Leicester came to he found himself lying on his back, and the weather-beaten face of Stumpy over him.

He smiled, and the man grunted back in reply; but for quite an hour no words were spoken.

At the end of that time, when they had almost recovered from the exhaustion, Leicester struggled to his feet and approached Stumpy, who was sitting, hugging his knees, at a little distance on the bench.

"Come," he said. "We are safe, thank Heaven! Cheer up! We must move on."

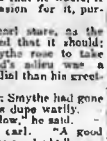
(To be continued).

THE roof of your barn is the first part to feel the effects of wear and weather. Make your roof weather-proof and you add many years of better service to your whole barn. Pedlar's "Oshawa" Shingles not only offer the safest protection against weather, wind, fire and lightning, but the way they lock together, slant on all four sides, makes them practically indestructible. Impossible for wind, rain and dampness to get beneath shingles and start to rot and decay your roof. For a permanent barn roof, Pedlarize here. Write for "The Right Roof" booklet W W

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Executive Office & Factories:
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Branches at Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto, London, Winnipeg

The Lock that Holds

$16.95 Upward ON TRIAL
American
FULLY GUARANTEED CREAM SEPARATOR



ABSOLUTE PROTECTION against dust, wet, rust, early rendering, imperfect skimming, necessity for turning hard, tiresome gearing, complicated bowl construction. Makes heavier or lighter cream, finest possible skimming, easily cleaned, different from picture, which illustrates larger capacity machine. See our agent or write us for catalogue.

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Shipments made promptly from Winnipeg, Regina, Calgary, Edmonton and St. John, N. B. Whether you want to keep or send back the machine after you've tested and used it, you're under no obligation.

AMERICAN SEPARATOR CO.
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BREAD

BIG, wholesome, nutritious loaves, of delicious nut-like flavour, downy lightness and excellent keeping qualities.

FIVE ROSES FLOUR
For Breads—Cakes—Puddings—Pastries

Men Wanted for the Navy

The Royal Naval Canadian Volunteer Reserve, wants men for immediate service Overseas, in the Imperial Navy

Candidates must be from 18 to 38 years of age and must be of natural born British subjects.

PAY $1. 10per day and upwards. Free Kit, Separation allowance, $20.00 monthly.

Experienced men from 38 to 45, and boys from 15 to 18 are wanted for the CANADIAN NAVAL PATROLS.

Apply to COMMODORE JAMES, Naval Recruiting Office, Outside door, 347 BAY STREET, TORONTO, or to the Department of Naval Service, OTTAWA.

Household Department

Useful Hints and General Information for the Busy Housewife

Carrots Are Health Producing.

Few people realize the value of carrots as a food. Following are a few recipes for their use:

Saute—Pare and cut into dice a cupful of carrots; boil in stock till tender, but not to pieces. Tablespoon of butter and when hot add the carrots, season with salt and pepper, brown slightly and serve.

Soup—Put into soup kettle five pounds of knuckle of veal, a gallon of cold water, a head of celery (or half a teaspoonful of celery salt), two and a half pounds of chopped carrots, a pinch of cayenne pepper, a tablespoonful of salt. Cover closely, simmer three hours—remove knuckle and serve.

With Milk—Scrape, slice, put in double boiler, cover with milk, season with butter, pepper and salt, cook all day, or until milk has thickened.

Lemon Juice—Lemon juice and the yolks of eggs are recommended for fried carrots, to add taste and color.

Steamed—Steam whole and wipe. Slice or mash; butter, pepper and salt to taste. So prepared they retain their full flavor.

Cold—Slice and place in steepan with one ounce of butter, two onions minced, a little chopped parsley. Simmer slowly thirty minutes, then thicken the gravy with whole meal, add some lemon juice and serve.

Coquettes.—Boil carrots in two waters until tender, mash smooth, add one beaten egg, one tablespoon melted butter, pepper and salt to taste, and set paste aside until cool. Mold into croquettes with hand, roll in fine crumbs, dip in egg mixed with water, roll again in crumbs, and set aside for one-half hour. Fry good brown in deep fat.

Marmalade—Wash and boil until tender five pounds of carrots. Scrape and chop fine. To each pound of pulp add one pound granulated sugar and boil. Remove from fire. Add the grated rind of one lemon, the juice of two, and one teaspoon almond extract. Boil fifteen minutes longer and seal.

Browned Carrots—Scrape four or five good sized carrots and cut into three-inch lengths. Cut each slice into strips. Drop into boiling water and simmer until tender. Put a tablespoonful of butter in the frying-pan and when very hot add the drained carrots. Dredge lightly with salt and pepper and fry until lightly colored.

Pudding—Take one cup of sugar one cup of suet, one cup of grated carrot (raw), one cup of grated potatoes (raw), one cup of currants, one cup of raisins, one egg, pinch of salt, one teaspoonful of soda, two cups of flour, one teaspoon of cinnamon, a little nutmeg. Tie in a cloth and boil for two to three hours.

Helps For The Housewife.

You can almost keep the members of a family well by having proper food for them.

A wood box beside the kitchen range is a great step saver. It should be set on casters.

Throw away all old fruit jar rubbers; they are apt to cause fruit to spoil when used a second time.

Sliced pineapple is much more delicious if sliced and sugared about 12 hours before serving.

All house plants should be sprayed with water once a week. If this rule is followed they will not become infested with insects.

Never warm the baby's milk until immediately before the child takes it.

It should be a matter of common knowledge, since flour is always within convenient reach, that wheat flour is the best extinguisher to throw over a fire caused by the spilling and igniting of kerosene.

Bigger War-Crops Are an Investment Worth While

Put into your hungry soil a few dollars' worth of proper fertilizer and take out many extra dollars in profits from larger crops. Farmers all over Canada are making extra profits in these days of splendid market prices by enriching their lands with

Harab-Davies FERTILIZERS

They are food for both the seed and the soil. We want you to let our experts give you their advice in the proper selection of fertilizers for your own particular soils. From our reports of tests and results given by our 25 different kinds of fertilizers used in various soils all over Canada, we are able to help you select the right fertilizer that will get bigger crops for you.

There is a Harab-Davies fertilizer for every kind of soil. Our Fertilizer Booklet and Bulletins give directions that will enable you to get excellent results. Write for them now.

Ontario Fertilizers, Limited, West Toronto.



Making Two Blades Grow Where Only One Grew Before.

PROGRESSIVE farmers to-day recognize the fact that they cannot continually grow their heads growing on the plant foods in the soil—and that by intelligently putting back what they take out of the soil they can make it produce more than the world's best farmers of a few years ago. The judicious use of the proper fertilizer on your land will increase your profits from it 50 per cent.

GUNNS SHUR-GAIN FERTILIZERS

are particularly recommended for use on Canadian soil. Properly and consistently applied they are not an experiment, but an investment which will yield substantially increasing returns in larger crops. For 19 years' experience and reputation back them up.

For booklets and prices list write

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GUNNS LIMITED, WEST TORONTO

The Peerless Perfection Fence

Divides your stock and they stay where you put them. The fence that serves you for all time. Can't rust, rot, sag or burn down. Stands any weather. Each joint securely held with the Peerless lock, all parts heavily galvanized, the strongest, most serviceable farm fence made and fully guaranteed.

SEND FOR CATALOG of all kinds of fencing for farms, lawns, parks, cemeteries, lawns, poultry yards, ornamental fencing and gates. Peerless Flex at your local dealers. Agents wanted in every territory.

THE BANWELL-HOXIE WIRE FENCE COMPANY, Ltd.
Winnipeg, Manitoba Hamilton, Ontario

MOTHER SEIGEL'S SYRUP

The proof of Mother Seigel's Syrup is in the taking. That is why former sufferers, whose vitality was being sapped by Indigestion, say it is *just excellent* for stomach, liver and bowel troubles. Thanks to Mother Seigel's Syrup, they are now strong and well.

IS EXCELLENT FOR

If you are afflicted by Indigestion or other disorders of the stomach, liver and bowels take Mother Seigel's Syrup regularly for a few days; long enough to give it a fair chance to make its beneficial influence felt. Then note the improvement in your appetite, your strength, your general condition.

HEADACHES, BILIOUSNESS CONSTIPATION INDIGESTION.

Their cobalite of Syrup contains three times as much as the 50c size.

Redpath SUGAR



2 and 5 lb Cartons—10, 20, 50 and 100 lb. Bags.

"Redpath" stands for sugar quality that is the result of modern equipment and methods, backed by 60 years experience and a determination to produce nothing unworthy of the name "REDPATH".

"Let Redpath Sweeten it."

Made in one grade only—the highest!

"Going up on High?" Better try the low gear first. The human engine must have the right kind of fuel-food. Power to do things comes from food that is rich in muscle-building material, that is easily digested. **Shredded Wheat** is a high-power food, the kind that fits a man or woman for the day's work—just enough muscle-making material, just enough heat-making material to keep the body in top-notch condition. Shredded Wheat is ready-cooked, ready-to-eat. Two Biscuits with milk make a nourishing meal at a cost of a few cents. Made in Canada.

GOING TO LAW WITH THE DEAD.

How a Shrewd Chinaman Got Even With a Bad Neighbor.

A cemetery is the one sacred spot in China. To desecrate such a place is the worst of crimes. Some years since there lived in a village on the plain of the Yellow River a man called Tu. His little farm furnished him with a comfortable living, but nothing more. Like all farmers in that part of China, there was no fence to separate his fields from those of his neighbors. One of these neighbors was a rascal, who, knowing Mr. Tu to be of mild disposition, resolved to impose upon him by ploughing a few furrows of Mr. Tu's land and thus incorporating it with his own. This act did not pass unobserved, but Mr. Tu was cautious as well as mild. He knew that litigation came high, and was uncertain. "Better," he said to himself, "to endure the wrong than to suffer loss of both land and money."

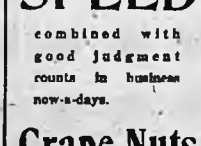
The next year the neighbor repeated the experiment, and ploughed up a few more furrows. Again Mr. Tu consulted with himself, and determined, as previously, that law was too expensive a luxury for him.

The neighbor, encouraged by this complaisance, continued to add to his own acres at the other's expense. At length he became so bold as to incorporate in this way the family cemetery, where were buried Mr. Tu's ancestors.

Then Mr. Tu saw the chance for which he had been waiting. By ploughing up this cemetery the neighbor had committed sacrilege. The only difficulty was that the punishment was so severe that it might not be possible, unless he was careful, to get his neighbor punished at all. For the law was that, if the magistrate should take notice of the suit, he would have to send up a report to his superiors at the capital of the province and request that proper punishment be inflicted upon himself, seeing that so heinous a crime had been committed in the district for which he was responsible.

Accordingly, Mr. Tu brought the matter before the magistrate in a way that did not involve that official. He brought accusation against his father, who was dead, for having moved his grave off his son's land to that of the encroaching neighbor instead of abiding in the cemetery where he properly belonged.

The Chinese love humor and greatly admire shrewdness. When, therefore, the magistrate read this amazing document, he smiled with genuine appreciation of Mr. Tu's cleverness, called up the offending neighbor, made him restore all the land he had appropriated and punished him with due severity for his robbery.



SPEED

combined with good judgment counts in business now-a-days.

Grape-Nuts
FOOD

supplies balanced nourishment for sturdy muscles and active brains.

"There's a Reason"

No change in price, quality, or size of package.

VICTORY WILL COME PROMPTLY.

Entente Allies Each Day Nearer Realization of Their Object.

General Castelnau, chief of the French military delegation at the conference of the Entente allies at Petrograd, is quoted in a despatch to the Temps of Paris from the Russian capital as saying:

"One has only to compare the military situation of the allies in the month of January, 1916, with that of January, 1917, and he will be compelled to admit that the conditions for the forthcoming Spring campaign are much more favorable than they were last year.

"I can say that each day we are coming nearer to the realization of our objects. The brave Russian army, which has assumed a formidable task, the gallant Italian troops, and, finally, the Anglo-French forces, which are increasing in number, constitute the best guarantees of our final victory, which hereafter will come promptly. In the meantime the military power of the allies remains unshakable. The Germans have procured success only on secondary fronts.

"With regard to the principal fronts, on which decisive action will occur, our enemies have shown themselves powerless to obtain any serious results."

LITTLE WORRIES IN THE HOME

These Bring the Wrinkles and Pallid Faces That Make Women Look Prematurely Old.

Almost every woman at the head of a home meets daily many little worries in her household affairs. The care of her little ones, the work about the house all contribute to these worries. Most of them may be too small to notice an hour afterwards, but they constitute a constant strain that affects the blood and the nerves and make women look prematurely old. The effect of these little worries may be noticed in sick or nervous headaches, fickle appetite, tiredness after slight exertion, and the coming of wrinkles which every woman dreads. To those thus afflicted Dr. Williams' Pink Pills offer a speedy cure; a restoration of color to the cheeks, brightness to the eye, a hearty appetite and a sense of freedom from weariness. Among the many thousands of Canadian women who have found new health and strength through these pills is Mrs. G. Strasser, Acton West, Ont., who says:—"I am the mother of three children and after each birth I became terribly run down. I had weak, thin blood, always felt tired, and unable to do my household work. After the birth of my third child I seemed to be worse, and was very badly run down. I found the greatest benefit from the Pills and soon gained my old time strength. Indeed after taking them I felt as well as in my girlhood, and could take pleasure in my work. I also used Baby's Own Tablets for my little ones and have found them a splendid medicine for childhood ailments."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are sold by all dealers in medicine, or you can procure them by mail at 50 cents a box or six boxes for $2.50 from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

TORTURE OF PRISONERS.

Terrible Cruelty Inflicted on Captives by Germans.

Hideous in the extreme, and only equal in awfulness to the frightful horrors of the Inquisition of the dark ages, is the story told in a semi-official communique of the tortures inflicted upon French and English prisoners in German prison camps, says a Paris correspondent.

Examples are given, as follows:

In reprisal camps of occupied districts of Russia this treatment has been applied with terrible refinements of cruelty. Thus, a mattress was at times placed between the stake and the head of the sufferer to render his position more exhausting. Sometimes the victim was tied bareheaded at midday with his face toward the sun, and with the points of barbed wire arranged so that they penetrated his chin.

At Landshut seventeen Frenchmen were enclosed in a cage four metres long by three metres wide, exposed to all weathers. As a result, several of them went mad.

Punishment of the pit. The victim was forced into a hole in the earth, of an average length of one metre and eighty centimetres deep. The floor was strewn with sharp stones and the walls covered with barbed wire.

In Courland the lashing was administered on the loins of prisoners. At Stargard on Sunday mornings the wives of officers and other persons were invited to witness the bastinado.

The population of the British Empire exceeds one-quarter of the population of the world.

A teacher asked her class of children what a skeleton was. One little fellow, Benny, seven, said:—"I know; it's bones with the people rubbed off."

She Does Her Bit In Patriotic Work

And Tells of Benefit Received From Dodd's Kidney Pills.

Mrs. H. A. Standish Strong, Hearty and Enthusiastic at Sixty-two, Advises Others to Use Dodd's Kidney Pills.

Ayers Cliff, Stanstead Co., Que., Feb'y 19th (Special.)—One of the most enthusiastic patriotic workers in this district is Mrs. H. A. Standish. Though sixty-two years of age her splendid health enables her to keep busy for three hearty men and still have time and strength to devote to the welfare of the boys in the trenches. And Mrs. Standish will tell you she owes that abundant health to Dodd's Kidney Pills.

"I must say that Dodd's Kidney Pills are very good for sick kidneys," Mrs. Standish states. "I have recommended them many times for rheumatism as they helped me very much for that disease. You can say for me that Dodd's Kidney Pills are beneficial for everyone who is troubled with bad kidneys."

The kidneys are the keystone of woman's health. Keep the kidneys right and the rest will be right. Dodd's Kidney Pills keep the kidneys right.

Advance Spring Styles

Some of the Spring hats combine straw and fine felt, or straw and satin, others are entirely of straw trimmed with flowers or ribbon, and a great many are of crepe. An almost brimless, rather high-crowned little hat was fashioned entirely of narrow ribbon interlaced, giving the impression of straw, at a distance. It was of narrow blue ribbon with a tiny red border on either side. The trimming was a bunch of red cherries placed on the left side of the crown. Another hat with a small up-turned brim was of white silk covered entirely with machine stitching worked in a close allover design. Machine stitching is also very popular just now as a de-



Box Coat of Green Jersey Cloth with White Pleated Shirt

coration for suits and dresses, therefore it is not surprising to find it on hats.

Some New Suits

Very snappy are the new suits with their hip-length coats. The box coat in the sketch is one of the new models. The pleated pockets and cuffs tell at once that this is a 1917 design, for box coats have never before had such frivolous pockets. Coats of bright colors such as green, rose, marigold, citron or purple accompany white skirts which are either plain, or else spotted or striped with the color of the coat. Some of the skirts are made from hardened material with the border at the lower edge and the top laid in pleats. In some of these, the designs are embroidered instead of printed. The designs are generally large dots or squares worked in two or three striking colors or in a solid color with black or a contrasting shade used to outline the motif.

Jersey, and Still More Jersey

Jersey keeps at the height of popularity and is now combined with other materials. A suit of chin-colored wool jersey was made with a white pique collar. The collar was, of course, detachable so that it could be removed and laundered with ease. In another instance, wool jersey was combined with gabardine very pleasingly. The suit was of purple jersey, and tan gaberdine fashioned the large collar and revers that went the length of the coat. The cuffs and pocket-laps were also of the tan gabardine.

These patterns may be obtained from your local McCall dealer or from The McCall Company, 70 Bond St. Toronto. Department W.

BABY'S OWN TABLETS OF GREAT HELP

Mrs. Wm. Arilett, Ancaster, Ont., writes:—"I have used Baby's Own Tablets for three years for my little girl and baby boy. I have found them of the greatest help during the teething period and always keep them in the house." The Tablets aid teething babies because they regulate the stomach and bowels, thus preventing constipation, diarrhoea and convulsions. They promote healthful sleep and keep baby well and happy. They are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Using Waste Places.

The Parks Committee of the London County Council reports that it has not been necessary to exercise the compulsory powers in regard to land for cultivation, the owners cheerfully giving up their land. Lord Derby's deer park at Knowsley has been ploughed up and more than one hundred acres are to be converted into wheat land. Motor tractors which cut from three to six furrows at a time were employed. Forty acres of the racecourse at Northampton, which has been used as a recreation ground since the abolition of racing, will be ploughed up.

TO STOP BAD COUGH

SOOTH DRY, IRRITATED THROAT WITH PARMINT SYRUP, SAYS THIS OLD FASHIONED COUGH MEDICINE IS THE BEST.

We are told that the old time remedies are the best and certainly none is more healthful yet better medicine than those old ones is now to-day. This being so, undoubtedly the following old fashioned recipe which is quick acting will be welcomed by many as there seems to be a regular epidemic of coughs at the present time. Secure from your druggist 1 ounce Parmint (double strength), take this home and add to it a quarter pint of hot water and 3 ounces of granulated sugar, stir until dissolved. Take a tablespoonful four times a day. No more than a swallow while laughing with a cough. Clogged nostrils should open, air passages of your head should clear and your breathing become easy. Parmint syrup is pleasant to take, easy to prepare and costs little. Every person who has a stubborn cough, hard cold or catarrh in any form should give this perscription a trial.

Your druggist can supply you or a bottle will be sent on receipt of price by Parmint Laboratories, 21 St. Antoine St., Montreal, Canada.

How?

"Truly, am I the first girl you ever kissed?"

"You are, my darling, and it makes me happy to hear you say I am the first man who ever kissed you."

"If I am the first how does it happen you do it so expertly?"

"And if I am the first how do you know whether I do it expertly or not?"

Manoonville, June 27, '13.
Minard's Liniment Co., Limited.
Yarmouth, N. S.

Gentlemen,—It affords me great pleasure and must be gratifying to you to know that after using 36 bottles of your Liniment on a case of paralysis which my father was afflicted with, I was able to restore him to normal condition. Hoping other sufferers may be benefited by the use of your Liniment, I am,

Sincerely yours,
GEO. H. HOLMES.

Minerals in Mexico.

The mineral resources of Mexico include gold, silver, copper, coal, platinum, graphite, petroleum, asphalt, sodium and marble.

Minard's Liniment Cures Garget in Cows.

All-Pervasive.

The teacher's last question was meant to be a scientific poser.

"What is it that pervades all space," she said, "which no wall or door or other substance can shut out?"

No one had an answer ready but Freddy Sharpe.

"The smell of onions, miss," he said promptly.

Minard's Liniment Cures Colds, Etc.



Tired aching feet feel refreshed after an application of Sloan's Liniment, *do not rub*, it penetrates and *soothes*.

Cleaner than mussy plasters or ointments, does not stain the skin.

Have a bottle handy for rheumatic pains, neuralgia, gout, lumbago, sprains, strains, toothache, bruises and muscle soreness.

As all druggists, 25c. 50c. and $1.00.

Sloan's Liniment
KILLS PAIN



Awful Thought.

Favorite foods that mother used to make were the topic of conversation at the boarding-house table. After numerous interchanges came a lull. Then a callow youth whom bashfulness usually kept silent broke it with this bombshell:

"D-d-d-did any of you ever eat sauerkraut with whipped cream on it?"

Sore Eyes Granulated Eyelids, Eyes inflamed by exposure to Sun, Dust and Wind quickly relieved by Murine Eye Remedy. No Smarting, just Eye Comfort. At Your Druggist's 50c per Bottle. Murine Eye Salve in Tubes 25c. For Book of the Eye free ask Druggists or Murine Eye Remedy Co., Chicago

Encouraging.

He was one of those young men who never seem to know when to go home. She had tried yawning, but even that failed to get rid of him.

Presently a clock outside in the hall began to strike in low, deep tones the midnight hour.

"Oh, I say, Miss Goldilocks," said the late-stayer brightly, "is that an eight-day clock?"

Miss Goldilocks smiled coldly at him.

"Well," she said, stifling another yawn, "why don't you stay a little longer and find out?"

Minard's Liniment Cures Distemper.

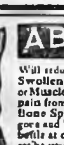
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The Spirit of America at play!
Magnificent and Cheerfulness
AMERICAN PLAN
EUROPEAN PLAN
D. B. White, Pres. J. W. Mott, Mgr.


ABSORBINE
TRADE MARK REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.
Will reduce Inflamed, Strained, Swollen Tendons, Ligaments, or Muscles. Stops lameness and pain from a Splint, Side Bone or Bone Spavin. No blister, no hair gone and horse can be used. $2 a bottle at druggists or delivered. Describe your case for special instructions and interesting horse Book 3 M Free.
ABSORBINE, JR., the antiseptic liniment for mankind, reduces Strained, Torn Ligaments, Swollen Glands, Veins or Muscles; Heals Cuts, Sores, Ulcers. Allays pain. Price $1.00 a bottle at druggists or delivered. Book "Evidence" Free. W. F. YOUNG, P. D. F., 516 Lymans Bldg., Montreal, Can.
Absorbine and Absorbine, Jr., are made in Canada



FOR ALL BLACK LEATHER
EUREKA HARNESS OIL
is unexcelled for preserving and lengthening the life of black leather.
This scientifically prepared oil makes harness a rich, inky black—shiny, soft, tough.
THE IMPERIAL OIL COMPANY, Limited
Throughout Canada

Pulp Trees in Argentina.

Experiments by a Swedish scientist have demonstrated that Argentina produces in abundance a tree that yields a better paper pulp than usually employed in the United States.

Minard's Liniment Cures Diphtheria.

Manure and Moisture.

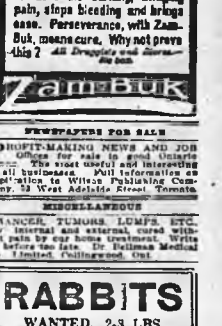
In addition to plant food contained in well-rotted stable manure, all soils to which it is added will thereafter retain more moisture and retain it for a longer period. All gardens should annually receive barn manures, but in well decayed condition. Very sandy soils an treated have moisture evaporation reduced at least one-half of that formerly prevailing.

PILES.
You will find relief in Zam-Buk! It eases the burning, stinging pain, stops bleeding and brings ease. Perseverance, with Zam-Buk, means cure. Why not prove this? All Druggists and Stores—50c. box.
Zam-Buk

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PROFIT-MAKING NEWS AND JOB Offices for sale in several Ontario towns. The most useful and interesting of all businesses. Full information on application to Wilson Publishing Company, 73 West Adelaide Street, Toronto.

MISCELLANEOUS
CANCER, TUMORS, LUMPS, ETC. or internal and external, cured without pain by our home treatment. Write us before too late. Dr Bellman Medical Co. Limited, Collingwood, Ont.

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WANTED. 2-3 LBS.
Write A. BARBOUR,
243 College St., Toronto



THE NATION'S FUTURE
Depends Upon Healthy Babies

Properly reared children grow up to be strong, healthy citizens

Many diseases to which children are susceptible, first indicate their presence in the bowels. The careful mother should watch her child's bowel movements and use

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup

It is a corrective for diarrhoea, colic and other ailments to which children are subject especially during the teething period.

It is absolutely non-narcotic and contains neither opium, morphine nor any of their derivatives.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup

Makes Cheerful, Chubby Children

Soothes the fretting child during the crying period of its development and thus gives rest and relief to both child and mother.

Buy a bottle today and keep it handy

Sold by all druggists in Canada and throughout the world.

The Paisley Advocate

PAISLEY, JAN. 16th, 1918

—Woman suffrage received a British boost when the House of Lords last week decided in favor of giving votes to about six million of the fair sex. While the bill has yet to receive the third reading, and a motion to submit the question to a referendum is to be disposed of, it is not believed that this has any prospects of success even if pressed to a vote. The final passing of the act will end the long wrangle which has troubled the country for years, and was the cause of many disturbances at the British House of Commons during the past decade. The spirit in which the concession is welcomed by the women leaders presages a new era in British politics. The liquor business, which is so strongly established and seems impossible to overthrow in that great land of the free, may now be disposed of as in other countries. Miss Pankhurst said: "The vote will be used for the national good: first, for promoting social reform; second, for stimulating national defence and, third for disciplining democracy."

—The electric light service we are receiving is anything but satisfactory, and this will likely be one of the matters that our new council may have to deal with early in the year. It appears as if we must wait patiently and uncomplainingly for Hydro, meantime being satisfied that we are not left in utter darkness. At any rate, if we are to have anything better than that we are now getting between this and the time when Hydro power becomes available for us, there must be some kind of understanding arrived at between the municipality and the Electric Light Co. The old contract has long expired, and neither party has ever asked for a new one. This is not a business-like way to handle such a large item, and one that contributes greatly to our civic and home comfort. We would suggest that the council and the company endeavor to co-operate and agree upon some plan to give us an improved service on terms that may be acceptable to the public and the producer.

VILLAGE COUNCIL

Council for 1918 met on Monday evening, 14th Jan. All having taken and subscribed declaration of office, took their seats. Council being composed of James H Steele, reeve, and councillors Alonzo Pearce, John A Logie, David Forrester and Richard Skinner.

The local fire brigade requested three new lanterns. The Hospital for Sick Children, Toronto, requested financial assistance. Geo H Flood requested refund of overcharge re sanitation tax.

Forrester—Pearce—That the amount of the G T R charge for demurrage on car of coal, $3, be paid.—Carried.

Logie—Skinner—That the sum of $5 be granted to the Hospital for Sick Children.—Carried.

Pearce—Forrester—That this council procure three lanterns for the use of the fire brigade.—Carried.

Pearce—Logie—That Geo H Flood be refunded $1 overcharge on his sanitation tax.—Carried.

The following appointments were made: Wm R Teeple, to Board of Health; H H Putnam and Geo I. Carter, auditors, salary $8 each; Alex Jack, assessor, salary $50; Frank Purdy, pound-keeper.

Committees were formed as follows: Finance—Messrs Steele, Logie and Forrester; Roads and Bridges—Logie, Pearce and Skinner; Fire and Light—Pearce, Forrester and Steele; Property - Forrester, Steele and Skinner; Sanitation—Skinner, Pearce and Logie.

Forrester—Pearce—That the clerk be instructed to draft a by-law repealing By-Law 552 and fixing new rates for the town hall as per schedule now read.—Carried.

Accounts were passed as follows: The clerk, registering births, marriages and deaths, 1918, $6 40; weighmaster, $8 48; J H Maurer, $15; I Trolland, $4 85; J N Collins, $9; Hospital for Sick Children, $3; G T R System, $3.

Council agreed to meet on first Thursday of each month at 8 p m.

Going Out of Staples

Dry Goods, Dress Goods, Silks, Smallwares, Men's and Boys' Furnishings, and Clothing of all kinds

Men's Furnishings

50c Wool Sox clearing at per pair ..... .33
40c Wool Sox clearing at per pair ..... .29
35c Cashmere Sox clearing at, per pair ..... .21
25c Cotton Sox clearing at, per pair ..... .13
75c Wool Ribbed Sox clearing at, per pair ..... .59
50c President Braces clearing at, per pair ..... .39
40c Police Braces clearing at, per pair ..... .21
75c Fancy Stripe Ties clearing at, each ..... .59
40c and 50c Fancy Stripe Ties, clearing at ..... .29
15c and 20c Linen Collars clearing at, each 9
30c Boston Garters at per pair ..... .21
$1.50 and $2.00 Fancy Striped Shirts at, each..... 1.09
$1.25 Fancy Striped Shirts at..... .98
3 doz Fancy Striped Shirts, sizes 15 to 17. $1 to $2 each, clearing at, each ..... .59
$1.50 Heavy Drill Shirts, double breasted, at 1.09
$1.25 Heavy Drill Shirts at ..... .89
$1.00 Heavy Drill Shirts at..... .79
60c and 75c Heavy Drill Shirts at..... .49
$1 and $1.25 Men's Heavy Wool Fleece Underwear at ... .59
75c and 90c Men's Heavy Wool Fleece Underwear at ... .49
50c and 60c Boys' Wool Fleece Underwear at ..... .33
$1.25 and $1.50 Men's Wool Ribbed, double breasted .98
Men's $5.00 Corduroy Pants at..... 3.48
Men's $4.50 Heavy Tweed Pants at 3.18
Men's $3.50 and $4.00 Heavy Tweed Pants at..... 2.98
Men's $2.25 Heavy Cottonade Pants at 1.28
Boys' $2.25 Corduroy Knickers at 1.58
Boys' $2 Heavy Tweed Knickers at..... 1.43
Boys' $1.75 Heavy Tweed Knickers at..... 1.18
Men's Big B Overalls clearing at 1.39
Men's Big B Smocks clearing at 1.39
Men's Fancy Tweed Caps, $1.25, $1.50 and $1.75, lined, clearing at 1.19
Boys' Lined Fancy Caps, reg $1, special ..... .59
Boys' Suits, 27 only, to sell at actual cost.
Men's Suits, choice at actual cost.
Boys' Overcoats must go. Will sell at actual cost.
One only, Men's Muskrat Lined, Otter Collar, to go at Cost Figures
Penman's All Wool (93) $1.50 and $2, clearing at ... 1.19

Dress Goods and Staples

12-4 Ibex Flannelette Blankets, $3.25 for 2.48
11-4 Ibex Flannelette Blankets, $2 50 for..... 1.89
10-4 Ibex Flannelette Blankets, $2 for 1.48
50c Heavy Ticking clearing at ..... .39
50c Black Heavy Duck at ..... .43
40c Black Cottonade at ..... .23
4-ply Beehive Fingering Yarn, reg $12.50, clearing at per spindle 9.48
36-in Flannelette, fancy stripes, reg 30c, clearing at, yd ..... .21
32-in Fancy Stripe Flannelette, reg 25c, clearing at... .17
30-in White Flannelette, heavy, reg 25c, clearing at ... .14
Crum's Prints, only a few shades to choose from, reg 20c and 25c, special, per yd..... .14
25c White Wabasco Cotton, 36 in. wide, clearing at... .17
25c Unbleached Cotton, 36 in. wide, clearing at ..... .15
20c Wrapperette, fancy shades, clearing at ..... .10
30c Gingham, Fancy, clearing at ..... .21
50c Unbleached Sheeting, heavy, at ..... .37
25c Heavy Crash Toweling at ..... .16
20c Heavy Crash Toweling at..... .14
25c Heavy Bordered Edge Towelling at ..... .11
25c Linen Tea Towelling at..... .16
30c Apron Gingham at per yd ..... .19
30c Heavy Black and White Drill Skirting at..... .21
35c Turkish Towelling at ..... .19
35c Curtain Scrim, 36 in. wide, at ..... .21
Coates' Thread at per spool..... .5
$1.25 Readymade Towels at, per pair..... .88
$1 Readymade Towels at per pair ..... .69
10c, 15c, 20c Handkerchiefs each 7
25 doz of Fancy Whites, worth 15c, each..... .5
5c, 7c, 10c Laces clearing at, per yd..... .4
60c and 75c Velveteen clearing at per yd ..... .39
$1.75 Hand Embroidered Bureau Scarfs..... 1.08
$1.00, $1.50 and $5.00 Purses to go at cost.
Embroideries and Flouncings at cost.
FURS—A few Ruffs and Muffs left to be sold at cost.
Large assortment Ladies' House Dresses, $1.00 to $2.50, your choice for..... .69
Heavy Winter Dresses, dark wrapperettes, long and ¾ sleeves, reg $2.50, special 1.59
Children's Dresses, 75c to $1.75, clearing at 1.63
A lot of Misses' Dresses at half price.

60c Ladies' Heavy Fleece Lined Hose, special at ..... .39
40c Ladies' Heavy Cotton Hose, special at ..... .23
Misses' and Children's Ribbed Hose, sizes 5 to 9, reg 20c going at..... .17
Children's All Wool Hose in pink, blue, rose, 5 to 7½, at cost.
75c Ladies' Fleece Underwear at, each ..... .43
$1 Ladies' Fleece Underwear at, each ..... .59
$1.25 Ladies' Fleece Underwear at, each ..... .69
$2 Ladies' All Wool Underwear at, each 1.18
$2 Ladies' Combination Silk and Wool at each 1.48
40c and 50c Children's at, each ..... .23
Children's Summer Vests, 10c to 25c, going at, each 7
One only, $22 Ladies' All Wool Green Fancy Dress clearing at actual cost. See this.
$2.50 Lace Curtains going at, per pair 1.89
5 only Ladies' Raincoats at cost price.
One-third off all Corsets, example—$1.00 for ..... .67 $1.25 for ... .84

Groceries

6 pkgs Ammonia for ..... .25
15c Starches at, per pkg ..... .11
Karo Syrup, 2 lb tins, at ..... .27
5 lb pails for ..... .59 10 lb. pails for ..... .98
Corn Flakes at, per pkg ..... .10
Peas, per can ..... .12
Old Dutch Cleanser at ..... 3 for .25
Wyandotte at ..... 3 for .25
Forest City Baking Powder, sealers, reg 35c at ..... .25
Spick & Span at ..... 3 for .25
Wheat Flakes, per pkg ..... .21
Elite Brand Chocolates, assorted flavors, at ..... .33
Cooking Onions at ..... 7 lbs .25

Every line mentioned must go. These are only a few. Come and see the many.

Rubbers! Rubbers!

$1.25 Ladies' at ..... .79
$1.50 Men's at 1.09
$5.00 Men's Heavy 9-in. tops at..... 3.88
$1.75 Men's, cloth tops at 1.43
$6.00 Men's Long Rubber Boots at..... 4.28
$1.00 Misses' Rubbers at ..... .73
80c Child's Rubbers at ..... .64
$1.25 Youth's Rubbers at ..... .98
$1.10 Youth's Rubbers at ..... .89

EVERYTHING CASH when purchased. All past due accounts handed into court on the 10th if not settled for previously.
Eggs 60c trade. Call us about Fowl.

L. C. SPOFFORD

BALLACHEY, LAIDLAW & CO.

The Store with the Stock

How about Settling up Your Last Year's Account?

We do not want to hurry you, but we need the money, and your kind attention will oblige.

Top prices for produce

BALLACHEY, LAIDLAW & CO.
Both 'Phones

A Question of Spex

Do your eyes tire easily?
If so, You need Glasses.
Do your eyes burn?
If so, You need Glasses.
Does the type become blurred in reading?
If so, You need Glasses.
Do you suffer from frontal headache?
If so, Glasses will Help You.
Do you know if you have perfect eyesight?
If not, we can Inform You.
IT WILL COST YOU NOTHING.

That
Erring Time-piece

There is no time like the present to have your watch or clock repaired and regulated if it is out of order. And should it be beyond repair at a reasonable cost, we shall be pleased to sell you a new one to replace it. When time is so valuable as now, not a minute should be lost on account of a defective time-piece.

Our Jewellery stock is always replete with the best lines of goods Wedding rings and presentation goods a specialty.

I. SHOEMAKER
Jeweler and Optician

WHITE PLAGUE BLOTS OUT ENTIRE FAMILY

On Wednesday evening of last week the death took place of Gilbert J. Hunter, second son of the late Duncan Hunter, of Egremont. Deceased had been going to college in Toronto and a few weeks before his death came home ill to his aunt, Miss Margaret Hunter, ... street. He and his brother, Pinkie ... e death took place on December 4th, ere lying ill at the same time, with no hope of recovery. A whole family is thus blotted out by that fell malady, the White Plague—mother, father, three sons and three daughters—and the circumstances are pathetic. The young people were bright and full of life and made a brave fight for life against the tendency inherited.—Mount Forest Confederate.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children
In Use For Over 30 Years
Always bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher

A Generous Gift

These times when one hears so much about war grafting and profiteering it is refreshing to hear of cases where men give their best energies entirely without remuneration. Such an instance came to light in Walkerton this week when the treasurer of the I O D E received a cheque for $375 from Messrs A Collins, J J Schumacher and J E Rosenbottom to be devoted to soldiers' work. The cheque represented the first half of the pay received from the Government by these men for selling $150,000 worth of Victory Bonds in Walkerton. When the second cheque for $375 comes along, it will also be turned over to the I O D E, making $750 contributed in all by these three generous citizens.—Walkerton Telescope.



Our Display

of fabrics for Ladies' and Men's Suits is a revelation of perfection in tasteful weaves and colors.

The Quality Work

we turn out makes it certain that you will eventually wear one of our garments.

Why Not Now?

G. B. IRWIN
The Ladies' and Gents' Tailor
Bell 'Phone

Central Business College Stratford, Ont.

Winter Term from Jan. 2

We employ experienced instructors, give thorough courses, give individual attention to pupils and place graduates in positions. This school is one of the largest and best commercial schools in Canada. Write for free catalogue concerning our Commercial, Shorthand or Telegraphy departments.
W J Elliot Pres. D A McLachlan, Prin.

PURDY'S LIVERY

Rates Reasonable, and every effort made to satisfy

F. PURDY

Keep the Home Fires Burning by placing a Monthly Income Policy in

THE DOMINION LIFE ASSURANCE CO.

You cannot choose a sounder company to carry your insurance.

Established 1889 Waterloo, Ont.

S. BRICKER
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MEETS in Oddfellows' Hall, on the third Monday evening of each month, at 8 o'clock. Sojourning brethren are WM. ARCH. A. H.R.

Get The Best! It Pays

ELLIOTT Business College

Yonge and Charles Sts., Toronto
Canada's Popular School of Business Training! Satisfaction assured all who come here! All graduates and many of our undergraduates of the past year have secured good business positions and still the demand is far beyond our supply. Our catalogue gives full particulars. Write for one. Students may commence a course at any time.
W. J. ELLIOTT, Pres.

TORONTO LIVE STOCK MARKETS

Toronto, Jan 15th, 1918

Butchers' picked	$11	$11
do common	7	9
do cows	7	10
do cows	6	11
Stockers, choice	7	8
do common	5	7
Heavy feeders	8	9
Short keep	8	8
Milch cows, choice	100	160
do common	50	85
Sheep, ewes	8	11
Bucks	6	8
Spring Lambs	13	16
Calves	10	15
Hogs, off cars	18	18
fed and watered	18	18

PAISLEY MARKET

Fall wheat, per bush	$ 2 00	$ 2 10
Peas, per bush	1 00	1 80
Oats, per bush		80
Barley, per bush	1 25	1 26
Buckwheat	1 00	1 10
Potatoes, per bag	1 00	1 50
Butter, in pound prints	36	38
Eggs, fresh, per doz	45	45

FISH

CUT down your meat bill. Fish is cheaper than meat, and makes a nice change. We have fresh frozen Cod, Haddock, Herring, Salmon, White Fish and Mackerel in stock. Every fish a picture--full, fat and plump.

F. CARTER & SON

Women, Prepare!

Thousands of women in Canada have overcome their sufferings, and have been cured of woman's ills by Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. This temperance medicine, though started nearly half a century ago, sells most widely to-day. It can now be had in tablet form as well as liquid, and every woman who suffers from backache, headache, nervousness, should take this "Prescription" of Dr. Pierce's. It is prepared from nature's roots and herbs and does not contain a particle of alcohol or any narcotic. It's not a secret prescription for its ingredients are printed on wrapper. Send 10c for trial package to Dr. V. M. Pierce, Surgical Institute, Buffalo, N. Y., or Bridgeburg, Ont.



Hamilton, Ont.—"When I reached the critical period I was a nervous wreck and suffered with hot flashes and dizzy spells. 'Favorite Prescription' relieved me of all these ailments and brought me through this trying time safely. Put women of middle age there is no tonic equal to Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, and I never hesitate to recommend it to my friends."—MRS. ANNIE SOULEN, 41 Ross St. N.

Stratford, Ont.—"I was greatly benefited by taking Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription; it was before twins came. I had become all run-down, was nauseated, very nervous and weak, and suffered with backache. Was not able to do anything for three months, when I began taking 'Favorite Prescription.' It soon gave me relief and it was not long when I was strong and healthy. 'Favorite Prescription' was surely a great help to me and I am glad to recommend it."—MRS. L. J. MAITLE, 51 Kent Lane.

Business Directory

LEGAL

D. FORRESTER, B.A., L.L.B.
BARRISTER, SOLICITOR AND NOTARY PUBLIC
OFFICE—TOWN HALL, PAISLEY

JOHN SUTHERLAND & SONS LIMITED
INSURANCE—FIRE AND MARINE
GUELPH - ONT.

J. C. GIBSON
Issuer of Marriage Licenses
Paisley, Ont.

DENTAL

DR. A. H ALLEN
DENTIST, formerly of Toronto.
Graduate of the Royal College of Dental Surgeons of Ontario. Honor Graduate of Toronto University Dental Department. Master of Dental Surgery. Graduate of the Mayer Post Graduate School of Prosthetic Dentistry, New York. Office over Moore's Grocery, opposite the Post Office.

MEDICAL

DR. H. E. GAGE, Physician, Surgeon and Accoucheur. Specialist in Diseases of the Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat. Late house surgeon Elizabeth Steamboat Clinic. Office hours—1 to 3 p.m., 7 to 8 p.m. Successor to Dr. O'Neil.

DR. P. J. F. HOUSTON,
Honor Graduate of Toronto University Licentiate of the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons of Edinburgh and Glasgow. post graduate Course in Opthalmology, Dr. Houston is assistant Edinburgh Eye Infirmary. Specialty—Diseases of the Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat.
Successor to Dr. Morrison.

VETERINARY

BOYD BROS., Veterinary Surgeons, Paisley, Graduates of Ontario Veterinary College. Day office at Livery Barn. Night office and residence—two doors north of park factory. Phone number—Bell 64, Brown 118.

AUCTIONEERS

R. G. FERGUSON, Licensed Auctioneer. Sales attended to in all parts of the County of Bruce. Orders left at the Advocate office or at residence promptly attended to. Terms reasonable.

TWO SOLUTIONS FOR THE LABOR SHORTAGE

At the Experimental Union, now in progress at the Agricultural College, Guelph, the labor problem was the one thing that stuck up all through. It was as prominent and as formidable as a sore thumb. There wasn't a speaker who used up a couple of gallons of breath without referring to the matter.

There can be no question but that the farming communities of Canada are feeling the pinch, even apart from the rush season of harvest and seed time. It was interesting at the sessions to watch what suggestions—new ideas—were used by the leaders in agricultural thought to overcome or alleviate the situation. Perhaps one of the most novel ideas was that advanced by President Harry Sirett, who claimed that there should be some central body to handle the labor situation. His idea is this, in his own words:

"It may be advisable to place all industrial activity under the control of a commission, whose duty it would be to say in what industry labor may be employed. That would mean that every would-be employer of labor would have to obtain a license which would give authority to engage the number of employees, which the commissioner considered was justified by the absolute needs of the country at the present time."

That was one suggestion. Another was put forward by Dr Creelman, president of the College, and Commissioner of Agriculture. This was that a large number of Chinese, probably one hundred thousand, should be imported under bond, during the duration of the war, to fill up the temporary gaps in the labor market of the dominion. It was quite apparent that Dr. Creelman was not himself committed to the plan. It appeared as though the suggestion had been discussed in official or unofficial circles and put out here as a feeler. The chances are that it will not get much further. Canadian farmers do not want Chinese labor. Chinese labor, were the country swamped with it to-morrow, would not stay on the farms. It would be only a matter of a few weeks before it would have settled in the cities, there to come in direct competition with the white labor. Ontario, and the rest of the Dominion, would have labor troubles then compared to which those they have known heretofore would be as nothing at all. You cannot get a British Columbia man to enthuse over the Asiatic labor idea as a panacea, or even a temporary salve, for labor problems.

Mr. Sirret's idea has more in it that sounds reasonable and is less repulsive than the Asiatic importation idea. His suggestions may or may not be practical when it comes to the real application of his ideas, but there is in his plan a great field for investigation. He would, in brief, create a central board, whose duty it would be to control the labor power of the land. If a man wanted to employ one hundred men he would appear before the board and state his case. Before permission were granted to him to take the labor power of 100 men out of the available supply, he would have to satisfy the central body that the work they would have to do was of an essential character, that the articles they would manufacture were absolutely necessary to the welfare of the people—in short, that their labor power would be put into a channel that was undoubtedly of national importance. If the employer could give this satisfaction he would be licensed to draw from the labor market. If he could not show that his business was of outstanding importance, permission would, we presume, be refused, and the labor that he might now be employing would be taken from him and diverted to other necessary and essential occupations.

Mr. Sirett's idea is not entirely new, but it certainly was an opportune time, at a meeting of agriculturalists, to bring it prominently to their attention.—Guelph Mercury.

—The editor of the London John Bull, Horatio Bottomly, has been on a visit to the trenches, and returns with words of cheer. In his paper he writes;

"And now for what I have learned. We will have the truth from the trenches at last. The war is on. Germany is beaten. On every front she is weakening and weakening—and now it is only a question of the psychological moment to strike. That momentous decision rests with one man—at least I hope to God it does. If the politicians will kindly keep out of the ring Haig will very soon administer the knockout blow. "I know what I am saying. I do not profess to speak as any military expert or prophet. I say that which I have learned. I mention no names—I disclose no secrets—I abuse no confidence. From Field-marshall Commander-in-chief right down to the rawest Tommy in the trenches there is but one spirit—that of absolute optimism and confidence. And there is not a German prisoner who does not tell the same tale. 'He is fertig,' said every one with whom I talked—'It is finished.'

ELECTRIC POWER TO SAVE THE FUEL SUPPLY

Toronto Saturday Night: The solution of this country's fuel problem unquestionably lies in the proper development of our waterpowers. We import annually seventeen and one-half million tons of coal, and we mine annually some fourteen and a half million tons. With proper electrical development the necessity for a vast proportion of this coal would disappear. At present we are ahead of most countries in our hydro development, but are, nevertheless, for behind our necessities. Our provinces of large population and most important manufacturing industries have no coal of their own, and at best what coal Canada possesses is largely of inferior quality, or so far away as to make its general use out of the question. We are, therefore, greatly dependent upon the United States, which country is ever meeting with increased difficulties in supplying her own, not to speak of her neighbor's demands. In the meantime the waters of our rivers flow on unceasingly with little tribute laid upon them to make good our necessities.

The more recent steps in hydro-electrical development have shown the limit of transmission extended from one hundred miles, which means that practically the entire country has potential water powers within usable distance. As a start steps should be taken jointly by the United States and Canada to properly develop the potential water power of the St Lawrence, which is estimated at two million horse power, and proceed with the further development of the Niagara river by running a dam across that stream above Lewiston, N.Y., and Queenston, Ont. The result from such a work would be to hold back the water of the Niagara between its present steep banks, creating thereby an enormous water power, and at the same time not interfering with the natural beauties of Niagara Falls. Engineers estimate that such a work will develop quite two million horse power, half of which would be the property of Canada, as would also be the case with St. Lawrence development, provided the work was done jointly by the two countries. To think that from these two sources four millions of horse power, half of which would be ours, should be left uncontrolled and undeveloped, while we struggle to obtain sufficient coal to run our industries and heat our buildings, is absurd to the last degree.

The development of all Canadian water powers, east, west, north and south, should be either provincial or national. In no instance should they fall into the hands of the individual or corporation. Corporations have long been angling for the potential water powers of the St Lawrence, and no doubt will continue these attempts until the Canadian Government takes proper steps to see that the development is nationalized. Throughout the Canadian west are a multitude of potential water powers of importance which should receive the attention of the governments of these provinces or else have the development thoroughly nationalized by the Federal Government undertaking the work. This, without question, is the most important work before the country to-day, and if Union Government lives up to expectations it must direct its energies to this end.

—Sergt. Lambert, a divinity student who enlisted as a soldier and after being seriously wounded returned to Canada, gave an eloquent address in Owen Sound recently, in which he alluded to the question in everybody's mind, not how the boys died but how they lived. Sergt Lambert said:

"For the sake of the men, of the mothers, wives, sisters, fathers and sweethearts, I want to say that the men live better in Flanders than we do at home." One reason for this is that they are facing the great issues of life. I remembered well the long lines of men, going out in full equipment, singing cheerily. Theirs was the wonderful spirit of going on to fight and to win. They had never dreamed of being soldiers; he himself had always intended being a minister. But one could not believe in the highest principles of life and in time of need throw them to the winds. If one enjoyed freedom, he ought to be willing to fight and to die for it. "If we need anything it is the prayers of the people at home," said Sergt Lambert. It is one of the greatest assets the soldiers can have when in the trenches to be heroes in the best of emotions but in mud and in the face of machine guns and shells it is hard to be brave. But the spirit that predominates and carries the hearts of the men is the spirit of loyalty, of love and of self-sacrifice. The young men fighting in Flanders are indeed worthy of the support of the people in prayer. Sergt Lambert stated that the men overseas often pray, and told a story of a corporal, who was later killed, who commended his wife and children in Canada to the care and keeping of God. The men never forgot those they left behind. If the ones at home only know what the soldiers face and what it meant to go over the top, they would have a greater love for them than ever before. Whatever there is in warfare to inspire one to live well, the greatest thing is the spirit of the men. The people at home do not know what it is to have their comrades shot down and carried away. There is no time for distress—they only grasp their rifles tighter in a determination to carry on and win. For the sake of these he asked for support in every way. They had to have men, and the men going now would be just as good as the ones sent before. Sergt Lambert asked that the parents should not think that their boy was too good to go or that he could not face the temptations. He said that they would be worthy of the highest hopes and ambitions. Personally he knew what it was to be in the army and face the temptations incidental to army life, but he never lost the consciousness of the presence of God. The night he lay over the top with his leg blown off by a German shell, he was conscious of Jesus Christ and of the prayers of his mother at home. He said: "For the sake of the men, of the cause for which they are fighting, for Canada and for ourselves, let us get down on our knees before God. We will never win by men and material forces unless God is on our side." These are the darkest days of the war, and men and munitions are urgently needed and with them the power of God. The soldiers fighting overseas had no doubt as to the issue; they knew that they can win if the men and the munitions are forthcoming. He hoped that the nation would grasp the trench spirit of God, of self-sacrifice and of love; so that when the boys came home they would find the people in an attitude to receive them."

THE STATE THE GREAT VICTUALLER

When volunteers are not forthcoming in sufficient number to maintain the country's defensive forces at the required strength, those forces are recruited by compulsion. It has been so in the United Kingdom, in the United States and in Canada, all of them democratic countries. Fighting is not the only war service the state needs at the hands of citizens. It is in no less need of their services in the production and conservation that are subsidiary to the military operations it is carrying on. The fighting men have to be provided for and sustained in the field. In order that they may be kept on the best war footing it is necessary that the nation's productive activities and general economy be directed by public authority no less capably than are the military forces. There is no more reason why the output of the necessaries of war should be limited to the sum total obtainable from voluntarism than that our defensive force should be kept down to the strength attainable by voluntaryism. Resort had to be had to the selective draft in order to make good the deficiency in volunteering for defence, and it seems certain that resort must likewise be had to some measure of conscription to make good the deficiency in the output of food required for continuing the war.

In 1917 Canada's field crops were of sufficient magnitude to be worth upwards of a billion dollars at present high prices. They should, if possible, be of far greater volume this year. The motive of assured high prices ought to be strong enough to cause a very great increase in production. But ought that motive to be relied upon to fill the barns, granaries, stalls, sties, dairy stores, packers' warehouses, elevators, cold storage plants, etc., up to the desired limit? No Public authority is bound to undertake the great task of making Canada the purveyor of food supplies that it is possible to make her. If the Government takes the matter strongly in hand, as it took the matter of reinforcing our army by drafting, it can add millions of acres to the area that was under crop last year, it can add a hundred millions of bushels to the wheat output, two million head to the hog output, and vast additional supplies of other foods. But it must begin at once and get its volunteer army of food producers organized to the highest point of efficiency, bring its army of drafted producers upon the land, get its financial arrangements perfected and its transportation system in order, and then see that everybody works to the best advantage. Farm machinery, such as traction plows ought to be put into service by the Government and a great acreage of now unproductive land ought to be tilled and put under crop. No good cleared lands in our railway belt should be left untilled. No resources that can be brought into the service of food production ought to be left outside the circuit of the country's war economy.

Of course, there will be expostulations in the name of "freedom" and there will be more or less noisy assertion of the right to manage one's own private business. Private business is a thing of which the less said the better in this awful war time. We are now all supposed to be "carrying on" in the public business of overcoming the enemy. The citizen has no rights the enemy would respect. The best way to look after his private interests is to do all he can for his country. The citizen's relation to the State is not amply that of a claimant for protection. It involves also the obligation to serve his State with the utmost loyalty. The State can protect the citizens in the enjoyment of those precious civil and political rights that are now theirs if on their part the citizens cheerfully apply all their energies to whatever service the State calls them in the time of national crisis. These are times when Canada needs a strong hand on the reins of Government. The people will work as one national team if there is vigor on the box.—Mail and Empire.

—A burning chimney started a fire in Listowel that destroyed a large section of the town.

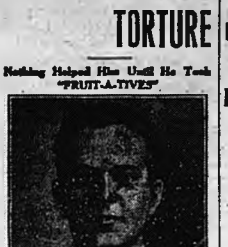
—Owen Sound ratepayers voted in favor of assisting the King Shoe Co to establish a factory there.

—All Division Court sittings scheduled for this week are postponed. The Paisley court will be held next Thursday, 24th inst.

—"Advertising is the education of the public as to what you are, where you are, and what you have to offer in the way of skill, talent and commodity. The only man who should not advertise is the man who has nothing to offer the world in the way of commodity or service."—Elbert Hubbard.

SEVEN YEARS TORTURE

Nothing Helped Him Until He Took "FRUIT-A-TIVES"



ALBERT VARNER

Buckingham, Que., May 3rd, 1915.

For seven years, I suffered terribly from *Severe Headaches and Indigestion*. I had belching gas from the stomach, bitter stuff would come up into my mouth after eating, while at times I had nausea and vomiting, and had chronic Constipation. I went to several doctors and wrote to a specialist in Boston but without benefit. I tried many remedies but nothing did me good. *Finally, a friend advised* "Fruit-a-tives". I took this grand fruit medicine and it made me well. I am grateful to "Fruit-a-tives", and to everyone who has miserable health with Constipation and Indigestion and Bad Stomach, I say take "Fruit-a-tives", and you will get well".

ALBERT VARNER.

50c. a box, 6 for $2.50, trial size, 25c. At dealers or sent postpaid on receipt of price by Fruit-a-tives Limited, Ottawa.

NEW LEADER OF LIBERAL PARTY

Mr Wm Proudfoot, K.C. the new leader of the Opposition in the Ontario Legislature, is a Liberal of long standing in Provincial politics. In 1902 he was tendered the nomination for the Provincial Legislature, but declined to stand until 1908 when he successfully contested the riding. He has never been defeated. Since his election to the Legislature he has been one of the most prominent members of the Opposition side of the house in fighting for progressive legislation along temperance lines; in fact, he was one of the strongest supporters of the abolition of the liquor license system in Ontario.

While looked upon as one of the most progressive Liberals on the Opposition side of the Ontario Legislature, after his election, it was not until the eve of adjournment for prorogation on April 23, 1913, that he became prominent in the public eye. On that occasion, on the floor of the House, Mr Proudfoot charged Sir James Pliny Whitney, the leader of the Government, and the Hon. W. J. Hanna, Provincial Secretary, with "corrupt and improper acts," following the outcome of an investigation instituted by Mr Proudfoot before the Public Accounts Committee, arising out of the settlement of the claim of Taylor, Scott and Co., Toronto, in respect of a Central Prison contract.

Mr Proudfoot made the charge on his responsibility as a member of the House and subsequently secured the appointment of a Royal Commission to investigate the charges. The substance of Mr. Proudfoot's charge was that $500 had been accepted by Mr Hanna as a campaign contribution and that there was manipulation of certain tenders for supplies.

The Proudfoot family has taken naturally to the professions, and furnished distinguished members in law, medicine and the church. The Rev Dr Proudfoot, the founder of the First Presbyterian church in London was the grandfather of the leaders of the Opposition. He was a big, broad-shouldered Scotchman who exercised in his day much influence for good in the community. His son, the Rev Dr J J A Proudfoot, uncle of the new leader, succeeded him as pastor of the First Church and occupied it until comparatively recent years. He was one of the Professors of Knox College for many years before his death. Another uncle, Vice-Chancellor Proudfoot, was one of the best equity judges the province ever had. On the bench he looked every inch a judge. The medical profession has for two generations had representatives of the family, who have taken a leading place.

William Proudfoot, K.C., M. P. P., is a native of the county of Huron, a son of Robert Proudfoot. He received his education in Goderich and after his call to the bar formed a partnership with the late Judge Garrow. He has been the head of a legal firm in Goderich and Toronto for many years past. His legal practise and his experience in the Legislature have matured his judgment.

—The Rochester Post-Express tells this story: A citizen of Rochester just back from Minnesota tells of a prosperous German American of that state who never used to be tired of telling how he landed in Boston with nothing but a carpet bag and a dollar and seventy-five cents. Since the outbreak of the war he had, being an ignorant man, been outspoken pro-Prussian and rabid in condemnation of everything American. Finally, a committee of solemn-looking citizens visited him, put $1.75 on his table, told him that his ticket to Boston and his passage to Hamburg had been secured and to pack his carpet bag at once, for he had only a half an hour more to stay in the state. His pleading was so pitiful and his promises of better conduct so profuse, that the committee took the matter under consideration and at last by vote decided to try him a little longer, on his pledge of loyalty to the Government and the flag.

—Kincardine has appointed the town chief of police as local jail controller. The Review says: "If you have too much coal in your cellar, 'cough up.' If your supply is too low, "tell your troubles to the policeman."

Value for Value

Boots, Shoes, Rubbers, Felts, Socks, Leggins and Moccasins

We are clearing out broken lines and odd sizes at prices less than to-day's cost.

Call in and give us a chance to give you a bargain.

We make repairing a specialty.

H. PFAFF & SON

Notice to Creditors

In the matter of the estate of Christopher Metcalf, late of the Township of Greenock, in the County of Bruce, farmer, deceased.

NOTICE is hereby given pursuant to the 56th chapter 12, R.S.O., 1914, and amending acts, that all creditors and others having claims or demands against the estate of the said Christopher Metcalf, who died on or about the 6th day of December, 1917, are required to send by post prepaid or to deliver to the undersigned solicitor for the administrator of the estate of the said deceased, on or before the 1st day of February, 1918, their names and addresses and full particulars of their claims, duly verified, and the nature of the securities, if any held by them.

AND FURTHER TAKE NOTICE that after the said 1st day of February, 1918, the said administrator will proceed to distribute the assets of the said deceased among the parties entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which he shall have had notice, and that he will not be liable for the said assets or any part thereof to any person or persons of whose claims he will not have received notice.

DAVID METCALF, R.R No 1, Paisley, Administrator.
D. D. FORRESTER, Solicitor for said Administrator.
Dated at Paisley this 6th day of January, 1918.

Notice to Creditors

In the matter of the estate of Alexander McGillivray, late of the Township of Bruce, in the County of Bruce, retired farmer, deceased.

NOTICE is hereby given pursuant to section 56 of chapter 121, R.S.O., 1914, and amending acts, that all creditors and others having claims or demands against the estate of the said Alexander McGillivray, who died on or about the 8th day of December, 1917, are required to send by post prepaid, or to deliver to the undersigned solicitor for the executor of the estate of the said deceased, on or before the 15th day of January, 1918, their names and addresses and full particulars of their claims duly verified, and the nature of the securities, if any, held by them.

And further take notice that after the 21st day of January, 1918, the said executors will proceed to distribute the assets of the said deceased among the parties entitled thereto having regard only to the claims of which they shall then have received notice, and they will not be liable for the said assets or any part thereof to any person or persons of whose claims they will not then have received notice.

DUNCAN McGILLIVRAY } Executors
COLIN McGILLIVRAY }
D. FORRESTER, Solicitor for said Executors.

Dated at Paisley this 2nd day of January, 1918.

THE BOYS AND GIRLS

Who have been working an extra month on the farms producing food for those at home and those overseas should be given the opportunity of improving their education during the stack winter months, at the

Northern Business College

The fees are no higher than when farm produce sold for half the price of to-day. The young people will be benefited greatly by first life from the training in business obtained in a few months of our special business course. Winter opens on Jan. 2nd.

C. A. FLEMING, Pres. Owen Sound

Ahiram Lodge, No. 206, I.O.O.F.



MEETS every Tuesday evening at 8 o'clock in the Hall Main Street, Paisley. Visiting brothers always welcome.

GEO. HEPBURN, N.G.
W. R. HARVEY, R.S.

For Sale

NEW two-storied stucco house. Bath, furnace, wood heated, well, and domestic. Will be sold at cost. Apply to T. H. OSBORN.

Farm House to Rent

GOOD brick house with seven rooms, on Elora road north. To rent by the year. About 1 acre of orchard and garden attached; stable and barn room; hard and soft water. Enquire at ADVOCATE Office.

—After December 30th persons collecting moneys for war charities only authorized in writing by the governing body of a registered war charity association, are liable to prosecution under the act. Registration is made with the Secretary of State of Canada. The accounts of all registered associations must be audited and half-yearly returns to the Department of State are required.

BORN

HYDE—In Bruce, on Jan 14th, to Mr and Mrs Frank Hyde, a daughter.

DIED

McMILLAN—In Kilsyth, on Jan 10th, Isabella McMillan, relict of the late Angus McMillan, aged 83 years.

MOORE—At Chesley, on Jan. 14th, R. J. Nesbitt, aged 44 years.

PRACTICAL FARMING



The Best Method to Exercise a Brood Mare.

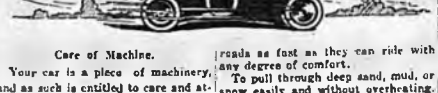
The winter season brings its difficulties in the horse barn. It is no easy matter to so regulate feeding and exercise with the different horse stock as to keep all the stock in the healthiest, most vigorous condition, with the least feed and work. The in-foal brood mare probably gives more trouble on the average farm than does any of the other horses. Colts may be turned out together and allowed to remain out, on fine days, for several hours at a time, and, as a general thing, their vitality is such that they take plenty of exercise. It is rather dangerous to turn the brood mare out with them at times, because she may be cross and may kick some of them, or they may be playful and may kick her.

There are three places in which to exercise the brood mare, or at least three methods used. Some depend upon the box stall; others upon the open yard: and still others upon light work in the team. We agree that every in-foal, brood mare should, if possible, have a box stall. Narrow stalls, often insufficiently supplied with bedding, which may be the case on many farms this year, owing to the short straw crop, are none too comfortable and very often the mare paws the straw back behind and is forced to get up and down on a slippery floor. But the exercise the average brood mare will take in the box stall is not sufficient for her general welfare. She will take some in moving about the stall, but unless she gets light work, or exercise for several hours each day in the open yard, her legs are liable to stock, her digestive system to get out of order, her foetus to be low in vitality.

If the box stall is not enough, what of the open yard? Some mares will take sufficient exercise with very little attention if allowed out in a protected yard; others, however, will stand about the door of their stall moving very little, and always looking for the attendant to come and let them in. A yard for exercise should not adjoin the mare's stall if she is to take the maximum amount. A well-bedded barnyard is about the best place for the mare, and if there is a straw-stack in it so much the better. But she should not be let out with the cattle or she may get injured, and she should not be in a yard where sheep are kept or they may get injured. The farmyard as a place for exercising the brood mare has its disadvantages. She cannot be allowed to monopolize it, keeping all the other stock inside, nor is it safe to allow her to run with all the other stock.

The only method left, is light work, preferably in the team. There is generally some running to mill to do; some wood to draw from the woods; and light team work around the farm. In fact, every well-managed farm has considerable of this, even in the winter. Where the mare is used in the woods, care must be taken to keep her out of deep snow and to keep her on her feet. This latter point is important at all times. She should be sharp shod, at least in front, and if used in the team she should be shod all round. Falls mean foal losses. Keep the mare on her feet if you would have living colts. In fact, we believe that exercising in the team is so important that it would pay to regularly hitch up the one or more brood mares on the farm and drive them a few miles each day.—Farmer's Advocate.

The AUTOMOBILE



Care of Machine.

Your car is a piece of machinery, and as such is entitled to care and attention. For the moment regard it as a horse. As a horse needs care and attention regularly, so does an automobile need proper care and attention. The fair man treats his car with consideration. You would not expect a horse to go forty-eight hours without food and expect him to do good work, and you should not demand proper performance of your automobile without due attention.

Do not expect results if your motor has no oil or if you have neglected lubrication. Always remember that your automobile is a piece of machinery and that it needs care and attention.

Attention on your part guarantees long life to your car and will reduce repair bills. Do not abuse it at any time. It is a good rule to go over your machine once a day. See to it that you have plenty of gasoline, oil, and water. If you will do these things your car will reward you with faithful, consistent service.

Your car is giving good service when you can forget about it in travel. It must be free from noise. It should give the maximum mileage per gallon. It should be free from unusual "knocks" or noises in the motor. It should give the utmost comfort and ease in riding.

Requirements of Auto Owner.

A good automobile should be able to do the following things according to the head of the engineering department of one of the large motor car manufacturers:

To run steadily and pleasingly on high gear at speeds from five to fifty miles per hour over smooth roads.

To carry them over the rougher roads as fast as they can ride with any degree of comfort.

To pull through deep sand, mud, or snow easily and without overheating.

To climb any ordinary hill where there are traveled roads, on high.

To get away from a standstill about as quickly as their neighbors' cars.

To do all these things as cheaply as possible, and without skilled care and constant attention.

Gas Dangers in Garages.

There is great danger of being asphyxiated through breathing the exhaust gases from automobile engines in garages, which has caused a number of deaths recently. The danger is increased in winter when doors and windows are closed.

ANOTHER RECORD SET.

Sun Life of Canada Makes Splendid Showing.

To hold first place amongst Canadian life insurance companies in amount of insurance in force, assets, surplus and income is the distinction of the Sun Life of Canada. New business to the amount of over $42,700,000 was written during the last year, bringing the assurance in force up to a total of over $251,000,000, which amount is three times as large as that in force twelve years ago.

It is to be noted that assets now total practically $83,000,000, an increase of over $8,500,000 for the year. The net surplus over all liabilities and capital also show an increase for the year of close on $1,000,000. $7,578,000 were paid to policy holders during the twelve months period just closed. Further details of this company's business for the past year will be found elsewhere in this issue.

CANADA'S DISABLED SOLDIERS.

Military Hospital Commission's Care of Tuberculosis Patients.

For a specific and typical case take that of Corporal Jones, wounded at Ypres, suffering from shell-shock and tuberculosis, who, after three months in an English hospital, is sent home to Canada, and recommended for six months' treatment at the Laurentide Inn, Ste. Agathe, under Dr. J. R. Byers.

As a Class A patient, Corporal Jones has two weeks' complete rest in bed, with three hearty meals and three pints of milk per day. Then he becomes a Class B patient and trades his bed for a comfortable canvas chair on a verandah, where he lies all day breathing the health-giving Laurentian air.

At the end of two months he has gained 10 pounds, and partly recovered from shell-shock. After another examination, Dr. Byers prescribes fifteen minutes' exercise morning and afternoon. So now every day Corporal Jones puts on his puttees, grips his cane, and walks leisurely up and down and around the gloriously-garmented hills. Every week his exercise is prolonged by fifteen minutes, until at last he has four hours daily.

Whilst Corporal Jones lay in his chair, a Class B patient, he was taught reed-basketry. As a Class C patient, considerably hardened by exercise, he joins a workshop class for an hour each day and learns woodwork. He begins on a tin and collar rack and then evolves a lamp-stand.

Cabinet-making, art metal work, picture-frame making, illuminating, engraving and stencilling are the crafts first to be taught in this little workshop.

Telegraphy, stenography, typewriting, mechanical and industrial drawing will follow. Horticulture, chicken raising, beekeeping are pursuits that will also figure in the vocational curriculum.

At the end of six months, Corporal Jones has got a very fair grip on good health again. His weight has increased by 23 pounds, symptoms of shock have almost entirely disappeared; his lungs are healed; pleuritic pains have gone. He has had no temperature and no cough for two months. But Dr. Byers decides that another six months in the mountains will make trebly unlikely the danger of a relapse at some future date.

The richer by his full pay and allowances for six months, Corporal Jones is now discharged from the Army and re-admitted to the Inn for a further six months' treatment. At the end of that time he is given a pension, the amount being according to his disability.

By the aid of private citizens in every part of the country, Canada has created a wonderful fabric of institutions under the authority of the Military Hospitals Commission, and has elevated the care of her soldiers into a science. It must be conceded to Canada that she shows her gratitude to her warriors in a practical way, and if her face wears a military mask necessary to the times, her heart is none the less solicitous of their welfare.

STOMACH MEDICINES ARE DANGEROUS

DOCTORS NOW ADVISE MAGNESIA

Just how dangerous it is to indiscriminately dose the stomach with pills and medicines is often not realized until too late. It seems so simple to swallow a dose of some special mixture or take tablets of soda, pepsin, bismuth etc., after meals, and this bulk of life dragging is not apparent until, perhaps years afterward, when it is found that gastric ulcers have almost eaten their way through the stomach walls. Gastric and then unsatisfied. It is in the early stages when indigestion, dyspepsia, heartburn flatulence, etc., indicate excessive acidity of the stomach and fermentation of food contents that precaution should be taken. Drugs and medicines are unsuitable and often dangerous—they have little or no influence upon the harmful acid and that is why doctors are discarding them and advising sufferers from indigestion and stomach trouble to get rid of the dangerous acid and keep the food contents bland and sweet by taking a little pure bisurated magnesia instead. Bisurated Magnesia is an absolutely pure and safe which can be readily obtained from any drug store. It is absolutely harmless, is perfectly tasteless and a teaspoonful taken in a little water or cold water after meals, will usually be found quite sufficient to instantly neutralize excessive acidity of the stomach and prevent all possibility of the food fermenting.

Lime-sulphur spray gets peach leaf curl; apply in fall or winter or any time the leaves are off.



Sun Life of Canada Sets New Records

RESULTS secured during the year 1916 re-affirm the position of the Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada as the leading life assurance organization in the Dominion. Once more it leads the field among Canadian Companies in each of the following respects:

Largest New Business. Largest Business in Force. Largest Assets.
Largest Surplus Earnings. Largest Net Surplus. Largest Income.
Largest Distribution of Life Assurance Benefits.

THE YEAR'S RESULTS

The following large and uniform increases registered during the year 1916 clearly demonstrate the strength of the Company's position and the confidence and prestige it enjoys in the public mind:

	1916	1915	INCREASE
Assets as at December 31st	$82,948,996	$74,326,423	$8,622,573 (11.6%)
Cash Income	18,499,131	15,972,672	2,526,459 (15.8%)
Surplus paid or allotted to Policyholders	1,110,900	985,487	125,413 (12.7%)
Net Surplus as at December 31st	8,509,865	7,545,591	964,274 (12.8%)
Total Payments to Policyholders	7,578,016	7,129,479	448,537 (6.3%)
Assurances Issued and Paid for in Cash	42,772,286	34,873,831	7,898,445 (22.6%)
Assurances in Force	281,434,700	257,404,160	24,030,540 (9.3%)

Coincident with the above increases, the Company succeeded during the year in effecting a substantial and important reduction in the ratio of expense, a feature which favourably affects earnings on policyholders' account.

THE COMPANY'S GROWTH

YEAR	INCOME	ASSETS	LIFE ASSURANCES IN FORCE
1872	$ 45,210.73	90,461.05	1,094,350.00
1886	272,500.31	1,573,027.10	9,419,258.07
1896	1,886,258.00	6,388,144.60	38,196,890.02
1906	6,212,615.02	24,592,602.65	102,568,208.10
1916	18,499,131.62	82,948,996.06	251,434,699.94

SUN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA

1871 HEAD OFFICE MONTREAL 1917

T. B. MACAULAY, President.

FEED THE BIRDS IN WINTER.

Encourage the Children to Preserve Bird Life of the Neighborhood.

Feeding birds in winter is a delightful and inexpensive recreation, as it costs little in time, food or equipment, and children particularly enjoy the benefit from this form of applied nature study. It attracts birds all winter to flit and chirp around the dooryard and is one of the important means of preserving bird life.

An increase in the number of birds means that more of them will nest in the trees next spring and become our summer companions. They will sing their thanks and contribute to the beauty and charm of the neighborhood.

Every bird kept from starving when cold weather, ice and snow shut off its natural food supply will destroy hundreds of cutorpillars, grubs, borers, beetles and insects that would prey on flowers, vegetables, fruit, foliage or field crops. It is far better to feed birds now than to grow crops for insects to devour later.

The best foods for birds in winter are suet or other fat, pork rinds, bones with shreds of meat, cooked meats, cut up apples, birdseed, buckwheat, crackers, crumbs, cocoanut meat, cracked corn, broken dog biscuits or other bread, hempseed, millet, nut meats of all kinds, especially peanuts, whole or rolled oats, peppers, popcorn, pumpkin or squash seeds, raw or boiled rice, sunflower seeds and wheat.

Food houses can be made with solid roof and glass on three sides to permit observation and at the same time to protect the food and the birds. If mounted on a pivot and supplied with a vane, the wind will revolve it so the open side will always be sheltered.

Birds appreciate a supply of water in winter. This should be given daily in a clean dish.

Keep a pot of water in the garden at nesting season. Swallows, robins and phoebes will wall their nests with the mud gathered from a wet spot of this kind—other birds will make use of feathers, bits of wool, twine and straws.

The cat is the greatest enemy of the bird. Homeless cats should be destroyed and pet cats should be kept in the house.

Genuine.

The hard-working shopkeeper, according to London Opinion, had vainpurchase a present for her granddaughter. For the fifteenth time she picked up and critically examined a neat little purse.

"Are you quite sure that this is a genuine alligator skin?" she inquired.

"Positive, madam," quoth the dealer. "I shot the alligator myself."

"It looks rather soiled," said the lady.

"That, madam, is where it struck the ground when it fell off the tree."

How Did He Know?

Dolly: What's the matter?

Freddy: Got somepin in me eye.

Dolly: What is it?

Freddy: Dun't know; can't see it.

An automobile engine should not be operated in a small garage unless doors and windows are wide open. The air in the garage is decidedly dangerous after the engine had been running about fifteen minutes. The first effect is smarting and watering of the eyes.

The Doings of the Duffs.



Farm Crop Queries

Conducted by Professor Henry G. Bell.

The object of this department is to place at the service of our farm readers the advice of an acknowledged authority on all subjects pertaining to soils and crops.

Address all questions to Professor Henry G. Bell, in care of The Wilson Publishing Company, Limited, Toronto, and answers will appear in this column in the order in which they are received. As space is limited it is advisable where immediate reply is necessary that a stamped and addressed envelope be enclosed with the question, when the answer will be mailed direct.



Henry G. Bell.

Question—S. H. (1) How can I best get humus into a sandy soil? I have a field of about 5 acres which is unproductive. Last year it was not even good for grazing. I ploughed it last fall and have been thinking of sowing it in the spring, and turning it under the following spring. What would you suggest that I sow and get a fair crop the same year, yet improve the soil?

Answer—You would do well in the spring, as soon as the ground will work, to harrow it down to a smooth seedbed, first having given it a dressing of from two to five tons of manure to the acre; then seed it to an early variety of oats, such as O. A. C. No. 72, or Daubeney, using about 1½ bus. of seed to the acre. Seed this with about 10 lbs. of Common Red Clover and 4 lbs. of Alsike to the acre. The oats will harvest early, and the clover should get a pretty good growth by fall. As soon as it has made a satisfactory start in spring, instead of cutting it, plow it under, and you will have enriched your soil by a good addition of organic matter.

Question—(2) What is the best fertilizer to use for potatoes on sandy soil, and what quantity should be applied per acre?

Answer—Potatoes on a sandy soil should receive a fairly high-grade fertilizer. You will do well to use one carrying from 4 to 5% ammonia, 8 to 10% available phosphoric acid, and as much potash (up to 3%) as you can get this year. If you cannot buy a fertilizer with a high amount of potash, you will do well to apply wood ashes, up to ¾ ton to the acre, working it into the soil before you apply the fertilizer. If you do apply wood ashes, be sure to treat your seed potatoes with formalin in order to kill the spores of the scab which is likely to thrive where wood ashes have been applied. In applying the fertilizer, if you are putting on 500 lbs. or more to the acre, apply one-half through the fertilizer attachment of the grain drill, if you have a grain drill with fertilizer attachment, or spread it broadcast over the potato field before the last harrowing if you do not have a drill distributor. Thoroughly harrow this fertilizer into the soil and apply the rest of the fertilizer through the fertilizer dropping attachment of the potato planter. It is not advisable to apply more than 300 lbs. to the acre through the fertilizer attachment of the potato planter; hence any excess of this amount should be worked in broadcast when preparing the potato seedbed.

Hogs

Don't expect to succeed with hogs if you give them any old thing to eat.

Pigs must be fed clean wholesome food if you wish to eat fine hams and bacon of delicious flavor.

The ill-smelling pig-pen is a relic of the past in up-to-date farming communities.

Cleanliness is the watchword for success with pigs.

To expel worms from hogs the following prescription is right for a pig weighing about 100 pounds: Santulo, five grains; calomel, two grains; areca nut, two grains; sodium bicarbonate, one dram. Keep the hogs off feed for about twelve hours and give the dose in a slop of middlings. The evening of the same day give a mash of wheat bran. This will flush the bowels. Gather all worms and burn them.

Worms often are the forerunner of disease.

If hog or pig has a big appetite and thriftless condition, with dry dead hair, it is a good indication of the presence of worms.

Sheep Notes

Sheep will stand a lot of cold weather, but draughts are as dangerous to them as to other animals.

Do not crowd the flock. Exercise is very essential to the ewes and the coming lambs.

Feed regularly, and be quiet and kind to the flock. Sheep appreciate a kind, well-modulated voice.

Provide for plenty of clean fresh water in the sheep barn. Give it fresh every day.

Are yours just sheep, or the very best you can find?

When a sheep does not chew its cud or eat, you have a sick sheep on your hands. Good treatment is to take the sheep out of the flock, put it in a sunny yard or pen and give it a chance to drink what pure water it will. Don't urge it to eat, and be patient.

The man who lets his flock get a part of their living by passing through the snow shows a lack of wisdom.

Ice-cold water must be warmed up in the sheep's stomach. That costs more than it would to do it on the stove.

The Dairy

Silage furnishes a juicy food for winter, and thus helps to keep the digestive organs of cattle in good order.

On the same acreage, two cows can be kept on silage at the cost of keeping one cow on hay or other roughage.

Plan to look over the pasture fences as soon as the winter is over. No time to stop to fix them after the stock is turned out and you are busy with the plowing.

Fear, cold, any kind of discomfort, are expensive in a dairy herd. Comfort always means profit. It is up to you if your cows do not turn you a profit.

Give the heifers that are to calve in the spring very special care. They should have exercise, but not where they can be knocked around by the older cows.

They should be handled every day, and made very gentle and tractable. This handling will be found to have been time well spent when they come into milk.

Horse Sense

If a horse has a loud, dry, hoarse cough, becoming moist later on, loud and frequent respirations, dullness, ropy saliva from mouth, bowels costive and urine high colored, and stands continuously, he is showing symptoms of bronchitis.

See that he has comfortable, well-ventilated quarters, excluded from draught. Apply mustard to breast and sides. Steam nostrils, holding head over boiling water with a little carbolic acid. Give cold water with 3 or 4 drams nitrate of potassium in it. When inflammation subsides, give dram doses each of gentian, ginger, and sulphate of iron 3 times daily.

If hay is kept in front of idle horses all the time they will keep on eating it, to their own detriment, and at the waste of a lot of good feed.

It is more economical to give a small feed of grain at noon than to stuff them with hay. Give just as much hay morning and night as will be eaten up clean in a reasonable time.

Study your horses. Some require more roughage than others to keep them in condition. Some horses will never stuff themselves with hay, no matter how much is given them; others will eat everything in sight. The intelligence of the feeder must control the situation.

Bring the head-stalls into the kitchen at night if the stable is frosty, or cover the bits with smooth leather. Never put a frosty bit in a horse's mouth.

The idle work horses and the colts should spend a few hours every pleasant day in a sheltered yard. Never leave them out until they are chilled; that doesn't pay.

Be very careful with the breeding mares. Don't let them slip, and don't make them back heavy loads. A good teamster will manage to make his team back as little as possible. Backing is unnatural and very straining.

Poultry

Never feed chicks till the third day after hatching, let them have all the dry sand and water they will take. Their first real feed should be rolled oats and hard-boiled eggs chopped fine. Two tablespoonfuls are sufficient for 100 chicks.

Are pens mated up? Don't delay any longer.

Fowls, like men, tire of sameness in diet. They must have a variety in the bill of fare to do well.

Select the breed intelligently, and then care for it judiciously. The man who sticks to his breed, getting out of it all that is possible, is the man who succeeds.

Neglect does a lot of mischief in the poultry yard. The fowls need regular attention. There are many details that must be heeded, or disaster may result.

It doesn't seem possible, in this era when the pure-bred fowl has proved its worth to be double that of the mongrel, that any intelligent farmer should tolerate the latter. But, alas, there are still some Peter Tumbledowns in our rural districts!

If a hen is not comfortable, if she is not provided for according to her demands, she just simply refuses to produce eggs. She can not be fooled; she can control her egg output at will.



GENERAL BROWNSELIF,

Special Envoy from Russia to Great Britain, in the matter of important army arrangements. The lady is his daughter.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL

INTERNATIONAL LESSON

MARCH 4.

Lesson IX. Jesus Feeds The Five Thousand—John 6. 1-21. Golden Text.—Matt. 6. 11.

Verse 1. Tiberias—An almost exclusively Gentile city, gave its name to the lake; it occurs only here and in John 21. 1. The town is mentioned in verse 23; it was named from the then ruling emperor, Tiberius.

2. Followed—Some in boats, but mostly on foot round the north end of the lake. Signs—The Evangelist's interpretative word; he could never think of them apart from what they "signified."

3. The mountain—The high ground southeast of Bethsaida Julias, toward which town (in the northeast corner of the lake) the disciples started their return journey, keeping near in shore, as we gather from Mark 6. 45, as most probably explained. The crowd had not much further to go by land from Capernaum to Bethsaida than the boat by water. Apparently Jesus landed in a quiet place and went up to rest on the hill; Mark tells us that the people had to some extent got to the eastern side first.

4. This is not a mere note of time; the Evangelist is thinking of a feast that is to supersede what the national apostasy made only a feast of the Jews, eternally connected with Passover by the event of a year later.

5. Philip—Of the neighboring town of Bethsaida (John 1. 44). (There is no real evidence for another Bethsaida on the western shore.) He might be supposed to know where a large supply of bread could be bought. But as one who had so quickly realized the greatness of his Master (John 1. 45), he might also have been expected to feel sure that Jesus could deal with the emergency. Here he failed, as he did in John 14. 8. In John 12. 22, as here, Andrew comes to his help.

7. Shillings'—Philip makes a businesslike estimate of the amount, which would give them, say, half a loaf each; if that was the allowance he had in mind—for the loaves were only the size of buns—one denarius would purchase about a dozen. A denarius was an ordinary day's wage (Matt. 20 2).

8. Andrew—A quiet inconspicuous to his forceful brother. But it was he who brought Peter to Jesus, and he was clearly, for all his quietness, a man, only named as an appendage man to be depended on.

9. Barley—Compare Rev. 6. 6, showing that barley was only one-third the price of wheat. Note how full of new details is John's story.

10. Much grass—Passover time was the one period when this was the case; it was soon burnt up by the dry weather, as we see well in India. The men—This does not mean that the women and children (Matt. 14. 21) stood. But there would only be a few of them, and the rough estimate of numbers—made, perhaps, by Philip—was made from the men only.

11. He distributed—Through the comes the keynote (verse 23). "Thanksgiving" (Eucharist) became the special name of the spiritual feast on which this story is a commentary.

11. He distributed—Through the twelve, as Mark makes clear. We picture each disciple filling from the Lord's hands the baskets he carried, and then going down between the files giving them out the loaves broken into halves. They went round again, till all had enough.

12. Broken pieces—Not fragments, but half loaves which the men had not touched.

13. Baskets—Small ones, such as Jews were accustomed to carry about, according to a Roman writer. In the other story (Mark 8. 8) seven fishermen's baskets were filled; the word is that found in Acts 9. 25, and denotes a bigger kind.

14. The Prophet—"Like unto" Moses. See Lesson Text Studies for Febuary 11, verse 25.

WOMAN GETS MILITARY MEDAL.

Army Nurse is First Woman to Receive Medal for Bravery in Field.

For the first time in history a woman has won the Military Medal, and it has been awarded to her "for bravery in the field."

She is Staff Nurse Catherine Margaret Carruthers, of the Territorial Force Nursing Service, and the honor now awarded to her is announced officially in the London Gazette.

Sir Douglas Haig mentioned her in his despatch of November 26 last. Nurse Carruthers was bravely carrying on her work of mercy, calmly caring for the wounded in very dangerous circumstances in a "hot" region in France. She was "twentually slightly wounded by a shell which burst near the spot where she was on duty. The courageous nurse has now recovered, and has resumed her work among the wounded fighters.

Miss Carruthers, whose home is in Ireland, was trained at the Royal Infirmary, Glasgow.

She afterwards joined the Territorial Force and was posted for duty at the 4th Territorial Hospital, Glasgow, a few days after the war began. Some months later she went to France, where she has been doing valuable work in the face of danger.

Gallant Little Battle.

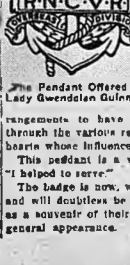
South Africa is ringing with the stirring glory of now 25 of General Northey's Rhodesian column in German East Africa kept at bay and dispersed 250 German and native troops. The Springboks fought from 10 in the morning until 6 o'clock at night with a loss of only five killed. A volley checked a rush by the askaris who, in a state of panic, retired with 85 casualties. The defenders had only two cartridges left, says the Exchange Telegraph Company.

Paper From Grass.

The Government of the South African Union is investigating the resources of the country in regard to papermaking material, of which large quantities are known to exist. Vast areas of native grasses are to be found in different parts of the country, and it is to these that special investigation is now being directed.

RECRUITS FOR NAVAL SERVICE

The Women of Canada Are Asked to Support Campaign for Royal Navy Volunteers.



The Pendant Offered by Lady Gwendolen Guinness

Captain the Hon. Rupert Guinness, A.D.C., C.B., C.M.G., R.N.V.R., Senior Officer of the Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve, and his wife, Lady Gwendolen Guinness, sailed a few weeks ago for England after having spoken in almost every town of any size in Canada from Sydney and Halifax on the Atlantic to Vancouver and Victoria on the Pacific.

Their aim was to organize Committees to secure recruits for the Overseas Division of the Royal Naval Canadian Volunteer Reserve, and the work which they launched and which was unreservedly helped along by the Hon. Mr. Hazen for the Canadian Government, has already had splendid results, and hundreds of good recruits have joined the Navy under the auspices of the R. N. C. V. R.

Before leaving, The Lady Gwendolen made arrangements to have a specially designed souvenir pendant distributed through the various recruiting centres to the Mothers, or Wives or Sweethearts whose influence had helped to secure recruits.

This pendant is a very pretty one of silver—gilt—and bears the motto "I helped to serve."

The badge is now, we are informed, being distributed by the Committees and will doubtless be worn by many women as a badge of honor, as well as a souvenir of their loved ones. The illustration gives some idea of its general appearance.

Your Problems

Conducted by Mrs. Helen Law.

Mothers and daughters of all ages are cordially invited to write to this department. Initials only will be published with each question and its answer as a means of identification but full name and address must be given in each letter. Write on one side of paper only. Answers will be mailed direct if stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed.

Address all correspondence for this department to Mrs. Helen Law, 75 Castle Frank Road, Toronto.

S. W.:—1. Efficiency is indeed a word to conjure with, and nowhere is it more needed than in the Canadian household at the present time. A food expert gives the following five ways in which he estimates twenty per cent. of the money expended for food is wasted. 1. Needlessly expensive material. 2. A great deal thrown away. 3. Bad preparation. 4. Failure to select rightly according to season. 5. Badly constructed ovens. Protein foods are eggs, meats, fish, beans, peas, cheese. Starchy foods are the grains—wheat, rice, rye, oats, corn, etc., and potatoes. Fats are nuts, cream, butter, lard, fat meats. Minerals are contained in carrots, lettuce, spinach, beets, parsnips. A well balanced meal consists of one protein, two starch, two mineral and one sweet. You will see therefore that beans and peas should not be served with meat. 2. The proper height of working surface for a woman of five feet three inches is 29½ inches. For every inch in a woman's height there should be a variation of half an inch in the height of table, ironing board, sink, etc. 3. Time savers are: Food choppers, bread mixers, cake mixers, washing machines, dish dryers, silver clean pans. There is also a long list of electric devices: irons, washing machines, vacuum cleaners, toasters, grills, percolators, fans, ventilators.

C. H. D.:—1. A cleaning liquid for the nails can be made as follows: One dram tartaric acid, one dram tincture of myrrh, two drams cologne water, three ounces water. Dissolve the acid in the water, mix the tincture of myrrh and cologne and add these to the acid solution. Dip an orange-wood stick in this, apply to the nails, and polish with a chamois skin. 2. When eating soup the spoon should be dipped away from oneself and the soup be taken from the side of the bowl, not the tip.

H. B.:—1. To disguise castor oil pour a small quantity of lemon juice in a tumbler, then add the castor oil, and on top of this more lemon juice. The acid taste completely disguises the oil. 2. If tapes of about 4 inches in length are sewed to the tops of stockings and each child is taught to tie his or her stockings together before putting them in the wash basket, the time and trouble taken in mating the stockings when they come from the wash may be avoided. This is done at many boarding schools and is found to be satisfactory.

A. F.—1. To set the color in gingham put the garment before washing into strong salt water. Let it stand for ten or fifteen minutes and then dry thoroughly and as quickly as possible before washing. Adding one teaspoonful Epsom salts to each gallon of water in the washing is another good way to set color. Of course, under present dye condition, some dyes will run in spite of all you can do. 2. Rice should be stirred very slowly into rapidly boiling water and the water kept at a brisk boil if the rice is to be flaky and not mushy. It should be stirred lightly with a fork, as a spoon will crush the grains. 3. A cloth should be wrapped tightly around a frozen water pipe before pouring hot water over it to thaw it out. 4. One pair of stockings will make a capital iron-holder if split and folded neatly into a square, quilted and bound round the edges. Slip a piece of asbestos cloth between the folds to keep the heat from the hand.

A NEW BRITAIN.

Lloyd George Spirit of Grim Determination Seizes Nation.

Herbert H. White, business manager of the Harvard Unit in France and England, has just returned home, after two busy months, and, in an interview in the Boston Globe, he says that the war in Europe was never more serious for all concerned in it than at the present moment. A great change has come over Great Britain the past few months, and especially since Lloyd George and the Committee of Five took charge of the war.

Mr. White says that since Lloyd George took office the people of Great Britain have been made to feel and realize the full—the terrible seriousness of the war.

Lloyd George seeks neither to hide its seriousness nor his own determination to go at it in a serious and relentless manner, and to pay the full price in blood and treasure and in such sacrifices as that relentlessness will entail.

And apparently that is what the British people want—and that is why they are submitting without a murmur to such conditions and sacrifices as were never known in the country before.

The day of "laissez faire" has passed in England—the day of grim determination and work at "full speed ahead" has come.

Fools rush in where angels fear to tread. What a lot the angels on earth owe to the fools!

"Nobody c'n say our town ain't literary," said the old cowman. "No?" asked the new arrival.

"No, 'cause we killed a poet here once, just so we could build a monument to him."

MORE DIVIDENDS FROM GARDEN CROPS

This Year, If Ever, the Opportune Time for Making Money From Vegetables.

Five acres of Ontario soil near a good market can be made to easily support a family in comfort. In potatoes alone the returns would run, under ordinary prices, at from $100 to $200 per acre. From $400 to $500 per acre can be made from cauliflower. Many people will be inclined to regard these figures as exaggerated, but they are facts, and many cases can be pointed out to substantiate our statements.

With proper soil treatment, the average garden will produce at least a half more than it now does. Several things must be borne in mind, however, to make a success with garden crops, such as onions, potatoes, cabbage, etc. The soil must be suitable, cultivation must be thorough, varieties the best for the district and the market, and good salesmanship.

The plot selected for the garden should be well drained, and must not be shaded to any extent. Drainage takes away surface water rapidly, and keeps the soil water away from the surface, thereby allowing the roots to grow deep and the air to enter the soil and aid in decomposing it. Fertility is another most important feature. The need for fertilizer is shown by low growth and pale color in the plants. Stable manure, bone meal, or good commercial fertilizer should be used to renew the elements required by the soil.

Germination.

Crops are often lost through the failure of the seeds to germinate. Don't blame your seedsman for this. It is usually because in planting the soil is left loose about the tiny seeds, and the dry atmosphere penetrates to them, shrivelling them up until all vitality is destroyed. Vegetable crops as a rule are sown in rows, and in every case, as soon as the seed is sown, it should be pressed down in the drill with the foot, then covered up level by the back of [illegible] lengthwise of the drills, and again firmed by the roller or back of a spade. For want of this simple precaution, perhaps one-quarter of all seeds sown fail to germinate. Again, for the same reason, when setting out plants of any kind, be certain that the soil is pressed close to the root. We have seen whole acres of cauliflower, cabbage and strawberry plants lost solely through neglect of this precaution.

Value of Rotation.

In order to secure maximum yields, and to keep down weeds, the systematic rotation of farm crops is an acknowledged necessity. Why not, therefore, plan the varieties of vegetables and their planting time so as to secure a continuous and abundant supply of good, fresh green things? It is just as easy as any other method of garden management, and it is much more satisfactory.

For example a crop of radishes, turnips, spinach or lettuce sown in April, will have ripened so that the ground can be cleared, dug up, and manured, and again used by the first of June, when such crops as cucumbers, peas, tomatoes, or sweet corn can be planted, and so on all through the list.

The crops should be moved around from year to year, so as to give the soil a chance to recuperate. Where a number of successive plantings are desirable, as with peas, it is an excellent plan to plant a third or fourth crop between the rows of the first crop, removing the vines of the first crop as soon as the peas have been picked.

The observance of the foregoing suggestions, along with instructions for planting, which most reliable seedsmen supply with purchases of seeds and plants, should enable any thoughtful and ambitious person to make a success of growing the common and most popular summer vege-

UNDERWOOD

The blacksmith shop has changed hands, Mr Wesley Summers having sold out to Mr Storozyste.

Following is the 1917 financial report of the Underwood Red Cross workers:

RECEIPTS

Bal at last audit	$138 80
Members' fees	7 25
Collections	50 93
Donations:	
Mrs Easton	1 00
C R Johnson	2 00
Mrs Geo H MacKay	5 75
Mrs D D McKenzie	2 00
Mrs Murray	2 00
Mrs Wm McKay	5 00
Mrs Geo Tennyson	2 00
Mrs Thede	1 25
Miss Henderson	2 00
Ab Coleman	1 00
Mrs R Cole	1 00
Mrs A Brown	1 25
Mrs Dahmer	1 00
Mrs Hoosy	1 00
Mrs A Inhster	2 00
Mrs Alex McKenzie	5 00
Mrs H McLennan	1 00
Mrs Jos Avis	1 00 — 41 75
Mrs Chester Gibson, cake	75
Domestic science fees	90 55
At Home	1 90
Mrs MacNab	15 00
Municipal grants	84 00
P McArthur, lecture	36 30
R W & B Club	184 45
Miss Leggett, yarn	1 25
Maple syrup donation, I McLennan	90 50
Booth receipts, show day	47 00
Truss Bdg's school concert club	130 00
Entertainment	96 65
Shower	6 00
	$845 32

PAYMENTS

Howard & Co, supplies	$130 00
T Eaton Co, "	298 84
Brown & McColl, "	311 36
Roppel Bros, "	64 04
Canadian Red Cross Supply Co	44 00
Mr McTavish, supplies	49 67
Thede & Brill, "	72
C R Johnson, caretaking	7 50
A O U W, hall	5 00
Mrs McLean, use of stove	1 00
Mrs G H McKay, use of stove	1 00
Mrs McLean and Mrs Murray, supplies	77
M Johnson, yarn	7 30
Postage and express	1 10
Express on boxes to England	10 20
Bal on hand Dec 31, 1917	88 45
	$845 32

MRS J B STRATHERN, Treas.

Jan 9, 1918—Audited and found correct.
J G MACKAY

Receipts	$845 32
Payments $756 86	
Bal 88 46	845 32

The announcement of Rev. A. MacNab, M.A., that it was his intention to resign the pastorate of Underwood and Centre Bruce is regretfully received by pratically the entire congregation. Both Mr. and Mrs MacNab have endeared themselves to the people by their loyal untiring and unselfish efforts to promote the welfare of the community. Mr MacNab was always ready to lend assistance in any work, that was for the good of the community, while Mrs MacNab, as Sabbath school teacher, choir leader, President of the W.F.M.S., and President of the Red Cross Workers, was more than busy doing good. The reason given for the resignation is that it is desired to move to some place where the family can have the privilege of obtaining higher education without leaving home.

PINKERTON

Mr and Mrs Angus Reid and children returned to Saskatoon on Friday.

Mr Jas Gale returned to Toronto University last week.

Mr Cecil Garland attended the funeral of the late Mr Simpson at Harriston on Saturday.

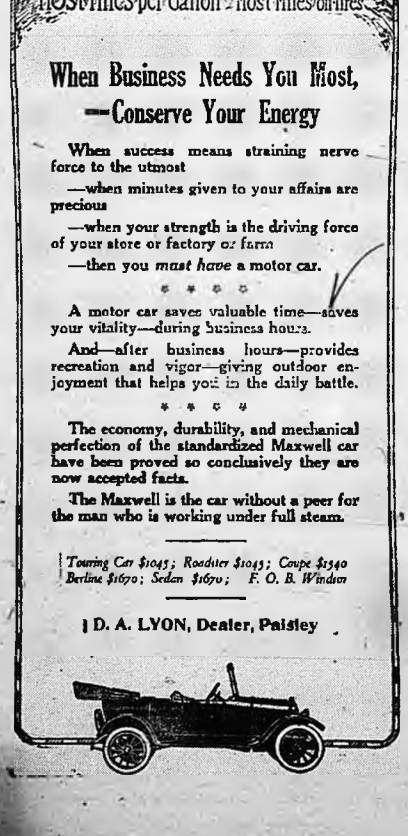
Mrs Adam Reid received word on Thursday that her mother Mrs McMillan of Paisley was dead and left for Paisley Thursday night.

Miss Alma Reid spent a few days in Toronto last week.

Unfair Features of the M. S. Act

Port Elgin Times: In looking over the list of exemptions made by the last appeal court in Port Elgin, one cannot help but note the injustice which is being meted out to some of our young men. Several of these young men, when they appeared before the tribunal in December, were told by the board that they could appeal from the decision, frankly stated that, according to the Military Service Act, they had no real grounds for appeal But new excuses have been taken recently as reasons for not going to war, and it seems to us that a most unfair deal has been given to these young men, who, because of their honesty to the Military Service Act have been summoned to the colors, while others engaged in no more important occupations than they, are allowed the protection of the court.

Toronto Saturday Night: A striking result of the recent sittings of the Military Service Tribunal was the discovery of the very large number of men of military age who, owing to their calling, are not subject to military service, and who at the same time are holding down jobs that could be filled by women. Many of these men are cooks, more of them are waiters, and more still are clacking boots and doing other odd jobs that should either be cut out entirely or placed in the hands of women. If these men will not go to the front, and will not of their own free will take up work which would be of real benefit to the community, such as farming or other productive occupations, they should be organized under the Military Department and assigned to proper occupations, else they should be required to leave the country. A few thousand of these civilized foreigners placed on the land and obliged under military law to do their share of cultivation under a fair but not a high rate of wage, would do much toward relieving the present serious situation as it pertains to production. These men are now consumers, but not producers in any sense of the word, and it would be far better to be relieved of them entirely than to have them in their present occupations. This is a case where the proper authorities should say, "Either get out of the country or go to war."



BRITAIN HOLDS ORKNEY ISLANDS IN PAWN

British Empire Holds Kingdom, the Property of Norway in Return for Cash Payment

It is not generally known that the Orkney Islands, though supposed to be part and parcel of the British Empire, are only held by Britain in pawn, and Norway, as it were, holds the ticket. Long ago Orkney, together with the Hebrides on the west coast of Scotland, belonged to Norway. After the battle of Large, Norway ceded the latter to Scotland for a cash payment of 4,000 marks and an annual tribute of 100 marks. This tribute, known in history as the Annual of Norway, had to be paid regularly under a penalty. In 1397, Norway, Sweden, and Denmark were united under one crown, and when Christian became king of the united realms, Scotland had neglected the annual payment for forty years, incurring a penalty of over 40,000 marks. King Christian promptly sent in his account for the whole sum, with a request for immediate payment.

Scotland Refused to Meet Debt

Scotland declined to pay, and a rupture seemed inevitable. The King of France, however, who happened to have alliances with both countries, used his influence and suggested a marriage between Prince James of Scotland, afterwards King James the Third, and Margaret, King Christian's daughter, trusting that such a union would lead to a friendly settlement. After much haggling, the marriage treaty was arranged and the princess' dowry fixed at 60,000 florins; 10,000 to be paid within the year and the Islands of Orkney to be pledged for the other 50,000.

Islands Still in Pledge

Only 2,000 florins was paid, the Shetland Islands being pledged for the remaining 8,000—and there the payments stopped. Though unable to pay, King Christian would on no account accede to the permanent cession of the Islands, and it is quite certain that he intended to redeem them as he was quite entitled to do, for so late as 1648 the plenipotentiaries of Europe declared that the islands were still redeemable. However, neither he nor any of his successors have been able to do so, and that is how Orkney and Shetland belong to Britain.

ROMANCE OF THE POTATO

"King Spud" has had Hard Struggle for Life

The potato was first introduced into this country in the seventeenth century. The prejudice against the potato, which lingered longer among the English poor than anywhere else, seems to have originated from the fact that it was the chief food of the despised Irish peasantry. Evidence laid before a Government Committee in 1820 by an agricultural expert tend to prove that the cultivation of this crop was injurious to the country. In Scotland, about the middle of the eighteenth century, when potatoes began to be adopted as a field crop—before this they had been sold as delicacies in ounces and pounds—they aroused much indignation. It was said on all hands that the farmers were scheming to deprive the people of their proper nutriment, which could only be found in oatmeal. Thus a dead set was made against the potato. There is a touch of humour in the method employed by the famous French chemist Parmentier to overcome the prejudices of the peasantry on the Continent. He cultivated potatoes in the open fields, in places very much frequented. He guarded them carefully during the day only, and was happy when he had excited so much curiosity as to induce people to steal some of them during the night. Then he persuaded Louis XV. to wear a bunch of potato flowers at his buttonhole in the midst of the Court on a festal day. Nothing more was wanting to induce great lords to plant them.

SOME STRANGE FLOODS

100,000 Gallons of Whisky Flowing Through Streets

A few years ago, in New Orleans, many huge tanks of treacle burst, and the sticky flood swept all over the lowlying portions of the city. Hundreds of people narrowly escaped drowning, and others had to be fished out of basements, where they were half buried in the treacle. In London once a flood of beer broke loose from a brewery, and 9,000 gallons rushed headlong down the streets, drowning many people. In Glasgow, in 1906, over 100,000 gallons of whisky flowed through the streets, wrecking buildings and engulfing men and horses. The year 1863 was famous in Pennsylvania, U.S.A., for the terrible scenes caused by an oil flood. So much of this liquid burst bounds that great damage was done to the city, and between three and four hundred people were drowned in the oil.

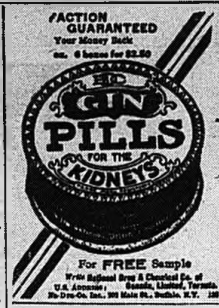
ARE YOU ECONOMIZING?

Apply this Test and You Will Learn Something

Do you save all your string? Do you ever throw away rubber rings? Do you ask shopmen not to waste unnecessary paper on your purchases? Do you use your pencils down to the unusable stumps? Have you cut down your smoking? Have you ever made a journey on foot to save the fare? Have you ever told a shopman that he was overcharging you? Have you ever sat upon an impulse to visit the movies. Are you taking greater care of your clothes? Are you reducing your lighting bill to a minimum? Are you shaving and shampooing yourself at home?

Did you ever stop to think what it means to be a Canadian? Turn it over in your mind a few times and then never forget that you are a Canadian.

Politicians are still more plentiful than statesmen.



N. McALLISTER

Carpenter and Contractor

Contracts taken for any class of House-building and Repairing

Sash, Doors, Dressed Lumber and other Building Material on hand

Dwelling and shop
two doors north of the Belmoral Hotel

COUNTY COUNCIL FOR 1918

Albemarle—C. E. Belcher
Amabel—C Craig
Arran—Jos Johnston
Bad nor—N Landon
Brant—D Willoughby
Bruce—And Munn
Lindsay—Phil Forbes
Saugeen—G Christie
Greenock—D Phelan
Kincardine Tp—R B Scott
Bruce Tp—Jas Johnson and P Dobson
Huron Tp—G H Ruttle
Elderslie—Ias Lewis
Tiverton—D B McDonald
Kincardine Town—W J Henry
Port Elgin—J W Pattison
Southampton—Fred Thompson
Hepworth—J Douglas
Walkerton—G Douglas
Chesley—W H Brown
Paisley—J H Smith
Tara—Jos Grant
Wiarton—G Eccles
Lion's Head—W. [illegible] more
Carrick—M Pfisinger and Jos Montag
Kinloss—D McDonald
Culross—Wm Cass
Teeswater—D Fergusoe
Luchnow—Robt Johnston

BOX SOCIAL

In spite of the very bad roads, the box social held on Thursday evening, Jan 10th, in the Elora road north schoolhouse under the auspices of the Elora road north Patriotic League proved to be a pleasing event. The schoolhouse was comfortably filled and the proceeds amounted to about $45.

Auctioneer R. G. Pearce very efficiently acted as chairman for an interesting programme, and also auctioned off the boxes.

The programme consisted of choruses, drills and club swinging by the school children, under the direction of Miss Jean McKerracher, teacher, and Miss Alicia Winch; selections by a male quartette composed of Messrs. H. Barltrop, J. K. Laidlaw, Neil McArthur and Wm. A. Miller; duetts by Wm. A. and Andrew Miller; solos by Mr. Neil McArthur, Misses Florence Beech and Alma M. Fraser; recitations by Mr. H. Barltrop and Master Walter McGill.

The net proceeds are to be used for sending comforts to soldiers overseas.

Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA

200 Year Old Prophecy

A reader sends to us the following translation of an article in a Danish newspaper which, at any rate shows what exceedingly able seers lived at Visnar, 200 years ago:

At the breaking down of a wall in the Monastery of the Holy Ghost at Visnar (a city on the island of Gothland in the Baltic sea) a 200 year-old prophecy of the war has been found. The prophecy, which was written in parchment by a monk in the year of 1701, is now kept in the town hall of Visnar. The manuscript reads: "Europe will some day, when the People is vexed, meet with a fearful punishment. Seven nations will turn themselves against a bird with two heads. The bird will defend itself with wings and talons. A monarch who always mounts his horse from the wrong side shall be surrounded by a wall of foes. It will be a tough struggle against east and west, and the lives of many shall be lost.

"War chariots shall roll forward without horses and fire dragons shall fly through the air and spew fire and sulphur and destroy towns. Mankind will not listen to the forboding of God, and He shall turn away from them. The war shall last three years and five months. Starvation and disease will follow.

"Bread will be controlled and distributed among the people. Men will be looking at the bottom of the sea for prey. The war will start when the corn is ripening in the fields and reach its maximum pitch when the cherry trees are blooming for the third time. Peace will be obtained about Christmas."

Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA

—The Dundalk Herald states that in the spring of 1917 Miss Irene Medaugh, schoolgirl in J. H. Richard's store, Dundalk, while watching the crating of eggs for shipment, jokingly wrote her name and address on an egg. She was surprised the other day to receive a letter, referring to the egg, from Scotland, dated at Kellarbrae, Alloa, Nov. 13th, 1917. The circumstance leads one to wonder how that egg dodged the submarine torpedo, and also where it rested in cold storage for all those months of the summer. It is clear that Dundalk hen fruit travels some.

THE STORE OF QUALITY

BUSINESS CHANGE

THE world is changing. The map of Europe has changed. It has taken a lot of change to manipulate this change. The banks give you change, sometimes charge you exchange. And we find we are in need of some loose change to give the other fellow some change. Therefore, after Jan 15th all accounts not then paid will be charged and collected with interest. We have decided to cut down our credit limits, and will after this date render our accounts every three months. If not then paid interest will be added.

Bruce Phone
Bell Phone

W. H. DAVISON

Perfection Oil Heaters
Royalite Oil



Goes to Press

Jan. 18th

Please report changes required to our Local Office, *to-day.*

The Bell Telephone Co. of Canada

The Canadian Farmer's Real Friend

YOUR letters will be answered, you will get the exact information you need, you will get the advice and assistance you desire free, provided by experts to whom we pay real money for the answer we send you, if you become a subscriber to FARMER'S MAGAZINE. This magazine is for—

The Men on the Farm

Helps them plan, and tells them how to construct barns, stables, sheep barns, hen houses, silos and dwellings.

Tells all about septic tanks, hydraulic rams, water-supply and lighting systems, power-farming.

Gives advice and information about feeding and breeding and the health of animals; about the best new ideas of farming, co-operative methods, investments and insurance.

The Women on the Farm

Helps them in their home planning and making.

In their kitchen problems.

In matters pertaining to children—their health, rearing and school.

Deals with styles, dress patterns and other feminine interests.

Gives help in gardening and flower culture.

Gives news of women's work.

For all it provides, stories, special articles on timely subjects by experts—not amateurs or experimenters; and the latest and most accurate information on every matter of concern to farmers.

FARMER'S MAGAZINE

has three times as many regular departments as are ordinarily found in farm papers, and is about the most satisfying paper you can get at any price. Subscription $1.25 per year.

EVERY issue of FARMER'S MAGAZINE is worth a dollar bill, because it is downright helpful in practical ways. The free advice and information it supplies on request—by letter—may be worth many dollars. Have the FARMER'S MAGAZINE in your home as you would a basement or a saw—an ever ready and indispensable help. Have it for its friendship.

The price is One Dollar per year. Bid us send it to you, and remit for it when we send you the bill. Address the publishers:—

The MacLean Publishing Co., Ltd., 153 University Ave., Toronto



STEELE'S For Horse Collars and Sweat Pads, Rubber Lap Rugs, Whips, Axle Plush Rugs, Bickmore's Gall Cure, Star Harness Soap, &c.

Our Harness inside quality, durability, appearance and high class workmanship found in no other make of Harness.

Baggage Trunks, Suit Cases, Club Bags, Grips, Good assortment and close prices.

Harness parts and Repairing our Specialty

J. H. STEELE

We Want Now

A Reliable Agent in Bruce County to sell Pelham's Pedigree Fruit and Ornamental Trees during fall and winter months. Good pay, exclusive territory, free selling equipment.

Over 600 Acres

of the choicest Nursery Stock, including New varieties controlled by us. Handsome up-to-date selling equipment and a splendid, Canadian-grown stock to offer customers. We are not jobbers. Write now for seven terms to

PELHAM NURSERY CO., Toronto

N.B.—Catalogue sent on request to applicants for agencies or purchasers of Nursery Stock.

R. T. Robinson

CARPENTER AND CONTRACTOR

ESTIMATES furnished for the erection of any class of building. Large or small contracts undertaken.

Address Chesley or Lucknow P.O.

RENEW your subscription to THE ADVOCATE and your daily papers now.

The Paisley Advocate.

D. McKENZIE, Publisher
Vol. 45—No. 4

PAISLEY, ONTARIO, JAN. 23, 1918

Subscription, $1.50 per Annum

Paisley Mercantile Co.

The People's Popular Store

Our Price-Cutting Sale Still Continues

PREPARING for stock-taking brings forward all winter goods, remnants, odds and ends, and although they have been marked below their maket value they are further reduced to clear.

The scarcity of labor will make it still more difficult to get goods when needed. You take no chances to lay in a stock now for next winter, and if you should be needing any of the goods required for the present cold spell, you will find that our prices in many lines have been cut in two. Look over our Furs, Ladies' Mantles, Sweater Coats, Men's and Boys' Heavy Rubbers, Overshoes and Overcoats, and you will find that prices on these lines are slaughtered. We want the room and money to take in spring and summer goods. All cut-price goods will be sold for cash or produce at time of sale. We must also have our old books out of safe before the end of January, so please settle your old accounts by cash or note before the 31st of January.

THE PAISLEY MERCANTILE CO.

THE CITY BAKERY

Always has something special. We have a

Maple Flavored Syrup

in wine quart bottles. This is an A1 syrup, and the price is right. Also

Our Bulk Teas

In Black and Green. Special lines at a special price. Try them.

F. S. MacLachlan

Elora Road South Red Cross

The annual meeting of the Red Cross of the Elora Road South was held on Jan 2nd Reports were as follows:—Money $476.80. Shipments consisted of:—16 feather pillows, 3 quilts, 20 sheets, 22 pair pillow cases, 10 towels, 14 hospital shirts, 66 pairs pyjamas, 220 handkerchiefs, 62 flannel shirts, 93 pair socks. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: Mrs D Hopper, President; Mrs McCurdy, Vice-President; Mrs H Cormack, Secretary; Mary Kerr, Treasurer.

An Old Resident Passed Away

By the death of Mrs Julia Mills-Allen, who passed away at her home on Sunday last at the age of 82 years, Paisley loses on of the early residents. The deceased came to Paisley with her first husband, the late Benjamin Mills, over fifty-two years ago, from Oxford Mills, Ont., and since had lived here continuously, with the exception of a short time. She was one of the most active working members of the Methodist church for many years She had no family. The funeral takes place this (Wednesday) afternoon to the Paisley cemetery.

Thresher in Trouble

Stafford Paisley, a Colrose thresher, was landed in the county goal here this week to serve a ten days' sentence for larceny. Paisley tried a stunt which he said to be among threshers, of helping himself to rails off the fences as he passed along the road, to keep steam up in the boiler. This scheme of working one's way did not appeal to some of the farmers along the road, and as a result Paisley was assessed about $30, fine and costs, by the Magistrate. Sooner than have his own wood these cold days, he decided to let the Government keep him warm and will sojourn at Castle McKechnie until after the storm.—Tabescope.

—Chesley has a Fuel Committee composed of members of the Council and Public League. They relieved the fuel situation by bringing in a shipment of good wood from Shallow Lake.

Not Cold, to Complain of!

Mr J Ross Houston, of Plenty, Sask., pens the following as an accompaniment to his remittance for THE ADVOCATE: "I note some of your correspondents complaining about the cold. I'm sorry for you people having such a cold country to live in. We are having nice clear weather here. Of course, it is frosty at night, but almost every day the thermometer gets up to 25 below zero by noon. From the middle of July to the present time there has only been 154 degrees variation in temperature, so that is nothing to complain of."

Most Distressing Death

The village of Port Elgin experienced a shock that was felt also in Paisley and other neighboring communities, when it was learned that Gordon Hepner, one of the best known young men of the lake-side town, had taken his own life, in a moment of mental aberration. The deceased had been drafted in Class A, and after spending a couple of weeks training at London Camp came home on leave last Saturday. He seemed to be quite cheerfully taking up the work. On Monday night, however, he apparently became depressed as after the other members of the household had retired he went into the basement of his home and hung himself. Although a doctor was summoned when he was discovered a very few minutes after, life was extinct. The deceased was known to many in Paisley, having been a frequent visitor here at social functions. He was a member of the I O O F order.

ADVERTISING RATES

Subscription Price—$1.50 per annum in advance. To United States subscribers $2.00 per year in advance.

Advertising Rates—Legal and other casual advertisements 10c per nonpareil line for first insertion. 3c per line for each subsequent insertion.

Advertisements of Horses, Farms for Sale or to Rent, and similar, $1 for first three weeks and 25c for each subsequent insertion.

Advertisements without specific directions will be inserted till forbidden and charged accordingly. Transient display advs. charged by the inch. Rates on application.

Advertisements in the local columns are charged 10c per line for first insertion, and 5c per line for each subsequent insertion. This includes announcements for church or school entertainments, parlor parties &c. Notices less than 25c. Regular advertisers 5c per line, nonpar., less than 1h. Set in block faced 15pt. price and one half.

—Marriage licenses issued and money to loan. T. H. GEORGE.

—Rubbers, rubbers to foot every shoe. Get our prices. L C Spofford.

—One dozen new sewing machines on hand for sale. F McKinnon, Rose St.

—LOST—In Paisley, on Jan. 19th, a watch fob. Finder please leave at this office.

—Full lines of fine engagement and wedding rings at J. Shoemaker's jewellery store

—Highest prices paid for hides and sheepskins. H. E. McGregor, Butcher, Steele Block.

—Spofford is going out of dry goods, men's furnishings and clothing Call and get some snaps.

—Parties requiring repairs for the Mellotte cream separator may obtain them at Fisher's flour Mill.

—FOR SALE—The residence of the late Mrs Fleming, Queen St north, Paisley. Apply to D. Forrester.

—Everybody's doing it now.—Paying their account of course. How about you? Ballachey, Laidlaw & Co,

—NOTICE—Having sold out my garage business in Paisley, all accounts must be settled by Feb. 1st. D. Sparrow.

—Highest price for beefhides, horse hides, calfskins, sheepskins, tallow, &c. P. OLTSHER, Paisley Meat Market.

—Good stock of prints, shirting and wash goods for spring sewing.—Now is the time to do it. Ballachey, Laidlaw & Co.

—K Stevenson's quick healing salve is the best made. We have a choice line of tobaccos and cigars, stationery and school supplies. Agent for daily papers and magazines. Give us a call.

—FLOUR, FEED, SEEDS, GRAIN—We keep a full stock of Five Roses and Stork's high grade flours, bran, shorts, Blatchford's molasses meal, poultry foods and tonics. Always in the market for coarse grains. W STARK.

To Investors

Trust and Loan Company Debentures in sums of $100 and upwards bearing 5½ per cent. interest, payable half-yearly. Authorized by law for the investment of trust funds. Apply to D FORRESTER, Barrister.

CARD OF THANKS

Mr M McMillan and Miss Jennie McMillan desire to thank neighbors and friends for the kindness and sympathy extended to them in their recent bereavement.

WARNING NOTE

The Family Herald and Weekly Star of Montreal are this week publishing a warning notice that their offer of a great war map is shortly to be withdrawn, and also advising subscribers to renew promptly, otherwise they may miss a copy or two, as the enormous increase in expense of publishing compels them to cancel promptly all expiring subscriptions. The Family Herald and Weekly Star at $1.25 a year, including their great war map, is wonderful value, and those who fail to take advantage of this offer now are sure to be sorry. There has been an enormous demand for that paper and map this season.

—No class of public servants are more seriously underpaid than the municipal clerks. And since the war their duties have been made more than ever exacting on account of the reports that they must make from time to time to the government. The most flagrant case of underpaying we know of is that of our County Clerk, who has been receiving the same salary as he did thirty years ago when he took the office. This, in spite of the fact that his services have given the highest satisfaction. And other capital clerks that we could mention who are expected to work at the same old figure. Municipal Councils will be doing their Clerk's salaries this month and should see to it that the Clerk gets a square deal this time.—Walkerton Telescope.

—Mrs R M Hay is visiting her daughter in Toronto.

—Miss Minnie McAllister, of Gillies Hill, is visiting friends in Walkerton.

—Mrs Kathleen Farrow, of Park Head spent a few days with her cousin Miss Katherine McNeill.

—Knox church annual meeting was held on Tuesday evening. A report will appear in next issue.

—Mr Dan Sinclair, of 10th Bruce, who has been in Minnesota for some months, arrived home a few days ago.

—Mr and Mrs W. H Moffatt announce the engagement of their daughter, Agnes A., to David P. Mooney, all of Greenock.

—Mr Geo. Reed, of Arcola, Sask., is down on a trip to Bruce County and was here last week visiting his brother, Mr H. Reed.

—A J Lowes, of Port Elgin, has sold his business and duly business to Mr Jos Cassidy Mr Lowes is returning to the home farm in Elderslie.

—Rev Mr Soules, of Southampton, will preach at preparatory communion services in Knox church on Friday afternoon and evening.

—Mrs John Campbell (nee Miss Ida Swart), of Big Valley, Sask., is visiting at the home of her mother-in-law, Mrs Campbell, Saugeen.

—Mr. Archie Cameron of Saugeen township was operated on by Dr. Houston of Paisley in the hospital at Walkerton a few days ago, for the removal of a loose cartilage in the knee joint. The operation was a success and the patient is well on the road to recovery.

Methodist Church

Subject for next Sunday morning:

"Is the suffering of the nations a judgment of God?"

—An examination for discovery was held in the Court House at Walkerton in a breach of promise action brought by Miss Lizzie Kohn of Brantford against Mr Charles Calhoun, a farmer of Elderslie, Mr W. M. Charlton, barrister of Brantford, was here Monday looking after the interests of the lady in the case, while Lawyer C. E. Stuart of Tara was present on behalf of the defense. The case is scheduled to come before a jury at the next Spring Assizes at Walkerton. —Herald and Times.

School Board

The School Board held the first meeting of the year on Wednesday evening last. Mr F. C. Ryan was elected chairman for 1918. The visiting committees are as follows: First term of four months—Messrs Ryan and Josh Relf; second term—Dr. Gage and Rev. M. Neilson; third term—Rev. L. W. Diehl and H. McKenzie.

Patriotic Carnival

The juvenile lady patrons of the north end of the village held a gala night on the Willow Creek outdoor rink on Friday evening, when they put on one great and grand patriotic skating Carnival, all on their own plans and specifications. The ice was illuminated by lanterns suspended and fastened to the bridge and other points of vantage, so that the costumes of masqueraders showed up in all their attractiveness. Prizes were offered, which although not expensive, represented something real valuable. Some articles were: A tiny sack of flour, a wee bag of coal, a coal of wood (a little stick with a card on it), a side of pork (rind), distinctive pins, a piece of Chinese money, etc. There was quite a gathering of adult spectators, who were taxed 10c each for the spectacle. The proceeds, $1.01, were handed over to the Women's Patriotic League for Red Cross purposes.

Death of Llewellyn Simons

Paisley people learn with deep regret of the death of this former boy citizen, who was the youngest son of Mr and Mrs S A St George Simons. "Sweets," the fond home name by which he was also called by his school day companions here, was one of the most popular lads of his time in Paisley, a manly, bright and companionable little fellow. After the family went to Toronto about twelve years ago Llewllyn entered the employ of the well-known wholesale house of Gordon Mc-Kay and Co., and had advanced himself to the position of head city travelling salesman, becoming one of their most valued employees. He was in his 26th year. The cause of death was an attack of pleuro-pneumonia. Mr and Mrs Simons and family will have the most sincere sympathy of their large circle of old friends in Paisley in this the second sore bereavement they have suffered. The eldest son and brother, Reggie, died about two years ago.

How to Get More Eggs

GIVE your hens comfortable shelter with plenty of light. Keep dry, clean and well ventilated, but avoid draughts of cold air. Feed regularly a variety of good clean food. Table scraps, thickened with bran, boiled together, are also very good in winter, to which add a tablespoonful of Dr Hess' Poultry Panacea as directed. Give in a mash of corn meal, wheat bran and shorts, which should constitute the morning feed. In winter give warm. Small grain should be thrown among chaff, which will compel fowl to exercise.

Price of Panacea, 35c and 85c.

P. B. MORE, Druggist



THE

STANDARD BANK

OF CANADA

HEAD OFFICE - TORONTO

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PAISLEY BRANCH

F C. RYAN, Manager.

PAISLEY MEAT MARKET

Choice Beef, Pork, Veal and Lamb, Smoked Ham, Rolls and Bacon, Lard in 1-lb. pkgs., 3-lb., 10-lb. and 20-lb. pails, Cooked Ham, Headcheese, Pork Sausage, Jellied Tongue, Bologna, Weinners, Etc.

P. OLTSHER

Cash for Hides and Skins — Bruce and Bell 'Phones

Paisley Skating Rink

SKATING

Monday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday Evenings

— ALSO —

Wednesday and Saturday Afternoons

Skates to Rent

J. S. DEWAR, Proprietor

The Silver Thimble and Trinket Campaign

The Ontario W.C.T.U. is endeavoring to raise a fund of $25,000 for free Tea, Cocoa, Coffee and Lemonade.

The National Y.M.C.A., whom the Ontario W.C.T.U. is aiding, will need $50,000 to cover their free drinkables.

The W.C.T.U. has already sent to France, mainly for this purpose, about $11,000—but the need grows more insistent

In addition to the free drinkables, the Ontario W.C.T.U. has become responsible for the cost of printing a weekly leaflet of cheer and spiritual help, which is being sent through the mails to all the soldiers in the forward trenches who express a desire to receive it. The appreciation of the men for this bit of comfort can be judged by the fact that in one division alone, and within one month after the issue began, 15,000 soldiers asked that their names be entered on the "Pay Book Leaflet" list—the leaflets being so named from the fact that they are designed to fit into the soldier's pay book.

To aid in raising the necessary funds the W.C.T.U. of this town will hold a

Silver Thimble and Trinket Day

— ON —

Friday & Saturday, Feb. 1st & 2nd

When they will ask every citizen to look through their possessions for broken, useless, unwanted bits of gold and silver trinkets; discarded jewelry or table silver, solid or triple-plated.

Any of the following articles will be thankfully received at Mr Putnam's office on above dates, and the proceeds of their sale used for the above purpose.

Old gold or silver thimbles
Bracelets, Brooches, Scarf Pins
Rings, Chains or links of chains
Silver Match Boxes, Watch Charms
Old Gold or Silver Watches
Gold Cuff Links, Studs
Gold or Silver Tops of Canes or Umbrellas
Broken Spoons, Forks or Toilet Articles in sterling silver or triple plate
Coins in gold or silver, which have been monogrammed or punched

All these articles will be melted down and the proceeds used to flood the forward trenches with the harmless drinks our boys so need.

Articles that would bring more money if sold, than as "scrap" will be sold.

All parcels to be closed and name of donor outside.

The Late Mrs McMillan

An old resident of Elderslie Tp passed away on Jan 10th, in the person of Mrs McMillan, relict of the late Angus McMillan, Elora road north. The deceased came to the township in the early fifties of last century, when the settlement was quite new. They lived on the 4th con. near Chesley, for a long period, but about 26 years ago moved to the west side. The deceased was a native of the Island of Colonsay, Argyleshire, Scotland, a daughter of the late Dan McMillan. The family came to this country and settled first in Mariposa Tp. Mrs McMillan was much respected by all who knew her. She was a Presbyterian in religion, and a member of the Auld Kirk. Her husband died a few years ago. She had been a helpless invalid since taking a stroke of paralysis nearly two years ago. She is survived by six daughters and three sons —Mrs Adam Reid, of Pinkerton; Mrs E J D Pitcher, of Toronto; Mrs John E Wright, of Great Deer, Sask; Mrs Dan McDougall and Mrs A J Johnston, of Sault Ste Marie, Mich; Jessie, at home; Hector, of Redmunds, S C; Daniel, of the Soo; and Malcolm, Elora road north. The funeral took place on Thursday to Stark Vale cemetery, the services being conducted by Rev M McLuss.

Sign and Carriage Painting, House-Decorating and Wall Papering

The undersigned is prepared to do all classes of work in the most stylish, neat and satisfactory manner. Orders executed promptly. Will be glad to receive your patronage, whether in town or country.

W. H. BAKER, Paisley



Keep a Smart Appearance

You can be smartly dressed without having extravagant if you will let us your order with us. We have a good assortment of the very newest patterns in fancy suitings. Look them over before buying. Also in Ladies' Suitings we have a full line to choose from of the newest patterns and styles.

I. S. CRUICKSHANK, the Tailor

Wood Wanted

TENDERS will be received up to Monday, Feb 4th, for 10 cords of green maple and beech body wood, 21 inches long, to be delivered at Paisley public school. W R BARNETT, Sec'y.

Tenders Wanted for Cedar, Tp. of Elderslie

TENDERS will be received by the undersigned up to noon on Monday, Feb 4th, 1918, for the delivery of 12 M 8 foot cedar posts; 12 M long and 4 inches thick; 4 M to be delivered at G. Hall's, Lucas at McPherson's bridge, and 8 M at Isaac Hall's, Lucas at Mudge's bridge. Not necessarily accepted. H C PEARCE, Clerk Elderslie, R R No 3, Paisley.

Lockerby Red Cross

The Lockerby Red Cross Society which was organized on June 26th have made the following soldiers comforts up to Dec. 31st: 24 flannel shirts, 40 pair socks, 10 pair of these being sent overseas privately, 20 Turkish towels, 22 stretcher cops, 11 suits pyjamas, 4 wash cloths.

Belle Mitchell, Sec'y

The Flapper Intervenes

Joyce Reynolds ran lightly up the steps leading to her married sister's trim little house and rang the bell. In answer to the shrill whir her big brother-in-law appeared, shuffling along in a pair of disreputable carpet slippers.

"Hello, Jerry!" was his greeting. 'Come along in."

"Where's Sis?" she inquired, entering and wiping her muddy shoes on the mat.

"Oh, gone gadding off somewhere," he evaded.

Joyce looked severe.

"Have you two been quarrelling again?" she demanded.

He shrugged his shoulders comically in reply, and led her into the front room, where, he announced, he was making himself comfortable.

"So it appears," Joyce remarked, as he reseated himself in a deep armchair before the fire, and stretched out two stockinged feet to the blaze. "But where is Sis really, Jim? I wanted to see her," she continued, settling herself among the blue cushions of the Chesterfield with the ease of a frequent visitor.

"Well, to tell you the truth, Jerry, I don't know where she is. But I expect she's out somewhere or other with that little sneak of a Harry, pouring all her troubles into his sympathetic ears."

"Harry Coles, you mean?"

"Yes. He nearly lives round here. Comes for Eileen to play his accompaniments while he murders all the latest songs, and all that sort of thing."

"Oh, I didn't know all this!"

"No, p'raps not; and, to tell you the truth, Jerry, I'm getting absolutely fed up with it. Why the devil can't he get a wife of his own, and not come poaching on my preserves. I hate this old sweetheart business, and would boil every one of them if I had my way; they're for ever dangling round a fellow's wife, just because the pair of them happened to make baby-love together, before reaching the years of discretion."

"It certainly is a bit thick."

"Well, something'll have to be done. I'm not going to stand round all the time watching that little scallywag monopolising my wife; while I can always stop at home by myself, eat my own meals, and all that sort of thing. I don't suppose Eileen means anything. But still——"

He jabbed at the fire viciously, and Joyce watched him with sympathetic eyes.

Now Joyce was a flapper; a very deadly young flapper, too, with a long



"We've had another frightful row," she confided. "I wish I'd never married him."

plait of satin-brown hair and a pair of dangerously blue eyes, of whose heart-disturbing powers no one was more fully aware than herself. And—not blind to the fact of her own comeliness—a scheme for bringing the two belligerents together suddenly flashed across her mind.

"I've got it, Jim," she announced suddenly. "Let's try and make her jealous."

"Make who jealous?"

"Why, Sis, of course, idiot!" was the gentle retort. "We'll start flirting, and see how she likes it. 'Twill be diamond cut diamond, see? And we'll beat her with her own weapons."

He shook his head sorrowfully.

"Utopian idea, my dear Jerry."

"Utopian fiddlesticks!" she cried scornfully.

"I do it, mark my words. Why, she used to be jealous when you were courting if I entertained you before she came down! Besides, I'm seventeen, and could reasonably be reckoned a source of danger. Hark!"—she broke off as a key was heard in the door and the rustle of a wet macintosh in the hall—"here she is. Now let's buck up, Jim, and for goodness sake take that beastly old pipe out of your mouth and look a bit attentive."

He obeyed, and, crossing over, she seated herself on the arm of his chair, and laid a decidedly too sisterly arm about his neck, for the sole benefit of Eileen Marshall, who shortly afterwards entered the room.

As the door closed behind her, Joyce sprang up with a clever simulation of dismay.

"Hello, Sis!" she exclaimed in some confusion. "I've—er—just dropped in to ask a favor."

"As usual," was the smiling rejoinder. "What is it this time?"

"Well, I'm going to Claude Edwardes' birthday party on Wednesday. She's twenty-one, and it'll be rather a swell affair, so I wondered if you'd lend me your lemon crepe-de-Chine blouse."

"Yes, if you'll promise to take great care of it and not christen it with claret, as you did the last one. Come upstairs, and I'll get it for you."

Joyce obeyed, favoring Jim with a knowing wink as they left the room, and in the privacy of the bed-room Eileen unfolded her tale of woe.

"We've had another frightful row," she confided, sitting back on her heels before the wardrobe drawer, with just a suspicion of tears in her voice. "My dear, he's a beast, and I wish I'd never married him."

"I always get on all right with him," Joyce put in unfeelingly.

"But you haven't lived with him," flashed Eileen. "Wait till you're married, and see if you'll like a man who's always sticking at home when he comes in, and never thinks of taking his wife out. That's what he does; and just because Harry comes round to relieve the monotony and takes me out occasionally, he begins to raise the roof directly."

Joyce, with the coveted blouse now safely consigned to her muff, could afford to be unsympathetic.

"It's six of one and half a dozen of the other," she pronounced sagely. "In married life there should be give and take on both sides. If you humored that big husband of yours a little more, Sis, I think you'd find him harmless enough."

"It's very easy to talk, especially when you know nothing about it," Eileen retorted acidly, annoyed to find Joyce's sympathies so plainly enlisted in the enemy's camp. "Doubtless you could manage him all right."

"Perhaps he's out of sorts," Joyce suggested, anxious to prevent the little difference developing into a quarrel. "Tell you what, old dear, I'll run him round to the pictures occasionally, just to take him away from himself. Shall I?"

"Run him where you like, so long as he's out of my way, and leaves off interfering with my few pleasures! Oh, here he comes!" she broke off, as footsteps were heard coming up the stairs.

The object of the discussion put his head in at the door.

"Where the devil's my umbrella?" he growled. "I brought it home with me."

"Oh, Harry borrowed it to-night. There's another one in the stand."

"Thank you! My old one, I suppose. I wonder if there is anything in this house that dear Harry hasn't borrowed or gone off with at some time or another?"

With this parting shot he withdrew, and Eileen turned to her sister.

"There you are!" she exclaimed tragically. "That's just what I have to put up with. Now, I'd like to know where he reckons he's going to at this time of night?"

"Lots see," suggested Joyce, and they went downstairs to discover him, with his hat and macintosh on, waiting in the hall with his own and the latter's umbrella. Joyce flashed him a smile of approval, but Eileen frowned.

"Where on earth are you going?" she demanded.

"To see Jerry home," he answered shortly. "It's pouring cats and dogs."

"But Joyce has an umbrella; and I thought you hated the rain," she added maliciously.

"Well, it's late for her to be out. Besides it's getting foggy," he returned.

"Come on, Jerry."

Joyce kissed her sister good-bye, and descending the dripping steps, went off arm-in-arm with her brother-in-law, both chuckling merrily as they went down the street at the success of their ruse.

"She looked at me as black as thunder!" laughed Joyce. "We'll do it yet, you'll see."

"I hope so," he declared. "Here we've only been married two years, and are always at loggerheads. Can't make it out."

"Well, the fact of the matter is," Joyce explained, "you're very fond of your own comfort, and have selfish ways—manlike," she observed philosophically. "On the other hand, Eileen is lively, and longs for a little amusement. Now, if you were to mend the said ways a little by taking her out now and again, and Sis wasn't to be quite so hard on you, you'd both get on famously."

"Think we should?"—dubiously.

"Yes, I do. You try it."

"I will. Meanwhile——"

"Meanwhile," she completed, "you must dance attendance upon me until Sis finds out that, after all, two can play at the same game. See?"

"That's it. Why, what a brainy little individual you are, to be sure, Jerry! But here we are, though. So long!"

According to promise, Jerry presented herself the following Thursday, and found Jim lolling disconsolately before the kitchen fire, modishly watching Eileen as she tried on a distracting little motor-bonnet, preparatory to going for a ride in Harry's side-car.

"Like to take me to the pictures, Jim?" the flapper invited.

"Don't mind if I do," he assented, and stopped short as he caught sight of Joyce frowning blackly upon him for his lack-lustre tone.

He started up with sudden eagerness, and going out into the hall, took down his coat and threw it over his arm.

"Come on, then. I don't suppose Eileen will mind."

"Not in the least," his wife superbly asserted him; but when the door had closed upon them, Eileen immediately flew into the sitting-room, and from behind the curtains watched them go off down the road, suddenly and totally new suspicion taking complete possession of her.

Then, as the "picture nights" became astonishingly frequent, Eileen found it hard to keep up her air of supreme indifference to the alarming intimacy daily ripening between her husband and the attractive little flapper. Harry began to be sadly neglected, and finally in fears she went round to her mother (who had received her instructions from Joyce beforehand), only to be met there by unsympathetic indifference.

"My dear girl," exclaimed her mother, "whatever's the use of coming to me? Sauce for the goose is sauce for the gander, you know; and you've certainly been making too much of Harry lately."

"But Jim is never once at home now, and it's all Joyce's fault. I hate her!"

"Sh, Eileen!" Her mother lifted a warning finger. "Go home and make it up with Jim, and don't be silly now. Perhaps you'll find that Joyce isn't so black as she's painted."

Her little house was dark and deserted as usual upon her return, and, lighting the gas in the kitchen, she suddenly sank down in Jim's empty wicker chair and burst into tears.

She didn't hear her husband and Joyce return from the pictures; but as they came in to supper, the flapper, with a glance through the open door at the crumpled figure in the chair, motioned Jim with a softly triumphant "Now, then!" and stole quietly from the hall homewards.

Her ruse had succeeded. Eileen had at last broken down, and it only remained now for Jim to console her, a task at which he proved himself remarkably efficient.

About the House

VALUE IN STATIONARY DEVICES

There is a great difference between a modern home kitchen and a modern hotel or institution kitchen. This difference is not so much one of size as of principle. For instance, in the home kitchen we have separate detached tables, stoves, etc., and portable smaller equipment. Very little is built in or permanent. In the institution kitchen, on the other hand, tables are more likely to be connected with the stove surface, all equipment is at the same height, connected by various means, so that work may be "routed" or done one step after the other.

Many more pieces of equipment, too, are permanently installed. The advantage here is that everything is ready when it is needed, and need not be adjusted, moved around or possibly lost. In the home kitchen of the future this ideal will have to be met—stationary, permanent installation, similiar in type, similar in finish, height of surface, etc. It is this ideal which is now so well worked out in shops and factories, in hotel kitchens, in cafeterias, etc.

Stop a moment and think what any one does in making a cake in the usual manner. How much of the work is spent in actual beating and how much in holding a wobbly bowl in place? Every act of beating, mixing, grating, molding bread, etc., which is done in a wobbly way, is increase in difficulty, and miracle strain 25 per cent. Now, why does not the housewife see the advantage of the clamped, permanently fastened fixture? Recall again, the mixer for mixing eggs or syrups used at the modern soda fountain. Is it not clamped or screwed to the shelf surface and self-operating? If a woman did it, would she not still cling to the traditional way of holding a wobbly bowl and operating a jerky beater?

Every device can now be bought in a clamped form. There is the bread mixer, which can be fastened equally well to shelf, stool or table. There is the cake mixer, which screws to the table top. There is the meat chopper—just consider how much more efficient this tool is than the bowl and hand-chopper which it supplants, merely because it is fastened instead of loose and wobbly! There are also excellent devices for beating eggs and mayonnaise also clamped. Coffee grinders may be fastened to wall or table; contrast such types with the old-time square coffee mill, which the worker held in her lap and which required a vast deal of turning on the lap until the coffee was ground.

In the kitchen there should be some sort of shelf so firm that even heavy devices may be kept permanently clamped on it. The utility motor, for instance, which takes the place of any servant in the home, should be stationary. There is need of more screws and less drawers in the average kitchen! If a device is really worth while and is used frequently enough to justify its purchase, it should be permanently installed instead of being set away on a shelf or in a drawer, where it must be hauled out every time it is needed.

The reason the portable device is inefficient is because it takes so much energy to hold it in place, aside from the actual energy needed for the task itself. Therefore, it really doubles the work instead of making it easier. With the clamped device, however, all the energy of the worker can go into the actual task of beating, grinding, or whatever it may be.

"Clamp, clamp, clamp," should be one of the housewives' slogans. It will mean more efficient kitchens and less wasted energy.

HOW TO ECONOMIZE ON FLOUR IN BREAD.

The familiar "war bread" means bread prepared by combining a minimum amount of wheat flour with other materials for bread making. Since, in the process of manufacturing patent flour, about three-fourths of the mineral salt is lost, it is evident that by milling a larger percentage of the wheat, the food value as well as the positive amount of bread-making material would be greatly increased. This added mineral matter may become a vital factor in making up the diet of children.

The manufacture of old-time graham flour, or wheat meal, which is simply the entire grain cleaned and ground, has been almost entirely abandoned, no doubt because of its perishability. Due to its bran and mineral salt content, flour of this type possesses laxative properties, which are often desirable, although the protein of the coarser flours may not be so completely absorbed. Much of the graham flour on the market at present is merely white flour to which bran has been added.

Some of the materials which may be substituted for wheat flour are: cornmeal, buckwheat flour, soy bean meal and potato flour. Cornmeal may be used in the proportion of one part cornmeal to two parts wheat flour. Buckwheat flour combines well with wheat flour in any proportion. Soy bean meal and cotton-seed meal are both useful in small amounts.

Potato flour, such as has been used abroad, is not generally available in our markets, but boiled mashed potatoes may be substituted for slightly less than half the flour. Boiled rice may also be used with flour in about the same proportion.

Equal measures of cooked bean pulp and flour are satisfactory in muffins.

Denmark on Rations.

Denmark is now looking forward to a reduction of wheat rations. Final figures for the cereal harvest show a total of about 62,000,000 bushels, which is 20,000,000 bushels less than in 1916 and about 10,000,000 less than was estimated in the summer, when the populace was put on bread rations. The authorities are already considering a further reduction in the allowed consumption.

A range will keep black longer if you wash it with soap and water before applying the blacking.

Food Shortage in France.

Shortage of wheat in France is becoming more and more alarming each week. M. Maurice Long, Minister for General Revictualling of France, indicated recently that a further reduction of 20 per cent. in the bread ration would soon become imperative. The manufacture and consumption of pastry regarded as a luxury was entirely suppressed on January 1st, except on Sunday and holidays.

Switzerland on Rations.

The food situation in Switzerland is rapidly falling to the danger line. A ration that is far below the consumption in many of the countries at war has already been ordered. Under the new regulations, the Swiss may have only a pound and a half of sugar per person per month. The bread ration has been fixed at about half a pound a day, and the butter ration at one-fifth of a pound a month.

Next time you are in town, drop in at the hardware store and get a small coal-scuttle. Take it down to the granary and keep it there for putting grain into sacks. Beats anything you ever tried.



Hotel Del Coronado

Coronado Beach, California
Near San Diego

MOTORING, TENNIS,
BAY AND SURF BATHING,
FISHING AND BOATING.

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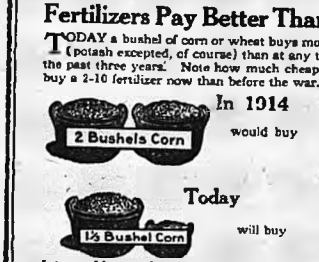
Hotel is equipped throughout with Automatic Sprinkler System.

AMERICAN PLAN

JOHN J. HERNAN, Manager

Fertilizers Pay Better Than Ever

TODAY a bushel of corn or wheat buys more fertilizer (potash excepted, of course) than at any time during the past three years. Note how much cheaper you can buy a 2-10 fertilizer now than before the war.



In terms of farm products, fertilizers cost less today than in 1914.
Fertilizers paid you *then*—they will pay you better *now*.
Fertilizers are today more profitable and more necessary to efficient production than before the war. Boost crop production, grow more per acre and increase your profits by using fertilizer.
Help both the railroads and yourself by ordering Spring Fertilizers NOW.

Send for literature to Department 48

Soil Improvement Committee
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"Hundreds of Dollars In Actual Profit"

More than one farmer has told us—since he has got a copy of "What the Farmer Can Do With Concrete," that the advice it gave him netted him hundreds of dollars in actual profit.

Get the book—it's free—and by reading it you will see the profit there is in building improvements of CONCRETE according to its plain, simple directions. For instance, there's a page devoted to Watering Troughs—showing how to build the sanitary kind that will not rot, rust or leak. Several pages devoted to Concrete Silos. Others telling how to build concrete foundations for barns. All these are improvements a farm needs—its value will go up considerably if you use concrete in the building of them. And you'll be able to "work" your farm with less effort and on a more profitable basis if your buildings and utilities are of the modern Concrete type. This book gives all the directions you'll need.

Remember—Concrete Improvements are fire-proof, rot-proof, vermin-proof and indestructible

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Figure the Time Waste involved in avoiding the bad road. Whether driving or motoring, you can travel over a two-mile stretch of concrete quicker than over a one-mile section of old-style road.

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Soils and Crops

By Agronomist

This department is for the use of our farm readers who want the advice of an expert on any question regarding soil, seed, crops, etc. If your question is of sufficient general interest, it will be answered through this column. If stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed with your letter, a complete answer will be mailed to you. Address Agronomist, care of Wilson Publishing Co., Ltd., 73 Adelaide St. W., Toronto.

Preparing Garden Soil.

When we come to consider the preparation of garden soil we must take into account a number of factors of importance. The first of these is the character of the soil itself. Is it loose and easily worked? Is it a stiff limestone clay? Is it a sandy loam? Is it stony, gravelly, shaley or slaty?

Another factor is the location of the lot to be worked. If it lies low and is damp and cold it must not be worked with until it has been properly drained, although if only a portion of it is soggy that portion can stand until later on, to be then drained, as will be told later, and the warm, dryer portion worked as soon as the season admits.

All fertile soils contain soil bacteria, which are minute plants of a low order which attack the vegetable matter in the soil and decompose it by fermentation, releasing the plant food, especially nitrogen, for the use of the plants. This is known as organic release. There is also a chemical release of plant food in the soil, such as we get when we put on lime, which unlocks the plant food and makes it available for the use of the roots of the plants.

In preparing a garden soil for planting it is necessary to turn it by the spade or shovel, as this aerates it and brings the more or less sour portion of the soil to the top, where it gets light and sunshine; and the top portion which has been sweetened more or less by these factors, is turned under with a dressing of manure or other vegetable matter on which the bacteria can feed to release more plant food.

There are several ways of digging to get good results. One is to take a "width" of the shovel, as deep as it will go, across the bed and then go back and scoop out two or four inches of the subsoil and scatter it over the top of the unraked earth. Another is to trench the bed by the following process:

Beginning at the left-hand end of a bed, throw out a width of two shovels, back to the end of the bed, deep enough to catch an inch or two of the subsoil. Going to the front again, dig up the width of two shovels and throw it to the left into the trench from which the first two shovel widths came.

This should be repeated until the whole bed is dug, when you will have reversed the position of the entire soil-mass and at the same time, well aerated the soil and broken it apart as fully as it can be done with an implement used for digging. This is neither as complicated nor as laborious as it would seem, and is considered by English gardeners the perfect method.

How To Test The Soil

As the intention is to make the soil as fine as possible, not only throughout the entire mass, but on top for seedbed, it should not be dug until it is in the proper condition. This can be tested in this manner:

Take up as much of the soil as can be held in one hand. Close the hand, squeezing the soil into a ball, firmly. Release the grip, and if the soil falls apart or crumbles, it is fit to dig. If it remains in a compact ball it is too moist for good work. If dug in the latter condition, it will be in hard lumps throughout the bed, and it will be difficult to get a fine seedbed on the top. By seedbed in this connection is meant a top portion of two to three inches as fine as coarse sand, into which the seeds are planted.

If the soil be sandy, pebbly, gravelly or shaley, and is in good physical condition it will crumble off the shovel and can be thrown off with a sidewise scattering motion. However, with the limestone loams it is best to chop it as fine with the edge of the shovel as is feasible as each shovelful is dug. An old Swedish gardener claimed that the best method of digging a garden soil was to shovel one trench across the front of a bed and dig the rest toward you with a garden mattock which, in effect, was merely trenching.

If the soil is in the best of physical condition, crumbling freely from the shovel, it may be raked as fast as six feet is dug. But be sure of this. If not, better wait until there has been a rain and then do it after it gets dry enough.

Success with a garden depends very largely upon the manner in which the soil has been put into condition with the rake. Too many persons merely use the rake to chop the top fine, leaving large clods in the interior of the mass, which have been missed with the shovel. This is not good practice.

To get good results with the rake use it as though it were a mattock, chopping along the edge of the dug soil, pulling it toward you enough to get the teeth of the rake down behind that portion, and pull another lot forward after being made fine.

This involves walking on the dug soil, but if it is in proper condition this will not matter, as, after it is all chopped up, you must go over it again anyhow, to smooth and level it, and work it into beds of the required size and shape.

Large Beds are Best

The practice of working the garden with the rake into many small beds is a wasteful one. Many gardens lose one-fourth of their growing space by this practice, and it is unnecessary. It does not hurt the soil to tread upon it to plant and work it, and you will gain by working it into one large bed and laying out the plantings with the garden line. The effect is much better when the crops come up and there is no loss of space.

In the working of the soil there will be considerable thrown into the walks. This should be worked back with the rake and the edges made straight and even. It is best to raise the beds six to eight inches above the walks to insure better drainage.

As stated, a dry soil is a warm one, and for this reason we raise certain crops on rows or hills, as this insures quick drainage and rewarming by the sun. Such plants grow more quickly than if planted on the level, and we use this method for early ones, where quickest growth is necessary.

In view of this, it is well, when preparing the soil, to make the rows or hills while raking the soil. For this purpose go over the properly fined soil with the hoe, scraping the earth into a ridge six to eight inches high. To get it straight run the garden line along the top edge on each side and hoe to it.

As it is a fact that a plant set on the south side of a ridge will mature sooner than one set on top, when feasible, run the rows in a general east-and-west direction. When the ridge is finished, go over the top with the hoe and cut a slice of soil with one motion (to keep it smooth) out of the edge of the south side. On this slanting space the plant will be placed. This is done only for early vegetables grown from transplanted plants.

If potatoes are to be planted in the space to be dug, it will be as well not to go over it with the rake as closely as for the smaller garden crops. Work it into furrows with the rake, using the garden line to get them straight. For potatoes the soil should be loose—a sandy or gravelly one is best. After several workings with the hoe the potatoes will be on ridges, as the soil is worked around them, giving them good drainage and a warm soil—two things they need.

Poultry

Every progressive poultryman keeps an account with his hens. It is the only way to tell whether his plant is profitably, says a successful farmer. He knows the individual worth of each hen on the place.

I keep a cash-book, and in it I record the receipts daily, whether for poultry, eggs or manure; the expenses, whether for feed, labor, new stock, etc. Each month I sum up to find whether I have made a profit or operated the plant at a loss. When I use any poultry or eggs on my own table I credit it just the same as if I sold to some one else.

I also keep a ledger, and send out my bills regularly each month, since a part of my trade is with private families who pay monthly. In this same ledger I keep an account of goods received that were not paid for on delivery. My ledger tells me what I owe and what others owe me. Each year I not only know what my plant is worth, but the amount of business I did and the profit I derived from it.

I keep a diary of the daily happenings on the place—the weather, the visitors, the loss in stock, experiments—in fact, everything that is worth noting. This makes a valuable reference book that is worth all the trouble it takes to make it.

Trapnests are used. Every hen on the farm is known by a number stamped on a leg-band that is fastened about her leg. When the hen is caught in the trap after laying, her number is marked on the egg. At night she is credited on a record sheet which tells the breed of hens in the pen, when they were hatched, the number of the pen, the number of hens in the pen, the number laying that month, the number not laying, and the average number of eggs per hen for the month. It also gives the market price of eggs per dozen, and the total value of eggs for the month. This sheet records the individual hen, the color of her eggs, the dates on which she laid and the total for the month, besides the total to date. I can also tell the day a hen went broody, the day she was set, and the time she was engaged in brooding her chicks. The sheet shows what hens have been sold, what hens have been sick, or died, or were removed from the pen, and the cause.

This system of bookkeeping plainly tells the number of days in the year each hen has been at work, the value of her product, and what it cost to feed and take care of her. I can readily tell which hens are money-makers, and which are drones. In this way it is possible to pick out the non-productive, thus giving more room to the workers and saving feed.

Produce infertile eggs for food. These will not hatch and keep longer than fertile eggs.

WHEN MOTHER THREATENED TO WALK

By Catherine Dodge

"John, how far is it to Toronto?" Mrs. Simmons asked as she dropped an armful of wood into the box.

"About 143 miles—why do you want to know?"

"Well, I've always wanted to go there, and I've about decided to do it," John glared.... It was not customary in the Simmons family for his wife to decide things.

Her next question was quite as astonishing. "Do you know how far it is to that wood-pile and back?" This time her husband waited for her to give the answer.

"If you don't know, I'll tell you. It's a little over seventy-five feet, and from the box to the stove and back is twenty feet. If I've made three trips a day to the wood-pile, and ten trips a day to feed the stove, I've walked about 600 miles in the last twenty years for just that one thing. It won't take me so long to go to Toronto, for I have done a lot of side-stepping all along."

John Simmons considered himself quite a hand at figures, so before attacking the main issue he pulled out a pencil and did a little multiplying.

"You're right, by gum, but I don't see what Toronto's got to do with it."

"It's not so hard to see. Between you and me and the wood box I've done some right smart travelling, but the scenery wasn't so much, and there was a good deal of sameness about the places I arrived at. That's why I've decided to try a new route."

John was puzzled. "I don't know yet just what you're driving at, but if it's the wood box what do you want me to do about it?"

"Well, Jess told me how Bert had fixed theirs. He built a good tight box alongside the stove, and cut a hole through the wall so it can be filled from the outside. If we had one right here it would save walking half way around the house in the first place, and I wouldn't have to go clear across the kitchen every time I wanted a stick of wood."

John heard, but he hadn't quite recovered from the astounding discovery of a few moments since. "Six hundred miles! Well, I never thought about that before. But I reckon we can fix up that wood box somehow. Say, Jack," he turned to a sixteen-year-old boy who had been an interested listener, "what's all your carpenter work up at school good for if you can't help me rig up some sort of an inside-outside self-starter over in the corner there for your ma?"

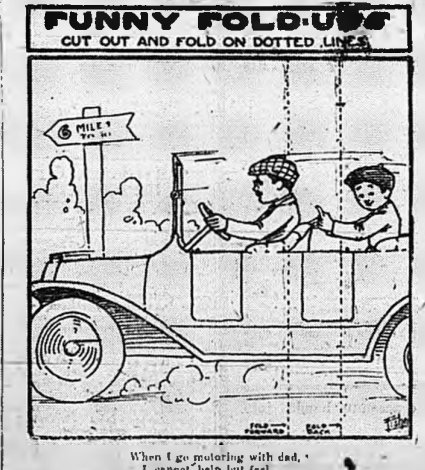
"Sure, pa, one of those Institute ladies from the College came up to school the other day, and she told us about that and a lot of other things she said we boys might do. I wonder how many miles ma has walked for that egg-beater?" She had just gone the length of the long kitchen.

"If she had a shelf over the table, and a strip under it to hang up the things she uses all the time, it would save some of those trips she has been talking about," Jack went on. "She hasn't a place to put things on near the sink and the stove, either. I guess there's a good deal to this having things handy to where you want to use them. I'll tell you, pa, tomorrow's a holiday, and if ma'll sort of plan out the things she needs around the sink, and what she uses at the table, and those she has to have about the store, we'll just see if we can't go Bert Evan's wood box one better—and I don't know any reason why I can't keep it filled. Say, ma, any cookies in that jar?"

John Simmons was proud of his boy. "He's got a pretty good head on him, and he isn't afraid to do more than he's asked. John was thinking, while the more-than-pleased mother was silently making her plans for the little conveniences she should have had twenty years before.

Presently, John picked up his pencil again and did some more figuring. After a few busy moments he looked up at the boy who was mentally measuring off spaces. "Jack, did you know that your mother and I'd been married just twenty years come next month? The only wedding trip we took was across the county, though according to her figures she might have walked around the world several times,—so I guess it's about time she got a little lift on the steam-cars. I've been thinking we might manage to go to Toronto for a sort of celebration next month and take you along,—if your ma'd just as soon ride on the cars; I don't exactly hanker to walk, myself."

Speech was always slow with Mrs. Simmons, but her eyes glistened. They had wasted a lot of precious time and strength, to be sure, but her husband's heart had stayed in the same spot all these years, and her boy would know better how to avoid such mistakes. Oh, how hard she would try to help them to get the best that life might hold!



When I go motoring with dad,
I cannot help but feel
How I would leave the miles behind,
If I were at the wheel.

GOOD HEALTH QUESTION BOX

By John H. Huber, M.A., M.D.

Dr. Huber will answer all signed question in of general interest it will if not, it will be answered personally if stamped, addressed envelope is enclosed. Dr. Huber will not prescribe for individual cases or make diagnosis. Address Dr. John H. Huber, care of Wilson Publishing Co., 73 West Adelaide St., Toronto.

Those who sow courtesy reap friendship.

Baby's Development III.

Seventh month: Astonishment shown by open mouth and eyes. Recognizes nurse after four weeks' absence. Signs. Imitates movements of head and of pursing lips. Averts hands as sign of refusal, as one should say, "Nothing doing." Places himself upright on the lap.

Eighth Month: Is astonished at new sounds and sights; at imitations of cries of animals.

Ninth Month: Stands on feet without support. Shows increasing interest in things in general or (in evolutionist parlance) gets in touch with his environment. Strikes hands with joy. Shuts eyes and turns head away at things disagreeable. Fears a dog. Turns over, like one of those bouncing toys, when held face downward. Turns head to light when asked where the light is. Questions are understood before it can speak. Its voice becomes more modulated, losing however none of its potency.

Tenth Month: Sits up without support in bath and carriage. First attempts at walking in forty-first week. Beckoning imitated. Misses parents in their absence. Will mimic a single ninepin in a set. Cannot yet repeat a syllable. But exhibits considerable talent as a momologist and imitator, as: maa, pappa, tatta, appapa, baba, tatan, pa, rrrrrrr, rrrrrraa.

Eleventh Month: Screaming is quieted by "sh." Sitting becomes its life habit. Stands without support. Stamps. Correctly repeats syllables. Begins to whisper. Enlarges its vocabulary. Can utter b, p, t, d, m, n, f, l, g, k; vowels a most used, u and o rare. i very rare.

Twelfth Month: Pushes chair. Cannot as yet raise itself or walk without help. Obeys the command, "Give the hand."

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

Temper Mark.

My baby girl of 4½ months has a mark between the eyes, shaped somewhat like a V. Sometimes you can see it real plain; and then again it is quite dim. Is this a birth mark or a temper mark? Do you think she will outgrow it? It shows more when she cries or frets. Only for that she is a dandy baby. Can a baby that has had whooping cough for 3 months give it?

Answer—Such marks, if they are birth marks, are very apt to disappear in time. If temper marks and in girl babies, they are not so very sure to outgrow them. Depends on how Mamma brings 'em up. It is possible for such a baby to give whooping cough to others.

Chilblains.

As long as I can remember I have had chilblains. As early as September my feet begin to itch and this continues throughout the winter.

Answer—Mailing you the right information.

Underweight.

Please advise me what to do to make my husband gain in weight.

Answer—Very willingly. But you send me only your initials and without address. Send stamped and self-directed envelope and I will forward information by return mail.

Eczema of Ear.

I am troubled with catarrhal deafness. Also itching of both ears which are very sore from scratching and rubbing. Is there any relief for same?

Answer—Send stamped and self-directed envelope and information will at once be mailed to you.

OPPORTUNITIES

Jessica, pinning on her hat, frowned as she saw in the mirror Peggy picking up things about the room.

"I should think, Peggy, that you would want to be doing something worth while," she said, "instead of spending all your time on odds and ends."

Peggy stopped with a troubled look in her eyes. "I wish I could. I'd love to so. But, somehow, there seem to be so many odds and ends to do."

"Why always will be if you put them first," Jessica said in her clear, "sure" voice. "Don't you see, Peggy, that anybody in the world could let her time get filled up by odds and ends? One simply has to make up her mind to put the big things first, that's all; make up her mind and then stick to it."

"I know," Peggy responded. But her voice sounded as if she did not know at all.

"There's that class of Italian girls. You could do beautifully with them, Peggy, if you just would. Don't you see what a chance it is to do something really patriotic—to teach them to be real citizens? Why don't you just say you will? You'll find other things will fall into place if once you resolve that they shall."

"I'll think about it," said Peggy uncertainly.

With that Jessica had to content herself as best she could. She was very fond of Peggy, and that was why she controlled her tongue by a splendid effort. Down in the hall she hurried by Olga, the new Swedish maid. Olga's eyes were red, but Jessica was too busy to notice.

It was Peggy who, coming downstairs a quarter of an hour later, did notice.

"Why, Olga," she cried, "what's the matter? Didn't you understand that you could go out for the afternoon?"

Olga shook her head. "I tank not go. In stores dey laugh. I don't like laugh."

Peggy stood still, thinking it out. "You mean you want to buy some thing?" she asked. "And you don't like to go to the stores to ask for it?"

"I tank," Olga repeated as her fair face reddened, "I not go."

An hour later, Jessica, trying on gray shoes in Gregory's while at the same time she discussed club finances with her friend, Flo Hastings, looked up at Flo's sudden exclamation.

"Why, Jessica, isn't that your sister helping that Swedish girl buy shoes? You didn't tell me that she was in the work, too. I should think she would be fired! Isn't she making that girl have a good time—just buying shoes!"

She—why, that's our new Swedish maid," Jessica answered hurriedly. "Peggy isn't doing anything at the club. I couldn't get her to. She says she hasn't the time. What do you think of these shoes, Flo?"

"Lovely," Flo replied, but she spoke in a perfunctory manner. She was watching Peggy and Olga, and thinking one or two new thoughts.

A Present From Norley.

As a package, rather dingy and battered at the corners and several times readdressed, was put into her hands, Aunt Clarissa laughed delightedly.

"It's my birthday present from Fidelia Bonney. She always sends one,—she hasn't missed since we were schoolgirls,—and I was just as uneasy as could be when it didn't come. I was afraid that she must be sick, or that Uncle Si had one of his 'dying spells' again."

"Why don't you open it, auntie?" demanded her namesake—who preferred to be called Clarice. "Here are my scissors."

Aunt Clarissa shook her head in good-natured disapproval at her niece.

"You're a hustling daughter of the great metropolis, Clarice," she said good-naturedly, "but I'm Norley born and bred, and I can taste my pleasures without bolting them whole. Just look at that address, please—right in the first place; then crossed out and put wrong, and crossed out twice more, readdressed, and then back to the right one again. Fidelia knew where I'd be,—I'd told her, special,—but Joe Lake at the post office thought 'Boston' was a slip for 'Bolton,' and changed it, to be obliging. I'm generally in Bolton with Cousin Anna at this time, as Joe knows very well."

"But surely a post-office official wouldn't—"

"Joe Lake would! He's Joe Lake first, which means everybody's friend in general and Sister Sally's old beau in particular, and he's an official afterwards. He wouldn't meddle with a stranger's address, but Em 'Clarry' to him still, just as I was when he used to bribe me with peppermints to go and play in the far end of the garden while he called on Sally. That's the Norley way. So the box went to Bolton; and Cousin Anna wasn't sure where I was, so she tried Cousin Ruth; and Cousin Ruth tried Cousin Mary, and Cousin Mary sent to back to Fidelia, and Fidelia sent it on to me. Now, I'll open it—"

"O Aunt Clarissa! Candied mint and rose leaves! Why, that doesn't seem'n bit like s—well, a village offering. I never saw them anywhere except in the Christmas parlor of the Women's Exchange and at the very finest grocers' and confectioners' They couldn't possibly keep company with striped peppermint sticks, and chewing gum, and gluey candy lumps on sticks—the kind of things you find in a country store."

"No," said Aunt Clarissa, delicately nibbling a rose leaf, "they couldn't and they didn't. But they're a 'village offering' all the same. There's been mint along Fidelia's brook since before the Indians deeded over the farm, and cinnamon roses up against the house wall since it was built, and the big pink hundred-leaf growing by the gate. Confectioners and exchanges are well enough, but when I get a present from Norley, child, it's the kind that's never sold and never bought, and never can be. Not at any price."

But that was verging very near sentiment for Miss Clarissa. She changed her tone briskly:

"Try a mint leaf, Clarice. Mint's always such a good, clean taste to finish with."

Parker House rolls can be made with a little cornmeal in them.

When you cut up fresh pork recently slaughtered, the knife soon gets dull and does not take hold. Take a strip of good quality emery-cloth on the board or table and frequently and quickly draw your knife over it.

Family Friction.

A few sarcastic words from the father, a sharp retort from the mother, that was all. But was it all? What about the effect upon Johnnie and Susie, sitting there quietly at their evening lessons? And did neither parent notice that Thomas slipped out of the house at the first intimation that there was to be a quarrel between his father and mother? For quarrel it really was, although brief and clothed in the language of educated, respectable persons; and long after these harsh and unkind words had been spoken the atmosphere of the family living-room remained charged with an emotional disturbance in which no one could concentrate his mind upon his reading or study.

Family friction is always fatal to happiness, and when there are children in the home it is almost sure to work irreparable harm upon their minds and souls.

One of the most powerful causes of the exodus of young people from their homes at an age when they are not fitted to enter upon the work of life is friction in the family. Young people are by nature loyal to their parents, and it is almost never that a young person will give as a reason for his leaving home the fact that his father and mother quarrel or nag at each other or do not agree upon certain points.

Friction in the home creates an intangible, impalpable atmosphere in which the sensitive child chokes and pants for the free air of happiness, or is warped and stunted mentally and morally.

Afraid.

Little noises do not bite!
Darkness will not harm you!
See, my arms will hold you tight
When we fears alarm you.

Wise ones say I do you wrong,
Facing dangers for you;
You will not grow brave and strong
With me bending o'er you.

But the time is all too brief
When some pain or other,
And each baby fear and grief
Drive you to your mother!

—Burges Johnson.

"Ring out old shapes of foul disease;
Ring out the narrowing lust of gold;
Ring out the thousand wars of old,
Ring in the thousand years of peace."

—Tennyson.

Brass polished with oil and rotten stone will have a deep rich yellow tone.

The Paisley Advocate

PAISLEY, JAN. 23rd, 1918

Agricultural Society Meeting

The annual meeting of Paisley Agricultural Society was held in the council chamber on Saturday afternoon, with a good representation of members present. The treasurer's financial statement showed a balance of $425 on hand. The next egg is growing larger, and if favorable with good weather for the fair in the next few years the former good standing of the Society will be restored.

A committee was appointed to build a corral on the grounds for cattle on fair day.

It was decided to continue the school competitions in next year's prize list, and no effort will be made to have such discontinued, other county agricultural societies to the contrary notwithstanding. That the regular school fair will not clash with this.

The officers of 1917 were re-elected, viz President—J T Richardson
1st Vice-Pres—J M Hopper
2nd Vice-Pres—J B McBride
Sec'y-Treas—W R Barnett
Auditors—I Shoemaker and
Delegate to Central Association o Fairs and Exhibitions—J T Richardson

The meeting to revise prize list, etc, will be held on Saturday, June 15th.

The Fair this year will be on Sept 12th and 13th.

—Mr Wm. Valens, who contested South Bruce as candidate of the Patrons of Industry in 1904, died at Saskatoon on Dec. 23rd, in his 68th year. Prior to going west Mr Valens lived in Kinloss. He was a man of more than ordinary intelligence.

How to Obtain County Grant to Red Cross Work

In reply to enquiries from societies as to the grant made by the County Council to Women's societies for Red Cross and similar work the County Clerk has sent out the following letter of instructions:

Kincardine, Dec 26th, 1917.

Dear Madam—I am in receipt of yours enquiring as to grant made to Ladies' Societies by the County Council.

The council has made a grant of one dollar for each dollar expended by any Women's Society for material to be made up by the ladies for the soldiers. In order to get this grant it will be necessary for the Society to make a statement showing the amount of money raised and expended for this purpose since the first of this month. I think the most convenient way would be to make up an account something as follows;

—yds flannel for —— at per yd,
Dec. 1—the wool for socks at—per lbs. and other items in the same way. This should be certified by the President and Secretary of the Society that the above statement is correct and that moneys therein mentioned have been raised and expended by the Ladies of the Society solely for materials to be worked up into articles for the use of our soldiers and expended since the 1st day of December, 1917. Signed by the President and Secretary. This also must be certified to by your Reeve and then sent to Mr Norman Robertson, County Treasurer, Walkerton, who can then issue you a check for the amount.

I trust this will explain the procedure.

Yours truly,
P A MALCOLMSON,
County Clerk.

SAUGEEN COUNCIL

The Saugeen Council met on Jan 16th. Members all present. Rev Mr Rectour-Brough opened the session with devotional exercises and short addresses were made by the Reeve, H R Bayles and Rev Rockborough. The following appointments were made: Auditors—Arch Bell and D R Campbell; Representatives on Board of Agriculture—J R Muir and N E Loeder; 1 member Board of Health, Wm Howe; Sanitary Inspectors—Alex Bell and A J Rowand. Wooster—Atkinson—That the Women's Patriotic Leagues entirely within the township be granted $25 each, and border societies $10 50 each.—Carried. The following accounts were ordered paid: The Times, printing, $30 75; Truss Bridge boundary account, 75c; H Thede, fixing washout, $1; Jas Cassidy, 40 yds gravel, $4; A J Rowand, 6 yds gravel, 60c; J W Elliott, postage and stationery, $1 90; Council meeting No 1, $14 95. Wooster—Atkinson—That the members of Council, assessor and collector receive the same salaries as in 1917.—Carried. Christie—Greathead—That the clerk's salary be increased $15 per year.—Carried. The clerk be instructed to advertise for an assessor for the current year and for 1000 lb of cedar or tamarac fence posts. Council adjourned to meet again on Feb 5th at 10 30 a m. when the statute labor situation will be considered, and tenders were, poundkeepers, etc, will be appointed.

F W ELLIOTT, Clerk.

—Both animals and men exposed to the blizzard of Saturday, Jan 12th, suffered a great deal. The Owen Sound Sun tells of the death of a team of horses hauling logs in that locality. As they were facing the wind they could not get their breath and finally both suffocated, dying on the road within a few minutes of each other.

Going Out of Staples

Dry Goods, Dress Goods, Silks, Smallwares, Men's and Boys' Furnishings, and Clothing of all kinds

Men's Furnishings

50c Wool Sox clearing at per pair ..... .33
40c Wool Sox clearing at per pair ..... .29
35c Cashmere Sox clearing at, per pair..... .21
25c Cotton Sox clearing at, per pair..... .13
75c Wool Ribbed Sox clearing at, per pair ..... .59
50c President Braces clearing at, per pair ..... .39
40c Police Braces clearing at, per pair..... .21
75c Fancy Stripe Ties clearing at, each ..... .59
40c and 50c Fancy Stripe Ties, clearing at ..... .29
15c and 20c Linen Collars clearing at, each 9
30c Boston Garters at per pair ..... .21
$1.50 and $2.00 Fancy Striped Shirts at, each..... 1.09
$1.25 Fancy Striped Shirts at..... .98
3 doz Fancy Striped Shirts, sizes 13 to 17, $1 to $2 each, clearing at, each ..... .59
$1.50 Heavy Drill Shirts, double breasted, at 1.09
$1.25 Heavy Drill Shirts at ..... .89
$1.00 Heavy Drill Shirts at ..... .79
60c and 75c Heavy Drill Shirts at ..... .49
$1 and $1.25 Men's Heavy Wool Fleece Underwear at ... .59
75c and 90c Men's Heavy Wool Fleece Underwear at ... .49
50c and 60c Boys' Wool Fleece Underwear at ..... .33
$1.25 and $1.50 Men's Wool Ribbed, double breasted at ..... .98
Men's $5.00 Corduroy Pants at..... 3.48
Men's $4.50 Heavy Tweed Pants at 3.18
Men's $3 50 and $4.00 Heavy Tweed Pants at..... 2.98
Men's $2.25 Heavy Cotonade Pants at 1.38
Boys' $2.25 Corduroy Knickers at 1.58
Boys' $2 Heavy Tweed Knickers at..... 1.43
Boys' $1.75 Heavy Tweed Knickers at..... 1.18
Men's Big B Overalls clearing at 1.39
Men's Big B Smocks clearing at 1.39
Men's Fancy Tweed Caps, $1.25, $1.50 and $1.75, lined, clearing at 1.19
Boys' Lined Fancy Caps, reg $1, special ..... .59
Boys' Suits, 27 only, to sell at actual cost.
Men's Suits, choice at actual cost.
Boys' Overcoats must go. Will sell at actual cost.
One only, Men's Muskrat Lined, Otter Collar, to go at Cost Figures
Penman's All Wool (95) $1.90 and $2. clearing at ... 1.19

Dress Goods and Staples

72-4 Ibex Flannelette Blankets, $3.25 for 2.48
11-4 Ibex Flannelette Blankets, $2 50 for..... 1.89
10-4 Ibex Flannelette Blankets, $2 for 1.48
50c Heavy Ticking clearing at ..... .39
50c Black Heavy Duck at ..... .43
40c Black Cotonade at ..... .23
4-ply Beehive Fingering Yarn, reg $12.50, clearing at per spindle 9.48
36-in Flannelette, fancy stripes, reg 30c, clearing at, yd .21
32-in Fancy Stripe Flannelette, reg 25c, clearing at... .17
30-in White Flannelette, heavy, reg 20c, clearing at ... .14
Cfum's Prints, only a few shades to choose from, reg 20c and 25c, special, per yd..... .14
25c White Wabasco Cotton, 36 in. wide, clearing at... .17
25c Unbleached Cotton, 36 in. wide, clearing at ..... .15
20c Wrapperette, fancy shades, clearing at ..... .10
30c Gingham, Fancy, clearing at ..... .21
50c Unbleached Sheeting, heavy, at ..... .37
25c Heavy Crash Towelling at ..... .16
20c Heavy Crash Towelling at..... .14
20c Heavy Bordered Edge Towelling at ..... .11
25c Linen Tea Towelling at ..... .16
30c Apron Gingham at per yd..... .19
30c Heavy Black and White Drill Shirting at..... .21
35c Turkish Towelling at ..... .19
35c Curtain Scrim, 36 in. wide, at ..... .21
Coates' Thread at per spool..... .5
$1.25 Readymade Towels at, per pair..... .88
$1 Readymade Towels at per pair ..... .69
10c, 15c, 20c Handkerchiefs each 7
25 doz of Fancy Whites, worth 15c, each..... .5
5c, 7c, 10c Laces clearing at, per yd..... .4
60c and 75c Velveteen clearing at per yd ..... .39
$1.75 Hand Embroidered Bureau Scarfs..... 1.08
$1.00, $1.50 and $3.00 Purses to go at cost.
Embroideries and Flouncings at cost.
FURS—A few Ruffs and Muffs left to be sold at cost.
Large assortment Ladies' House Dresses, $1.00 to $2.50, your choice for..... .69
Heavy Winter Dresses, dark wrapperettes, long and ¾ sleeves, reg $2.50, special 1.59
Children's Dresses, 75c to $1.75, clearing at 1.63
A lot of Misses' Dresses at half price.

60c Ladies' Heavy Fleece Lined Hose, special at ..... .39
40c Ladies' Heavy Cotton Hose, special at ..... .23
Misses' and Children's Ribbed Hose, sizes 5 to 9, reg 30c going at..... .17
Children's All Wool Hose in pink, blue, rose, 5 to 7½, at cost.
75c Ladies' Fleece Underwear at, each ..... .43
$1 Ladies' Fleece Underwear at, each..... .59
$1.25 Ladies' Fleece Underwear at, each ..... .69
$2 Ladies' 'All Wool Underwear at, each 1.18
$2 Ladies' Combination Silk and Wool at each 1.48
40c and 50c Children's at, each ..... .23
Children's Summer Vests, 10c to 25c, going at, each 7
One only, $22 Ladies' All Wool Green Fancy Dress clearing at actual cost. See this.
$2.50 Lace Curtains going at, per pair 1.89
5 only Ladies' Raincoats at cost price.
One-third off all Corsets, example—$1.00 .67 $1.25 for ... .84

Groceries

6 pkgs Ammonia for ..... .25
15c Starches at, per pkg ..... .11
Karo Syrup, 2 lb tins, each..... .27
5 lb pails .59 10 lb. for ..... pails for .98
Corn Flakes at, per pkg ..... .10
Peas, per can ..... .12
Old Dutch at ..... 3 for .25
Wyandotte at ..... 3 for .25
Forest City Baking Powder, sealers, reg 35c at ..... .25
Spick & Span at ..... 3 for .25
Wheat Flakes, per pkg ..... .21
50c Elite Brand Chocolates, assorted flavors, at ..... .33
Cooking Onions 7 lbs at ..... .25
Every line mentioned must go. These are only a few. Come and see the many.

Rubbers! Rubbers!

$1.25 Ladies' ..... .79
$1.50 Men's 1.09
$5.00 Men's Heavy 9-in. tops at..... 3.88
$1.75 Men's, cloth tops at 1.43
$6.50 Men's Long Rubber Boots at..... 4.28
$1.00 Misses' Rubbers at..... .73
80c Child's Rubbers ..... .64
$1.25 Youth's Rubbers at ..... .98
$1.10 Youth's Rubbers at ..... .89

EVERYTHING CASH when purchased. All past due accounts handed into court on the 10th if not settled for previously.
Eggs 60c trade. Call us about Fowl.

L. C. SPOFFORD

BALLACHEY, LAIDLAW & CO.

The Store with the Stock

57 Varieties of Skirts

Black Skirts, Blue Skirts, Tweed Skirts,
Large Skirts, Small Skirts,
Pleated Skirts, Plain Skirts

Reduced prices on all our Skirts for one week

The saving is worth while. The choice is large. Cash or Produce.

BALLACHEY, LAIDLAW & CO.
Both 'Phones

Eye Tax.



Greater demands are constantly being made on the eyes by our advancing civilization. The most perfect adjustment is called for, but is often a failure through poor sight. The eyes are the bread winners. We can give you the best vision possible.

That
Erring Time-piece

There is no time like the present to have your watch or clock repaired and regulated if it is out of order. And should it be beyond repair at a reasonable cost, we shall be pleased to sell you a new one to replace it. When time is so valuable as now, not a minute should be lost on account of a defective time-piece.

Our Jewellery stock is always replete with the best lines of goods. Wedding rings and presentation goods a specialty.

I. SHOEMAKER
Jeweler and Optician

HOCKEY

The Paisley Continuation School challenged the town to a game of hockey which was staged on Monday, last. During the first period neither side had any advantage, the play being fast and strenuous ending with score tied 3—3. The last period started faster than ever. The school team's back-checking and combination was excellent, while the town made strenuous efforts to score. The combination soon had its effects and the school team scores at will the final tally being 13—4. Line up:

School		Town
Geo Grant	right wing	D McGregor
Fred Shoemaker	left wing	D Howe
Albert Stanley	centre	Reggie Beston
Harold Collins	cover point	L C Spofford
Alan Shoemaker	point	T D Muir
Farewell Fletcher, goal		Douglas Cottrill

Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA

On Friday last the Paisley Hockey team was visited by the Ebenezer team. The game started off at a furious pace, Ebenezer notching the first goal. Paisley evened the score shortly afterwards. The play then became very strenuous and the first period ended 3—3. The second period the Paisleyites came to themselves and with beautiful combination scored 6 while the opponents only notched 1 the final score being 9—4. Ebenezer has certainly become much improved and with a little practise should be able to play a good game. Return match will be played next Thursday evening.

Paisley		Ebenezer
D Cottrill	goal	D Grant
A Shoemaker	point	W Underwood
H Collins	cover point	J Scott
A Stanley	centre	R Grant
D Howe	left wing	R Grant
D McGregor	right wing	
Geo Grant	rover	E Rushton

Games this week. Wednesday—"Has cents" vs Town teams, at rink. Thursday—Ebenezer vs Paisley at Ebenezer. Friday—Paisley vs Chesley at Chesley.



Our Display

of fabrics for Ladies' and Men's Suits is a revelation of perfection in tasteful weaves and colors.

The Quality Work

we turn out makes it certain that you will eventually wear one of our garments.

Why Not Now?

G. B. IRWIN
The Ladies' and Gents' Tailor
Bell 'Phone

Central Business College Stratford, Ont.

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We employ experienced instructors, give thorough courses, give individual attention to pupils and place graduates in positions. This school is one of the largest and best commercial schools in Canada. Write for free catalogue concerning our Commercial, Shorthand or Telegraphy departments.

W J Elliott Pres. D A McLachlan, Prin.

PURDY'S LIVERY

Rates Reasonable, and every effort made to satisfy

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Business Barometers!

Bank Clearings, the Steel Trade, Railway Receipts, and Canada's foremost Insurance Company—

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all show big gains—unfailing evidences of the country's growing prosperity.

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Head Office: Waterloo, Ontario
S. BRICKER
District Manager Listowel, Ont.

Court Saugeen, C.O.F. No. 16

MEETS in Oddfellows Hall on the third Monday evening of each month, at 8 o'clock, sojourning brothers and sisters welcome.

A E ARCHER, C.R.
Wm. ARCHER, R.S.

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ELLIOTT Business College

Yonge and Charles Sts., Toronto
Canada's Popular School of Business Training! Satisfaction assured all who come here! All graduates and scores of our former students of the past year have secured good business positions and the demand is far beyond our supply. Our catalogue gives full particulars. Write for one. Students may commence a course at any time.

W. J. ELLIOTT, Prin.

TORONTO LIVE STOCK MARKETS

TORONTO, Jan 22nd, 1918

Butchers' picked	$11 00	$11 40
do common	9 00	10 00
do cows	8 00	10 00
do heifers	9 00	10 00
Stockers, choice	7 50	8 00
do common	6 00	7 00
Heavy feeders	8 00	8 50
Short keep		
Milch cows, choice	100 00	120 00
do common		
Sheep, ewes	7 00	12 00
Bucks	7 00	9 00
Spring lambs	15 00	18 00
Calves, choice	13 00	14 00
Hogs, off cars	15 00	15 00
do fed and watered	14 50	15 00

PAISLEY MARKET

Fall wheat, per bush	$ 2 00	$ 2 10
Peas, per bush	3 00	3 10
Oats, per bush	80	85
Barley, per bush	1 85	1 88
Buckwheat	1 60	1 80
Potatoes, per bag	1 45	1 45
Butter, in pound prints	52	54
Eggs, fresh, per doz	68	70

FISH

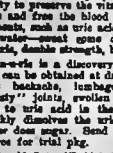
CUT down your meat bill. Fish is cheaper than meat, and makes a nice change. We have fresh frozen Cod, Haddock, Herring, Salmon, White Fish and Mackerel in stock. Every fish a picture--full, fat and plump.

F. CARTER & SON

ALL AT HOME SHOULD PREPARE FOR WAR

The first test a man is put through for either war or life insurance is an examination of his water. This is most essential because the kidneys play a most important part in causing premature old age and death. The more injurious the poisons passing through the kidneys the sooner comes decay—so says Dr. Pierce of Surgical Institute, Buffalo, N. Y., who further advises all people who are past thirty to preserve the vitality of the kidneys and free the blood from poisonous elements, such as uric acid—drink plenty of water—sweat some daily and take Anuric, double strength, before meals.

Anu-ric is a discovery of Dr. Pierce, and can be obtained at drug stores. For that backache, lumbago, rheumatism—"rusty" joints, swollen feet or hands, due to uric acid in the blood, Anuric quickly dissolves the uric acid as hot water does sugar. Send 10 cents to Dr. Pierce for trial pkg.



Thorold, Ont.—"I think Anuric is the best I have ever taken. My kidneys had given me trouble for some time. I would suffer from backache and also dizziness of the limbs. I took Anuric and it relieved me entirely of all my backache and has strengthened my kidneys so I feel safe in recommending it to others who suffer."—Mrs. O. A. Clarke, Box 1178.

Toronto, Ont.—"For the last eight years I have suffered with kidney trouble and rheumatism. It began with pains in my back and would go down into the feet. It developed into a chronic case. I tried every medicine I could hear of and finally concluded that I had still to continue suffering. About a year ago a friend advised me to give Anuric a trial and can happily say I am today a well man—never feel any traces at my ailment no matter what the weather conditions may be. Anuric is a real Kidney medicine in every sense."—E. G. Garriock, 8 Matilda Street.

Business Directory

LEGAL

D. FORRESTER, B.A., L.L.B.
BARRISTER, SOLICITOR AND NOTARY PUBLIC
OFFICE—TOWN HALL, PAISLEY

JOHN SUTHERLAND & SONS LIMITED
INSURANCE—FIRE AND MARINE
GUELPH - ONT.

J. C. GIBSON
Issuer of Marriage Licenses
Paisley, Ont.

DENTAL

DR. A. H. ALLEN
DENTIST, formerly of Toronto.
Graduate of the Royal College of Dental Surgeons of Ontario. Honor Graduate of Toronto University Dental Department. Member of Dental Board of Province of Ont. Post Graduate School of Stomatology, New York. Office over Mowat's Drug Store, opposite the Post Office.

MEDICAL

DR. H. E. OAGE, Physician, Surgeon and Accoucheur, Specialist in Diseases of the Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat. Late house surgeon Toronto General Hospital. Office hours—9 to 9.30, 1 to 3 p.m.
Successor to Dr. O'Neill

DR. P. J. F. ROBERTS,
Honor Graduate of Toronto University Member of the Royal College of Physicians, and Surgeons of Ontario and Ontario Medical Council. Late Assistant Edinburgh Eye Infirmary, Specialty—Diseases of the Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat.
Successor to Dr. Morrison.

VETERINARY

BOYD BROS., Veterinary Surgeons, Paisley. Graduates of Ontario Veterinary College. They offer their services to the public. Calls promptly done; north of park factory. Phone numbers—Bell 41, Rogers 116.

AUCTIONEERS

R. G. PEARCE, Licensed Auctioneer, Saleswhere in all parts of the County of Bruce to advantage terms. Orders left at the Advocate Office will receive prompt attention. Telephone at house.

MUST GO ON OR GO UNDER

Premier Lloyd George gave working men of Great Britain a straight talk the other day at a conference of representatives of the Trades Unions, regarding the man power bill which passed the House of Commons. In the course of his vigorous address Lloyd George pointed out that the only reply that Prussian militarism will give to the demands of civilization for restoration of Belgium, etc. and reparation of wrongs is to answer which will be given from the cannon's mouth.

"You might as well stop fighting unless you are going to do it well. If you are not going to do it with all your might, it is real murder of the gallant fellows who have stood there for three years.

"You either have got to put your whole strength into it, or just do what is done in the Russian army, and tell them brave fellows that they can go home whenever they like, and no one will stop them.

"I believe me, if there are men who say they will not go into the trenches, then the men who are in the trenches have a right to say: 'Neither will we remain here.'

"Suppose our men should leave the trenches, would that end the war? Yes, it would; but what part of an end?

"When the Russian ceased fighting, and simply talked ideals and principles with the German army did the German army retire? No! They took Riga and the Islands. Fraternization did not prevent their marching forward. If Petrograd had been nearer they would have taken it also.

"The Channel ports are not so far from the fighting line, and unless we are prepared to stand up, with the whole might of people who are dominating Germany now, and will dominate the world to-morrow if we allow them, we will find that Great Britain and the British democracy the French democracy and the democracy of Europe will be at the mercy of the most cruel military autocracy the world has ever seen.

"Democracy, put in plain terms, is government by a majority of the people: If one profession, one trade, one section or one class in a community claims to be immune from obligations which are imposed upon the rest, that is a fundamental travesty of the principles of democracy —that is the road to a new autocracy. You and I in the past have been fighting against privilege. I hope we shall be fighting on the same side again.

"We are fighting now against privilege claimed by a military caste. Democracy if it means anything, must mean that the people of all classes, all sections, all trades and all professions, must merge their privileges and their rights in a common stock. My own conviction is this—that the people must either go on or go under."

Prices Soaring

Live stock prices went up again last week. On Friday steers sold at $13.50 per cwt. at Toronto, and hogs at $19.75 fed and watered, and $20 off cars. Figure never hitherto approached for live hogs in Canada. The receipts of all lines of stock at the Toloo Stock Yards, Toronto, show an increase in 1917 over those of 1916 or any previous year, except horses. In 1916 there were 26,132 cars received there, and 27,109 cars in 1917. Of cattle the shipments were 296,608 head in 1916, and 339,074 in 1917; sheep 157,818 head in 1916, and 180,731 in 1917; calves 136,608 in 1916, and 178,085 in 1917; calves, 45,804 in 1916 and 51,85 in 1917. In horses there was a decrease from 83,930 head in 1916 to 77,-176 in 1917. The horse receipts in 1913 were the largest ever, being 125,475 head.

Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA

Mr Thos Symon of Riversdale, who was re-elected for the third term as Councillor of Greenock, had his doubts about the Y M C A and the use this organization was making of the money they got for maintaining the boys at the front. After having heard that the free coffee and free lunch business was a horrible joke, and that the boys paid a fancy price for everything they got from the "Y." Like this man from Missouri, Tom was willing to be shown, so he wrote his cousin, Pte J O'Brien, Scout Section, 54th Battalion, France, and here is the reply contained cost here for about half the price that it is in a letter received by the Greenock statesman last week: Well, Tom, you asked me about the Y M C A. They are all right. We can get stuff from them cost in England. I found that out when I was on leave and they have coffee stalls behind the lines and when we are coming out of the trenches we get coffee and biscuits free and they help like this— when a fellow is nearly all in and half frozen. Well Tom, I wish I had some of that imperial you wrote about now for it is raining and I am about as miserable and cold as any one man could be unless he was a whale of a size, when he might be colder.—Herald and Times.

SERVICE TO THE NATION DEMANDS GOOD HEALTH

War is bringing home to every man, woman and child the fact that service to the nation is not a matter alone for the soldier and sailor and munition worker.

There is work, necessary work, for everyone to do. In the way of thrift and production and to do this work, health is the first essential. Even the most willing will find progress is slow if the health is bad.

Probably the most common complaint among those doing unaccustomed tasks is backache. Work may cause a tired feeling that will easily pass off but this backache that almost doubles one up is an indication of a condition of the system that needs treatment. The Kidneys are giving evidence of their weakness and the sufferer should be thankful for the timely warning given by this pain.

The quickest and surest relief from backache is a treatment with Gin Pills. Gin Pills are the tested specific for the healing of the Kidneys. Anyone who wishes to perform his or her full duty to the Nation in these strenuous times will find relief from backache in Gin Pills.

Sold by all dealers—50c. a box, 6 boxes for $2.50. Money back if you are not satisfied. Free sample on request to National Drug & Chemical Co. of Canada, Limited, Toronto, or to the U.S. Address, Na-Dru-Co Inc., 202 Main St. Buffalo N.Y.

ELDERSLIE COUNCIL

Gillies Hill, Jan 17th, 1918

The council of 1917 met for a short time and the following accounts were passed:

Jas E Cass, attending council meeting, $5; Jas Thomson, do, $5 50; W J Taylor, Elderslie's share of Turn Div Court district, $1 74; Calvin Crawford, salary as collector, $80; Angus Taylor, removing lamb at 9 s bridge, $1; T M McCarty, grant to British Red Cross, $1 00; S J Colborne, ring for soldier, $5 50; J Shoemaker, ring for soldier, $5 50; R Watt, balance work on bridge, lot 20, con 8, $7; J Trader, gravelling McGregor's bridge, $7 65; M A Halliday, bal contract Bruce hill, $260.

Thomson—Allen—That this board do now adjourn.—Carried.

Council for 1918 subscribed to declaration of qualification and of offices namely: Reeve, Jas A Lewis; Councillors—C A Fraser, W J Allen, John Oswald, Arthur Clement.

Fraser—Allen—That the thanks of this board be extended to Messrs Cass and Thomson, the retiring Reeve and councillor, for the kindness and courtesy at all times manifested by them during their municipal career.—Carried. Messrs Cass and Thomson made suitable replies.

Appeals for aid were received from the Saltwater Army and the Hospital for Sick Children, Toronto. On motion of Messrs Fraser and Oswald the sum of $10 was granted the Hospital for Sick Children.

Oswald—Clement—That the clerk advertise for 12 M ft cedar 16 ft long and 4 inches thick.—Carried.

Allen—Fraser—That the Tp printing for the current year be divided between the Paisley Advocate and Chesley Enterprise for 1918.—Carried.

Fraser—Allen—That the clerk procure 7 copies of The Municipal World for use of Council.—Carried.

Oswald—Clement—That David Walks be appointed assessor for current year. —Carried.

The following appointments were made: Auditors, D A McIntyre, W T Thompson; sheep valuators, No 1, Stewart Mair; No 2 J B McBride; No 3, T S McLeer; No 4, Edward Thomson; Weed Inspectors, Jas Vancise, James Robinson; Member of Local Board of Health, Geo McKay. By-laws were passed covering their appointments.

Allen—Thompson—That the following accounts be paid.—Carried.

R C Pearce, services at nomination, $5; D McArthur, postage for clerk's office, $3; D Davidson, Hospital for Sick Children, $10; Municipal World, assessment roll, collector's roll and other supplies, $8 10; R C Pearce, express charges and telephone message, 90c; John Patchell, rag bolts, $1 20; Gray & Bwart, spikes, nails, paint, etc, $11 65.

Clement—Allen—That this Board do now adjourn to meet again in the Town Hall on Monday in Feb. at 2 o'clock p m for general business.—Carried.

R C PEARCE, Clerk

Extraordinary Carriage

Some very extraordinary carriages are to be found at Thornton, on the Irrawaddy, where they are cut out of the face of a high cliff rising directly from the river bank and are of great size. They consist of a succession of widely flaring arches, in appearance something like the entrance to a tunnel, and these are full of large and small images of Buddha, who is represented in several positions. On the summit of the cliff is a pagoda of great sanctity, which is visited every year by large numbers of pilgrims.

Just So.

Crawford—To do a thing well, you know, you must do it yourself. Crabshaw—But you miss the fun of seeing the other fellow work.—Judge.

No Rivals.

Nell—Ila says he has never had a rival in love. Belle—I suppose not. He has always been in love with himself.—Philadelphia Record.

There is no possible success without some opposition as a fulcrum.—Oliver Wendell Holmes.

Ready For Him.

Little Willie—Say, pa, was the earth created before man?

Pa—Yes, my son.

Little Willie—Why was it?

Pa—It was probably known that it would be the first thing he'd want when he arrived.—Chicago News.

India has perhaps a greater variety of plants than any other country in the world, having 15,000 native species while the flora of the entire continent of Europe embraces only about 10,000.

Poverty is the stone on which many wits are whetted.—Chicago News.

A Well Meant Act.

"How did you happen to give the cowpuncher such an unmerciful drubbing?" "I felt sorry for him. You know they are talking of giving footpads public doctrines, and I thought I'd save the poor fellow the open disgrace of having the life cuffed out of him in private."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

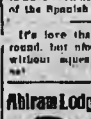
Hearts may be as [illegible] qualities, but the [illegible] can only be fixed and retained [illegible] one that we get.—De Mor

The finest mountain known are said to those belonging to the Spanish crown.

The peculiar gait to which the South American horses are trained, known as the "paseo de trote," is a mincing step, so light and easy that the hoofs scarcely touch the ground. It is said to have been acquired in the early days of the Spanish invasion.

It's love that makes the world go round, but money makes it go round without squeaking.—Somerville Journal

Abiram Lodge, No. 205, I.O.O.F



MEETS every Tuesday evening in the Oddfellows' Hall, Paisley. Visiting brothers always welcome.

W. J. TAYLOR, N.G.
T. S. LIBERTY, R.S.

HOLDER FOR MILK PAIL

Tired of holding the milk pail between his knees while milking, a farmer makes a contrivance of strap iron to overcome this. It is arranged so that the milk pail will just fit inside the curved straps supporting the weight of the pail on the knees. The holder may be made of wood, with the possible exception of the curved arms, which should be made of pieces of iron ¼ in. thick and about 2 ins. wide. The circular frame can be made adjustable to various pails by bolts and in holes in the bands.—Popular Mechanics.



LUMBER KING AT ALMOST A CENTURY

J. R. Booth, Canadian, World's Oldest Active Worker at Head of Timber, Pulp and Paper Trade

The career of John Rudolphus Booth, of Ottawa, lumber king of Canada, stands as a record for length of active service in the forestry world. Imagine a man almost a centenarian and at the same time perhaps the most active working lumberman and pulp and paper manufacturer in the world. In 1857, with nine dollars in his pocket, he landed in the capital city—then little better than a swarded hamlet—and started a small shingle mill on the site at the Chaudiere where afterwards he built the largest lumber mill in the world, which, before its destruction by fire, attracted visitors from all parts of the world. On the same property there rose later his large news-print mill, board mill, sulphite plant and ground wood pulp industry, and the owner is the largest timber limit holder in the Dominion. He also built the Canada Atlantic Railway, now part of the Grand Trunk system, from Ottawa to Parry Harbor, and established immense elevators at the latter point. He possessed a faculty of picking out men to manage his five hundred miles of road who later became national figures in the transportation world. Among these were E. J. Chamberlain, Morley Donaldson, W. P. Hinton, George Mountain and others.

At Atlantic City

Mr. Booth could never take a holiday. Once he was induced to try out Atlantic City, and was up at six o'clock in the morning vainly trying to get into the hotel dining-room for breakfast. He went out for a long stroll on the board-walk and the family wondered what had become of him. Finally he returned, telling them he had been up for hours and had nothing to eat. "I do not think much of this place," he said. "Nothing to do but walk up and down and see no person you know. I'm going home." His greatest interest was in the nine-mile board-walk with its forty and fifty feet of width. Mr. Booth made a mental calculation of how much lumber it would take to build the famous plank promenade, and reckoned that a few day's output of his saw mill would do the trick.

PAPER'S REMARKABLE USE

Made Capable of Competing with Wood and Iron

A Canadian writes: "Both pulp and paper can now be formed into solid substances capable of competing with wood or iron in point of durability and elasticity, and for some years past, treated by special methods, they have been converted into such articles as paper bottles, unbreakable writing tablets, figures, ornaments, furniture, etc. Waterproof coverings for walls and ceilings, parchment slates, flanges, and manhole rings, paper wheels, roofing and boats, paper barrels, gas pipes, boxes and horse-shoes are also no longer novelties. Probably one of the most valuable by-products of the manufacture of sulphite pulp is that of spirit from the waste lyes, and particularly in Sweden the distillation of alcohol from cellulose bids fair to become an industry of considerable importance. Then it is but a few years since the chairman of the tanning section of the Toronto Board of Trade declared that paper inventions had gradually entered into competition with leather, and that hides had advanced in price to such a degree that the output had dropped 50 per cent. in Canada, a condition of affairs which had compelled the use of such substitutes as fabrica and paper.

BUILDING OF COAL

Cost $2,500 and Expected to Last 18 Years

One of the most curious exhibits at an exposition at Knoxville, Tenn., was a building constructed entirely of Tennessee-Kentucky domestic black coal, put together with black cement. The building, which is 25 x 50 feet in size, has two rooms, with an open court or passageway running clear through the centre. The interior, like the exterior, is finished entirely of coal. The building cost $2,500, and was expected to last at least 18 years. At night a large sign, in form like an open grate fire, illuminated this striking exhibit.

$20,000 Paid for Bible

Many books have realized four figures, but the biggest price ever realized was paid by Lawrence Quarrem in 1926 at Ashburnham for the Mainzer Bible, 1462-65, on vellum, $20,000.

THE TONIC THAT BRINGS HEALTH

"Fruit-a-tives" Builds Up The Whole System

Those who take "Fruit-a-tives" for the first time, are often astonished at the way it *builds them up and makes them feel better all over*. They may be taking "Fruit-a-tives" for some specific disease, as Constipation, Indigestion, Chronic Headaches or Neuralgia, Kidney or Bladder Trouble, Rheumatism or Pain in the Back. And they find when "Fruit-a-tives" has cured the disease, that they feel better and stronger in every way. This is due to the *wonderful tonic properties* of these famous tablets, made from fruit juices.

50c. a box, 6 for $2.50, trial size, 25c. At all dealers or sent postpaid by Fruit-a-tives Limited, Ottawa.

Letters from the Soldiers

Gnr. S. McKenzie in France

Gnr Stewart McKenzie, who had been at Witley Camp since November, went over to France with an artillery draft on Dec 20th. In a letter home he expresses some personal impressions after getting a closer view of the war situation. He says: "In Canada the people hear a lot about the need of men for re-inforcing the units at the front, but they haven't the very remotest idea of HOW BADLY they are needed. Neither do they know in any way what war really means to a country like this (France). Do you know, I haven't seen a solitary perfectly fit man of military age since landing in France who is not a soldier in some branch or other of the service. All kinds of work, both in England and France, is being done by either women or men over age or not physically fit in some way. Everything in the smaller towns and villages and the country behind the lines is practically run by old men and children. Indeed is concerned, while buildings, roads, etc. are going to pieces for lack of care. There are a hundred ways and things to make one realize how great this war is and how few and the nature of the securities, if any, held. . . .

AND FURTHER TAKE NOTICE that after the said 1st day of February, 1918, the said administrator will proceed to distribute the assets of the said deceased among the parties entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have received notice, and that he will not be liable for the said assets or any part thereof to any person or persons of whose claims he will not have received notice.

DAVID METCALF, R R No 2, Paisley,
Administrator.
D. FORRESTER,
Solicitor for said Administrator.
Dated at Paisley this 4th day of January, 1918.

Notice to Creditors

In the matter of the estate of Angus McCaffery, late of the Village of Paisley, in the County of Bruce, retired farmer, deceased.

NOTICE is hereby given pursuant to section 56 of chapter 121, R.S.O., 1914, and amending acts, that all creditors and others having claims or demands against the estate of the said Angus McCaffery, who died on or about the 1st day of January, 1918, are required to send by post prepaid or to deliver to the undersigned solicitor for the administrator of the estate of the said deceased, on or before the 15th day of February, 1918, their names and addresses and full particulars of their claims, duly verified, and the nature of the securities, if any, held by them.

And further take notice that after the said 15th day of February, 1918, the said executor will proceed to distribute the assets of the said deceased among the parties entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which they shall then have received notice, and that they will not be liable for the said assets or any part thereof to any person or persons of whose claims they will not then have received notice.

ALEXANDER BROWN
MATTHEW DANIEL
Executors
D. FORRESTER,
Solicitor for said Executors.
Dated at Paisley this 18th day of January, 1918.

THE BOYS AND GIRLS

Who have been working so strenuously on the farms producing food for those at home and those overseas should not miss the opportunity of improving their education during the long winter months, at the

NORTHERN Business College

The fees are no higher than when farm produce sold for half the price it does to-day. The young people will be benefited throughout life from the training in business obtained in a few months at this popular business college. Winter term begins Jan 2nd

C. A. FLEMING, Pris. Owen Sound

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children
In Use For Over 30 Years
Always bears the Signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher*

BORN

GOWANLOCK—In Saugeen, on Jan. 18th, to Mr and Mrs Robt. Gowanlock, a daughter.

DIED

ALLEN—At Paisley, on Jan 21st, Mrs Julia Mills-Allen, aged 83 years.

GRAHAM—In Elderslie Tp., on Jan 13th, John Graham, aged 86 years.

GRAHAM—In Elderslie Tp., on Jan. 15th, Mrs John Graham, aged 81 years.

SIMONS—At his home, 537 Dufferin Road, Toronto, on Jan 19th, Llewellyn Nixon Black Simons, youngest son of S A St George and Jane Simons, formerly of Paisley, in his 26th year.

In Memoriam

In loving memory of my dear wife, Sara McInnes, who departed this life Feb 4th, 1917, at Chatsalta Alberta.

Days of sadness come and o'er me,
Tears in silence often flow,
For memory keeps her ever near me,
Though I have learned to live alone.
ARCHIE CAMPBELL

—"Advertising is the education of the public as to what you are, where you are, and what you have to offer in the way of skill, talent and commodity. The only man who should not advertise is the man who has nothing to offer the world in the way of commodity or service."—Elbert Hubbard.

Value for Value

Boots, Shoes, Rubbers, Felts, Socks, Leggins and Moccasins

We are clearing out broken lines and odd sizes at prices less than to-day's cost.

Call in and give us a chance to give you a bargain.

We make repairing a specialty.

H. PFAFF & SON

Notice to Creditors

In the matter of the estate of Christopher Metcalf, late of the Township of Greenock, in the County of Bruce, farmer, deceased.

NOTICE is hereby given pursuant to Rev. S. 56 of chapter 121, R.S.O. 1914, and amending acts, that all creditors and others having claims or demands against the estate of the said Christopher Metcalf, who died on or about the 8th day of December, 1917, are required to send by post prepaid or to deliver to the undersigned solicitor for the administrator of the estate of the said deceased, on or before the 1st day of February, 1918, their names and addresses and full particulars of their claims, duly verified, and the nature of the securities, if any, held by them.

AND FURTHER TAKE NOTICE that after the said 1st day of February, 1918, the said executor will proceed to distribute the assets of the said deceased among the parties entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have received notice, and that he will not be liable for the said assets or any part thereof to any person or persons of whose claims he will not have received notice.

DAVID METCALF, R R No 2, Paisley,
Administrator.
D. FORRESTER,
Solicitor for said Administrator.
Dated at Paisley this 4th day of January, 1918.

Notice to Creditors

In the matter of the estate of Angus McCaffery, late of the Village of Paisley, in the County of Bruce, retired farmer, deceased.

NOTICE is hereby given pursuant to section 56 of chapter 121, R.S.O., 1914, and amending acts, that all creditors and others having claims or demands against the estate of the said Angus McCaffery, who died on or about the 1st day of January, 1918, are required to send by post prepaid, or to deliver to the undersigned solicitor for the executor of the last will and testament of the said deceased, on or before the 15th day of February, 1918, their names and addresses and full particulars of their claims, duly verified, and the nature of the securities, if any, held by them.

And further take notice that after the said 15th day of February, 1918, the said executor will proceed to distribute the assets of the said deceased among the parties entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which they shall then have received notice, and that they will not be liable for the said assets or any part thereof to any person or persons of whose claims they will not then have received notice.

ALEXANDER BROWN
MATTHEW DANIEL
Executors
D. FORRESTER,
Solicitor for said Executors.
Dated at Paisley this 18th day of January, 1918.

N. McALLISTER

Carpenter and Contractor

Contracts taken for any class of House building and Repairing

Sash, Doors, Dressed Lumber and other Building Material on hand.

Dwelling and shop two doors north of the Belmoral Hotel

R. T. Robinson

CARPENTER AND CONTRACTOR

ESTIMATES furnished for the erection of all classes of building. Large or small contracts undertaken.

Address Chesley or Carnell P.O

For Sale

NEW two-storried stucco house. Bath, furnace, good spring well, in first class condition. Will be sold at cost. Apply to T. H. GROVES.

Farm House to Rent

GOOD brick house with seven rooms, cellar, stable, etc., situated on lot 29, con. 7, Elderslie. About an acre of orchard and garden attached. Stable and pig house; hard and soft well. Enquire at Advocate Office.

RENEW your subscription to THE ADVOCATE and your daily papers now

The AUTOMOBILE



Bearings Should Not be Neglected.

Without ball or roller bearings the automobile would be a sadly crippled vehicle. It is safe to say that you know less about them than any other important mechanical feature of the car, and this perhaps is the best testimonial of their serviceability. You are familiar with the carburetor because it occasionally gives trouble; you can change the tires because you frequently have to, you overlook the importance of the bearings because they are well behaved.

There are two kinds of bearings—plain bearing and anti-friction bearing. The plain bearing has been used for years, you are familiar with it in machines of all kinds, and you have seen it on the wheels of the big locomotive. If it is good enough for the steam locomotive why is it not satisfactory for use in any part of the automobile?

If you have ever noticed how careful the engineer is to oil these bearings at frequent intervals you have partly answered the question, according to Charles Hammond, in Motor Life. Would you like to stop every few hours and lubricate the front and rear wheel axles? That is what you would have to do, because plain bearings demand constant lubrication. This is because the rotating shaft does not bear directly against the soft bearing metal, but is separated from it by a thin film of oil, which must be constantly maintained in order to keep the metal from wearing away rapidly. The crankshaft bearings are of this type, and you know that in spite of the fact that they are constantly automatically lubricated, they wear out rapidly and allow play enough for knocks and thumps to develop in the engine.

The second kind of bearing is the anti-friction type, in which the shaft is in rolling contact with the bearing, and in which friction is greatly reduced. To understand the difference between rolling and sliding friction, place a book flat on the table and push it over the surface. Now place pencils under the books and, of course, you can move it over the top of the table with much less effort. This is the principle of the roller bearing, in which the rollers, corresponding to the pencil, are arranged around the circumference of the shaft.

Care for Two Forces.

There are two forces which the bearings must take care of at certain points in the car. If you push down on the book the rollers or balls can take care of the load, but suppose you push against the edge of the book. The book simply slides off of the rollers, and the only thing to do is to place another set of rollers against the edge of the book at right angles to the table. This is just what is done in many cases, and the force which acts along the axis of the shaft is taken up by an end thrust bearing. The tapered roller bearing is designed to take care of both of these loads. In principle it is much the same as the cork in a bottle. You can rotate the cork, but pressure behind it will not force it inside. In the roller bearing of this type provision has also been made for taking care of a certain amount of end thrust.

In the hubs of the front wheels bearings are subjected to a greater strain than in any other place in the car. Here they carry the weight of the car over bumps and in ruts. In turning a corner the end thrust mentioned above makes a second force which throws you toward the outer edge of the seat when the car rounds a curve, and it adds greatly to the burden which the bearings must carry.

In the rear wheels more than half of the weight of the car is carried by the bearings. If the car strikes a stone or drops into a rut the load is greatly intensified, and although springs and cushions protect the passenger, the full force of the blow is transmitted to the wheel bearings. It is important that these bearings be rugged enough to resist the wear and tear of the hard service which falls to their lot, for as soon as wear becomes noticeable and the wheel begins to wabble you can feel certain that miles are being clipped from the life of the tires.

In the engine, bearings are used in connection with the fan shaft, the clutch and starting motor, the magneto or generator and the steering gear. These bearings are subject to little or no shock, and usually outlive the car, demanding only occasional inspection and lubrication. The crankshaft is in some instances supported by ball bearings, but this practice is by no means common, and since ample lubrication is possible at this point the plain friction bearing continues to be used.

Lubrication Important.

Anti-friction bearings are indispensable in the transmission and the differential. In the transmission they perform the important function of keeping the shafts in use so that the gears slide smoothly in and out of mesh and run without noise. In the differential they have an added duty to perform. Power from the engine is transmitted to the rear axle by means of a driving pinion. The pressure between the teeth of the pinion and the large gear with which it meshes gives the pinion a tendency to climb on the teeth of the gear, and the bearing must take all the strain of keeping it in place.

With the exception of the tapered roller-bearing, anti-friction bearings are not adjustable, and require replacement or regrinding when worn out. Because of the important positions which they occupy in the car it is imperative that replacement be made as soon as wear has become evident, but if the car has been properly equipped the bearings will last several seasons. Occasional inspection is necessary, and, of course, any noise which originates in the bearings demands immediate attention.

There appears to be an erroneous belief that ball or roller bearings require no lubrication, and that they operate just as well when dry. Such a belief is far from the truth. Oil or grease is not only necessary as a lubricant, but also as a protective agent to prevent rust, and by surrounding the bearing to prevent the entrance of dust or grit. Only the best mineral oil or light grease should be used for this purpose. Contrary to the general opinion, graphite in grease, even though finely pulverized, causes the bearing to wear out more rapidly, and does not improve the running qualities of the bearing or reduce the friction.

INVENTIONS FOR WAR.

Many of Them Will be Found Useful in Peace.

War is a dreadful thing and we all hope the time will soon come when there will be no need for nations fighting, even for the sake of justice. Yet the effect of wars is not all bad, not every whit evil, as may be easily proved. For the sake of winning some of the most wonderful inventions ever puzzled out by the brain of man have been made to kill, to maim, to destroy the enemy and to aid, advance, protect those who are in the business of killing. And as some of these inventions, more or less changed to meet peaceful conditions, will be used after the war, some being entirely new, others improvements on methods formerly in use, there is, therefore, a decided gain to be recorded through indulging in war.

The submarine for dredging and the observation of channel bottoms, the perfected torpedo for the destruction of wrecks and derelicts, the caterpillar tread for heavy trucks and loads over any kind of ground, motor lorries for transportation in general, the improvement in excavation as practised in the trenches, the general advance in shipping, the adoption of new and wonderful methods in hospital management and surgery are some of the benefits the war will bring.

Truly in this matter of wars, as well as in most things that are generally unfortunate, there is truth in the old adage:

"It's an ill wind that blows nobody good."

The ill wind of war has blown and will blow to mankind many bigger and better ideas concerning ways of living for ourselves and for each other, besides means and methods in detail.

Queensland is estimated to have 40,000,000 acres of unexplored and unreserved forests.

A RUSSIAN VILLAGE IN ENGLAND.

Modelled After the Plan of a Community of Peasants in Their Home Land.

In England there is a village in which all of the inhabitants are Russians and in which the religion, work, customs and language are all those of Russia. It is Tuckton, which lies in the parish of Christchurch, on the Southbourne side of the river Stour. The community had its beginning several years ago when M. Vladimir Tchertkoff came there to escape from Russian oppression, says an English periodical. He had been a wealthy landowner in Russia and an officer in the Imperial Guards, but he became a convert to the wisdom of Count Tolstoy and afterwards was that noted man's chief friend and helper.

M. Tchertkoff made his home at what was then called Tuckton House, a large residence with eight or ten acres of land about it, and he brought with him friends and dependents who laid the foundation of what is now a fair-sized colony. At Tuckton Tchertkoff welcomed many other Russian exiles and found work for all, either in agriculture, labor, in printing books and pamphlets on liberty and human rights, or in the ordinary trades common to village life. The Russians built new houses and took cottages even in Southbourne itself, and went on printing the literature that was spreading Tolstoy's doctrines in every part of the world. They began bookbinding, too, in some of the houses. So prosperous did the community become that M. Tchertoff finally leased the disused premises of the old Christchurch Waterworks Company for his printing establishment.

The village of Tuckton is one of the most peaceful in England, and all its residents live in almost ideal communistic fashion. They form indeed a large band of exiles, brought together as brothers, laboring for the good of humanity, they include every sort of well-educated men from Russia, as well as many of the lower peasantry. At Tuckton you may meet and talk with clever journalists, physicians, lawyers, university folk, former wealthy people and aristocrats of Russia, who have all either escaped the clutches of the authorities who used to serve the czar or have voluntarily exiled themselves in order to share in carrying out the enlightenment of the masses of their fellows, from this secure haven of freedom by the charming banks of the Stour.

Among the hardest worked and the busiest of all the settlers in this English hamlet is M. Tchertkoff himself, for he oversees everything, and acts as the "little father" of the whole community. He moulds his own life on the simplest plan: he eats frugally, and furnishes his rooms as plainly as if he were the lowest of the peasants. The whole hamlet is guided by him, and modeled as if it were an ordinary Russian village of peasants in the heart of a Russian forest. He and those he appoints for the purpose look after the excellent sanitation, the health, the cleanliness of the settlement. They take note of any domestic arrangements among new workers that are not as satisfactory as they should be, and insist on an immediate alteration; they act as guides and mentors to the newcomers, and gradually teach them what it is necessary for dwellers in England to know and at the same time help to retain their true Russian individualism and nationality.

Faith Cure.

A young doctor recently took a young lady to the opera. The curtain was late in rising, says the Forecast, and the girl complained of feeling faint. The doctor took something from his pocket and said:

"Here, keep this in your mouth; but be sure and don't swallow it."

She placed the tablet upon her tongue and turned it over and over but it would not dissolve. She felt better, however, and after a while she took the tablet from her mouth and slipped it into her glove; she was curious to examine, when she was once street light and, unbuttoning her glove, said:

"That tablet you gave me made me feel ever so much better." She bent more in the light, the tasteless substance that had given her such relief.

After they had left the opera house the girl stopped under an electric lamp over something white and round in her hand, looked up at the doctor and stammered, "D-Dirk! Why, it's only a pearl button!"

CANADA'S CHARGE OF LIGHT BRIGADE

WHEN CAMBRAI WAS WITHIN BRITISH GRASP.

How Canadian Cavalrymen Penetrated Deep Into German Line, But Was Recalled.

Of Canada's Charge of the Light Brigade, of the magnificent dash of Fort Garry Horse and some of the Strathconas against the German lines near Cambrai, a participant told The London Telegram recently. The horseman had been over to receive his decoration from the King, and in the telling of the tale his demeanor was a mixture of pride and triumph for this splendid feat of arms, and of chagrin that this little van of the cavalry charge had not been followed up by the great masses of British riders which were waiting in reserve.

"It was Balaclava all over again—just a handful charging an army, going right through the battery smoke, sabring the gunners, and all the rest of it," exclaimed the narrator.

"It was simply magnificent. And then, when we had got away with it, and rushed the enemy off his feet, and had him in full retreat, utterly surprised and stampeded—then, when the biggest smash through the British army has ever had the chance to make was right in our mitt, the thousands of riders behind us failed to come up, and we were recalled. It was heart-breaking. Our Colonel is a bitterly disappointed man. We had Cambrai apparently in our grasp, and by taking it would have flung the Hun far back. Now we must wait, although we shall get Cambrai sooner or later, don't worry. Doubtless the higher command knew something we didn't know, and held back the cavalry in this anticipation, but at first sight it does seem as though they might have taken a chance. However, who knows?

Won Him the Victoria Cross.

"I suppose you have read how we dashed into Meuniores village right behind the tanks? It was then about 2 o'clock in the afternoon—the main body of the Fort Garrys having received orders from Headquarters to remain in the village—that Major Henry Strachan, whose exploit won him the V.C., rode out on a cavalry raid which will forever be famous in the military annals of Canada. Meuniores was about six miles in advance of the original British line. Strachan and his horsemen advanced at least another six miles into enemy territory.

"Strachan's men rode straight back towards the Boche rear," declared my informant, who was not with this squadron, "and they saw little in the way of the formidable defences we hear so much of. They also encountered very little opposition. They ran up against scattered troops and a few machine gunners, and some field artillery of a fairly heavy type. Strachan's men just rushed at these Huns and killed them. One Fort Garry corporal actually, after killing a machine gunner, turned his gun against some other Germans and wiped them out. One field battery they surprised fired its guns at point-blank from a distance of about one hundred yards. The Huns missed, and the next instant our boys were killing them with their swords in the good old style!"

Almost Reached Cambrai.

By this time Strachan's party had cut three lines of German telephone wires far in the rear, and cleared away what few obstacles had before interposed the advance of the infantry. Dusk was coming on, and yet no reinforcements. The little party of horsemen, now quite close to Cambrai, could see a stream of infantry hurrying out in great confusion—a thousand or so scratch troops, said to have been composed of batmen, clerks, and anyone they could muster at a moment's notice, to try and defend the place. These Huns proceeded to dig themselves in along a road. Strachan, expecting reinforcements any time, selected a neighboring sunken road as a good place to spend the night. Accordingly, into this ready-made trench the Fort Garry's scrambled with their horses. Several captured machine guns were set up and brought into occasional play, just to make the enemy imagine a fair-sized force opposed them.

Dawn came at last, and soon after it a message telling Major Strachan to return at once. So the remnant of the squadron rode back, having several encounters on the way, and forcing a German prisoner to show them the direction to Meuniores, which he did after much protestation, lying down at times and refusing to go on.

Afterglow.

After the clangor of battle
There comes a moment of rest,
And the simple hopes and the simple joys
And the simple thoughts are best.

After the victor's paean,
After the thunder of gun,
There comes a lull that must come to all
Before the set of sun.

Then what is the happiest memory?
Is it the foe's defeat?
Is it the splendid praise of a world
That thunders by at your feet?

Nay, nay, to the life-worn spirit
The happiest thoughts are those
That carry us back to the simple joys
And the sweetness of life's repose.

A simple love and a simple trust,
And a simple day done,
Are truer torches to light to death
Than a whole world's victories won.
—Wilfred Campbell.

"We Who Are Left Behind."

Our boys go off and we see them go,
With heart that breaks and tears that flow.
They're just "our boys," and we love them so
We who are left behind!

But England calls them to join the strife.
And mother, sister, sweetheart, wife;
We're proud to be linked to a soldier's life,
We who are left behind!

Coats of khaki, jackets of blue,
Soldiers and sailors trained and true,
God help us all! We'll be brave, too,
We who are left behind!

Brave in our sorrow for those that fall,
Brave when defeat would our heart appal;
Brave to believe God in over all—
We who are left behind!

We cannot fight—but we'll work instead,
Active with fingers and heart and head,
To help the living and honor the dead,
We who are left behind!

"THIRTEEN!"

All patriotic Americans ought to share President Wilson's belief that thirteen is the lucky number of the United States, says a London weekly. The Union originally consisted of thirteen states, the Declaration of Independence was signed by thirteen men, and there were thirteen stars in the original flag under which the Colonists fought their successful revolt.

There is a Thirteen Club, as everybody knows in this country, which meets in Room 13 at the Holborn Restaurant, sets thirteen tables, and sits thirteen at a table, if possible, and always has its knives set crosswise; but America has a Friday-Thirteenth Club,—which meets whenever Friday falls on the thirteenth of the month.

Its president considers himself the luckiest of men. He was born on Friday, 13th, graduated on Friday, 13th, and got married on the same day and date, a little later on.

The late President Morgan used to defy fate by housing his art treasures, which were priceless, at 13 Prince's Gate, London. But it is a fact that a tenth of the London streets are minus this number. There is no thirteen in the Strand, Holborn, Westbourne Grove, the Haymarket, St. James' Street, Lowndes Square, Park Lane, Threadneedle Street, Tokenhouse Yard, or London Street.

French Control of Metal.

France is taking steps to ensure the economic development and control of her mineral and metal industries after the war. A company has been formed, entitled the Societe Minervia et Metaux, with a capital of $2,000,000 for the purpose of fostering and protecting the metal industries of the country. The company, which is representative of existing interests, is not a profit-making enterprise so much as an organization which has for its object the improvement and extension of the methods of distribution, treatment, and marketing of the metals produced in France and her colonies.

ELECTRICITY VS. STEAM.

Satisfactory Experiments With Electric Locomotives on U.S. Lines.

Actual want of any commodity provides the most direct appeal possible for its conservation. The use of electricity, instead of steam, on those portions of Canada's railways adjacent to water-powers would materially reduce our dependence on the United States for coal. In 1916, the railways of Canada used 8,995,000 tons of coal, or about 61 per cent. of our total production. In fact, the increased price of coal may soon compel us to use hydro-electric energy extensively as a railway motive power.

Certain American railway companies have carried out extensive experiments in electrification within the past two years and many of the results are of more than ordinary interest. On its Rocky Mountain division, the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul replaced its steam locomotives by electric. Electricity is decidedly superior to steam in operating efficiency, especially in cold weather. Electric power made it possible to operate more trains over the same tracks and that, without the need for "helped" locomotives. Again there was a great saving in terminal and round-house facilities, and the rolling stock was not subjected to so much wear and tear as when steam was used. This latter fact was largely due to the superior braking qualities of electric-drawn trains. All brakes were not used on grades, except in cases of emergency. In fact it was found that as much as 11.5 per cent. of the power consumed during the period of the test was generated by the trains themselves on the down grades. The experiment was so satisfactory that the company has decided to instal electric equipment on its Cascade division as well.

In a region so lacking in coal and so rich in water-power as is Central Canada, we may expect that, in time, the increase in the cost of coal will, in favorable situations, induce the electrification of part of our steam railway mileage. If the coal now consumed by railway locomotives could be turned to other productive uses, an important step would be taken in making Canada more independent of the American coal market. Concurrently with that advantage, the country's trade balance would be considerably improved.

WHEN PARIS WAS SAVED.

Message Sent by Gen. Joffre to the French Army.

France expects from every son that before he lets the enemy pass he will die where he now stands fighting!—Joffre.

To his beloved poilus at the crucial hour Gen. Joffre sent this message before the battle which saved Paris and checked the advance of the German armies at the Marne.

It seems that Gen. Joffre before the turn in the fight came had taken seclusion in a fine chateau temporarily turned into headquarters for the Commander-in-Chief. He was well aware that the critical time for the French army was at hand.

Seated at his desk he spoke to none of the officers present. At intervals he would take up a map or military paper and study it closely. Orderlies with discouraging news dashed in and out. At one time a Colonel rushed to Joffre and pointed out a serious reverse at an important point of the line. The gray haired man silently listened to his subordinate and replied: "It is so."

The place was immersed in gloom. Some of the officers in subdued voices were discussing what might happen to Paris. Suddenly a change came. A bulletin had been handed to Joffre. His cheeks flashed and a curious expression came in his face.

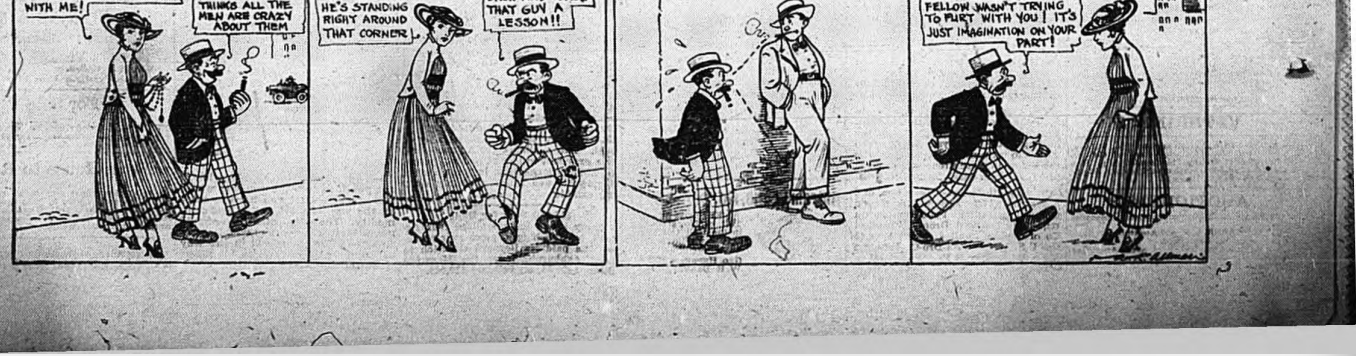
Two divisions were going to withdraw and give the enemy a foothold. The bulletin was given the most careful scrutiny. Joffre seized a sheet of paper and started writing. When he had finished he ordered that the contents of the sheet be transmitted to all the officers and men of the French army forthwith.

The message was delivered. Paris was saved. The Germans were stopped and started to dig in. From Papa Joffre had come the words:

"France expects from every son that before he lets the enemy pass he will die where he now stands fighting!"

Prussianism can be whipped with the four B's—bread, bacon, beans and bullets. The farmer supplies three fourths of these.

The Doings of the Duffs.



Two Practical Designs



Middy Dresses are very comfortable and practical for school or play. McCall Pattern No. 7892, Girl's Middy Dress. In 6 sizes, 4 to 14 years. Price, 15 cents.



Quite a good-looking tan coat is this for early spring wear. The raglan sleeves are considered very smart this season. McCall Pattern No. 8175, Ladies' Coat. In 3 sizes, small, medium and large. Price, 20 cents.

These patterns may be obtained from your local McCall dealer or from the McCall Co., 70 Bond St., Toronto, Dept. W.

LISTLESS, PEEVISH GIRLS

When a girl in her teens becomes peevish, listless and dull; when nothing seems to interest her and dainties do not tempt her appetite, you may be certain that she needs more good blood than her system is provided with. Before long her pallid cheeks, frequent headaches, and breathlessness and heart palpitation will confirm that she is anaemic. Many mothers as the result of their own girlhood experience can promptly detect the early signs of anaemia, and the wise mother does not wait for the trouble to develop further, but at once gives her daughter a course with Dr. Williams Pink Pills, which renew the blood supply and banish anaemia before it has obtained a hold upon the system.

Out of their own experience thousands of mothers know that anaemia is the sure road to worse ills. They know the difference that good red blood makes in the development of womanly health. Every headache, every gasp for breath that follows the slightest exertion by the anaemic girl, every pain she suffers in her back and limbs are reproaches if you have not taken the best steps to give your weak girl new blood, and the only sure way to do so is through the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills.

New, rich, red blood is infused into the system by every dose of these pills. From this new, rich blood springs good health, an increased appetite, new energy, high spirits and perfect womanly development. Give your daughter Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and take them yourself and note how promptly their influence is felt in better health.

You can get these pills through any dealer in medicine or by mail postpaid at 50 cents a box or six boxes for $2.50 from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Squash is a perfect substitute for pumpkin in pie.

Russia is said to have the greatest timber resources of any country in the world.

A pew can opener melts the solder on their tops so that cans can be opened neatly for further use.

A workshop and a harness-room are farmstead requirements, especially in the winter. Don't do blacksmith work, nor oil harness around the kitchen stove.

HOW THEY WON THE VICTORIA CROSS

STORIES OF THRILLING ACTS OF HIGH COURAGE.

How British Heroes by Conspicuous Bravery Won Coveted Medal, Most Prized of Honors.

The Victoria Cross is a decoration conferred on officers and men of all ranks of the British army and navy for personal bravery. It was founded on January 29, 1856, and consists of a bronze Maltese cross, bearing in the centre the royal crown, surmounted by a lion, while on a scroll underneath is the inscription, "For Valor." The distinction had been gained by 522 officers and men before the present war, and approximately 300 more have been won in the last three years.

The London Gazette with official brevity, gives account of the heroism and devotion to duty of nine British soldiers, who have been rewarded by the highest honor the British soldier can win—the Victoria Cross. The brief stories from their very reticence tell all the more effectively of thrilling bravery and of the exhibition of capacity for leadership on the part of an officer, non-commissioned officers and men.

Lance-Corporal Hamilton.

Brown Hamilton, Highland Light infantry (Lanarkshire), during the enemy's attack on the line held by our brigades the greatest difficulty was experienced in keeping the front and support lines supplied with small-arm ammunition owing to the intense and continuous belt of artillery fire placed systematically by the enemy between our various lines and battalion headquarters.

At a time when this ammunition supply had reached a seriously low ebb, Lance-Corporal Hamilton on several occasions, on his own initiative, carried bandoliers of ammunition through the enemy's belts of fire to the front and support line, and then, passing along these lines in full view of the enemy's snipers and machine guns—who were lying out in front of our line at close range—distributed the ammunition to the men.

Lieutenant Parsons.

The case of Second-Lieutenant H. F. Parsons, who belonged to the Gloucester regiment, is one where a junior officer grasped the importance of the post he was holding, and at the cost of his own life, and despite severe burns from liquid fire, saved the situation on his part of the line. The bombers holding the post were forced back, but Lieutenant Parsons hung on, bombing the advancing enemy, and delayed long enough to enable a bombing party to be formed and come into action. The party succeeded in driving the enemy out of the line before they reached any of the British trenches.

How long Lieutenant Parsons held the position is not stated, but we do know that he was severely burned before the situation developed and that during the time he held the enemy he received such severe wounds that he died from them. The picture one naturally conjures up is that of a badly wounded man, suffering agreat deal, yet, by sheer force of will, coolly throwing bombs and placing them every time where they would be most effective. It requires skill under the best conditions to throw bombs accurately. One may judge of the endurance and fine spirit of the man, the concentration of courage, that he held his post under such conditions.

A Gallant Canadian.

Another man who displayed the same grasp of the facts of a situation, and gave his life to hold an important post, was a Canadian infantry sergeant, Frederick Hobson. During a strong hostile counter attack, an enemy shell exploded on a forward post where there was a Lewis gun, and buried the gun, killing all the crew but one man. Sergt. Hobson climbed from his trench and ran up to the gun. He helped to dig it [illegible] got it into action against the [illegible] enemy. The post lay in a communication trench that led to the hostile lines, and the enemy were coming down the trench and across the open. No doubt the burial of the gun had something to do with the fact that it jammed and stopped firing. There was nothing now to hold the enemy. Sergt. Hobson had been wounded, but he told the gunner to correct the stoppage, and rushed forward. Single-handed, he fought the enemy with a bayonet and clubbed rifle until at last he was killed with a rifle shot.

But his bravery had saved the situation. The Lewis gun again came into action and held the enemy until re-inforcements arrived, when the attack was completely defeated. The few minutes' delay that the gallant sergeant secured for the gunner undoubtedly saved a very serious situation. He saw the only possible way of gaining that delay and gave his life in the doing of it.

Brave Deed of a Private.

Private Charles Melvin, Royal Highlanders (of Kirriemuir), whose company had advanced to within fifty yards of the front-line trench of a redoubt, where, owing to the intensity of the enemy's fire, the men were obliged to lie down and wait for reinforcements.

Private Melvin, however, went on by himself, over ground swept from end to end by intense rifle and machine gun fire. On reaching the enemy trench he halted and fired two or three shots into it killing one or two of the enemy, but as others in the trench continued to fire at him he jumped into it and attacked them with his bayonet in his hand, as owing to his rifle being damaged, it was not fixed.

On being attacked in this resolute manner most of the enemy fled to their second line trench, but not before Private Melvin had killed two more and succeeded in disarming eight unwounded and one wounded. Private Melvin bound up the wounds of the wounded man, and then driving his eight unwounded prisoners before him, and supporting the wounded one, he bustled them out of the trench, marched them in, and delivered them over to an officer. He then provided himself with a load of ammunition and returned to the firing line where he reported himself to his platoon sergeant. All this was done, not only under intense rifle and machine gun fire, but the whole way back Private Melvin and his party were exposed to a very heavy artillery barrage.

THE ONLY MEDICINE THE BABY NEEDS

Baby's Own Tablets is the only medicine a mother needs for her little ones. They are a gentle but thorough laxative which instantly relieve all stomach and bowel disorders thus banishing all the minor ills of little ones. Concerning them Mrs. Jos. Leveaque, St. Simon, Que., says: —"Baby's Own Tablets are a marvellous medicine for little ones. They never fail to cure stomach and bowel troubles and neither my sister-in-law or myself would use any other medicine for our little ones." The Tablets are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co. Brockville, Ont.

NOSELESS, BUT CAN SMELL.

Experiments Prove Fish Are Susceptible—Odor Travels Through Water.

A fish hasn't a nose, but it can smell. Recent experiments have proved this. What is more, these experiments have proved that odor travels through water, just as it does through air. Anglers have laid so much stress on the need of exciting a fish's interest by the look of food that the effect of scent has been overlooked. A shark will bite at a hook containing a piece of pork, although the pork does not look like any kind of fish that swims the sea.

It may be heresy in angling to suggest that a fly should smell like a fly. Those scientific experiments show how large a part smell plays in the food pursuit of fish. Fish, such as small herrings, which are found and eaten by the fishes two or three times as rapidly when the shells were broken.

Bait placed inside a gauze bag was smelled within three minutes of being lowered in the water, and almost at the same time all the fishes began nibbling at the bag. When cotton was stuffed into its so-called "nostrils" the dog-fish would seldom observe the food that came near them.

MARINE Granulated Eyelids Sore Eyes, Eyes Inflamed by Sun, Dust and Wind quickly relieved by Murine. Try it in YOUR EYES Eye Comfort Murine Eye Remedy At Your Druggist's or by Mail 50c per Bottle. Murine Eye Salve in Tubes 25c. For Book of the Eye—Free. Address Murine Eye Remedy Co., Chicago.

Cabbage will have a more delicate flavor and will make no odor while cooking if boiling water is poured over it and allowed to stand until you can set the cabbage out with the hands. Then put it on in boiling water to cook as usual.

Minard's Liniment Co., Limited.

Gentlemen,—Last winter I received great benefit from the use of MINARD'S LINIMENT in a severe attack of La Grippe, and I have frequently proved it to be very effective in cases of inflammation.

Yours,
W. A. HUTCHINSON.

Who First Camouflaged.

A word that has quite a vogue at the moment, but was probably never heard of until the outbreak of war, is "camouflage"—the art of making a thing look what it is not. The word and, to a great extent, the idea, is French in origin. Early in the war a group of young painters in France formed what they called the Battalion de la Comoufle, and their duty was to "make up" guns, cars, shelters, and gun emplacements, and whole stretches of landscape, to deceive German aviators.

The art of camouflage is both negative and positive. It aims at making practically invisible what is to be hidden by merging it into the background and it rejoices in ingenious fakes—fake batteries, fake trenches, fake ambulances—to make the enemy waste a little ammunition.

Stumps are converted into shavings, by a new rotary cutting machine and the shavings are drawn into bags for removal by a vacuum.

Minard's Liniment Cures Garget in Cows

LIFT YOUR CORNS OFF WITH FINGERS

How to loosen a tender corn or callus so it lifts out without pain.

Let folks step on your feet hereafter; wear shoes a size smaller if you like, for corns will never again send electric sparks of pain through you, according to this Cincinnati authority.

He says that a few drops of a drug called freezone, applied directly upon a tender, aching corn, instantly relieves soreness, and soon the entire corn, root and all, lifts right out.

This drug dries at once and simply shrivels up the corn or callus without even irritating the surrounding tissue.

A small bottle of freezone obtained at any drug store will cost very little but will positively remove every hard or soft corn or callus from one's foot.

If your druggist hasn't stocked this new drug yet, tell him to get a small bottle of freezone for you from his wholesale drug house.

Departure.

He took the sunlight with him,
The blue from out the skies,
And on our hearts deprived of these
What heaviness there lies.

He was the dawns white comrade,
The laughter of the wave;
To common tasks their sweetest
Significance he gave.

He was not learned or lofty,
Not always even wise,
But one had hints of heaven through
Those two brown, merry eyes.

The faith that centres effort
He nourished with a smile;
His spirit's lightest gesture could
Our apathy beguile.

He was not made for hardship—
The battle's rough employ;
He clove the air with radiant wing
On offices of joy.

What storms shall blur his vision,
What signatures of pain
He set on those white brows before
He comes to us again?

—Helen A. Saxon.

If Stomach Hurts Drink Hot Water

A Physician's Advice.

If dyspeptics, sufferers from gas, wind or flatulence, stomach acidity or sourness, gastric catarrh, heartburn, etc., would take a teaspoonful of pure bisurated magnesia in half a glass of hot water immediately after eating, they would soon forget they were ever afflicted with stomach trouble, and doctors would have to look elsewhere for patients." An explanation of these words is well known New York physician stated that most forms of stomach trouble are due to stomach acidity and fermentation of the food contents of the stomach combined with an insufficient supply of the stomach. Hot water liberates the bisurated magnesia in the proper quantity neutralizes the excessive stomach acid and stops food fermentation, the combination of the two, thus forming marvelously successful and decidedly preferable to the use of artificial digestents, stimulants or medicines for indigestion.

Ages of Common Birds.

An English investigator says the average ages to which some of the more familiar birds live are as follows: Crow, eagle, raven and swan, each 100 years; heron, 60; parrot, 50; goose and pelican, each 50; sparrow-hawk, 40; skylark, 30; ranan, crane and peacock, each 24; pigeon, 20; nightingale, 18; goldfinch, pheasant and partridge, each 15; lark, 13; robin and blackbird, each 12; thrush and common fowl, each 10; wren, 3.

MONEY ORDERS

Result by Dominion Express Money Order. If lost or stolen, you get your money back.

A lot of flats will be found useful in the spring. They are excellent for carrying pots, potted plants, fertilizer, weeds and for starting seeds or cuttings in. Now is the time to make them. Soap boxes sawed so the bottom will have sides about three inches high make good flats. Nail on the cover firmly and by sawing in the same manner each soap box will make two flats and lease pieces for kindling wood besides.

Minard's Liniment Cures Diphtheria.

White grubs are difficult pests to fight. Spraying the trees with paris green or london purple will kill many of the parent June bugs if this is done at the season when they are moving. Boys following the plough can collect many of the grubs, and turkeys and chickens will scratch out many behind the plough. Swine also root them out pretty well. Late autumn ploughing turns the grubs up on top of the soil where many perish from the cold.

DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS
FOR ALL KIDNEY DISEASES
CURES RHEUMATISM BRIGHT'S DISEASE BACKACHE DIABETES
NUMBER 23 THE PROPRIETORS

ISSUE No. 3—'18.

"Quoth the Raven."

In all times and countries people have regarded the raven with superstitious awe. Poe's bird said "Never more!" in a sepulchral voice, and the croak of a raven is considered a sort of presage of defeat, calamity, and death.

The Royal house of Austria, the Hapsburgs, is perhaps the most unfortunate in the world. Calamity dogs their steps, and it is always associated with the raven.

When the Archduke Maximilian and his wife were taking their last walk at Miramar, prior to leaving for Mexico, a raven continually followed them, and at last hopped on the archduchess' train. Three years later the Archduke was shot at Queretaro.

When the Archduchess Maria Christina left for her unhappy life in Spain, a raven is said to have hovered over her carriage, and another dashed a perch from the hand of the Empress Elizabeth, wife of the late Emperor Francis Joseph, the day before she was assassinated at Geneva.

Most famous of all was the flight of ravens said to have been seen over Olmutz at the moment when Francis Joseph the Unlucky was becoming Emperor of Austria.

LEMON JUICE IS FRECKLE REMOVER

Girls! Make this cheap beauty lotion to clear and whiten your skin.

Squeeze the juice of two lemons into a bottle containing three ounces of orchard white, shake well, and you have a quarter pint of the best freckle and tan lotion, and complexion beautifier, at very, very small cost.

Your grocer has the lemons and any drug store or toilet counter will supply three ounces of orchard white for a few cents. Massage this sweetly fragrant lotion into the face, neck, arms and hands each day and see how freckles and blemishes disappear, and how clear, soft and white the skin becomes. Yes! It is harmless.

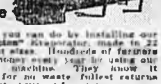
The man who will not get out and help to shovel the drifts out of the road so the mail-carrier or the school wagons can get through, ought to be taken by the nape of the neck and set out in the biggest drift of all and made to stay there till he gets up spunk enough to dig himself out.

Minard's Liniment Cures Colds, Etc.

An automobile radiator has been placed within a flywheel by a Rumanian inventor, the water being cooled as it is whirled around.

The Soul of a Piano is the Action. Insist on the "OTTO HIGEL" PIANO ACTION

Get the Most Out of Your Maple Grove



This out can do by installing our "Champion" Evaporator, made in 22 different sizes. Hundreds of farmers make money every year by using our famous machine. They know it stands for no waste, fullest returns and best syrup and sugar.

Write At Once for Free Booklet
THE GRIMM M'F'G. CO., Limited
58 Wellington St., Montreal, Que.

Cuticura Soothes



Itching Scalps

On retiring touch spots of dandruff and itching with Cuticura Ointment. Next morning shampoo with Cuticura Soap and hot water. This treatment does much to keep the scalp clean and healthy and to promote hair growth.

Sample Each Free by Mail. Address post-card: Cuticura, Dept. L, Boston, U. S. A. Sold by dealers throughout the world.

ROYAL
MADE IN CANADA
ROYAL STANDARD
MAKES PERFECT BREAD
YEAST

Anyone can carry his burden, however heavy, till nightfall. Anyone can do his work, however hard, for one day. Anyone can live sweetly, patiently, lovingly, purely till the sun goes down. And that is all that life ever really means.—Robert Louis Stevenson.

Minard's Liniment Cures Distemper.

In nearly every street of the cities of Japan there is a public oven, where for a small fee people may have their dinners cooked.

MISCELLANEOUS

CANCER, TUMORS, LUPUS, ETC., internal and external, cured without pain by our home treatment. Write us before too late. Dr. Bellmore Medical Co., Limited, Collingwood, Ont.

Articles Wanted for Cash

Old Jewellery; Plate; Silver; Curious Miniatures; Pictures; Needlework; Lace; Old China; Cut Glass; Ornamental Watches; Rings; Table Ware.

Write or send by Express to R. M. A. T. JENKINS, Limited ANTIQUE GALLERIES 88 and 30 College Street, Toronto, Ont.



Bruises and Sprains

Have Sloan's Liniment handy for bruises and sprains and all pains and aches. Quick relief follows its prompt application. No need to rub. It quickly penetrates to the trouble and drives out the pain. Cleaner than mussy plasters or ointments. Sloan's Liniment does not stain the skin nor clog the pores. For rheumatic pains, neuralgia, sciatica, lame back, lumbago, sore throat, and sprains, it gives quick relief. Generous sized bottles at all druggists.

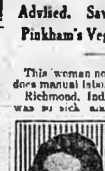
Sloan's Liniment KILLS PAIN

CLIMBED STAIRS ON HER HANDS

Too Ill to Walk Upright. Operation Advised. Saved by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

This woman now raises chickens and does manual labor. Read her story:

Richmond, Ind.—"For two years I was so sick and weak with troubles



from my age that when going up stairs I had to go very slowly with my hands on the steps, for I must stop at the top to rest. The doctor said he thought I should have an operation, and my friends thought I would not live to move into our new house. My daughter advised me to try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound as she had taken it with good results. I did so, my weakness disappeared, I gained in strength, moved into our new home, did all kinds of garden work, shoveled dirt, did building and cement work, and raised hundreds of chickens and ducks. I cannot say enough in praise of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and if these facts are useful you may publish them for the benefit of other women."—Mrs. M. C. Johnstone, Route D, Box 190, Richmond, Ind.

Machinery For Sale

1 WHEELOCK ENGINE, 18x42.
New Automatic Valve Type. Complete with supply and exhaust piping, flywheel, etc. Will accept $1,200 cash for immediate sale.

1 ELECTRIC GENERATOR, 30 K.W., 110-120 Volts D.C.
Will accept $425 cash for immediate sale.

1 LARGE LEATHER BELT. Double, Endless. 24 inch x 70 ft.
Will accept $300 for immediate sale, although belt is in excellent condition and new one would cost about $600.

PULLEYS, Large size.
26x66—$30; 12x60—$20; 12½x48—$12; 12x24—$8.

2 BLOWERS OR FANS, Buffalo make.
One 10 inch, other 14 inch discharge—$30 each.

REAL ESTATES CORPORATION, LTD.
60 Front St. West, Toronto

GLAMIS

Nursing Sister Lizzie McKinnon is home from overseas on short leave, also her sister Miss Kate, of Chicago.

Mr Arthur Nesbitt, who has been staying for the last week with his sister-in-law, Mrs R J Nesbitt and family, returned to Chesley on Tuesday.

Rev Mr McClung is confined to his bed the last few days.

Mr and Mrs Stocks, of Port Huron, are spending some time with Mrs R J Nesbitt.

Mr Hugh McKinnon and son Malcolm, of Minto, Man, are visiting friends and relatives on the 10th of Kincardine.

Rev O C Elliott, of St Thomas, who has been holding special meetings in the Baptist church here, left on Monday for Mount Forest, where he expects to continue the work.

Mr Graham is confined to the house the last few days suffering from asthma.

Mr Neil McIntyre, of Edmonton, arrived on Friday last, and will spend some time with his mother, Mrs J C McIntyre.

Mrs Wansborough, of Toronto, is visiting her sister, Mrs R J Nesbitt.

Miss Lily McKinnon, of Brantford, is visiting her home on the 10th of Kincardine.

(Intended for last week)

Mr Jackson, of Holland Centre, is spending some time with his daughter, Mrs R J Nesbitt.

There was no service in any of the three churches here on Sunday owing to the terrific storm that has been raging since Friday night. The roads were simply impassible.

Mr J C McCauley returned on Tuesday from Tara, where he was called on Friday owing to the very sudden death of his father.

Mr J C McLean is down from Saskatchewan to spend the winter with his mother and brother on the boundary.

Rev Donald MacIntyre, of Toronto, who was called to attend the funeral of his father, the late J C McIntyre, returned to the city on Wednesday of last week.

Rev O C Elliott will continue the special meetings this week in the Baptist church.

Quite a gloom was cast over our village on Saturday afternoon when the sad news spread that R J Nesbitt had passed away. On Monday afternoon he appeared in his usual health, and attended the funeral of the late J C MacIntyre in the Baptist church. At night he took suddenly ill and the doctor was called. He pronounced it an attack of acute appendicitis. Dr Hall of Walkerton was sent for, also Dr Bricker of Cargill, and the patient was operated upon on Tuesday and came out of the operation alright, but pleurisy set in and he passed away Saturday afternoon. Much sorrow is felt for the widow and four small children who are left to mourn the loss of a loving and affectionate husband and father. The late R J Nesbitt conducted a hardware and grocery store, and will be very much missed both as a business man, citizen and neighbor. He was always obliging, and ever ready to help anyone in trouble. He will also be missed in St Paul's church, where he was a devoted member both of the church and choir.

EBENEZER

Our hockey team went to Paisley last Friday evening and played their first match of the season. Our boys made a very good showing, as they have had very little practice. At the end of the first half the score stood 4 all. During the last half the lights got dim and the Ebenezer boys couldn't locate the goal, while the Paisley boys added four more to their list. The next match will be here on Thursday evening when the return game will be played. The Ebenezer team nearly always wins on their own ice, so a lively game is expected, as Paisley is playing very fast hockey this winter.

Mr Frank Thomas, of Hardy, Sask, is visiting his brother here, Mr C A Thomas.

Mr Geo Maxwell, of Chatsworth, is visiting at Mr Robt Quigley's.

Miss Irene McKelvey, who has been attending high school in Paisley, is obliged to give up her studies on account of her eyes. We hope she may soon recover and be able to resume her studies.

Saturday evening was the leap year skate at the rink. The girls had a very busy time taking the boys. They can now sympathize with the boys, as some young gentleman kept the girls out longer than was comfortable to them.

PINKERTON

Miss Jennie McMillan of Paisley and Mrs John Wright of Great Deer Sask., are visiting their sister Mrs. Adam Reid.

Mrs A. C. McKee received word that her son Carl broke his leg at Belleville last week, and left for that place on Wednesday accompanied by Miss Kathleen Pinkerton.

Mr and Mrs John Mutrie have returned from St. Louis where they attended the funeral of their son Wm. Mutrie. They were accompanied home by Mrs Wm. Mutrie and children.

Miss Alma Reid returned to Paisley on Thursday last.

At the regular meeting of the Red Cross on Thursday last, the following were packed and shipped: Red Cross supplies—22 suits pyjamas, 12 pillows, 4 pillow covers 24 towels (Turkish), 2 quilts, 4 wash cloths, 1 old blanket, 1 package old linen. Soldiers' comforts—83 pair socks, 30 flannel shirts, 1 scarf, 30 turkish towels.

The ladies of the Red Cross wish to thank Mr Alex Carr for his donation of $5 this being the prize he received for his team at Walkerton Christmas Fair.

ELORA ROAD NORTH

Mr Wm. Pearce has been on the sick list.

Mr John Ewing left for his home in the west last Saturday.

Mrs Jas. Hay of Victoria visited at Mr. Arch. Bryce's last week.

Mrs. J. W. Brown has been spending some time in Paisley, since her accident some weeks ago.

One of our popular young men Mr Isaac Beech, was united in marriage with Miss Myrtle Robb of Williscroft last Saturday. The happy young couple are spending their honeymoon in Toronto.

Mr Richard Harcourt is away to the west with a load of horses.

Mr Kenneth McNeill is employed with Mr I. Stanley of Paisley.

News is hard to gather in this stormy weather. However, we know a few things which are of rather too delicate and private a nature to be put in print. Such happenings frequently lead to happy results so we will await in patience. Give your correspondent all the news, my good people.

ORESHAM

We are sorry to learn that Mrs Peter Dobson is very ill.

Miss Hester Nelson of North Bruce was visiting at the homes of her uncles here.

Miss Isabel Cameron has accepted a school at Chalk River, Ont.

Mr Wm Parker was in Walkerton last week.

We hope Mr John Metcalf, who has bought a farm in Greenock, does not decide to move off our line.

Mr Leonard Schell, who lost his life at Port Elgin during the storm was an old resident of this line and much sympathy is felt for his sister with whom he lived.

LOVAT

Mr P Barrie's new house has been finished inside, and the flitting from the old domicile is over. May the household long enjoy its comforts.

Mr John G McKay met with an accident while working in the bush a few days ago. A limb he had pitched on team to swung back and struck him on the knee. Although no bones were broken the injuries are painful and will be slow to mend.

THE STORE OF QUALITY

BUSINESS CHANGE

Perfection Oil Heaters

Royalite Oil

THE world is changing. The map of Europe has changed. It has taken a lot of change to manipulate this change. The banks give you change, sometimes charge you exchange. And we find we are in need of some loose change to give the other fellow some change. Therefore, after Jan 15th all accounts not then paid will be charged and collected with interest. We have decided to cut down our credit limits, and will after this date render our accounts every three months. If not then paid interest will be added.

Bruce Phone
Bell Phone

W. H. DAVISON

MAXWELL

Most Miles per Gallon Most Miles on Tire

Economize Wisely
—A Maxwell Car Will Help

Waste is often committed when the intention is to economize.

A Maxwell car, famous for its economy, will cost you only a few dollars a month to operate and maintain.

Which is the real economy:

(1) To use the car and save time, strength, and mental vigor?

(2) To do without the car, lose time in your business, lose the health gained from motoring, and worry yourself into illness?

Use of a Maxwell car will give you self confidence.

Your neighbors and associates will get mental inspiration from you.

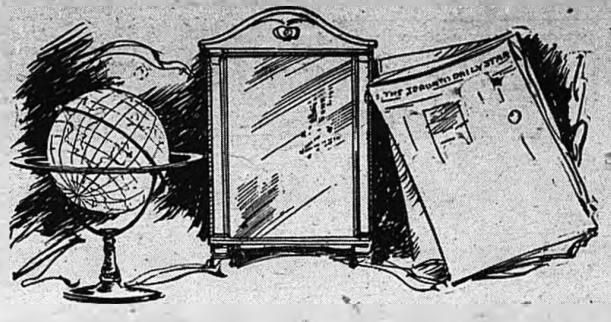
As wave circles widen when a pebble hits the water, so will your good example benefit your entire community.

Save—yes; but do it sensibly, and let the Maxwell help.

Touring Car $1045; Roadster $1045; Coupe $1540
Berline $1670; Sedan $1670; F. O. B. Windsor

D. A. LYON, Dealer, Paisley





"My Paper!"

The Mirror of the World's Happenings

Because it mirrors the news of the world in which I live and am interested.

Whether it be an epoch-marking event like the sinking of the Lusitania, or but the story of a local happening, I know I shall find it described, pictured, or commented upon fully and sanely in "My Paper!"

Whether it be the current sport or the latest theological discussion, I know I shall find its importance fully recognized in "My Paper!"

Whether it be a political discussion of a Government measure, or a searching analysis of some sociological problem, I know I shall find the matter sanely treated in "My Paper!"

Whether it be just the Bedtime Stories for the Kiddies, or the Fashion News from New York, Paris, and London for my wife, "The Star" to each of them is "My Paper!"

Whether it be a witty paragraph, or the problems in "Bringing Up Father," the whole family enjoy the humour of "My Paper!"

A Few of the News and Special Features Exclusive to The Toronto Daily Star

Cable service from The Star's own staff men, notably F. A. McKenzie, our London resident correspondent, a veteran war writer.

In Italy, Miss Hammond Boultbee, the only Canadian woman writer in any of the war zones.

In Britain, Thomas Oggie, late Sergt.-Major R. G. R. R., now on regular Star staff. He has been in regular army for 20 years.

In Canada, special staff men in Ottawa, Montreal, Quebec, Winnipeg, and other important centres.

United Press, leased wire, exclusive in Toronto, giving world news and including splendid war cables. Special correspondents in each allied country.

All the Chicago Daily News' special cables from a staff of specially trained war correspondents at various centres in Europe.

All the Montreal Daily Star's special cables from Windermere and staff.

Frequent specially contributed articles from best writers in the world.

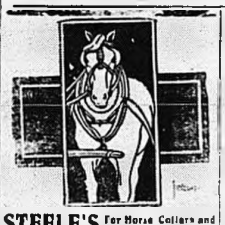
The Daily Star also receives all regular news services of the other Canadian dailies, such as Canadian Press, American Associated Press, and Canadian Associated Press.

Exclusive rights to the pictures of the London Daily Mirror, also Underwood's Daily Mail Topical, and Canadian Official War Records, sports, etc.

The Toronto Daily Star

18 King St., West

The price is **$3.00 per Year in Advance.** You may send this to the publisher of your local paper, to your postmaster, or direct to



STEELE'S For Horse Collars and Sweat Pads, Rubber Lap Rugs, Whips, Auto Plush Rugs, Dickmore's Gall Cure, Star Harness Soap, &c.

Our Harness includes quality, durability, appearance and high class workmanship found in no other makes of Harness.

Baggage Trunks, Suit Cases, Club Bags, Grips, Hand Bags, assortment and close prices.

Harness parts and Repairing our Specialty

J. H. STEELE

AUCTION SALE

—OF—

Farm Stock and Implements

The undersigned has received instructions from Wm Wrightson, Lot 33, Con 4, in Bruce, to offer for sale by public auction on the premises, on

Thursday, Jan 31st

At One o'Clock p m. the following:

HORSES—1 mare rising 8 yrs supposed to be in foal, 1 mare rising 4 yrs, 1 yearling colt, 1 filly. CATTLE—1 cow supposed to calve Feb 1st, 1 cow supposed to calve April 15th, 1 cow supposed to calve June 8th, 2 farrow cows, 2 steers rising 2 yrs, 5 heifers rising 2 yrs, 4 spring calves, 1 calf about 3 mos old. SWINE—1 new due to farrow March 7th, 10 pigs 4 months old. POULTRY—About 25 hens. IMPLEMENTS—1 Massey-Harris Binder 7 ft cut, 1 McCormick mower 4 ft, 1 hay rake, 1 wagon, 1 Cockshutt riding plow, 1 set iron harrows, 1 disc harrow, 1 stone roller, 1 wagon box, 1 grass box, 1 set bob sleighs, 1 fanning mill, 1 set scales, 8 o lbs, 1 hay fork and rope, 1 cutter and box, 1 bugey, 1 grindstone, whiffletrees, neckyokes and other articles too numerous to mention. HARNESS—2 sets of horse harness. LUMBER—A quantity of lumber and seasoning. HAY AND GRAIN—15 tons red clover, 2 tons timothy [illegible] mixed hay, 10 acres more bearing interest at 6 per cent per annum. Hay and straw need to be [illegible] No reserve, as the proprietor has sold his farm and is giving up farming.

Terms—All sums of $5 and under, cash; over that amount 6 months' credit will be given on furnishing approved joint notes bearing interest at 6 per cent per annum. Hay and straw need to be [illegible] No reserve, as the proprietor has sold his farm and is giving up farming.

R. C. PEARCE, Auct

The Canadian Farmer's Real Friend

YOUR letters will be answered, you will get the exact information you need, you will get the advice and assistance you desire free, provided by experts to whom we pay real money for the answers we send you, if you become a subscriber to FARMER'S MAGAZINE. This magazine is for—

The Men on the Farm

Helps them plan, and tells them how to construct barns, stables, sheep barns, hen houses, silos and dwellings.

Tells all about septic tanks, hydraulic rams, water supply and lighting systems, power farming.

Gives advice and information about feeding and breeding and the health of animals, about the business side of farming, co-operative methods, investments and insurance.

The Women on the Farm

Helps them in their house planning and moving.

In their kitchen problems.

In matters pertaining to children—their health, reading and school.

Deals with styles, dress patterns and other feminine interests.

Gives help in gardening and flower culture.

Gives news of women's work.

For all it provides stories, special articles on literary subjects by experts—not amateurs or experimenters; and the latest and most accurate information on every matter of concern to farmers.

FARMER'S MAGAZINE

has three times as many regular departments as are ordinarily found in farm papers, and is about the most satisfying paper you can get at any price. Subscription $1.00 per year.

EVERY issue of FARMER'S MAGAZINE is worth a dollar bill, because it is downright helpful in practical ways. The free advice and information it supplies on request—by private letter—may be worth many dollars. Have the FARMER'S MAGAZINE in your home as you would a barnyard or a new—an ever-ready and indispensable help. Have it for its friendship.

The price is One Dollar per year. Did we send it to you, and remit for it when we send you the bill. Address the publishers:

The MacLean Publishing Co., Ltd., 143 University Ave., Toronto

The Paisley Advocate.

D. McKENZIE, Publisher
Vol. 46—No. 5

PAISLEY, ONTARIO, JAN 30, 1918

Subscription, $1.50 per Annum

Paisley Mercantile Co.

The People's Popular Store

Our Price-Cutting Sale Still Continues

PREPARING for stock-taking brings forward all winter goods, remnants, odds and ends, and although they have been marked below their market value they are further reduced to clear.

The scarcity of labor will make it still more difficult to get goods when needed. You take no chances to lay in a stock now for next winter, and if you should be needing any of the goods required for the present cold spell, you will find that our prices in many lines have been cut in two. Look over our Furs, Ladies' Mantles, Sweater Coats, Men's and Boys' Heavy Rubbers, Overshoes and Overcoats, and you will find that prices on these lines are slaughtered. We want the room and money to take in spring and summer goods. All cut-price goods will be sold for cash or produce at time of sale. We must also have our old books out of safe before the end of January, so please settle your old accounts by cash or note before the 31st of January.

THE PAISLEY MERCANTILE CO.

THE CITY BAKERY

Always has something special.
We have a

Maple Flavored Syrup

in wine quart bottles. This is an A1 syrup, and the price is right. Also

Our Bulk Teas

In Black and Green. Special lines at a special price. Try them.

F. S. MacLachlan

Knox Church Annual Meeting

Owing to the heavy winter weather on Tuesday, Jan 22nd, the meeting this evening was not largely attended, but those present made a very representative gathering of members and adherents. The chair was occupied by the pastor, and Mr Wm Dryden, clerk of session, acted as secretary. The statistical report of session showed a slight decrease in membership, removals and deaths having reduced the list. The Sunday school had a total enrolment of 91 pupils, including 20 of a Bible class. While there were no deaths among the pupils, the school mourns the loss of John Hamilton and Dugald Bain, two ex pupils who died for our freedom. A box of Christmas gifts was sent to a school up north. The secretary's report mentioned the need of more teachers in training. The church treasurer's financial statement shows the total receipts to have been $1057 59, the principal items of which were the contributions for revenue per envelopes, $1292 12; missions, $604 45; open collections, $183 73; for furnace, debt, etc, $170 90; and bank borrowings, $526 75. The present liabilities of the congregation amount to $658 90, of which $500 is for manse mortgage. The different reports show the actual givings and contributions towards every department for the year aggregated $2832 55. Mr M A Halliday, of Chesley, a delegate from the Bruce Presbytery, addressed the meeting anent the fixing of the minimum salary of ministers at $1200, which was done by the General Assembly of 1917. It was decided by motion to raise the pastor's salary to that amount. The present organist was voted a salary of $125, and the caretaker's salary was increased to $200. Messrs J B McArthur, J Sheepy, A Thornburn and D McGillivray were re-elected to the Board of Management, also Messrs W G Brown and D Forrester as additional members, the Board now consisting of fourteen. J Logie and W McKenzie were appointed auditors.

An ample supply of binder twine for Canadian requirements next year at reasonable prices has been ensured as the result of an agreement reached between the United States Food Administration and the Mexican sisal growers of Yucatan. The growers were holding out for a high price but under the arrangement just consummated the entire crop has been secured at a slight advance over last year's price. Co-operation of Canada and the United States in controlling food exports from this continent was one of the factors which made it possible to secure the sisal supply on reasonable terms. Regulations regarding length and price of binder twine have been beneficial all round, it is said.

—The President and Food Controller of the U.S. have issued their proclamations for a rationing system in the Union. Millers are to make nothing higher grade than 74 per cent flour, bakers must use mixed flour for bread, householders must buy equal quantities of wheat flour and substitute flour, there are two wheatless days a week—Monday and Wednesday—and one wheatless meal a day, one meatless day a week—Tuesday—and one meatless meal a day, also two porkless days a week.

Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA

—Premier Hearst has stated that the peat question is receiving consideration by the Ontario Government. Large areas of peat lands have been set aside already for examination and exploration, but will have to be drained before the work of producing fuel can be advantageously proceeded with.

ADVERTISING RATES

Subscription Price—$1.50 per annum in advance. To United States subscribers $2.00 per year in advance.

Advertising Rates—Legal and other casual advertisements, per inch first time, $1; subsequent insertions, 50c per inch. Contract rates for yearly advertisements on application.

Advertisements without specific directions will be inserted till forbidden and charged accordingly. Transient display ads. charged by the inch. Rates on application.

Advertisements in the local columns are charged 10c per line for first insertion, and 5c per line for each subsequent insertion. This includes announcements for church or school entertainments, garden parties &c. No notice less than 25c. Regular advertisers to pay line, brevier, less than 1½. But in black-faced type, price and one-half.

—Marriage licenses issued and money to loan. T. H. CROSBY.

—Rubbers, rubbers to fit every shoe. Get our prices. L C Gilchrist.

—Every locality will be credited for their contribution to the Y.M.C.A. Trinket Fund.

—Full lines of fine engagement and wedding rings at I. Sherratt's jewellery store.

—Highest prices paid for hides and sheepskins. H. D. McGregor, Butcher, Steele Block.

—Spofford's going out of dry goods, men's furnishings and clothing. Call and get some snaps.

—Parties requiring repairs for the Mellotte cream separator may obtain them at Fisher's flour mill.

—FOR SALE—The residence of the late Mrs Fleming, Queen St north, Paisley. Apply to D. Forrester.

—Everybody's doing it—now.—Paying their account of course. How about you? Bellachey, Laidlaw & Co.

—FOR SALE—Two Yorkshire sows, due to farrow middle of March. Apply to S Haney, Paisley P O., R R No 4.

—NOTICE—Having sold my livery garage business in Paisley, all accounts must be settled by Feb. 1st. J. Sparrow.

—Highest price for beaverskins, horse hides, calfskins, sheepskins, tallow, &c, P. OLTSHER, Paisley Meat Market.

—Good stock of prints, shirting and wash goods for spring sewing.—Now is the time to do it. Bellachey, Laidlaw & Co.

—A comfortable home for sale, in the centre of Paisley, fronting on two streets. Two houses on the property. Apply to H. B. Putnam.

—Auction sale of horses, cattle, and hay, on lot 24, con 7, Saugeen, on Wednesday, Feb 6th, 8 months credit. John C Young, prop., R. Cameron, auct.

—H Stevenson's quick healing salve is the best made. We have a choice line of tobaccos and cigars, stationery and school supplies. Agent for daily papers and magazines. Give us a call.

—FLOUR, FEED, SEEDS, GRAIN—We keep a full stock of Five Roses and Shamrock high grade flours, bran, shorts, Blatchford's molasses meal, poultry foods and tonics. Always on the market for course grains. W STARK.

To Investors

Trust and Loan Company Debentures in sums of $100 and upwards bearing 5½ per cent interest, payable half-yearly. Authorized by law for the investment of trust funds. Apply to D FORRESTER, Barrister.

CARD OF THANKS

Mrs Nesbitt, of Glamis, wishes through THE ADVOCATE to express to her friends and neighbors the deep gratitude and sincere appreciation of their great kindness and sympathy during the illness and after the death of her husband, in which Mr. Arthur Nesbitt, brother of deceased, joins.

Rates May Not be Raised

—The general increase of fifteen per cent. in railway rates ordered by the Board of Railway Commissioners to go into effect on February 1st is indefinitely postponed. It possibly may never go into effect. That was the outcome of the protests made on Thursday last to the Cabinet Council by the representatives of the Governments of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta. The complete arguments in the matter are to be presented to the Premiers in written form during February.

BORN

DAVIS—In Tara, on Jan. 19th, to Mr and Mrs Geo. Davis, a daughter.

DIED

UNDERWOOD—In Arran, on Jan. 22nd, Mary Hanson, relict of the late James Underwood, aged 93 years.

McCULLUM—In Elderslie, on Jan. 23rd, Martha McCullum, relict of the late Matthew McCullum aged 83 years.

—Miss Lewis, of Clifford, recently visited at Mrs Alan Pace's, Bruce Tp.

—Russell Bone have bought lot 17, con 6, Bruce Tp., from Mr Henry Roppel.

—Remember the Y.M.C.A. Trinket Fund, Friday and Saturday Feb. 1st and 2nd.

—Mr Lewis Elves was up from New Hamburg visiting at the home of his sister, Mrs A. E. Archer.

—Mr Robt. Burns, of Elderslie, who has had a very severe attack of pneumonia, is now recovering nicely.

—Gnr. Wm. Dent, of the 65th Battery, returned to Guelph on Tuesday after a short visit at home in Bruce Tp. on last leave.

—Mrs Wm. McAngus, of 12th Bruce had a rib broken and was also considerably bruised when she fell down stairs in her home a few days ago.

—Miss Boyle, of the P. S. staff, is off duty, suffering from ear trouble. Miss Struthers, of Port Elgin, is engaged as substitute, and the room will be re opened on Monday next.

—The Kincardine high school board is in a quandary. The school has been closed since Christmas for want of coal. Coal has arrived, and it was discovered that the boiler leaked, and it would take several weeks to have it repaired. The high school students will have a hard time this year to get through their work.

—Rev F O Nicbol, a former pastor of Pinkerton and Cargill Presbyterian churches, died in Harper Hospital, Detroit, on January 24th, following an operation for cancer. He had been in Amherstburg for the past four years. Three weeks ago he collapsed in the pulpit while preaching, and a telegram revealed malignant cancer of the liver. He was 57 years of age.

OUR MAILING LIST has been corrected, and all payments on subscription received up to Jan. 26th are credited thereon. All who have paid should look at the label to see that we have marked it correctly. We would be glad to be advised of any mistake that appears. We must thank those who have already paid up for another year or more. If your label does not read "Jan 19"—which means paid up to 1st Jan., 1919—the subscription is due us. As we require a large sum of money for the purchase of an expensive piece of type setting machinery that we are obliged to invest in because of war conditions, we hope our subscribers will give our needs a little extra consideration and all pay up promptly in advance.

Train Service to Be Cut in Two

Although no official notice has yet been given out, it is rumored and believed that on Feb. 3rd there will be only one train a day each way on this and all other branch lines of railway.

Must Have Tickets Before Boarding Train

Beginning Feb. 1st, all passengers will require to show their tickets upon entering a G.T.R. train. Patrons are requested to purchase their tickets before hand and have them ready to present upon entering the train.

Died at Emo

News was received on Tuesday of the death of Henry, son of Mr and Mrs John Aneese, 10th Bruce, from an attack of pneumonia. The deceased has been farming near Emo, Rainy River, for ten or twelve years, as was also his brother Fred, who has been visiting the old home in Bruce Tp. since New Year's.

A Western Wedding

A quiet wedding took place at St John's Church, Saskatoon, Sask, on Thursday, Dec 27th, when Rev Canon Smith united in marriage Winnifred S Case, youngest daughter of Mr and Mrs W H Case, formerly of Evelyn, Ont, and Norman Herbert McIntyre, youngest son of the late Donald McIntyre and Mrs McIntyre, formerly of Paisley. The bride was charming in a white silk crepe de chene dress, and she wore the groom's gift, a sunburst of pearls. After the ceremony the newly married couple left for Regina, where they spent a short time at the home of the groom's mother before taking up their residence near Plate, Sask.

How to Get More Eggs

GIVE your hens comfortable shelter with plenty of light. Keep dry, clean and well ventilated, but avoid draughts of cold air. Feed regularly a variety of good clean food. Table scraps, thickened with bran, boiled together, are also very good in winter, to which add a tablespoonful of Dr Hess' Poultry Panacea as directed. Give in a mash of corn meal, wheat bran and shorts, which should constitute the morning feed. In winter give warm. Small grain should be thrown among chaff, which will compel fowl to exercise.

Price of Panacea, 35c and 85c.

P. B. MORE, Druggist

THE

STANDARD BANK

OF CANADA

HEAD OFFICE - TORONTO

This Bank offers every facility in the conduct of accounts, of manufacturers, farmers and merchants.

SAVINGS DEPARTMENT at every Branch. 235

EST'D 1873

PAISLEY BRANCH

F. C. RYAN, Manager.

PAISLEY MEAT MARKET

Choice Beef, Pork, Veal and Lamb, Smoked Ham, Rolls and Bacon, Lard in 1-lb. pkgs., 3-lb., 10-lb. and 20-lb. pails, Cooked Ham, Headcheese, Pork Sausage, Jellied Tongue, Bologna, Weinners, Etc.

P. OLTSHER

Cash for Hides and Skins — Bruce and Bell 'Phones

Paisley Skating Rink

SKATING

Monday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday Evenings

— ALSO —

Wednesday and Saturday Afternoons

Skates to Rent

J. S. DEWAR, Proprietor

The Silver Thimble and Trinket Campaign

The Ontario W.C.T.U. is endeavoring to raise a fund of $25,000 for free Tea Cocoa, Coffee and Lemonade.

The National Y.M.C.A., whom the Ontario W.C.T.U. is aiding, will need $50,000 to cover their free drinkables.

The W.C.T.U. has already sent to France, mainly for this purpose, about $11,000—but the need grows more insistent.

In addition to the free drinkables, the Ontario W.C.T.U. has become responsible for the cost of printing a weekly leaflet of cheer and spiritual help, which is being sent through the mails to all the soldiers in the forward trenches, who express a desire to receive it. The appreciation of the men for this bit of comfort can be judged by the fact that in one division alone, and within one month after the issue began, 13,000 soldiers asked that their names be entered on the "Pay Book Leaflet" list—the leaflets being so named from the fact that they are designed to fit into the soldier's pay book.

To aid in raising the necessary funds the W.C.T.U. of this town will hold a

Silver Thimble and Trinket Day

— ON —

Friday & Saturday, Feb. 1st & 2nd

When they will ask every citizen to look through their possessions for broken, useless, unwanted bits of gold and silver trinkets; discarded jewelry or table silver, gold or triple-plated.

Any of the following articles will be thankfully received at Mr Putnam's office on above dates, and the proceeds of their sale used for the above purpose.

Old gold or silver thimbles
Bracelets, Brooches, Scarf Pins
Rings, Chains or links of chains
Silver Match Boxes, Watch Charms
Old Gold or Silver Watches
Odd Cuff Links, Studs
Gold or Silver Tops of Canes or Umbrellas
Broken Spoons, Forks or Toilet Articles in sterling silver or triple plate
Coins in gold or silver, which have been monogrammed or punched

All these articles will be melted down and the proceeds used to finish the forward trenches with the harmless drinks our boys so need.

Articles that would bring more money if sold than as "scrap" will be sold.

All parcels to be closed and name of donor outside.

Sign and Carriage Painting, House-Decorating and Wall Papering

The undersigned is prepared to do all classes of work in the most stylish, neat and satisfactory manner. Orders executed promptly. Will be glad to receive your patronage, whether in town or country.

W. H. BAKER, Paisley



Keep a Smart Appearance

You can be smartly dressed without being extravagant if you will leave your order with us. We have a good assortment of the very newest patterns in fall suitings. Look them over before buying. Also in Ladies' Suitings we have a fine line to choose from of the newest patterns and styles,

I. S. CRUICKSHANK, the Tailor

Court Saugeen, C.O.F No. 58

MEETS in Oddfellows' Hall on the third Monday evening of each month, at 8 o'clock. Sojourning brethern are welcome.

A E ARCHER, C.R
WM ARCHER, R.S.

Get The Best! It Pays

ELLIOTT Business College

Yonge and Charles Sts., Toronto

Canada's Popular School of Business Training! Satisfaction assured all who come here! All graduates and scores of our undergraduates of the past year have secured good business positions and still the demand is far beyond our supply. Our catalogue gives full particulars. Write for one. Students may commence a course at any time.

W. J. ELLIOTT, Prin.

Wood Wanted

TENDERS will be received up to Monday, Feb 4th, for 50 cords of green maple and beech body wood, 18 inches long, to be delivered at Paisley public school. W. G. BARNETT, Sec'y.

Tenders Wanted for Cedar, Tp. of Elderslie

TENDERS will be received by the undersigned up to noon on Monday, Feb 4th, 1918, for the delivery of 175 M. fence posts and cedar 10 ft. long and 6 inches thick, 7 ft. to be delivered at Ira Hall, Bentinck line, to be delivered at Paisley public school. Not later than 15th May next. No tender necessarily accepted. C. HARRIS, Clerk Elderslie, R R No 3 Paisley.

Assessor Wanted

APPLICATIONS for Bruce Tp. to be received by the undersigned up to 6 o'clock on Saturday, July 27th. Salary $200. J D MacKAY, Clerk Bruce Tp.

—Another storm blocked the railway on Monday, and no train came through arriving from the south until 9 a m on Tuesday

"Preparedness!"

By Hector Raynle Berleigh.

(Copyright, by W. G. Chapman.)

"Preparedness is the keynote of the hour," read Miss Letitia Parker in the weekly newspaper of the little village in which she lived.

She scarcely understood the full meaning and specific application of the word, for here was a placid life, avoiding war's alarms. She never forgot that word thereafter, however, for directly below it was a four-line local item that made the color rise to her cheek and her breath come quick. It ran:

"Our former townsman, Abel Drake, is sojourning with some relatives down Gosport way. Five years is a long time. Drop around and get a good friendly handshake. Neighbor Drake!"

"He—has—come—back!" breathed Miss Parker tumultuously, and her hand grasped the paper with a nervous twitching of the fingers, and her eyes took to their depths a yearning, fluttering faraway expression.

For it, was indeed five years since Abel Drake had gone away, and all that time he had been enshrined in her heart of hearts as the model, the idol of her sentimental dreamings.

He was twenty-two then, she two years younger. Now she was twenty-five, but time had not dissolved the velvet softness of her cheek nor the azure luster of her eyes. She had grown a trifle prim with the dawning of womanhood, but her heart was still young.

She had always liked Abel, despite his quiet retiring way. A stray expression of a friend of Abel, coming to her ears second-hand, had cast the die that fixed her life's hope and aspiration. "I'm going away to wrestle with fortune," Abel was reported to have said. "If I make a go of it I am going to ask the woman I most admire and respect to be my wife, and that is Letitia Parker."

And upon this frail bud food Letitia had existed during the long patient years. At the first she had hoped Mr. Drake would write her from his new place of sojourn in the West, but he had not done so. Then she had folded her hands and sighed, telling herself that it was "better to have loved and lost than never to have loved at all."

Just now all the old romance was revived. The newspaper announcement stirred her magically, mightily. Of course, sooner or later he would come to Wayne to see his old friends. He might not have succeeded in his plans for getting on in the world. He might be only making a flying visit. He might have forgotten all about her.



Below It Was a Four-Line Local Item

Still, hope burned brightly in her longing heart.

"Anyway," whispered Letitia to herself, "I shall—prepare." She flushed a trifle as she said it, her self-consciousness causing a sensitiveness that made her shrink from anybody guessing the motives that lay under her secret plans.

Then the neighbors began to talk. They all knew that Miss Parker had a comparatively small income and that her surplus was sparse and incidental. The old house was given a new coat of paint, the interior was also but cheaply redecorated. Some chairs and a hammock adorned the porch. A cozy lover-suggesting rustic seat was set under a shady tree in the garden.

"She must have more coming in than we thought," gossiped a neighbor, "to go to all that expense."

They little know the hard paring and scraping the frugal Letitia exercised to carry out her project of "preparedness." Miss Parker blushed again when she finished some soft down pillows for the hammock. She was not planning for her own comfort. She was "preparing" for "visitors," and it through her mentality there ran a vision of a stalwart, manly young fellow lolling in the hammock, her good, kind soul was at fault, not vanity nor the base manoeuvring of a really designing woman.

How her innocent, tender heart fluttered as the postman handed her a letter postmarked "Gosport." That was the town where Abel Drake was visiting his folk. She opened it with trembling fingers, the perused it with longing eyes.

"Oh, he is coming!" she breathed. "Will he remember the old days?"

Abel had written a brief respectful note. He was coming to Wayne on business, he said, and would be glad to meet her again. Her reply was formal, but it put her in a flutter all day long. Then her day of days! She had donned her new gown with all the pretty ornaments she possessed. She might well feel a thrill of pride as she glanced at the mirror. A regally beautiful woman showed. Letitia was not vain, but she could not but realize the fact.

She feigned to be trimming the rose bushes lining the fence when she saw her expected visitor coming down the street. Her breath came quick. Ahl he had stopped to greet an old friend. Then a neighbor, a woman standing at her gate, detained him so long that Letitia fairly stamped her foot in vexation. And then—he came, and his bronzed, handsome face filled her vision and she was happy.

From the first she detected a certain constraint in his manner and marveled at it. He was distinctly formal and insisted that he could stop for only a moment. Her heart sank as he told her that he was going to return to the West. Then—sadly, she fancied, quite sadly—he bade her good-by and was gone.

It was all so nasty, so different to what she had anticipated, she sat down on the rustic bench—aloal so lonesome-looking now. The tears came. Her proud woman's heart sought to stem the overpowering torrent of despair vainly.

"I loved him so—oh, I loved him so," she sobbed forth, "and he is gone forever!"

"Oh, Miss Parker, please mamma wants to borrow three eggs, if you've got them. We're going to have company for supper, and she didn't expect it, and she'll send them back tomorrow, and please don't cry. Are you sick, Miss Parker?"

It was quite natural that the little prattle-box, when she returned home, should tell of the kind lady she had found in tears. Her neighbor, Mrs. Earle, at once divined the reason. Abel Drake got a new viewpoint on things in general. His hostess corrected some false impressions he had received.

"I fancied from what I heard in the town and the general air of prosperity about the place, that Miss Parker had got far out of my sphere of limited means," and then from what she told him he learned the truth.

Letitia, seated on the porch an hour later, started as a firm hasty footfall crunched on the gravel path.

"I could not go away without seeing you once more," spoke Abel, seriously, steadily, "after coming so far only to say to you what has been in my heart ever since I left here five years ago.

And then he told of his hard work to acquire a few thousand dollars—seeming to him pitifully small when compared with the apparent wealth of the women he loved.

And then the truth came out—she was poor, and glad of it, for he was rich—oh, infinitely rich in love! and Abel Drake did not leave for the West.

SHIP SCUTTLERS.

Mechanism of Interned German Liners Wrecked by Orders From Berlin.

There were scenes of mingled sadness and exultation in the engine-rooms of the German liners interned in United States ports, when the Berlin orders came commanding the destruction of the internal mechanism. The engineer loves his engine. To many a bluff sailor the order to wreck the engines was as a command to stab his sweetheart. Each engineer had been instructed in advance what to do to put his engines out of commission, and as he put the tactile irreplacre for the vessel you he felt like an unwilling lanyman preparing the gallows. Engineers and firemen wept as the explosions crashed, and many a sentimental fellow was prompted to record his love for his mistress of power.

With chalk they scrawled their sentiments on the great machines they were first to maim and then to leave.

"Farewell, sweetheart, till we meet again," wrote one engineer.

"Forgive me, my bonnie, for the injury I do you," wrote another.

"To break you is to break my heart," scribbled another.

"May the parting be brief, dear one," said a fourth.

There is no doubt that many engines would have been wrecked far worse than they were but for this love of the engineers and mechanics for their fine mechanism. However, no such sentiment affected the masters of the policy of ruthlessness; with them it was a question of pure logic and cold calculation.

Clipper Ships.

War has not touched a finer pinnacle of romantic thought than the staying of the doom of the old sailing ships. The arrogant steam competitors have been swept from the sea by the thousands since the war began. The old square riggers and multiple-masted schooners are again coming into their own. Formerly they were too slow for most trans-Atlantic freight traffic. Many of them were gathering barnacles at the empty wharves of decadent shipping centres when the submarine warfare began. Now they are scraped and painted and fitted with white canvas and sent out to foil the U-boats of the Hun. Tonnage has become so important that ships that were virtually in the "boneyard," as a sailor would say, have been refitted. The sailing ship is cheaper to operate than a steamer and has hung on doggedly, despite the rapid increase in steam-propelled bottoms. The war has accentuated the importance of sailing ships. The veterans of the forties and fifties are again coming into their own.

Chinese Poultrymen Preserve Duck Eggs.

Chinese poultrymen preserve duck eggs fresh for many months by coating them with a mixture of ashes, tea dust, clay, salt and lime.

SOMERSAULTS IN THE CLOUDS

SENSATION OF LOOPING THE LOOP 5,000 FEET UP.

Herbert Sykes, the Well-Known British Air Pilot, Recounts Some Experiences.

Why do I like looping the loop? Well, because I like it, that's the reason, and because a fellow must have something to amuse himself with up in the clouds, where it's pretty lonely if you are content to set on an even keel, with nothing but the noise of the engine to keep you company, says Herbert Sykes, whose duty it is to test aeroplanes before they are delivered to the fighting forces.

Looping is the joy of my existence, and it is my intention to keep on doing it until I have created a record which will take a lot of beating. What I want to do is to climb upstairs to about five thousand feet and do somersaults all the way home. My record stands at thirty in one circle, and before I achieved it I did about twenty-five, and finished up the evening by looping the loop on quite a different machine to any I have ever seen in the air. Like to hear the story? It is rather amusing.

A Fly'n-Eye View.

One night, when I was on my way home with my 'bus, I thought I would turn over, just by way of relieving the motonony, and so I jammed her nose down and got her over comfortably on her back.

Almost simultaneously I heard a crack behind, and, jumping to the conclusion that there had been an accident to the rudder, I turned my head round to look.

It was a thing I had never done before, and what I saw was one of the greatest revelations of my life. My range of vision was amazing, and everything I saw had such a weird effect that I realized I had made a wonderful discovery. What I had heard was merely a bit of mud, which had dropped down and struck the tail, and as the latter seemed to be coming up towards me, and everything below taking on a new look, the excitement of the new experience got such a hold on me that I went on looping and looping, and finding out for myself the exact sensations of a fly on the ceiling, until I realized it was time to flatten out.

Still Going Strong.

By this time it was getting dark, and as I could not see my hangar, I was forced to fly on and on for miles until I could make out a safe place in which to land.

In the meantime there was the greatest consternation at the aerodrome. All my friends, who had been watching me coming down in somersaults, were hurriedly throwing stretchers into motor-cars and dashing off to find anything that might be left of poor Sykes.

Hither and thither they went scouring the country, and, to make matters all the worse, it took me about an hour to find a 'phone, and another to get a connection when I found it. I met part of the lamenting crowd on my way home, convinced them that all was well, and after supper I decided to go back to Shepperton, where I had left my aeroplane, and put a cover over it for the night, as it had commenced to rain.

An Unexpected Loop.

We set out on a light car, and as the roads were muddy and full of holes, made the journey on the rail-ator. Everything went all serene until the journey back, when, with your humble servant still sitting on the radiator, the car dived into a particularly deep pocket in the road, and before it stopped dead turned over three times. I was still sitting on it when it settled down peacefully, so I think I can lay claim to being the only aviator who has looped the loop on a motor car.

There is really nothing except exhilaration and excitement in looping. I know it is difficult to convince landsmen that this is so. But come up with me, and I assure you that you won't want to go home without doing one or two stunts to finish up the trip.

I have taken three girls up who had never seen an aeroplane in their lives before, and each one of them finished up with my machine tying a lover's knot in the air. Fact, I assure you! The first girl I took upstairs was enjoying herself immensely till I gave my machine a dip and looked round, with a glance which could easily be interpreted to mean "Shall we reverse?" Her face went very pale, she looked worried, and shook her head frantically.

Away we flew, and when I thought she had settled down a bit I jammed the nose down again and shot round my head. Her reply was even more emphatic, so on we flew until I thought I would make a third attempt to win her consent.

This time there was a sparkle of anticipation in her eyes, and though her face was still pale, it looked determined. At a nod of approval from her I began to loop, and before we reached the aerodrome that little lady had made three somersaults. She told me she liked the sensation immensely, and would not have missed it for worlds.

A Mild Flistation.

"That is what they all say," said I, I suppose I must have the knack of inspiring confidence, for people who have vowed that nothing will ever persuade them to fly express the desire for me to take them upstairs after I have talked to them for a minute or two.

Once I took two girls up at the same time, and the trip was one of the most enjoyable I have made, although I was tickled to death most of the time. The girls weighed about ten stone each, and as one would not go up without the other, I was at a loss what to do at first. There was no room in the machine for them to sit side by side, but, as usual, I found a way out of the difficulty!

Nature having compressed what what there is of me into small bulk, I am forced to use cushions to enable me to see over the front. So I simply removed the three of them, put one lady in the pilot seat and sat on her lap. Her friend sat behind us. Everything went well when we were climbing, but when we were in the air I found my cushion a bit nervy. She was trembling in every limb, and every time the machine rocked she put her arms round my waist and hugged me tight.

The Tale That Failed.

Oh, yes, it was nice and all that, and as I had never been hugged in the air by a girl before I took my hand off the control, and, slipping it into the hand of the lady, I squeezed it in the fashion most approved by readers of Aunt Ermyntrude's penny novels, and thus assured the maiden that she was safe in the air with Sykes.

It's a pity there isn't a sequel to this story, but although I'm a daring enough chap in the clouds with a lady, I'm not a bit of good at love-making on dry land.

COMBAT CHILD MURDERERS.

Safeguarding School Children of England During Air Raids.

A bell rings sharply in the schoolroom. Fifty chubby, childish faces are turned toward their teacher. Somewhere overhead drone the motors of airplanes, British and German. The children at a signal slide from their desks and lie prone in the aisles. Their little faces are preternaturally solemn, save where here and there an irrepressible youngster persists in giggling. For the half a hundred children are lying face downward to save themselves from the splinters that will ensue upon a German airman's bomb alighting upon the school.

When the Huns are abroad in England—and air raids are a frequent occurrence—every precaution is taken to safeguard the school children, says Popular Science. The whole nation shrinks from the consequences of a bomb alighting in any of the coast town grammar schools. Yet every step that British ingenuity can suggest has been taken to safeguard the tiny youngsters from the darts, bombs and shrapnel of the Hunnish airmen.

The desks themselves afford considerable protection from flying splinters or falling beams. Each child is coached, accordingly, to lie prone upon the floor in the shelter of his or her desk as soon as the police signal is flashed to the schoolroom. In the back yards—where they run if the danger is not too imminent—are huge concrete dugouts, well sheltered with sand bags.

"I know of no other spectacle," says a British army officer, "that better epitomizes the brutality of these slaughters of children than a ruly-poly British youngster in an unfortified town, lying prone upon the floor to protect its body from Hun bombs, and a little child in Belgium trying with terrified and inexperienced fingers to adjust its own gas mask as the hell-pumed green gas rolls nearer."

A SPECIALIZED "TOMMY."

Why the British Army Is a Highly Efficient Fighting Force.

The British Army of to-day is strong for individuality. The enlisted man, as well as the officer, is encouraged to develop himself. Whenever he shows aptitude in any particular line he is given opportunity to let his talents have full swing. This keeps him interested in his work. British soldiers neatly talk shop. They take only casual notice of things outside the big business in which they are engaged.

Tommy is now a scientific, specialized fighting man. He has learned, and is learning every day—tricks of warfare never dreamed of by Kitchener's men. Many of these he invented himself. Others he has acquired from the Germans—but he never halts to improve on the latter, as for example in the fine arts of sniping, gassing, liquid-firing, grenading, and camouflage.

Tommy is cheerful because he is confident. He knows he is a better man than the Boche. He hasn't the slightest doubt about the outcome.

These are some of the reasons why the British fighting machine has reached its present pinnacle of efficiency.

Planes and Kerchiefs.

The principal effect of the recent announcement that the British government had placed orders for 50,000,000 yards of linen for airplane sails has been to indicate a scarcity of handkerchief linens for some time to come. Inasmuch as the fabric weighs about eight ounces to the square yard, the order will cause the consumption of upward of 18,000,000 pounds of linen yarn, or much more than the total of the annual yield of Irish flax.



DOMESTIC SCIENCE AT HOME

Twenty-Fifth Lesson—Children's Foods (Continued.)

The child between the ages of six and fourteen years needs plenty of nourishing food. The body at this time forms new teeth and makes additional demands for bone and muscle structure.

Well-cooked cereals, plenty of milk, home-made bread, well-cooked green vegetables and soups, together with fruit, should form the largest part of the child's diet.

When children reach this age they oftentimes form a dislike for certain foods. Do not seek to convince the child of the goodness or the necessity of eating the food in question; rather try new ways of serving it.

Fried foods should not appear in the child's menu. Large quantities of fat retard digestion. Meat or its equivalent should be served at least once a day, preferably at the noon meal. The average child will demand sweetmeats; therefore it would be well for the mother to have the children help her in making these delectable goodies. Have old-fashioned gingerbread, oatmeal and crumb cookies once in a while.

Do not get into the habit of giving the children a few pennies to buy cheap candies of unknown make and origin.

The boy or girl more than fourteen years of age will require entirely different food. The boy, owing to strenuous exercise, won't plenty of the coarser foods. He will care little or nothing for soups, salads or dainty desserts. He craves meats, potatoes and the plainer and more substantial deserts. It will take care and forethought to arrange the menu of this period of childhood.

The boy will enjoy, for breakfast, hot cakes, cereals, eggs, hash and other homemade dishes. For lunch he likes soups, meats, vegetables and some home-made goodies. For supper he may care to eat macaroni and cheese dishes, vegetables, whole-wheat and rye bread and fruits. Have the children drink plenty of milk, which is a cheap but nutritious food.

The growing girl will require a light, dainty, yet nutritious diet. For breakfast try fruit, cereals, omelet and toast. For lunch she may like soups, salads, whole-wheat or rye bread and dessert. For dinner she should eat meat or its equivalent, vegetables, salad and dessert. Cocoa and chocolate may be given to children in place of tea and coffee.

Use the recipes for Oatmeal Goodies and Crumb Crackers given in the Twelfth Lesson. They are especially suitable for children.

Gingerbread

Here is a two-in-one recipe for making a ginger cake and also some cookies: One cupful molasses, one-half cupful sour milk, five tablespoonfuls shortening, one egg. Put the ingredients in a large bowl and mix thoroughly, then add one teaspoonful of baking soda dissolved in one tablespoonful of water, two teaspoonfuls ginger, one-half teaspoonfuls allspice, one-half teaspoonful salt, one teaspoonful cinnamon, two cupfuls flour. Mix thoroughly. Place two-thirds of the mixture in a bread or cake pan and bake in a moderate oven for thirty-five minutes. To the remainder of the dough add enough flour to roll. Roll one-eighth of an inch thick, then cut with a three-inch cookie cutter and bake on the bottom of an up-turned dripping pan for ten minutes in a hot oven.

Whole-wheat flour may be used in place of the white flour.

War-Time Menus.

Breakfast
Cornmeal Porridge
Toast Marmalade
Tea or Coffee
Dinner
Fried Cod
Baked Potatoes Stewed Tomatoes and Onions
Tapioca Pudding
Supper
Turkish Rice Brown Bread
Butter Oatmeal Cakes Apple Sauce
Tea

Turkish Rice.—Wash and drain one-half cup rice; cook in one tablespoon dripping until brown; add one cup boiling water, and steam until water is absorbed. Add one and three-fourths cups hot stewed tomatoes, cook until rice is soft, and season with salt and pepper.

Breakfast
Oatmeal Porridge Toast
Stewed Prunes Tea or Coffee
Dinner
Baked Haddock
Stewed Tomatoes Mashed Potatoes
Lemon Snow
Supper
Succotash
Bran Bread and Butter Baked Apples
Tea

Succotash.—1 can of corn, 1 cup milk, 1 tablespoon butter, pepper and salt to taste. Cook slowly for ten minutes. Add an equal amount of cooked beans. Serve hot.

Breakfast
Oatmeal Porridge Toast
Tea or Coffee
Dinner
Oriental Stew Carrots Potatoes
Baked Apples
Supper
Corn, Tomato and Cheese
Stewed Prunes Toast Tea

Corn, Tomato and Cheese.—¾ cup corn, 1 slice onion grated, ½ teaspoon pepper, ½ cup strained tomato pulp, 1 teaspoon salt, 1 cup grated cheese, 3 level tablespoons of sweet dripping. Melt the dripping, add the corn, tomato, salt, pepper and onion. Cook for a few minutes. Toast slices of bread and when ready to serve add the cheese to the mixture and as soon as it is ready remove from the fire, and pour over the toast.

Oriental Stew.—2 cups cold mutton, cut in cubes, 1 cup of water, 2 tablespoons dripping, 1 chopped onion, 2 small cold potatoes sliced, 1 cup cooked peas, ½ cup rice. Season with salt, pepper and a very little curry powder, if liked. While stew is heating boil one-half cup of rice. When tender, put into hot vegetable dish, hollow out the centre, and fill with the stew. Serve at once.

The Useful Cranberry.

Winter is the season of cranberries and they are very valuable in the diet when other kinds of fresh fruit are not plentiful. They contain iron and acid and can be used in so many ways that they ought not to be passed over even when sugar is scarce. They can be canned either cooked or uncooked although few housewives are aware of this.

To can them uncooked wash and pick over the berries. Then put them in jars and let cold water run over them for about ten minutes. Fill with cold water and seal.

In Scandinavia cranberries are dried by being stringed. They are used first for Christmas decorations on the tree. Then they are hung up to dry.

Cranberries make a good filling for pies and tarts. They combine well with other kinds of fruit in preserves and jams. In sauce for a pudding, in a jelly, added to apple sauce or plain snow pudding or frozen into a sherbet, cranberries are excellent.

To make cranberry pudding allow two eggs, a little salt and 4 tablespoons of flour to a pint of cold milk, beat smooth and add a cup of chopped, uncooked cranberries. Steam two hours and serve with sauce or syrup.

The King of Space

An albatross in a storm is a wonderful sight. No matter how furious the gale, no matter how fierce the hurricane squalls of Cape Horn, the great bird soars up against the blast grim and serene. Then when he comes sweeping down on the wings of the gale at a speed so tremendous that it cannot be less than 80 or 90 miles an hour, when, describing a low but immense circle, with the tip of his long-wing just brushing the top of the giant waves, he again takes his flight upward against the storm. No living creature conveys the idea of boundless freedom so perfectly as the King of Space, the Wandering Albatross.



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AMERICAN PLAN

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Soils and Crops

By Agronomist

This Department is for the use of our farm readers who want the advice of an expert on any question regarding soil, seed, crops, etc. If your question is of sufficient general interest, it will be answered through this column. If stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed with your letter, a complete answer will be mailed to you. Address Agronomist, care of Wilson Publishing Co., Ltd., 73 Adelaide St. W., Toronto.

Mistakes in Buying Land.

One of the first things to consider when planning to go to a new place, is to find out whether that particular section of the country is suited to the kind of farming you propose to do. Next, find out whether there is a good market for the things you will grow. Then there is the all-important question, the health of the community; next, the moral and social conditions of the people.

Many people who change locations are induced to do so by some real estate agent. The individual decides that he wants to go to some other place to live, and writes to maybe a dozen real estate agents in as many different places; and the agent that claims the most impossible things for his special section of country is the one that gets the most consideration in for too many instances. As I have had some experience with this, I want to give some advice to people who contemplate moving to a new location.

Never buy until you are sure that you have the kind of land you need for your particular kind of farming; don't buy land with the idea of growing crops that you know nothing about. When you go to a new location to look at a piece of land with the idea of buying it, never be in too big a hurry; better pay a few days' hotel bill than to lose a few thousand dollars in the deal.

Now let me say that it is an easy matter to get fooled in regard to values in farming land. You may see a farm that looks as good as farms selling for $200 per acre near your old home, and in fact it may be just as fertile; but that is no proof that it is worth as much locally or anything near it. While it may produce as much per acre, you may not have a market for your crops. There are too many things that influence the values of land for me to try to call attention to them all. The best way to find out the value of the land is to go and talk privately to the people who own land around the piece you are thinking of buying. Ask them all about it, what it ought to sell for, etc. Next, go to the local banker and ask him what the land you want to buy is worth, and find out how much money he would loan you on it. Then go to the tax books and find out what the taxes are on the property, and what per cent. of value property in that county is taxed. Better take this trouble than to pay two or three times the value of the property.

Another big mistake many people make in buying farms, is to buy a too expensive farm for the amount of capital they have. You can take a very little money and buy a large or high-priced farm. You pay down all the money you have as first payment, then you find that you have to go in debt for your supplies. When your first note comes due you can not meet it; hence you lose what you paid down on the place. If you had bought a smaller and cheaper farm you would have had no trouble in meeting the payments. Better buy a small place at first. And never pay out all your money—keep enough to run you until you make a crop. You can make more money if you have a little money to use as you go. Go slow at first; it is the safest way.

Poultry

As the poultryman starts the new year, it is advisable that he start operations on a well-planned system. System saves both time and money, and makes the work more pleasant and much easier. At this time of the year it is not always the most pleasant task to go out to do the chores among the poultry, but the man who takes a deep interest in the work goes about it cheerfully, just the same.

On days that are intensely cold, or when there are high winds or cold rains, or if there is snow on the ground, it is best to keep the fowls indoors. If they have plenty of house room, and a good supply of litter to encourage scratching, the hens will not only busy themselves, but will warm up their bodies and feel a great deal more comfortable than if allowed to be outdoors. It is the comfortable, contented hen that does good winter laying.

Keep up the good work of culling. Get rid of every undesirable fowl, so as to cut down the expense and encourage the workers. Follow good business principles.

Gather the eggs several times each day, and especially when the days are very cold. Eggs that are intended for incubation should be held in a temperature of 50 degrees.

There is something wrong with pullets that do not start laying this month. Either they have been hatched very late, or they have not been properly fed and cared for.

Do not ship dressed poultry to market before the middle of this month, unless by special order. Many people have not yet fully recovered from the holiday feasts, and chickens do not high feed cost. One lot of pigs which was fed nine parts of corn and one part of tankage gained nearly twice as much as another lot on corn alone, and required almost twenty per cent. less feed for a pound of gain.

It's a poor practise to purchase hogs in small lots and hold them in local stock-yards four or five days until a car-load shipment is collected; facilities for feed and watering are inferior in small yards, the hogs make no further gains on their feed and often suffer actual loss of live weight. Local buyers would do well to specify a certain day for the delivery of hogs from the various farms and load and ship without holding. Farmers also could club together to make up car-load shipments on regular week days.

Hogs

Buttermilk is equal to skim-milk for feeding hogs, while whey is half as valuable. Whey, being low in protein, is not well suited for young pigs and should be fed to older animals.

To keep the hens out of the hog house, hinge the doors at the top, so they will swing both ways. The hogs can push them open and the doors will swing shut after the animals have passed through.

There isn't much curl in the tail of a hungry pig.

Corn, when fed alone to young pigs, produces relatively slow gains at a

The Dairy

When the roughage for dairy cows is clover or alfalfa hay, the grain rations may be 200 pounds corn- and-cob meal, 100 pounds ground oats and 100 pounds gluten feed; or 250 pounds corn-and-cob meal, 100 pounds wheat bran and 100 pounds gluten feed.

Bulls, like bad eggs, are best left strictly alone except when it is necessary to handle them. Give them plenty of exercise and keep them where they can see the other cattle and the attendant. Let them have no chance to try their strength and they will not be so likely to manifest it in an ugly disposition.

There is not much milk in timothy hay. Instead of feeding it to dairy cows, give it to the herd bull and use alfalfa, clover, vetch, cow-pea or velvet-bean hay for the milkers.

Skim-milk, if made into cottage-cheese, furnishes nearly seven times as much protein and nearly as much energy as the dressed pork it would produce. As far as possible, therefore, skim-milk should be used for human food and only the excess fed to live stock.

Sheep Notes

Sheep can be wintered with a smaller use of grain than is needed for other live stock. All depends upon the kind of hay or other roughage used. Coarse-stemmed hays like timothy, red top and blue-grass have very few leaves and therefore are poor sheep feeds. Timothy is unpalatable, causes constipation, and the dry timothy heads work into the wool, causing irritation to the skin, lessening the value of the clip and making shearing difficult. When timothy or other coarse-stemmed hay is fed to sheep in winter quarters, supplementary protein feed is needed. From one-quarter to one-half pound of linseed-meal per sheep daily should be used, depending upon the size and condition of the animal and the other feed used.

A shed opening to the south, built in the corral, protects sheep from cold rains. This equipment, including fence and shed for 100 mature sheep, costs about $125. It affords dog protection, simplifies the breading of ewes, the feeding of grain, the weaning of lambs, and safeguards against exposure to severe weather and, if well drained, provides dry quarters.

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Family Portraits

"Really, you needn't laugh. It's the thing! Everyone says so. Uncle Jim, what are you doing?"

Young Uncle Jim's keen, spectacled eyes revealed sudden alarm.

"Hold on, Eveline!" he implored. "Don't move! There, that's better. Just keep still a minute more and I'll be done."

"But what are you doing?"

"Making your portrait, of course. I—"

Eveline made a dash at the paper. "Why, Uncle Jim, I didn't know you drew! Let me see it!"

Uncle Jim's long arm kept the paper tantalizingly out of reach.

"Curb your impatience, infant. Artists can't be browbeaten. When the masterpiece is finished, it will be put upon exhibition—not before."

"It had better be finished pretty soon!" Eveline threatened ominously.

"It will be. There will be an exhibition of family portraits in the library after dinner. Seven sharp." And Uncle Jim fled to his den, sacred from feminine intrusion except by special invitation.

Uncle Jim was esteemed in the family as a rising young biologist, to say nothing of being a very lovable young fellow to boot. His invitations were never slighted. Even Mr. Evarts joined the procession to the library at seven o'clock.

"He probably has pictures of our skulls or something equally artistic!" Eveline grumbled.

But there were no pictures whatever; indeed, at first sight there was nothing unusual; then Jack gave a shout. He had discovered a sheet of paper covered with Uncle Jim's sprawling writing, under a big interrogation point.

"'Adore,'" he read "'Darling—Crazy over—Crush—The thing—Elegant. Garnish plentifully with italics.'" The boy's voice, full of perplexity, cleared to a whoop of joy. "I know—it's Ev."

"Never mind," Eveline retorted, coloring a little over the applause that greeted the recognition of the salient characteristics of her vocabulary. "Here's another. 'Us fellers—Play ball—Punk—Bonehead—Sport—Airships—You bet!'"

Jack grinned; then he hunted up the next.

"'National—Graft—Statesmanship vs. Politics—Yellow Journalism—Sound—Sane—True Democracy—Rant—Common sense, the rarest virtue under heaven.'"

This time Mr. Evarts joined in the laughter; but Eveline's applause was distinctly absent-minded. Only as she left the room did she give a clue to her thoughts.

"We've enjoyed the exhibition so much, Mr. Kline," she said. "I am expecting to give a little one myself very soon. I do hope you will be able to come."

"Nothing shall keep me away," Uncle Jim responded, with twinkling eyes.

As he took down the "portraits" a few minutes later his eyes were still smiling. Unless he were greatly mistaken, Eveline's would need a rather complete revision before very long.

The Load Line.

"How about a walk till dinner time, Jess?"

Jessica pushed back the pile of papers on her desk and turned a tired face to her uncle.

"I've no right to," she said doubtfully. "Look at all the work waiting! But my head does ache, and you will be here only a few days. I'm afraid I can't resist the temptation."

"That's right," her uncle agreed heartily. "I'll give you five minutes to get ready. There's going to be a great sunset, and it will be wonderful down by the water. Besides, I have an errand that way."

Jessica was prompt; it was not quite five minutes later that the two were on their way to the wharves. Even before they caught the breath from the bay a bit of color crept into the girl's face, and a little of her weariness fell away from her. But the trouble in her eyes was still there. Her uncle, talking lightly of one thing and another, was in reality waiting; and presently the outburst came.

"Uncle Andrew," Jessica cried passionately, "how do you stand it?"

"Stand what, little girl?" her uncle replied.

"All the sin and suffering and pain in the world. If I find it so hard here where I see so little, if I feel the burden of it all the time, how do you stand it over there in China?"

They were down by the wharves then. Before them were a dozen vessels rocking slowly on the tide; some, already loaded, lay close to the water, but many of them sat high, and all those showed marks upon their hulls. Her uncle pointed to one of them.

"Do you see those marks?" he asked. "Do you know what they are for?"

The girl shook her head.

"They are the marks that indicate the capacity of a vessel—the amount of burden that it may legally carry. You will see that they are not the same; the limit of safety differs in different vessels. But wherever the line is, its place has been carefully computed, and it is a crime to send that vessel to sea overloaded. However great the amount of cargo waiting to be transported, no vessel can carry more than its own appointed share; no matter what the urgency, to carry more is a crime.

"It is God's world, child, not ours. We have a certain amount to be responsible for, but not more. To try to take more than God gives us, to risk health and perhaps even life, and in consequence the defeat of God's plan for you or for me, that is to load our lives beyond the safety line—to do in the moral world what is a crime in the physical world. Here's my man coming. Will you wait here for me? I'll be back in ten minutes."

Her uncle and the other man disappeared behind a pile of freight. Jessica waited, watching the vessels in the bay.

Fencing in the Garden.

Another year's use of our fenced-in garden has proved that the expenditure for fence wire, posts, and labor required to fence it was a good business move, says a successful farmer. Our garden is twenty rods long and four rods wide, fenced with strong four-foot woven wire that will turn hogs, chickens, or any stock, with the strand of barbed wire six inches above the woven wire. The ends are enclosed with substantially made panels of the same fencing, which allows of their easy removal for plowing and cultivating.

There is no longer worry and damage from our own poultry, stock, or dogs, or those of our neighbors, and the permanent support for vining plants furnished by the fence is worth the effort of fencing in itself. Furthermore, our chickens can now have free range for a much greater portion of the year than before the hen-proof garden fence was erected.

If a Horse Steps on a Nail.

If one of your horses steps on a nail, remove the nail as soon as possible and thoroughly cleanse the wound. If the horse limps, investigate the cause. The removal of the nail can easily be accomplished by the ordinary claw hammer, a small block of wood being used as a fulcrum over which to pry. If the nail is not too large a pair of pliers is suitable for this work.

If not cared for immediately the wound may cause lockjaw or permanent lameness. For cleansing the wound, a syringe and warm water may be used if care is taken to cleanse thoroughly. The best method is to apply liberally and coat-tar product, as it is effective in breaking up the infection. If a nail wound is given immediate and careful attention the life of a horse is usually safe.

To heat dishes quickly put them into hot water. This is a safer and better plan than heating them in the oven.

It is not a bit too early to get in touch with dependable nursery concerns and seed houses to get prices and full information about the trees, shrubbery, flowering plants, and seeds that will be wanted early next spring. Do it now!

SELLING STUMPS

Turning a Waste Product Into Dollars and Cents.

By Lawrence C. Longstreet

One day about a year ago found me with a lone dollar in my pocket and no work in sight. After doing some hard thinking as to how I could add to my available funds, I thought of some pine stumps on land belonging to a milling concern. On inquiry I found that the owner would be very glad to get rid of those stumps.

Accordingly, I invested my dollar in as much dynamite, fuse and caps as it would buy. That wasn't very much, but it was sufficient to blow out and break up three full loads of the stumps, that I was able to sell at $1.50 per load as fast as I delivered them. In short, in less than a half day, I converted my original dollar into $4.50. With that capital I purchased a larger supply of explosives, and repeated the operation on a larger scale. Before I finished I had a pocketful of money in the place where the lone dollar had formerly reposed.

The average-sized stump in this part of the country will yield a good one-horse load of the finest kind of firewood. When the stumps are blasted out they are broken up into pieces about right for firewood. The smaller pieces can be used in the kitchen stove, and the larger ones in the sheet-iron heaters commonly used in this locality. The wood readily sells for $1.50 a load here, although I am told that in the large towns a two-horse load of the wood brings $8. It takes about six stumps to make a two-horse load. They can be blasted in from one to two hours' time, and at a cost that will enable the blaster to more than double his money by selling the wood.

It is easily possible to make money both ways in a business of this kind. Men that have stumps on their land are usually willing to pay a fair price to have them taken out. This will at least cover the cost of the work, and the amount realized from the sale of the wood should be clear profit.

It seems strange to me that so many farmers permit stumps to remain in their fields when the stumps can be taken out at no expense to the farm owner. By that I mean the stump wood can be sold for more than it costs to blast it out. I believe that if farmers owning stump land knew this, there would be more clearing done.

FUNNY FOLD-UP

CUT OUT AND FOLD ON DOTTED LINES



Our Will was fishing in the brook,
When 'las-a-lack he snagged his hook.
But did he hesitate? Not he;
Just waded in and set it free.

GOOD HEALTH QUESTION BOX

By John H. Huber, M.A., M.D.

Dr. Huber will answer all signed letters pertaining to health. If your question is of general interest it will be answered through these columns; if not, it will be answered personally if stamped, addressed envelope is enclosed. Dr. Huber will not prescribe for individual cases or make diagnosis. Address Dr. John H. Huber, care of Wilson Publishing Co., 73 West Adelaide St., Toronto.

Every child has the right to be protected from disease.

Baby's Development II.

Second Month: Squint in occasional until the end of this month. Baby now recognizes human voices, turns its head toward sounds. Pleased with music and with human faces—not however with all it sees. Sleeps three, sometimes five or six hours. Tickle it about the eighth week and it will laugh. Clasps with its forefinger at eighth week. First consonants from forty-third to fifty-first days as am-ma, ta-ho, gooo, ara.

Third Month: Sixty-first day, cry of joy at sight of mother and father. Eyelids not completely filled when it looks up. Accommodates its eyesight to light and distance at ninth week. Notes the ticking of a watch at ninth week; listens with absorbed attention. Now some considerable baby!

Fourth Month: Eye-movements perfect. Objects seized are moved toward the eyes. Grasps at objects too distant. Enjoys seeing itself in mirror; girl babies exhibit this phenomenon earlier and more insistently than boy babies. Can grasp with thumb contraposed to hand at fourteenth week. Can hold up head without support. Sits with back supported at fourteenth week. Begins to imitate.

Fifth Month: Discriminates strangers. Looks inquiringly. Takes pleasure in crumpling and tearing newspapers, rings a bell with zest; likes to pull hair; has been known to pretty nearly if not altogether eviscerate an adult ear or uproot a mustache. Can sleep ten to eleven hours without food. Desire shown by stretching out arms. Seizes and carries objects to mouth. Enlarges its vocabulary with the consonants l and k.

Sixth Month: Raises itself in sitting posture. Laughs and raises and drops arms when pleasure is great. "Crows" with pleasure. Compares image of father in mirror with original.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

Have it Snipped off.

I have been troubled for the past yet appeal to them.

4 years with an elongated palate, I have painted it with various remedies. I have been advised to have it snipped, but others claim this would cause an impediment of speech. I find it worse when I lie down at night.

Answer—Be sure first there is no infectious inflammation of the upper air passages then have a good doctor snip it off. Applications having been tried and found wanting, this is the best way. It is possible for an extra long palate to obstruct breathing seriously during sleep. No speech difficulty will follow amputation.

Winter Itch

I have the winter itch of which you write—an itchy stinging sensation nearly all the time; and my finger nails look like warped planks after a rain. My hands crack easily in winter. I have to be careful about putting them in water. My skin is smooth enough in the summer but chaps with the first Norther in the Fall.

Answer—Eczema, fissured, of the hands; am mailing you advice. As you note, water makes the ailment worse, always does in cases of eczema.

When Your Shoes Get Wet.

Many who do not like to wear rubbers take a chance of not getting caught in a storm and once in a while the shoes get wet. Drying directly over a register or near the stove makes the leather hard and brittle, in which case it will soon crack, so dry slowly in warm air, stretching upon shoe trees.

An old-time and very good method used by our forefathers is to fill the damp shoe with hot oats; the grain soon absorbs the moisture and the leather is left pliable. After shoes are wet give them a treatment of yellow vaseline. This will not injure the finest kid, but, of course, is not feasible for colored shoes, as it darkens tan or brown and makes gray or champagne muddy and dirty-looking.

Colored shoes are best dried by stuffing with tissue paper, after which they should be treated with the dressing intended for that particular leather and finish.

To wear wet shoes is to court a cold, for the feet are very sensitive and dampness close against them constructs and closes the pores. It is a peculiar fact that one seldom gets cold when the shoes become damp with salt water. This is because the salt is in itself a tonic, and one with damp shoes usually walks upon the dry sand after, so the moisture is pretty well absorbed.

With the coming of cold weather coughs and colds are sure to be prevalent, many induced by wearing damp shoes. Coughs and colds lead to more serious complications. There is a deal of truth in the advertisement which says, "It was the cough that carried him off."

Take good care of the shoes; alternate one pair with another frequently, and one step will have been taken toward maintaining good health.

Old-Time Corn Bread.

Hotel and restaurant men as well as housewives will find the following corn bread excellent for serving cold on wheatless days. In olden times the Saturday's baking was incomplete if this corn bread and a big crock of well-browned beans were not baked:

One quart rye flour, two quarts Indian corn meal (yellow), put in deep pan; scald by pouring over it just enough boiling water to merely wet it, not make a batter, stirring constantly with a spoon. When it is cool enough so it will not scald the yeast add one-half teacupful molasses, two teaspoonfuls salt, one of soda, one cup yeast. Make as stiff as can be stirred with a spoon by adding warm water and let rise over night. Then turn into a large, well-greased pan, smooth the top with the hand dipped in cold water, then with a spoon spread melted drippings over the top. Let it stand for a while to rise again, then bake in a moderate oven slowly for five or six hours. If preferred, graham flour may be used instead of rye. This bread in olden times was baked in the iron kettles on the hearth before the fire and coals heaped on the lid.

Cost of a Soldier.

It costs Uncle Sam approximately $5,000 to put a soldier in England, as against $3,700 to place a Canadian soldier in the same place, according to recent figures given out by the War Department. So it is expensive to train and equip a man and send him overseas, unless he is physically fit and stays so.

—Canadian millers have commenced the manufacture of standard flour under the food regulations. A good many people have heroically hauled home supplies of the high-grade flour to last them a year or more.

—Some radical views on rural education were expressed by Prof. S. B. McCready, at a meeting of the Corn Growers' Association at Petrolea last week. Prof. McCready is secretary of the organization of resources committee, and formerly of the London Collegiate institute. He characterized the present rural school, with one teacher, as a crime, and showed the importance of consolidating schools. One large school to serve half a dozen rural communities, would, he claimed, be of far more value than the present one-teacher school. With larger schools, he said, the boys and girls could be kept in the country, and need not be sent to the cities. The principal of every rural school should be a graduate of the Ontario Agricultural College, and a man thoroughly familiar with farming in all its details. Instead of teaching country boys and girls a lot of subjects which lead them away from the farm, the subjects should be along practical lines of agriculture, farm bookkeeping and domestic science. Co-operation should be applied to education as well as other things and the results would be most satisfactory.

—The failure of Britain to crush out the drink trade is so generally and deeply deplored that it would be difficult to find a person who is satisfied with the British people on this score. However, much we may fume about, we can do very little else to bring about an improvement. But here is one thing the citizens of Paisley and district can do. That is, to support the W.C.T.U., in their patriotic service of supplying soldiers at the front with free drinks of the non-alcoholic kinds, such as coffee and cocoa. Our readers have all heard something of this good work, also of the silver trinket and thimble fund to which all are asked to contribute on Feb. 1st and 2nd. See the particulars of this little campaign, as announced on the first page of this paper, and prepare to use your old silverware to make ammunition for the W.C.T.U. and Y.M.C.A. fortresses against strong drink.

—The motion introduced in the Quebec Legislature, advancing the idea of secession of that province from confederation, did not stir up much of a row after all, its effect being wholly negatived by the speech of Sir Lomer Gouin, who is thoroughly alive to the folly it would be for Quebec to separate itself from the Dominion. In time the Quebec legislators may see that they are pursuing an unconstitutional course in attempting to force upon Ontario and the other provinces the school regulations favoring French teaching. The political troubles arising between the French and English speaking sections of Canada are due to the agitation of extremists only, which should receive no encouragement anywhere.

—Those who consider that the Canadian Food Controller has done nothing to help the war might try out individual plans of their own. There is no objection to anyone doing that. But each should be certain that his or her plan will be of some benefit to the nation as well as to themselves. Merely hoarding and saving, or denying oneself necessary things with the object of saving expenditure, is not going to accomplish any good unless there is a willingness to apply the savings to patriotic purposes. Piling up a bank account is not conserving food or war material. This is not a do-nothing time, but a time to do many things that we never did before. Economy must be exercised in various ways by everyone, but the first economy that is called for pertains to the use of foodstuffs, fuels, wearing materials, etc., etc. Saving of these is vitally essential to the equipment and maintenance of the greatest war machine the world has ever seen. Without sacrifice on our part the success of the stupendous operations in which our fighting men are engaged will assuredly be endangered. Not only must we cut down our consumption of food, etc., but we must do our best to produce or help to produce wheat, potatoes, cattle, hogs, butter, cheese, vegetables, and leave a large surplus of staple products for export and army use.

The fixed price of newsprint paper has been increased from $2 50 to $2.85 per hundred pounds, which is an addition to cost that will be felt by every newspaper in Canada. The paper-makers have won in this a prolonged fight, and the results will be larger dividends for the companies' stockholders. Since the government commission has the power to fix prices of paper, many are asking why the price of foodstuffs, etc, cannot also be fixed, with a view to cutting out manipulation by profiteers. Should the war continue over another harvest, with no more prospect of an early conclusion than just now, it is quite probable that the government may be obliged to do a great deal more than they have done to "control" prices. There should be a stronger "whip" our eatable raw materials should be regulated in price as well as the paper for our readables.

—Conscription of labor to help in the food production campaign is proposed in some quarters. To a certain extent that is already being done by the tribunals, who exempted thousands of young men from military service on condition that they get on the land or remain on the land. Out of Ontario's population of 2,500,000 there are about 1,000,000 engaged in farming. Taking for granted that every man thus engaged is doing his utmost for food production, it stands to reason that with each one working out his own plans there is a tremendous waste of effort through lack of system and co operation. Our armies of producers should almost be organized on a plan similar to that of our armies of fighters. It is through such industrial organization that Germany is able to continue to defy the world in arms and maintain her food supply. While we may not look for any move to form our farmers up into battalions of land workers, it may become necessary, if the struggle continues much longer, to call every able bodied young man into the army and conscript many other classes of labor to do the work on the land. Not only will it be necessary for the Government to assist farmers to procure workers, but also to formulate a scheme for raising grain extensively on the great stretches of fertile vacant land in the west. Youths under military age, men over the age, also girls and young women can all be trained to assist either the farmers or such government plans on the food line, and their services be made a great factor in beating the Germans.

—The fuel situation for Canada does not improve any, and the middle of this exceptionally severe winter finds nearly every community in difficulty to obtain supplies of coal and wood sufficient to keep the people warm. While we are not actually brought to suffering yet, our troubles so far are enough to make us think of the future. We have still large areas of forests, but these are located rather distant from the centres of population, and our great coal fields are more distant from the majority of consumers. There is plenty of peat in Ontario which could be utilized if handled properly. The only immediately available fuel in Ontario is the small wood lots on farms, which for lack of labor are not being cut into as much this winter as in the past. Farmers, however, should be able by co-operation to get their fuel supply from this source, and also help to supply townspeople. But it is not only in cutting wood that the farmers should busy themselves. The conservation and increase of wood lots is an important phase of the fuel question. Young timber grows readily and it is possible to encourage the development of a nice bit of new timber land without much expenditure of money or labor. Towns and villages, too, might with profit grow large numbers of extra shade trees on the streets and in parks that could be cut for fuel in a time of shortage such as we are having this winter. The Government can do a great deal to prevent and relieve distress by controlling and directing transportation, also preserving the large forests, but the whole responsibility should not necessarily be thrown upon the governments and railways when individual efforts can be of material assistance in providing for both the present and the future.

—The Union Government at Ottawa have an imperative duty before them to take the drastic steps needed to increase food production. The cabinet was in session all day Saturday considering the situation, and the new food controller, Mr. Thomson, was present at the deliberation. It is known that Hon. A. T. Crerar, Minister of Agriculture has been working on plans for a far-reaching and important campaign for increased production this year and has conferred with representatives of provincial agricultural departments in connection with this matter. Hon. Duncan Marshall attended the conference at Ottawa, gives out the information that "a public announcement will shortly be made as to what steps the Dominion Government will take. Several propositions were under discussion which I am unable to discuss with you, but the questions of farm help and greater production were the chief matters discussed."

Going Out of Staples

Dry Goods, Dress Goods, Silks, Smallwares, Men's and Boys' Furnishings, and Clothing of all kinds

Men's Furnishings

50c Wool Sox clearing at per pair ..... .33
40c Wool Sox clearing at per pair ..... .29
35c Cashmere Sox clearing at, per pair ..... .21
25c Cotton Sox clearing at, per pair ..... .13
75c Wool Ribbed Sox clearing at, per pair ..... .59
50c President Braces clearing at, per pair ..... .39
40c Police Braces clearing at, per pair ..... .21
75c Fancy Stripe Ties clearing at, each ..... .59
40c and 50c Fancy Stripe Ties, clearing at ..... .29
15c and 20c Linen Collars clearing at, each 9
50c Boston Garters at per pair ..... .21
$1.50 and $2.00 Fancy Striped Shirts at, each 1.09
$1.25 Fancy Striped Shirts at ..... .98
3 doz Fancy Striped Shirts, sizes 15 to 17, $1 to $2 each, clearing at, each ..... .59
$1.50 Heavy Drill Shirts, double breasted, at 1.09
$1.25 Heavy Drill Shirts at ..... .89
$1.00 Heavy Drill Shirts at ..... .79
60c and 75c Heavy Drill Shirts at ..... .49
$1 and $1.25 Men's Heavy Wool Fleece Underwear at ... .59
75c and 90c Men's Heavy Wool Fleece Underwear at ... .49
50c and 60c Boys' Wool Fleece Underwear at ..... .33
$1.25 and $1.50 Men's Wool Ribbed, double breasted ..... .98
Men's $5.00 Corduroy Pants at 3.48
Men's $4 50 Heavy Tweed Pants at 3.18
Men's $3 50 and $4.00 Heavy Tweed Pants at..... 2.98
Men's $2.75 Heavy Cottonade Pants at 1.38
Boys' $2.25 Corduroy Knickers at 1.58
Boys' $2 Heavy Tweed Knickers at..... 1.42
Boys' $1.75 Heavy Tweed Knickers at..... 1.18
Men's Big B Overalls clearing at 1.39
Men's Big B Smocks clearing at 1.39
Men's Fancy Tweed Caps, $1.25, $1.50 and $1.75, lined, clearing at 1.19
Boys' Lined Fancy Caps, reg $1, special ..... .59
Boys' Suits, 27 only, to sell at actual cost.
Men's Suits, choice at actual cost.
Boys' Overcoats must go. Will sell at actual cost.
One only, Men's Muskrat Lined, Otter Collar, to go at Cost Figures
Penman's All Wool (95) $1.50 and $2, clearing at ... 1.19

Dress Goods and Staples

12-4 Ibex Flannelette Blankets, $3.25 for 2.48
11-4 Ibex Flannelette Blankets, $2 50 for..... 1.89
10-4 Ibex Flannelette Blankets, $2 for 1.48
50c Heavy Ticking clearing at ..... .39
50c Black Heavy Duck at ..... .43
40c Black Cottonade at ..... .23
4-ply Beehive Fingering Yarn, reg $12.50, clearing at per spindle 9.48
36-in Flannelette, fancy stripes, reg 30c, clearing at, yd ..... .21
32-in Fancy Stripe Flannelette, reg 27c, clearing at... .17
30-in White Flannelette, heavy, reg 25c, clearing at ... .14
Crum's Prints, only a few shades to choose from, reg 20c and 25c, special, per yd..... .14
25c White Wabasco Cotton, 36 in. wide, clearing at... .17
25c Unbleached Cotton, 36 in. wide, clearing at ..... .15
20c Wrapperette, fancy shades, clearing at ..... .10
30c Gingham, Fancy, clearing at ..... .21
50c Unbleached Sheeting, heavy, at ..... .37
25c Heavy Crash Toweling at ..... .16
20c Heavy Crash Toweling at..... .14
20c Heavy Bordered Huck Toweling at ..... .11
25c Linen Tea Toweling at ..... .16
30c Apron Gingham at per yd ..... .19
30c Heavy Black and White Drill Sheeting at..... .21
35c Turkish Toweling at ..... .19
35c Curtain Scrim, 36 in. wide, at ..... .21
Coates' Thread at per spool..... .5
$1.25 Readymade Towels at, per pair..... .88
$1 Readymade Towels at per pair ..... .69
10c, 15c, 20c Handkerchiefs each 7
25 doz of Fancy Whites, worth 15c, each..... .5
5c, 7c, 10c Laces clearing at, per yd..... .4
60c and 75c Velveteen clearing at per yd ..... .39
$1.75 Hand Embroidered Bureau Scarfs..... 1.08
$1.00, $1.50 and $5.00 Purses to go at cost.
Embroideries and Flouncings at cost.
FURS—A few Ruffs and Muffs left to be sold at cost.
Large assortment Ladies' House Dresses, $1.00 to $2.50, your choice for..... .69
Heavy Winter Dresses, dark wrapperettes, long and ¾ sleeves, reg $2.50, special 1.59
Children's Dresses, 75c to $1.75, clearing at 1.63
A lot of Misses' Dresses at half price.

60c Ladies' Heavy Fleece Lined Hose, special at ..... .39
40c Ladies' Heavy Cotton Hose, special at ..... .23
Misses' and Children's Ribbed Hose, sizes 5 to 9, reg 30c going at..... .17
Children's All Wool Hose in pink, blue, rose, 5 to 7½, at cost.
75c Ladies' Fleece Underwear vt, each ..... .43
$1 Ladies' Fleece Underwear at, each..... .59
$1.25 Ladies' Fleece Underwear at, each ..... .69
$2 Ladies' All Wool Underwear at, each 1.18
$2 Ladies' Combination Silk and Wool at each 1.48
40c and 50c Children's at, each ..... .23
Children's Summer Vests, 10c to 25c, going at, each 7
One only, $22 Ladies' All Wool Green Fancy Dress clearing at actual cost. See this.
$2.50 Lace Curtains going at, per pair 1.89
5 only Ladies' Raincoats at cost price.
One-third off all Corsets, example—$1.00 for ..... .67 $1.25 for ..... .84

Groceries

6 pkgs Ammonia for ..... .25
15c Starches at, per pkg ..... .11
Karo Syrup, 2 lb tins, each..... .27
3 lb pails ..... .59 10 lb. for ..... .98
Corn Flakes at, per pkg ..... .10
Peas, per can ..... .12
Old Dutch at ..... 3 for .25
Wyandotte at ..... 3 for .25
Forest City Baking Powder, sealers, reg 35c at ..... .25
Spick & Span at ..... 3 for .25
Wheat Flakes, per pkg ..... .21
50c White Brand Chocolates, assorted flavors, at ..... .33
Cooking Onions at ..... 7 lbs .25
Every line mentioned must go. These are only a few. Come and see the many.

Rubbers! Rubbers!

$1.25 Ladies' at ..... .79
$1.50 Men's at 1.09
$5.00 Men's Heavy 9-in. tops at..... 3.88
$1.75 Men's, cloth tops at 1.43
$6.00 Men's Long Rubber Boots at..... 4.28
$1 00 Misses' Rubbers at ..... .73
80c Child's Rubbers at ..... .64
$1 25 Youth's Rubbers at ..... .98
$1.10 Youth's Rubbers at ..... .89

EVERYTHING CASH when purchased. All past due accounts handed into court on the 10th if not settled for previously.
Eggs 60c trade. Call us about Fowl..

L. C. SPOFFORD

BALLACHEY, LAIDLAW & CO.

The Store with the Stock

57 Varieties of Skirts

Black Skirts, Blue Skirts, Tweed Skirts,
Large Skirts, Small Skirts,
Pleated Skirts, Plain Skirts

Reduced prices on all our Skirts for one week

The saving is worth while. The choice is large. Cash or Produce.

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Both 'Phones



Our Display

of fabrics for Ladies' and Men's Suits is a revelation of perfection in tasteful weaves and colors.

The Quality Work

we turn out makes it certain that you will eventually wear one of our garments.

Why Not Now?

G. B. IRWIN

The Ladies' and Gents' Tailor
Bell 'Phone

Special

Boys'

Heavy one and two buckle Rubber, per pair **1.35**

Youths'

Buckle Rubbers, per pair **1.00**

Men's

Plain Rubbers to go over boots, per pair..... **.75**

Women's

Felt Boots with leather soles, some leather foxed, per pair **1.10**

We buy all kinds of Farm Produce for Cash or Trade

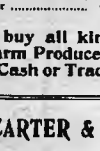
F. CARTER & SON

NURSING THE WOUNDED

It takes strength and courage to nurse the wounded. Every woman should make herself fit for war's call at home or abroad. Health and strength are within the reach of every woman. They are brought to you by Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. Take this medicine, and there's a safe and certain remedy for the chronic weaknesses, derangements, and distresses peculiar to women. It will build up, strengthen, and invigorate every "run-down" or delicate woman. It regulates the natural functions.

At some period in her life, a woman requires a special tonic and nervine.

If you're a tired or afflicted woman, turn to "Favorite Prescription," you will find it never fails to benefit. Sold in tablet or liquid form. Send Dr. Pierce, Pres. Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute, Buffalo, N. Y., (or Invalids' Hotel, Bridgeburg, Ont.) 10c for trial pkg. tablets.



Toronto, Ont—"I found 'Favorite Prescription' a splendid tonic for women. Some time ago I became all run-down, weak, nervous and could not eat, or sleep. Had severe headaches, pains in my right side. I took Favorite Prescription and it completely built me up in health and relieved me of all the annoying pains and aches."—Mrs. Thomas Grantham, 425 Front St.

Niagara Falls, Ont.—"During middle age, I began to go down in health, I would become dizzy, black spots would appear before my eyes. I also suffered with severe pains in the back of my head and my back would ache constantly. I was most miserable when I began taking Favorite Prescription, but by its use I came through this critical period in a good healthy condition. It is a splendid medicine for women at this time of life."—Mrs. W. F. Tretter, 187 Bridge St.

Business Directory

LEGAL

D. FORRESTER, B.A., L.L.B.
BARRISTER, SOLICITOR AND NOTARY PUBLIC
OFFICE—TOWN HALL, PAISLEY

JOHN SUTHERLAND & SONS
LIMITED
INSURANCE—FIRE AND MARINE
GUELPH - ONT.

J. C. GIBSON
Issuer of Marriage Licenses
Paisley, Ont.

DENTAL

DR. A. H ALLEN
DENTIST, formerly of Toronto.
Graduate of the Royal College of Dental Surgeons of Ontario. Honor Graduate of Toronto University Dental Department. Master of Dental Surgery. Graduate of the Dr. Meyer Post Graduate School of Prosthetic Dentistry, New York. Office over Morse Bros. store, opposite the Post Office.

MEDICAL

DR. H. E. GAGE, Physician, Surgeon and Accoucheur. Specialist in Diseases of the Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat. Late house surgeon Kingston General Hospital. Office hours—10 to 12 a.m., 1 to 4 p.m. Successor to Dr. O'Neill

DR. J. J. F. HOUSTON, Graduate of Toronto University, Licentiate of the Royal College of Physicians, and Surgeons of Edinburgh and Glasgow, post graduate Coombe Lying-in Hospital, Dublin, late assistant Ophthalmic Eye Infirmary. Specialty—Diseases of the Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat. Successor to Dr. Morrison.

VETERINARY

BOYD BROS., Veterinary Surgeons, Paisley, Graduates of Ontario Veterinary College. Day office at Anderson's livery stable, Queen St. Residence and office of each doctor. Phone numbers—Bell 61, Rural 15.

AUCTIONEERS

R. G. PEARSON, Licensed Auctioneer, Sales attended to in all parts of the County of Bruce on reasonable terms. Orders left at the ADVOCATE office will receive prompt attention. Telephone at house.

COUNTY COUNCIL

The January Session of the County Council was held in Walkerton, opening on Tuesday, the 22nd inst., according to Statute. All members were present and ready for business.

The Clerk asked for nominations for Warden and the following were nominated: Messrs. D. Triplan of Greenock, W. R. Brown of Chesley, D. B. McDonald of Tiverton, D. G. Craig of Amabel, G. Kastner of Wiarton, Jas. Douglas of Hepworth, M. Flisinger of Carrick. Messrs. McDonald, Craig, Phelan and Brown retired, with an intimation that they would probably be in the field in the future, perhaps next year. Two votes were necessary to make a choice, Mr. Flisinger relinquishing after the first vote, and on the second vote Mr. Kastner had a small lead over Mr. Douglas and was declared elected Warden for 1918.

STANDING COMMITTEES FOR 1918

Finance—Messrs. Brown, Forbes, Ferguson, Johnston Robert, Mosing, Munn and Rowand.

Road and Bridge—Messrs. Johnson Jas, Scott, Phelan, Lewis, Flisinger, Craig, Case, Willoughby, Rattle, Christie, Johnston Jos.

House of Refuge—Messrs. Henry, Flisinger and the Warden.

Equalization and Salaries—Messrs. McDonald D. A., Douglas Jas., Moore, Dobson, Pattison, Johnston Robt., Steele.

Petitions and By-Laws—Messrs. Douglas John, McDonald Dan. B., Whicher, Landon, Thomson.

Education and Printing—Messrs. Grant, Douglas Jas., Dobson, Brown, Ferguson, Pattison, Henry.

Property — Messrs. Rowand, Douglas John, Phelan, McDonald D. A., Case.

Warden's—Messrs. Johnston Jas., Christie, Forbes.

Hugh McLaren and W. J. Taylor were re-elected County Auditors and A. E. McNab and N. Robertson Auditors of Criminal Justice Accounts.

High School Trustees were appointed as follows: Walkerton H.S., Thos. Phelan; Port Elgin H.S., Neil McGillivray; Kincardine H. S., Rev. T. H. Farr; Chesley H. S., C. J. Mickle; Wiarton H. S., T. A. Pickard.

The usual grants were made to Agricultural Societies, Women's Institutes, Boards of Agriculture, Libraries and Teachers' Institutes.

It was ordered that a form be printed for the Women's Societies doing work for the soldiers showing what was required in order to get the grant from the County. This form can now be obtained from any Reeve or from the Secretary, Mr. Norman Robertson, Walkerton. All applications for this grant should be made on this form, thus saving applicants and officials much trouble and correspondence.

The question of grants to Patriotic purposes was considered at length. It was decided to make a grant of $100,000, same as last year, divided: Patriotic Fund $75,000, Belgian Relief $5,000, Y.M.C.A. $5,000, Navy Relief $2,000, and hold balance in reserve for such Patriotic objects as Council may deem best during the year. Of this amount $60,000 will be raised by ten year debentures and the balance in this year's rates, Council believing part of these amounts should be raised now and not altogether left for the future.

The high cost of living has been responsible for small increases in the salaries of the Clerk, Treasurer, Caretaker of County Buildings and Keeper and Matron of the House of Refuge.

Messrs. C. E. Whicher of Albemarle, D. A. McDonald of Kinloss, and Wm. Case of Culross, were appointed County Highways Committee. The chief duties of the Committee will be to advise with the Superintendent as to the work to be done and to audit all accounts in connection with Co Highways. It is not the intention this year to do any material work on the system but to keep same in proper repair and any work that has to be done will be done with a view to permanency.

Special grants were made to Tiverton of $100, to boundary Carrick and Culross $100, and the usual grant of $125 each to Lindsay and St Edmunds.

At the request of Mr Scott, Kincardine Tp, a committee was appointed to investigate the bridge on the South Line as to whether or not it is a county bridge.

Mr E Briggs was appointed High Constable.

A committee was appointed to see what arrangements can be made, if any, for two or more adjoining counties to amalgamate for the purpose of maintaining joint Children's Shelter and Gaols.

On motion of Messrs Jas Douglas and Moore a petition was sent to the government asking that the pay of witnesses summoned to attend court be made the same as the pay of jurors, witnesses at present not getting enough to pay actual expenses.

The House of Refuge committee was instructed to have the cemetery of the House of Refuge levelled and put into proper condition.

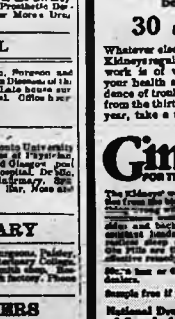
The attention of the Food Controller was, on motion of Messrs Christie and Rowand, called to the waste of feed at the Union Stock Yards, Toronto.

A large number of motions were made to add certain pieces of road to County Highway System. These were all referred to the Highway Committee to investigate and report at the June Session.

A hearty vote of thanks was paid to Col A E Belcher for the oil painting of himself presented to the council, and urging other prominent pioneers to do likewise.

Council closed a very busy session on Friday and adjourned to meet in Southampton on Monday, 17th June.

P A MALCOMSON, County Clerk



THE KIDNEYS
between
30 and 40

Whatever else you do, keep your Kidneys regular and active. Their work is of vast importance to your health and at the first evidence of trouble, often occurring from the thirtieth to the fortieth year, take a treatment with

GinPills
FOR THE KIDNEYS

The Kidneys' work is to filter impurities from the blood. Symptoms of weakness in the Kidneys may be backache, headache, rheumatic twinges, sallow and baggy complexion, swollen joints, irritability and urinary troubles. Gin Pills are a quick and most effective remedy you can take.

50c a box or 6 boxes for $2.50, at all dealers.

Sample free if you write to

National Drug & Chemical Co. of Canada, Limited, - Toronto
U. S. Address: Na-Dru-Co., 202 Main St., Buffalo, N.Y.

Letters from the Soldiers

Red Cross Work Important

The following letter was addressed to Miss Esther McGillivray and Miss Lizzie Barnes, of 12th Bruce:

1st Can Res, Seaford, Sussex
Dec 26, 1917

DEAR LADIES—Many thanks to you and the Red Cross Society of No 15 for your kindness in once more sending your Christmas box. The box arrived this morning and I have liberally sampled the contents and find them of the best. When I had the pleasure to write you a similar letter a year ago I expressed the hope then that we would all be home for this Christmas, but our hopes have not been realized, for our work is not yet finished. There are some of our boys who have gone out to the front and will not return again, and among the number I was sorry to find Alex McGillivray. I am sure his mother misses him. The price of patriotism is not paid only by the men who fall at the front. There is a sharp and sudden payment and is often paid before they know that their time has come to make the extreme sacrifice, but those who are bereaved pay, if not the most at least the most prolonged price, and I wish to extend my deepest sympathy to his parents and all for their bereavement. I must consider myself extremely fortunate that I have not been in France the past summer. The boys have had a hard time but never have they once failed. I am pleased to know that your Red Cross and other like societies are doing such noble work. Your work is as important to the success which we all hope to eventually achieve as any other branch of the service. Though we cannot look back over the past year with a feeling of any great satisfaction of success which we all expected but failed through no fault of our own, we can still look forward with hope to the future. Kindly convey to your Red Cross Society my heartiest greetings for the New Year,

Yours sincerely,
N McGILLIVRAY

From the 160th Chaplain

The following cheerful epistle has been received by parents and friends of the boys from Bruce at Witley Camp, England:

January 1, 1918

Dear Friend—As Chaplain of the 160th I wish to convey to you Good Wishes and New Year Greetings from the men of the Bruce County Battalion.

We are all looking forward cheerfully and hopefully to the strenuous duties and tasks which 1918 holds in store for us.

I trust that we may have received a bright and helpful message from the people of Canada, through the Rev Dr Neil, Moderator of the Presbyterian Church, and I assured him that you could rely upon our men remaining true to the higher principles instilled into them at home, that I believed the great majority would return to their homes and loved ones better and stronger men because of their sacrifice during this great war.

We are proud of our battalion's recent record. In many respects it stands at the head of the Division. As you no doubt already know it leads by a big margin all battalions both in England and in France in its subscriptions to the Victory War Loan. Not only was this a very loyal and patriotic thing to do, but it is significant of the sobriety and carefulness on the part of the men.

It is a pleasure to me to know that more men attend the Khaki College from our battalion than from any other unit in camp. It may also interest you to know that last Sunday night at our Good-night Service one hundred and sixty-five men were present.

Our men are very eager and impatient for the fray, and to watch them in their drill, bomb throwing, anti-gas protection tests, musketry and other forms of training one is impressed with their "determination to win," that "will to victory."

Our Brigadier tells me that very few battalions in camp can compete with them in a march past.

I heartily agree with those outside our numbers who are constantly assuring me that we have an exceptional group of men. Under the very efficient and genial leadership of Major Moffat, our acting commanding officer, our men lack nothing. He does everything possible for the welfare of all men under his command, and they fully appreciate the constant thoughtfulness of their kindly commander.

I am fully persuaded that Bruce County has every reason to be proud of the 160th Battalion. They greet you and wish you a Happy and Prosperous New Year.

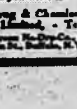
Very sincerely yours,
E F JOHNSTON, Capt.,
Chaplain 160th Batt.

R. T. Robinson
CARPENTER AND CONTRACTOR

ESTIMATES furnished for the erection of any class of building. Large or small contracts undertaken.

Address Chesley or Cargill P.O.

Ahiram Lodge, No. 205, I.O.O.F



MEETS every Tuesday evening at 8 o'clock in Rae's Hall, Oddfellow Block. Visiting brethren always welcome.

GEO. HEPBURN, N.G.
W. R. BARRETT, R.S.

For Sale

NEW two-storied stucco house. Bath, furnace and spring water. In good location. Will be sold at cost. Apply to T H GEORGE

GOOD ROADS IN BRUCE

Subject Well Handled by Reeve Gilbert Christie at Sangeen Nomination Meeting

It must be over 50 years since the county of Bruce adopted a system of county roads under very difficult and trying circumstances, known as the Goderich, Hiora and Durham roads. All honor, we say, to those noble pioneers who had the energy and foresight to build such splendid highways under circumstances as they existed at that time.

For reasons I never could understand those roads were put back on the municipalities, where in many localities they have allowed them to get in a worse condition than some of our township sideroads.

Following the lead of the other provinces of Canada and the states of the Union, many years ago the province of Ontario established a system of good roads. The system has been improved upon from time to time. Those counties that held back have benefited by the experience of those who went in years ago, till now the whole province with the exception of two or three counties, has adopted the system.

It is the opinion of some of the best minds in the county that a mistake was made that Bruce county did not go into the system before those large bridges were built. However, at the June session of the county council it was unanimously decided to enter the system and laid out about 350 miles of road. A resolution was adopted that no work of a permanent nature should be done until after the war.

It was discovered, after the by-law was ratified by the department, that those roads became county roads, and that the municipalities had no jurisdiction over them. And in order to get the benefit of the bonus given by the province, it was necessary to appoint a road superintendent for the county. The province pays 40 per cent of his salary.

Mr Wm Hunter was first appointed to act as superintendent. Mr Hunter resigned and Mr D J Isard was appointed for 1918. The government and, I think, the county treasurer have to be consulted in making this appointment. I think it should be a matter for congratulation that we have the superintendent in this part of the county.

At the first meeting of our council, two years ago, we sent a memorial to the government asking them to return a portion of the auto license they received from the county. In conversation with the Minister later he pointed out to me the unfairness of the proposition. The licenses from Bruce that year were $8,500, while the county of Peel received from the police. The policy of the department is to divide this money among all the counties as they came into the good roads system.

The government will soon have three million dollars spent on the roads, and Bruce has not received one cent. They pay 40 per cent on salaries, machinery and road construction, and 20 per cent on maintenance, and 65 per cent on roads leading to provincial highways. The standard of road required by department is similar to the Goderich road. The concrete taken off, properly drained either two inches or underdrained, plenty of width with a good gravel or crushed stone. We built about a mile under the new standard, this side of Denny's this fall, under the supervision of Mr John Cook and complied with the requirements of the department. The engineer told me it was a first-class piece of road, if it was properly cared for till it gets solid. This is where experience with our system fails. We recommend road drags or graders should be kept on them to keep the gravel in place and level till it gets solid.

The question for us is: Can those roads be built more cheaply by the county than the municipalities? I have paid a good deal of attention to this phase during the last few years, and I came to the conclusion after getting all the information I could, that with proper management, a uniform system of construction and proper equipment, we will have better and cheaper roads than we have under our present system. It is the only way we can get our share of the provincial grant. It will relieve the township of the Goderich, the Burgoyne and Hiora roads, thus giving more money to spend on the township roads. It does not look like good business to be building roads for other counties and receiving nothing in return.

BRUCE TP COUNCIL

Jan 16th 1918

Bruce Tp council elect met in the Tp hall on the above date, viz. Reeve J Johnson, Dep reeve P Dobson, Councillors, Geo Baker, Jas McKenzie and M McNeil.

After subscribing to and making the requisite declaration of qualification and office, council met for the transaction of business:

Minutes of last meetings read, adopted and signed.

A number of communications were read and dealt with.

McNeil—Baker—That the Clerk order 6 copies of the Municipal World and all other necessary supplies for 1918.—Carried.

McKenzie—McNeil—That J B Struthers and J Richardson be auditors for 1918.—Carried.

On motion of McNeil and Dobson the clerk was instructed to advertise for cedar

McKenzie—Dobson—That the clerk ask for tenders for life for 1918. Tenders to state price a yard and be delivered at Underwood.—Carried.

McNeil—Baker—That the sheep valuators for 1917 be re-appointed for the year 1918.—Carried.

McNeil—McKenzie—That we accept the offer of Mr Steinecamp for printing for 1918.—Carried.

Dobson—Baker—That Dr Struthers be Medical Health officer, that J R Hunter be member of the B of H. and that John Neilsell and W J Parrell be sanitary inspectors for 1918.—Carried.

McKenzie—Baker—That Jas Kippen be appointed collector for 1918, and Alex McGillivray be appointed assessor for 1918, collector to furnish bonds satisfactory to council.—Carried.

Baker—McKenzie—That this council pay J G MacKay, 35 8, $12 for road and damages to gate while building W C bridge.

McNeill—Dobson—That the following salaries be paid for 1918, viz. Assessor $100, Collector $100, Auditors $7 each, Clerk $170, Treas $150 and Tp pay for bond, Council meetings $3 and 10c a mile one way, Committee work $3 a day, Caretaker $1.50 for outside meetings, to collect 0.75 for hall for meetings that only pay caretaker's fee, $4 for other meetings.—Carried.

McNeil — McKenzie — That By-laws 253, 253, 254 and 255 as now read be passed.—Carried.

McNeil—McKenzie—That the clerk have the Treas. guarantee bond renewed in the same Co, and James Johnston, reeve, be a committee to examine said bond and take charge of same.—Carried.

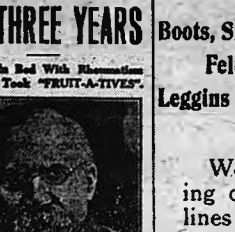
A number of accounts were then passed and council adjourned to meet Feby 4th for general business.

J G MACKAY, Clerk

RENEW your subscription to THE ADVOCATE and your daily papers now!

A CRIPPLE FOR THREE YEARS

Helpless In Bed With Rheumatism. Until He Took "FRUIT-A-TIVES".



MR. ALEXANDER MUNRO

R.R. No. 1, Lorne, Ont.

"For over three years, I was confined to bed with *Rheumatism*. During that time, I had treatment from a number of doctors, and tried nearly everything I saw advertised to cure Rheumatism, without receiving any benefit.

Finally, I decided to try 'Fruit-a-tives'". Before I had used half a box, I noticed an improvement; the pain was not so severe, and the swelling started to go down.

I continued taking this fruit medicine, improving all the time, and now I can walk about two miles and do light chores about the place".

ALEXANDER MUNRO.

50c. a box, 6 for $2.50, trial size 25c. At all dealers or sent postpaid on receipt of price by Fruit-a-tives Limited, Ottawa.

Old Sight and Old Age.



Old age is a matter of years
Old sight is a question of glasses
If you find difficulty in reading, while for distance your sight is good you require old sight glasses.
Old sight shows itself at about forty
A competent optician should be consulted.
We examine eyes free and guarantee satisfaction.

That
Erring Time-piece

There is no time like the present to have your watch or clock repaired and regulated if it is out of order. And should it be beyond repair at a reasonable cost, we shall be pleased to sell you a new one to replace it. When time is so valuable as now, not a minute should be lost on account of a defective time-piece.

Our Jewellery stock is always replete with the best lines of goods. Wedding rings and presentation goods a specialty.

I. SHOEMAKER
Jeweler and Optician

Central Business College Stratford, Ont.

Winter Term from Jan. 2

We employ experienced instructors, give thorough courses, give individual attention to pupils and place graduates in positions. The school is one of the largest and best commercial schools in Canada. Write for free catalogue concerning our Commercial, Shorthand or Telegraphy departments.

W J Elliott Pres. D A McLachlan, Prin.

PAISLEY MARKET

Fall wheat, per bush....@	1 00	2 10
Peas, per bush	1 00	1 00
Oats, per bush	85	85
Barley, per bush	1 85	1 85
Buckwheat	1 00	1 10
Potatoes, per bag.....	1 75	1 75
Butter, in pound prints.....	36	36
Eggs, fresh per doz	45	45

TORONTO LIVE STOCK MARKETS

Toronto, Jan 25th, 1918

Butchers' pickers	$11 00	$11 00
do common.....	9 00	9 00
do cows	8 00	10 00
do bulls.....	8 00	11 25
Stockers, choice	7 50	8 00
do common	6 50	7 00
Heavy feeders.....	8 00	8 50
Store keep.....		
Milch cows, choice	100 00	125 00
do common.....		
Sheep, ewes	7 50	15 00
Bucks	7 00	13 00
Spring Lambs	15 00	19 75
Calves	9 00	15 00
Hogs, off cars	18 75	19 00
fed and watered.....	18 75	18 75

Value for Value

Boots, Shoes, Rubbers, Felts, Socks, Leggins and Moccasins

We are clearing out broken lines and odd sizes at prices less than to-day's cost.

Call in and give us a chance to give you a bargain.

We make repairing a specialty.

H. PFAFF & SON

Notice to Creditors

In the matter of the estate of Angus McCaffray, late of the Village of Paisley, in the County of Bruce, retired farmer, deceased.

NOTICE is hereby given pursuant to section 56 of chapter 121, R.S.O. 1914, and amending acts, that all creditors and others having claims against the estate of the said Angus McCaffray, who died on or about the 1st day of January, 1918, are required to send by post prepaid, or to deliver to the undersigned solicitor for the executors of the said estate, on or before the 12th day of February, 1918, their names and addresses and full particulars of their claims, duly verified, and the nature of the securities, if any, held by them.

And further take notice that after the said 12th day of February 1918, the said executors will proceed to distribute the assets of the said deceased among the parties entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which they shall then have received notice, and that they will not be liable for the said assets or any part thereof to any person or persons of whose claims they will not then have received notice.

ALEXANDER BROWN } Executors
MATTHEW DANIEL }
D. FORRESTER,
Solicitor for said Executors

Dated at Paisley this 16th day of January, 1918.

Notice to Creditors

In the matter of the estate of James F McArthur, late of the Township of Greenock, in the County of Bruce, farmer, deceased.

NOTICE is hereby given pursuant to Section 56 of chapter 121, R.S.O. 1914, and amending acts, that all creditors and others having claims or demands against the estate of the said James F McArthur, who died on or about the 15th day of December, 1917, are required to send by post prepaid or to deliver to the undersigned solicitor for the executors of the last will and testament of the said deceased, on or before the 12th day of February, 1918, their names and addresses and full particulars of their claims, duly verified, and the nature of the securities, if any, held by them.

AND FURTHER TAKE NOTICE that after the said 12th day of February, 1918, the said executors will proceed to distribute the assets of the said deceased among the parties entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which they shall then have received notice, and that they will not be liable for the said assets or any part thereof to any person or persons of whose claims they will not then have received notice.

ROSCOE C TREPLE, } Executors
ROBERT McKEEMAN, }
D. FORRESTER,
Solicitor for said Executors

Dated at Paisley this 28th day of January, 1918

THE BOYS AND GIRLS

Who have been working so strenuously on the farms producing food for those at home and those overseas should be given the opportunity of improving their education during the short winter months, at the

NORTHERN Business College

The fees are no higher than where farm produce sold for half the price of to-day. The young people will be benefitted throughout their lives from the training in business obtained in a few months of our special business course. Winter term begins Jan 2nd.

C. A. FLEMING, Pres. Owen Sound

MONEY BREEDS

The funds of the Dominion Life are accumulating at 8 per cent. interest, and those of the average company at 5½ per cent. Do you know that an annual deposit of $100.00 at 8 per cent. will amount to $1,143.29 in 20 years; at 5½ per cent. to only $3,678.61? Does it take a mathematical genius to comprehend why

DOMINION LIFE

is paying Unexcelled Profits to Policyholders?

Low Death Rate : Economy in Management

Head Office: Waterloo, Ontario

S. BRICKER
District Manager Listowel, Ont

N. McALLISTER
Carpenter and Contractor

Contracts taken for any class of House-building and Repairing

Sash, Doors, Dressed Lumber and other Building Material on hand

Dwelling and shop
two doors north of the Belmoral Hotel

For the BOYS & GIRLS



Little Bear and The Woodchuck Babies

Little Bear loved the old Ground Hog, whose other name is woodchuck. The reason why he loved him was because every year, on February 2, Mr. Ground Hog used to wake from his long winter's sleep and go out for a walk. If he saw his shadow, back to bed he went, to sleep six weeks more; but if he did not see his shadow, he travelled joyfully about to tell the world that spring had come.

Little Bear liked to get up early in the year, while there was still snow on the ground, and that is another reason why he loved the old Ground Hog. Every autumn that old Ground Hog used to wink at Little Bear and promise, "Yes, yes, Little Bear, I will call your father early, if I do not have to go back to bed myself for another long nap."

Naturally, Little Bear loved the woodchuck babies, who sometimes played in the woods with him the livelong day; but he always wondered why they laughed when he would say, "It is time now to run home to your mother, little Woodchucks, because my mother is calling me."

At last the old-breed-up Blue Jay told Little Bear that Woodchuck babies are turned out to take care of themselves when they are only a few weeks old. Little Bear was feeling distressed over that news, when Father Ground Hog himself came along and explained that it is a custom in the Woodchuck family, and that no harm comes to the little ones if they obey their parents and stay in the woods; but that if they visit farmers' gardens and eat the farmers' beans and peas, they run the risk of being shot or taken in traps or killed by dogs.

"So long as our children stay in the woods or the meadows, and eat grass and clover, they are safe and happy," he said to Little Bear. "You never saw a little Woodchuck crying!"

Little Bear laughed when he remembered that he never had seen a baby Woodchuck crying.

"I'll take care of the Woodchuck babies," he promised their father, "if you will tell me what traps are like, so I can look for them."

"Very well," said Father Woodchuck, "I will tell you how a steel trap works. It lies on the ground like an open book, only it is hidden by grass and leaves. In the middle of the trap is a little platform or pan, and on that pan is placed something good to eat. When the little Woodchuck sees the good thing to eat, he tries to get it, and in doing it he either steps on the pan or presses it down with his nose. That makes the prong shut quickly, and there the little fellow is caught in the trap. He cannot get away by dragging the trap, because it is fastened to a log or a stump by a chain."

The old Woodchuck then walked away slowly; he was laughing to himself, because he did not believe that there was a steel trap in all that ancient wood.

After Little Bear had told his father and mother about his talk with their old friend, he inquired, "What shall I do if I find a trap?"

Father Bear did not suppose that Little Bear would ever find a trap in the forest; so he laughed and said, "Take a long stick, Little Bear, and let the stick step on the pan and get caught. Then the trap cannot catch anything else for a while."

"I will do it," promised Little Bear, "and I will look and look for traps, so that the baby Woodchucks will be safe."

"If you ever should find a trap," cautioned Mother Bear, "be careful to stand away from it when you poke the stick on the pan. Do it this way." And Mother Bear, with a broom, did her best to show Little Bear how to spring a trap.

She looked so funny, leaning over, thumping the floor with a broom, that Little Bear forgot to feel sorry for the young Woodchucks. Father Bear laughed, too, and when he laughed of course Mother Bear laughed, and straightway the three had a jolly dance.

The next time Little Bear took the baby Woodchucks to play in his playground, he looked and looked and looked for a trap, because he wished to protect the baby Woodchucks, and sure enough, he found one. That is, he saw a most tempting bit of honeycomb, dripping with honey, lying in the grass. For a second he thought of nothing except the honey, and was about to help himself, when he thought of the baby Woodchucks. What if there should be a trap under it to catch them! So he cried out, "Just a moment!" and held back the baby Woodchucks.

Sure enough, when he poked away the leaves and grass, there was the trap, and there was the chain fastened to a stump! And it was such a big trap that little Bear did not dare to spring it with a stick; so home he ran for his father and mother to come and show him how it worked.

When Father Bear saw the trap, he looked steadily into the bushes for a moment, and then, before Little Bear had time to wink, away Father Bear went, crashing after something! The next thing Little Bear knew, four big boys were running like deer through the woods, hop and away!

When Father Bear came back, out of breath and laughing, he pressed the end of his cane on the spring, and—clang! went the trap.

"Little Bear," said Father Bear solemnly, "it is a good thing for you and for us all that you took such good care of the little Woodchucks, because that is a bear trap, and those boys were trying to catch you. But I frightened them so much that they will never venture into your playground again."

Sure enough, they never did. As for the baby Woodchucks, they thanked Little Bear when he taught them how to look out for traps themselves; and then they lived happily for a long time afterwards.

THE WAR ON THE WESTERN FRONT

POSITION OF THE OPPOSING ARMIES.

What Has Happened to End of 1917 in Anglo-French Section of Europe.

Germany's first act in the war was to trample over Luxembourg and invade Belgium, occupying Brussels on Aug. 20, 1914, and burning Louvain on Aug. 25. Descending on France, the Huns drove straight for Paris, reaching within twenty miles of the capital. Threatened on their right flank by two new French armies, they swung to the east and crossed the Grand Morin, an affluent of the Marne, south and east of Paris. On Sept. 6 began the battle of the Marne, and in three days they were pushed back to the Aisne.

British troops in the meantime had landed and hung on the German flanks in a race to the sea, paralleling them with a human wall from Noyon to Arras, to Ypres, to Nieuport, until on Nov. 15 a solid line was established from the North Sea to Switzerland. There was then a lull until April, 1915, when the British made some gains around Ypres, but were immediately driven back by the first gas attack and lost four guns which were recaptured later.

Turning Point of the War.

Little else was done during 1915 except to dent the German line about Loos. Souchez was taken by the French in September. The year 1916 saw the turn of the tide. The British extended their lines to the Somme, and on July 1 the great joint Anglo-French attack on the Germans began in which more than 130 square miles of territory were reconquered and 70,000 prisoners taken. The British extended their drive north-ward through Ancre, capturing Thiepval on Sept. 26 and Beaumont-Hamel in November and forcing the Germans to make an extensive retreat along their whole line from Arras to St. Quentin, while the French on the south forced them to evacuate the Noyon salient. The battle of the Somme, following the German defeat before Verdun by the French, marked the turning point of the war.

On Feb. 27, 1917, the Germans began a retreat between the Somme and the Ancre. The British followed up the retreating Germans, taking Bapaume on March 17 and Peronne the next day. On April 9 the Canadians captured Vimy Ridge.

On June 7 the British launched an offensive directed against German positions on the heights southeast of Ypres. The whole Messines-Wytschaete Ridge was blown up by probably the greatest artificial explosion the world has ever known, felt even in London. Operations were continued, the British delving to wedge into the heart of Belgium, threatening the Germans' submarine bases on the North Sea coast and their occupation of Lille in France, just below the Lys River, which forms the boundary. The apex of the drive was pointed towards Roulers, an important junction on the Lille-Ostende railway. Passchendaele, about four miles from Roulers, was captured on Nov 6.

The Cambrai Drive.

Two weeks later General Byng began his great drive on Cambrai without preliminary bombardment, using the armored caterpillar car "tanks" to smash the enemy's wire entanglements. Three trench defenses constituting the famous Hindenburg line in this sector were passed over and 8,000 prisoners captured. The Germans were taken completely by surprise and by Nov. 25 the British had Bourlon wood and village and were within three miles of Cambrai. The fighting was in the open for the first time in months and cavalry took part. In Dec. 1 the Germans began a very powerful counter attack on both sides of the salient General Byng had creat-

[illegible] broke the [illegible] the southern angle, crossed the old line where the British had been established for months and pushed on to Gouzeaucourt, a mile and a half behind it. On the northern side they recaptured Bourlon and forced General Byng to retire from half the ground he had gained. He succeeded, however, in pushing back the Germans from Gouzeaucourt to Gonnelieu, the point on the old line where they had broken through.

Offensive Ended.

An offensive over a twenty-five mile front between Soissons and Rheims was begun on April 16 by the French. Auberive, east of Rheims, was taken the next day and a bridgehead south of the Aisne at the junction of the Vesle, which the Germans had held ever since the battle of the Marne, was obliterated. Fort Conde, opposite this bridgehead, fell on April 20 and the Germans retired to the crest of the Aisne Heights, between Fort Malmaison and Craonne, along which runs the road called the Chemin des Dames. On May 4 Craonne was taken.

Position at End of 1917.

Unremitting and desperate fighting followed all through May and June on the heights and in the caves on either side of the steep hills. The Germans were driven from the California Plateau on the northern side on July 25, but it was not until Oct. 24 that their victory was made complete by the capture of Fort Malmaison. The next day Pinon and Allemont were captured, threatening the whole German line to the north as far as St. Quentin. By Nov. 4 they had reached the Ailette River, which runs parallel to the Aisne and about five miles north of it, drawing their lines closer toward Laon. All attempts to move them from this position so far have failed.

WHALE MEAT A DELICACY.

Can Hardly Be Distinguished From Beef in Appearance and Flavor.

To most people it will be a surprise to learn that whale steak, roast whale and whale in other appetizing forms are now offered on the menus of a few of the best hotels and restaurants in New York, Boston and Philadelphia.

During the last few weeks considerable quantities of whale meat have been shipped in refrigerator cars to eastern cities from the Pacific coast. Hotel stewards declare it excellent and are anxious to know how they can obtain regular supplies.

It is hardly distinguishable from beef, either in appearance or in flavor. When raw it is red and the fat looks exactly like beef fat. While steak, under its own proper name, has figured on the bills of fare of restaurants in Seattle and San Francisco for many months past.

At last accounts, while [illegible] in San Francisco was fetching [illegible] cents and a half cents a pound, but in the Seattle markets it has sold more commonly at ten to fifteen cents. From the housewife's point of view it is very economical, inasmuch as it contains no bones.

A whaling company at Gray's Harbor, Wash., sold 217,000 pounds of whale meat between August 1 and October 15, and it could have disposed of a far greater quantity if its cold-storage facilities had been adequate. The meat is now being canned on a large scale at Victoria, B.C.

The above-mentioned company (a Canadian concern) has newly obtained permission from the United States Fisheries Bureau to extend its whaling operations off the coast of southern California in the winter time, when the huge marine mammals seek warm latitudes.

It is safe to predict that from this time on there will be no more of the foolishness of throwing away whale meat. There will be a profitable market for every procurable pound of it—not merely during the war, but (its edible quality having come to be known) always in the future, so long as there are whales to be caught.

There are a number of species of whales in the North Pacific and in size they differ. Taking an average, however, it may be roughly said that a fair-sized whale will yield from 6,000 to 10,000 pounds of meat.

We're British Still, O Motherland!

Though traitors in our land exist,
And men with treacherous wits assist
The deadly Hun to trample down
The free man's rights, our fair renown,
We send this cheer to Britain's strand,
"We're British still, O Motherland!"

No British subject could withhold,
Though bribed by power or German gold,
To help our soldiers' need.
To smash the monster—German greed—
And so we shout to Britain's strand,
"We're British still, O Motherland!"

Our boys have died on Flanders' field
That we, in our fair land, might yield
Our manhood's strength in Freedom's cause,
Defending our fair name and laws,
And still we shout to Britain's strand,
"We're British still, O Motherland!"

O Motherland, we'll aye be true
To thee, our fealty we renew,
Shoulder to shoulder with thee stand,
At Home, Abroad, "In No Man's Land"!
One rousing cheer to thee we send,
"We're British still, O Motherland!"
—W. W. Staples, Lindsay, Ont.

While a bridal wreath in this country is usually composed of orange blossoms, Italy uses white roses, Spain red roses, and Greece vine leaves.

KAISER'S BLACK DREAM FADES

MILLION SQUARE MILES AND 14,000,000 PEOPLE.

Prospective Colonial Empire of Germany Wrested From Hun by Boer Kinsmen.

The kaiser's black dream has dissolved into thin air. He has still nightmares in plenty, but this particular dream was black with a capital "B." It was his calm glorious hope that some day he might build up an African colonial empire, a colossal empire of the south which would send tribute in men, ivory, gold and grain to the proud throne in Berlin. He saw millions of negroes bending the neck and owning him their lord. Caesar, triumphing over Gaul. Egyptians, Britons and Huns and receiving their testimonials of indebtedness, was Wilhelm's model. He pictured himself cracking the whip over sooty backs, hosing a continent.

He woke up from this highly pleasant dream the other morning when the rude Britishers shook him and dashed cold water in his face.

Not a Foot of Africa.

Germany owned 910,150 square miles of African territory when William began dreaming. To-day she possesses not a foot. The Boers, once England's enemies, have co-operated with the Belgians and Portuguese in decupling all German colonies in the dark continent. Under the military genius of General Jan Christian Smuts the organized forces of the Union of South Africa have vanquished their relatives, the Germans. Aside from its military significance this victory is a superb tribute to England, the ruler, for it proves that sixteen years after she conquered them Boers in bloody warfare the vanquished men have become so loyal that they will fight their own flesh and blood to protect her.

German East Africa was the last German stronghold to fall. General Smuts had been hammering at it for two years. In November 1915, he, but lately one of the Transvaal's best leaders in warring on England, was placed in command of the expedition which was to attack Prussia's main possession in the colonial world. Against him were arrayed 5,000 Germans and 50,000 well-armed and disciplined native troops. Cooperating with him from the south and east were Belgian and Portuguese armies, allies with whom he could not join lines, but who, like him, were ready to draw in closer on the province.

Work of General Botha.

German Southwest Africa, with an area of 322,000 square miles, had already fallen before the army of the Union. General Botha, also an ex-Boer leader, had guided this effective attack. Togo, a strip of only 33,700 square miles in area in the north, had been occupied by British and French armies almost without a struggle. British soldiers were cornering the German defenders of Kamerun, the last of the four taken colonies. Some 910,000 square miles were speedily surrounding in the new rule.

In February, 1916, Kamerun surrendered and the territory of East Africa alone resisted.

German claims to Angola had never been established, but they had, shortly after the outbreak of the war, been supported by a large native force officered by Prussians. The Portuguese made short work of those pretentions, however.

East Africa Last to Fall

Likewise the Germans sought to seize into the English Sudan by fomenting rebellion among the natives, but a quick assault at the malcontents by a British force operating out of Khartoum soon put down the rebels but added 150,000 square miles, with a population of 4,000,000, to the actual possessions of Great Britain.

So a half-dozen hammer strokes riddled Wilhelm of all his African colonies save one and increased the prestige of his enemies, England, Portugal and Belgium.

Germany gathered all her resources in East Africa for a desperate resistance. Her engineers and big game hunters, who had been the earliest explorers of the African jungle when it broke out, worked their way, whenever possible, to this section, where they enrolled with the defenders. Such raiders as were at sea in that part of the world worked their way to this coast, bearing arms and munitions, until the British blockade made such an act impossible.

Gen. Smuts' Advance

Native loyalty and military service was bought with gold and the promise of gaudy uniforms. The resistance grew stronger as the outlying forces fell back before General Smuts' advance. Some bloody battles were fought, and frequently native allies of the Boers coming into conflict with the black hirelings of Germany discarded their shooting irons and rushed to the hand-to-hand battle armed with their favorite knives.

When in the early summer the various states in the union agreed to prosecute the war more vigorously Germany's fate was sealed in the dark continent, for General Smuts' force was therefore augmented steadily with recruits and the artillery branch of the expedition materially strengthened. In the last of the summer his force was so powerful that no German army could stand against it, and the Huns began leading their badly battered regiments in retreat.

Drove Runaway Sea

In September, 1917, the Belgians, under General Tombeur, brought their lines to a junction with General Smuts' right wing, the Portuguese carried their vanguard to complete the semicircle and the entire half-circumference of allies closed in, driving the Germans toward the sea.

The recent surrender of the last Huns was known and expected in Berlin. Nothing more can be done by the Kaiser in Africa.

Previous to 1884 Germany's political policies had been purely continental, but in that year F. A. E. Luderitz, a Bremen merchant, prevailed upon his government to take a great tract of territory and protect his factories and trading stations. Germany did so very suddenly, thus stealing a march upon England and creating the state of German Southwest Africa.

The same year Germany sent the imperial consul general, Dr. Nachtigal, to "investigate the German factories on the west coast." England recognized the colonial danger lurking behind this phraseology and sent its officials up from the cape provinces to beat the Germans. For many years the tribes of black men around Kamerun had begged English protection, but Great Britain had also considered the business too trival for attention. The result was that in July Togo and Kamerun both placed themselves under German protection.

A year later a German fleet appeared off Zanzibar, on the east coast, and forced the natives to admit that Prussia ruled that section, since called German East Africa. It is odd to note that the colonies fell in the same order as they were created, Southwest first, Togo second, Kamerun third and East last.

A PLEA FOR NUTS.

A Wholesome Source of Protein and of Easily Digested Fats.

An eminent physician asserts that the fats of nuts, their chief food principle, are the most digestible of all forms of fat.

Fats entering the body do not undergo transformation changes which take place in other foodstuffs, but are so slightly modified in the process of digestion and absorption that after reaching the blood and the tissues they are reconstructed into the original form in which they are eaten.

Nuts are free from waste products, uric acid, carmine and other tissue wastes.

Nuts are aseptic, free from putrefactive bacteria and do not readily undergo decay either in the body or outside of it. Meats are always in an advanced stage of putrefaction. Ordinary meats contain from three million to ten times that number of bacteria per ounce.

Nuts are free from trichinæ, tapeworms and other parasites as well as the infection due to specific diseases. Nuts are clean and sweet. Liquid nut preparations have saved the lives of hundreds of infants within the last twenty years.

A nut orchard 200 miles square would supply one-third enough food to feed 100,000,000 citizens.

The nut should no longer be considered a table luxury. It should be a staple article of food, replacing the pork and meats, which are inferior foods and a prolific source of disease.

Every highway should be lined with nut trees. A row of nut trees on each side of our country roads will provide sufficient food for thousands of people, and leave all our cultivated land to be worked as it is now.

FAMOUS INVALIDS.

Men Who Became Famous in Spite of Poor Health.

Those who are afflicted with ill-health may derive some comfort from the statement, quoted in a recent book on "Suffering and the War," that "Coleridge exclaimed that the three greatest works of the nineteen centuries were all written by men of feeble health—Spinoza's 'Ethics,' Bacon's 'Novum Organum,' and Kant's 'Critique of Pure Reason.'" As another instance of the triumph of the spirit, Sir Isaac Newton, it is stated, was a most unpromising child, with a frail body and poor eyesight. "He showed no aptitude for study, and was first incited by the desire to get ahead of a boy who kicked him."

Another great writer who accomplished much despite the handicap of poor health was Herbert Spencer. Like Newton, as a boy he was backward in his studies. A new life of Spencer by Hugh Elliot says: 'He was very backward as a boy in the ordinary subjects of children's learning. . . . Morally, he was extremely disobedient, and contemptuous of authority." At thirteen he "found the discipline (of his school) more severe than he cared about, and ran away home to Derby again, walking forty-eight miles the first day." Yet as a man, "without money, without special education, without health, he produced eighteen large volumes of philosophy and science of many diverse kinds, published a variety of mechanical inventions, and on endless other subjects, great and small, he set forth a profusion of new and original ideas."

Cereals are the cheapest grade of food on the market for the amount of nourishment contained in them. Milk comes next in giving food value for money paid.

WHAT HEROES DO TO WIN CROSSES

SOME RECENT RECIPIENTS OF HIGH HONOR.

A Brief Description of the Valorous Deeds Rewarded by the Victoria Cross.

The following awards of the Victoria Cross are announced in a recent issue of the London Daily Mail:

Major Lewis Pugh Evans, D.S.O., Black Watch, commanding Linc. R., nephew of General Sir J. Hills-Johnes, V.C.

He took his battalion in perfect order through a terrific enemy barrage formed up all units and led them to the assault. He himself rushed a strong machine-gun emplacement, and by firing his revolver through the loophole forced the garrison to capitulate. Severely wounded in the shoulder, he refused to be bandaged, and again led his battalion forward, being again badly wounded. After taking an objective he collapsed from loss of blood, but refused assistance.

Sergeant William Francis Burman, Rifle Brigade (Stepney, E.).

He went forward alone to what seemed certain death, killed an enemy gunner and carried the gun to his company's objective, where he used it with great effect. With two others he ran forward and got behind the enemy, killing six and capturing two officers and twenty-nine men.

Sergeant John James Dwyer, Australian M.G. Corps.

In charge of a Vickers machine gun, he rushed it forward to within thirty yards of an enemy gun and fired point-blank at it, killing the crew. He then seized the gun and, ignoring the snipers, carried it back across shell-swept ground to our line.

Sergeant Joseph Lister, Lancaster Fusileers (Radish, Stockport).

He dashed ahead of his men and found a machine gun frame from a shell hole in front of a pill box. He shot two of the gunners and the rest surrendered. He then went on to the pill box and shouted to the occupants to surrender. They did so except one man, whom he shot dead; whereupon about 100 emerged from shell holes and surrendered.

Sergeant Lewis McGee Australian Imperial Force (killed).

Single-handed and armed only with a revolver, he rushed a pill box, shot some of the crew and captured it, thus enabling an advance to proceed. He was later killed.

Sergeant John Molyneux, Royal Fusileers (St. Helens).

After clearing a trench in front of a house he called for some one to follow him, and rushed for the house. By the time his men arrived he was in the thick of a hand-to-hand fight. The enemy surrendered, and, in addition to the dead and wounded, between twenty and thirty prisoners were taken.

Lance Sergeant John Harold Rhodes, Grenadier Guards (Tunstall, Staffs).

Seeing three Germans leave a pill box he went out single-handed through our barrage and bomble machine gun fire and got into the pill box, where he captured nine, including an officer with a telephone.

Corporal Ernest Albert Egerton, Notts and Derby R. (Longdon, aged only 20).

Volunteers being called for to clear dugouts, he dashed out under heavy fire at short range. He shot in succession a rifleman, a bomber and a gunner, by which time he was supported and twenty-nine surrendered.

Private Arthur Hutt, R. War. R. (Earlsdon, Coventry).

When all the officers and N.C.O.'s of a platoon had become casualties, he took command; ran forward alone and shot the officer and three men in a post, causing between forty and fifty others to surrender. He carried in four wounded under heavy fire.

THE FATTED BRIDE.

Cornmeal Bolus as Chief Ingredient of Beauty Treatment.

Throughout the empire of Morocco and in Tunis there are villages where the elder members of the adult population follow professionally the pursuit of fattening young ladies for the matrimonial market of Barbary.

The Moors, like the Turks and most other Orientals, give a decided preference to "moon-faced" wives over lean ones, and are more solicitous as to the number of pounds which their brides weigh than about the stock of accomplishments they possess.

A girl is put under the process of fattening when she is about 12 years of age. Her hands are tied behind her and she is seated on a carpet during so many hours every day, while her "papa" stands over her with a stick, and her mother, at times, pops into her mouth a ball of stiff maize porridge, kneaded enough to be swallowed without a patient choking.

If the unfortunate girl declines to be stuffed she is compelled by torture, and gulps down the boluses, lest she should be beaten.

In Brazil corpulence is also considered the essential point of female beauty, and the greatest compliment that can be paid to a Brazilian lady is to tell her that she grows fatter and fairer every day.

We should take an inventory of our friends as well as of our goods.

YARNS OF A CANADIAN SEAMAN

TORONTO SAILOR RECOUNTS ADVENTURES WITH SUBS.

"One Hundred and Eighty Miles From Land and Our Boat Was Leaking."

"I shall never forget my first experience with a U-boat," says John Nugent, able seaman from Toronto. "I had shipped out of Liverpool on a three-masted schooner called the Grenada, a vessel of some 1,200 tons. We had no cargo and were under sealed orders.

"We were tacking along in the Bristol channel when suddenly the lookout spied a periscope, and five minutes later a U-boat of a large type came to the surface. The submarine attacked us savagely, dropping shell after shell on our decks. It was cruel the way that shrapnel ripped up that wooden ship. The masts were virtually torn up by the roots and bundled over the side into the sea. The decks were blown into kindling wood, and the starboard side of the ship was blown full of holes. The submarine fired fifteen shells in all.

"The crew lost no time in scrambling over the port side of the ship into small boats. We were ten miles from land, and we pulled shoreward as if the very devil was after us. Right here[1] want"to say that I don't care to take chances again with submarines in wooden boats. The steel variety are good enough for me.

"I got my next experience with a sub when I shipped on the Mauretania, formerly in the service of the Cunard Line. Just outside of Malta a sub popped about the surface of the ocean and gave us a merry chase, firing shell after shell. But we were too speedy for the Hun, and finally the U-boat got sick of the job and submerged.

A Thrilling Adventure.

"The last time I met with a sub was when I was firing on the steamship Platuria. September 15 we left Gibraltar bound for an Italian port with a big cargo of gasoline and benzine aboard. About 3.15 in the afternoon I was having a peaceful pipe in the engine room, when suddenly there was a terrific explosion 'midships. I went sprawling to the metal flooring of the place, and my pipe flew ten feet away. I knew what had happened; we had been torpedoed, and I lost no time in scrambling to the deck. As I reached the span a shell landed on the steamship and exploded, a fragment striking my hand and inflicting a painful wound.

"The initial explosion caused by the torpedo had resulted in the killing of ten men.

"I found everything in confusion on the deck; the crew was attempting to lower the lifeboats, of which there were two. Captain John Leslie, of New South Wales, stood on the bridge of the Platuria and refused to leave his position. One of the lifeboats was launched, but the one I was in capsized, throwing about twenty of the crew into the water. Just then the Platuria sank stern downward, and Jim Whittaker, an oiler, of Minnesota, was dragged to his death by the suction. Captain Leslie went down with his ship.

"Three of us in the water clambered on top of the overturned lifeboat; the man clinging to the keel on my right was a fellow by the name of Mills, from Georgia, who had been torpedoed four times; the experience was really nothing new to him.

U-boat With a Conscience.

"At this juncture it seemed that the submarine commander must have been stricken with a twinge of conscience, for the U-boat rose to the surface and came toward us. He allowed us to come aboard the submarine while some of his men righted our boat. He gave us a dram of rum around and cigarettes. This submarine commander seemed to possess a sense of humor, for after we had gotten the rum into our systems and had lit our cigarettes, he informed us with a grin that he had stolen the rum and tobacco from an English ship. But right at that moment we were not at all particular where the rum or the tobacco came from; the liquor warmed up our aching bodies and the cigarettes calmed our nerves.

"It developed that the Hun commander was a very curious person. He inquired concerning our nationalities, and asked a number of questions about the war. It seemed that he had been travelling underneath for a considerable time and was out of touch with world-events. He asked questions concerning the name, cargo and crew of the Platuria and wanted to know what had become of the captain. We told him that the captain was dead and that information seemed to give him satisfaction. Right here I thought it was time for the Hun to play the role of the questioned, and I asked him to give us the number of his U-boat. That made him angry.

"'Look here, young man,' he growled, 'don't get impertinent; you are lucky to be alive.'

Story of Eight Survivors.

"After that we were bundled into our boat without ceremony. We were 180 miles from land, and our boat was leaking. We took turns at rowing and bailing. We were a miserable feeling lot; some of us were suffering from injuries, and nearly all were sick from swallowing salt water. The next morning we were picked up by the Italian steamship Andrea, from Spezia.

"The Andrea landed us in the Madeira Islands, where we remained for a month before we got a ship.

"While waiting to ship we heard many first-hand stories of German submarine savagery on the high seas. One of the worst cases was related by eight survivors of an Italian ship.

"When the ship was torpedoed, the crew, numbering forty-nine men, took to the small boats. The submarine shelled the small boats, killing twenty-five men. But this did not satisfy the Huns. They attacked two of the lifeboats with axes, stoving holes in their sides so that they sank, drowning the men in them. Only eight of the crew of forty-nine escaped to tell the story. Surely, Germany cannot expect the world to ever forget her barbarities on the seas."

THE CAUSE OF BACKACHE

Every muscle in the body needs constantly a supply of rich, red blood in proportion to the work it does. The muscles of the back are under a heavy strain and have but little rest. When the blood is thin they lack nourishment, and the result is a sensation of pain in those muscles. Some people think pain in the back means kidney trouble, but the best medical authorities agree that backache seldom or never has anything to do with the kidneys. Organic kidney disease may have progressed to a critical point without developing a pain in the back. This being the case pain in the back should always lead the sufferer to look to the condition of his blood. It will be found in most cases that the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills to build up the blood will stop the sensation of pain in the ill-nourished muscles of the back. How much better it is to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for the blood than to give way to unreasonable alarm about your kidneys. If you suspect your kidneys any doctor can make tests in ten minutes that will set your fears at rest, or tell you the worst. But in any event to be perfectly healthy you must keep the blood in good condition, and for this purpose no other medicine can equal Dr. Williams' Pink Pills.

You can get these pills through any dealer in medicine, or by mail at 50 cents a box or six boxes for $2.50 from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

LOST IN THE DESERT.

Terrible Experience in Death Valley in California.

The late Maj. Gen. Funston was once employed as a botanist in the United States Agricultural Department. He was one of a party sent out to explore Death Valley in California. The experience is said to have been the cruelest in all Funston's life, and it so nearly proved fatal that he always declared that he could not understand why he had not died or become mad.

He had started out one morning to ride one hundred and twenty miles down the desert to mail some important letters and packages at a post office. All day his pony trudged over the desert, breaking through the crust up to its fetlocks and rending up beneath its feet stranglingly, smoke-like clouds of powdered, white alkali.

The thermometer rose that day to one hundred and forty-seven degrees, a height no one there had ever seen it reach before. The hot air blew across the wastes as dry, so penetrating, that it peeled the skin from Funston's face, parched his lips and made them bleed, stung and burned his nostrils, and caused a thirst that nothing could satisfy.

He had only a quart of water in his canteen and no forage for his horse, and, realizing that to go on farther meant certain death, he decided to return. He picketed his horse in the evening, slept until three o'clock in the morning, then mounted and started back. When the fiery sun rose over the mountains his horse gave out and staggered weakly; and so Funston dismounted and led it. For many miles he walked, determined, in spite of his agony, not to give up until life left him.

Suddenly he heard two distinct shots. He stopped and looked in every direction, but could see no smoke or sign of anything human on the desert. Three times he heard shots, and then it dawned on him that they did not come from the desert or from the mountains. The fever brought on by the terrible heat had caused the snapping of the nerves in his head to sound like rifle shots.

At four o'clock the next morning he staggered across the doorway of a ranchman's house and weakly cried for water. He had walked forty miles through the desert in a night and day of such fearful heat as even Death Valley had scarcely ever known before.

Rose Hedge.

Rose hedges are not uncommon in Great Britain and in Europe but they are somewhat of a novelty here. Rose hedges are good for screening the vegetable garden or as a dividing line between neighbors.

Make a deep trench of well manured soil and use such varieties as American Pillar, Crimson Rambler, Dorothy Perkins, Climbing Captain Christy, Excelsa, Caroline Testout.

For supports use posts with galvanized wire stretched between them. Three or four strands of wire will be required.

A Fashionable Winter Dress



Smart indeed is this semi-fitted dress with the shaped tunic. McCall Pattern No. 8125, Ladies' Semi-Fitted Dress. In 6 sizes, 34 to 44 bust. Price, 20 cents.

This pattern may be procured from your local McCall dealer, or from the McCall Co., 70 Bond St., Toronto, Dept. W.

A SIDNEY OF TO-DAY.

Story of Courtesy Which Surpassed That of the Famous Courtier.

We are accustomed to think of certain heroic figures of the past as a sort of supermen, whose gallant and knightly deeds we cannot expect the men we meet every day to equal. But this war—like every other war—proves that the nobility of human spirit is eternal and essential, and that it manifests itself quite as often in men of humble birth as in the sons of the proudest families.

I remember, says a writer in the Fortnightly Review, that when I was a boy the story of Sir Philip Sidney at the battle of Zutphen hit deeply into my imagination. I derived it from a large, popular history of England, in which the incident was made the subject of a full-page engraving over which I used to linger with delight. For years afterwards the picture, with additions and embellishments, would come back at intervals to my mind. The scene, as I envisaged it, was replete with an ornate dignity. The battle raged decorously in the background; men in correct attitudes, with corselets and bright lances, stood about; in the centre lay the dying hero, an arresting figure, with his curled and, I suppose, perfumed ringlets, his elegant sword hilt, his white and spotless ruff, his slashed jerkin, his Elizabethan hose and stockings. You saw the draft of water offered (in a silver goblet); and then you beheld the knight, about to raise it to his lips, turning to the wounded soldier at his side, with his courteous "Friend, thy necessity is greater than mine." Certainly a grand thing done in the grand manner!

In the earlier days of the war I came upon a paragraph in a newspaper correspondent's letter about the fighting near Festubert. A British soldier was lying wounded on the ground, fevered with thirst, close by a German even more desperately hurt. Stretcher bearers arrived and offered the Briton a tin of water. The man was reaching for it eagerly when his glance fell on his tormented enemy. "After 'im," he said, and handed back the vessel for the German to drain.

So now, when I seek to recall my old vision of Sidney at Zutphen, it is blotted out by another: a vision of a man in drabbled khaki lying in the horrible crimsoned filth of no man's land; of another man in a torn gray tunic, drenched with blood, staring with wolfish eyes at the water; of the former shutting his own parched lips tight over his teeth and putting the precious draft by with a short, ill-said word of refusal. Surely a greater hero, that nameless cockney, than the sworded and scented courtier! "After 'im!" It is better than the noble mellifluous phrase that made Sir Philip Sidney immortal.

Deafness in Soldiers.

A novel cure for deafness in soldiers has been found by British doctors, who believe in the power of suggestion to accomplish much that their medical skill cannot. Much of the deafness at the front is hysterical, born of the soldiers fear of going deaf from the incessant pounding of the explosives about him.

Many times these men cannot be cured by direct treatment, and it is then that the unique system is brought into play. They are given very slight anesthesia and a tiny incision made in the skin behind an ear. Then an iron plate is hammered violently close to the ear. In almost every instance where the deafness is hysterical the patients regain their hearing immediately, convinced that a serious and therefore helpful operation has been performed.

Minard's Liniment Cures Colds, Etc.

The Folly Of Taking Digestive Pills

A Warning to Dyspeptics.

The habit of taking digestive pills after meals makes chronic dyspeptics of many thousands of men and women because artificial digestants, drugs and medicines have practically no influence upon the abnormally acid condition of the stomach contents which is the cause of most forms of indigestion and dyspepsia.

The after dinner pill merely lessens the sensitiveness of the stomach nerves and thus gives a false sense of freedom from pain. If those who are subject to indigestion, gas, flatulence, belching, bloating, heartburn, etc., after eating would get about an ounce of pure bisurated magnesia from their druggist and take a teaspoonful in a little water after meals, there would be no further necessity for drugs or medicines because bisurated magnesia instantly neutralizes stomach acidity, stops food fermentation and thus insures normal, painless digestion by enabling the stomach to do its work without hindrance.

Marching Men.

From the silver coasts outlying,
Where the pallid ships are plying,
Sweeping in from East and West
Over crag and mountain crest,
Up from desert, grove and glen,
Still there come those hosts of men;
In their hands the sword aflame,
On their lips an ancient name,
Cleaving hearts and lives asunder,
Trampling thrones and empires under;
Temples lately love-forsaken
They have entered and forsaken,
Earth itself their tread has shaken—
Marching men, marching men,
Sleeping gods your shouts awaken!
—Helena Coleman.

LEMONS WHITEN AND BEAUTIFY THE SKIN

Make this beauty lotion cheaply for your face, neck, arms and hands.

At the cost of a small jar of ordinary cold cream one can prepare a full quarter pint of the most wonderful lemon skin softener and complexion beautifier, by squeezing the juice of two fresh lemons into a bottle containing three ounces of orchard white. Care should be taken to strain the juice through a fine cloth so no lemon pulp gets in, then this lotion will keep fresh for months. Every woman knows that lemon juice is used to bleach and remove such blemishes as freckles, sallowness and tan and is the ideal skin softener, whitener and beautifier.

Just try it! Get three ounces of orchard white at any drug store and two lemons from the grocer and make up a quarter pint of this sweetly fragrant lemon lotion and massage it daily into the face, neck, arms and hands. It is marvellous to smoothen rough, red hands.

Every piece of farm machinery should be put under cover. Grease all the bearings heavily and cover the exposed bright metal parts with cheap grease of some kind. Vaseline is good and can be had in large quantities at small cost. The iron frames and wheels of mowers etc., should be painted. It is the height of extravagance to leave tools out in the weather at any season, particularly during winter.

Minard's Liniment Co., Limited.

Gentlemen,—Theodore Bourin, a customer of mine, was completely cured of rheumatism after five years of suffering, by the judicious use of MINARD'S LINIMENT.

The above facts can be verified by writing to him, to the Parish Priest or any of his neighbors.

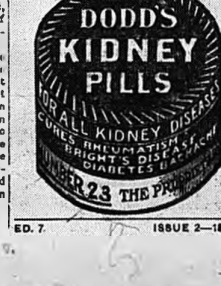
A. COTE, Merchant.
St. Isidore, Que., 12 May, '98.

The best mulch material to use is clean straw; this is placed on the strawberry plants four to six inches deep after the ground has been frozen. In the spring after the ground is thawed, the straw is worked around the plants. This serves several purposes, such as keeping the patch free from weeds, conserving the moisture, and forming a clean mat for the berries to ripen on. After the fruit has ripened, the straw may be removed.

Minard's Liniment Cures Diphtheria.

We saw a couple of men sawing wood the other day with a cross-cut saw, and felt sorry for them, the saw lugged so. There was not enough set in it. Half an hour spent in putting that saw in good order would have saved a great deal of strength, and the men could have sawed far more wood. Getting ready for work is just as important as working.

"It is not being out at heels that makes a man discontented; it is being out at heart."—Bliss Carman.



Mesopotamia Stories.

Canon Parfit, of Jerusalem, who described himself as 'Vicar of Mesopotamia and Rural Dean of the Garden of Eden," recently told a few Eastern tales in London.

He said that when he first saw his "charge" the scenery did not impress him. The people were poverty-stricken and begged for "baksheesh," the children were brilliantly clad in olive oil and the sweetest of smiles."

A soldier, referring to scorpions and mosquitoes, said: "Everything in the Garden's lovely (I don't think!) It wouldn't take a flaming sword to drive me out of it!"

At Bagdad, the pontoon bridge having been washed away, the Sultan determined to build a new one, so he set about raising the money. The people were whipped and blackmailed into parting with £40,000. The bridge cost £4,000, the tax-gatherer pocketed the rest.



Granulated Eyelids, Sore Eyes, Eyes Inflamed by Sun, Dust and Wind quickly relieved by Murine. Try it in your Eyes and Baby's Eyes. No Smarting, Just Eye Comfort. Murine Eye Remedy at your Druggists. Write for Free Book of the Eye. Ask Murine Eye Remedy Co., Chicago.

The use of glass bricks for building purposes is being adopted in many European cities. As a means of admitting light to dark hallways and basements these transparent bricks have been most satisfactory, and there has been no loss in stability of construction when they have been substituted for the ordinary clay bricks.

Minard's Liniment Cures Distemper.

When winter snows are piling over
field and fence and bough,
There are apples in the cellar, there
is fodder in the mow;
And though the north wind threatens
dreary frozen months to bring,
We laugh because beneath it all we
hear the voice of Spring.

MONEY ORDERS

The safe way to send money by mail is by Dominion Express Money Order.

The liquor business has always been a curse to the world. Before Columbus discovered America, the authorities of the city of Ghent, in Europe, found it necessary in a time of dearth to forbid the conversion of grain into the brewing of beer. Thus does history repeat itself.

WOMEN! IT IS MAGIC! LIFT OUT ANY CORN

Apply a few drops then lift corns or callouses off with fingers—no pain.



Just think! You can lift off any corn or callus without pain or soreness.

A Cincinnati man discovered this ether compound and named it freezone. Any druggist will sell a tiny bottle of freezone, like here shown, for very little cost. You apply a few drops directly upon a tender corn or callus. Instantly the soreness disappears, then shortly you will find the corn or callus so loose that you can lift it right off.

Freezone is wonderful. It dries instantly. It doesn't eat away the corn or callus, but shrivels it up without even irritating the surrounding skin.

Hard, soft or corns between the toes, as well as painful calluses, lift right off. There is no pain before or afterwards. If your druggist hasn't freezone, tell him to order a small bottle for you from his wholesale drug house.



will reduce inflamed, swollen Joints, Sprains, Bruises, Soft Bunches, Heals Boils, Poll Evil, Quitter, Fistula and infected sores quickly as it is a positive antiseptic and germicide. Pleasant to use. Does not blister or remove the hair, and you can work the horse. $2.00 per bottle, delivered. Book 7 M free.
ABSORBINE, JR., the antiseptic liniment for mankind. Reduces Painful, Swollen Veins, Wens, Cysts, Bruises, sore throat, quinsy and tonsilitis. Price $1.00 per bottle at dealers or delivered. Will tell you more if you write. Liberal Trial bottle for 10c in stamps.
W. F. YOUNG, P. D. F., 316 Lyman Bldg., Montreal, Can. Absorbine and Absorbine, Jr. are made in Canada.

MADE IN CANADA
MAGIC BAKING POWDER
READ THE LABEL
CONTAINS NO ALUM

One morning a neighbor met Spike Harrow returning from the timber with a gun over his shoulder. Spike was not so friendly, nor so inquisitive, as his neighbor, and when asked whether he had fired "a-shootin'," replied shortly: "Yes." "What you been a-shootin'?" "Dog." "Your dog?" My! Was he mad?" "Well, he didn't look so awfully well pleased."

Minard's Liniment Cures Garget in Cows

Oil from the sewing machine may be removed from material by tacking a piece of cotton wool on each side of the stain. The cotton will soon absorb the oil.

HELP WANTED

LADIES WANTED TO DO PLAIN and light sewing at home, whole or spare time; good pay; work sent any distance; charges paid; send stamp for particulars. National Manufacturing Company, Montreal.

MISCELLANEOUS

CANCER, TUMORS, LUMPS, ETC. Internal and external, cured without pain by our home treatment. Write our office for free book. Dr. Bellman Medicine Co., Limited, Collingwood, Ont.

When buying your Piano insist on having an "OTTO HIGEL" PIANO AOTION



Ah! That's the Spot

Sloan's Liniment goes right to it. Have you a rheumatic ache or a dull throbbing neuralgic pain? You can find a quick and effective relief in Sloan's Liniment. Thousands of homes have this remedy handy for all external pains because time and time again it has proven the quickest relief.

So clean and easy to apply, too. No rubbing, no stain, no inconvenience as in the case with plasters or ointments. If you use Sloan's Liniment, you will never be without it.

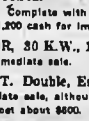
Generous sized bottles, at all druggists.

Sloan's Liniment
KILLS PAIN

CUTICURA HEALS BURNING ITCHING

Pimples on Back and Scalp. Hair Came Out. Healed at Very Trifling Cost.

"I found red pimples coming out below my right shoulder blade. The pimples festered and then spread on my back. This had a burning itching feeling. Then an eruption broke out on my scalp in a patch and hair came out.



"I used Cuticura Soap and Ointment, and after I had used two boxes of Ointment with three cakes of Soap I was healed." (Signed) Geo. I. Jones, Edmonds, British Columbia, July 4, 1917.

Cuticura Soap daily and Cuticura Ointment occasionally prevent pimples and other eruptions. Nothing better.

For Free Sample Each by Mail address post-card: "Cuticura, Dept. A, Boston, U. S. A." Sold everywhere.

Machinery For Sale

1 WHEELOCK ENGINE, 18x42.
New Automatic Valve Type. Complete with supply and exhaust piping, flywheel, etc. Will accept $1,200 cash for immediate sale.

1 ELECTRIC GENERATOR, 30 K.W., 110-120 Volts D.C.
Will accept $425 cash for immediate sale.

1 LARGE LEATHER BELT. Double, Endless. 24-inch x 70 ft.
Will accept $300 for immediate sale, although belt is in excellent condition and new one would cost about $600.

PULLEYS. Large size.
28x16—$30 ? 12x60—$20 ; 12½x48—$12 ; 12x36—$8.

2 BLOWERS OR FANS, Buffalo make.
One 10 inch, other 14 inch discharge—$30 each.

REAL ESTATES CORPORATION, LTD.
60 Front St. West, Toronto

EBENEZER

The big January thaw that was expected for the last month hasn't arrived so far. Whenever the wind does get around to the south it feels as if it were coming around the corner of an iceberg. So long as the wood pile hangs out the people will be able to hold out against Jack Frost's bombardment of snow, frost and wind.

The skating social held at the rink last Thursday evening under the L A Society, was a big success. Almost $50 was made. After the expenses are paid a nice sum will be left to buy comforts for the soldiers. The main feature of the evening was the hockey match. Although the Paisley seniors could not come on account of having a match the following night with Chesley, they substituted their junior team, who played a good game but were defeated by our boys by the score of 13 to 4.

Mr Alex Greig, of Newton, Alta, is visiting his old home on the 2nd con, and called on Mr and Mrs John Robinson of this line last week.

Mr and Mrs Geo Lowrey and little son, of Dartingford, Man, are visiting at Mr Frank Quigley's.

Mr John Hanbidge occupied the pulpit here on Sunday in the absence of the pastor, Rev T J Stapleton, who went to his former circuit at Lion's Head to open a new church.

Sergt George Martin received orders last week to go overseas immediately, and hadn't time to come home to bid his friends goodbye. We hope he may have a safe journey over the pond. L Corp Wilbert Martin is still in the hospital at London suffering with tonsilitis. We hope he will soon recover and be able to join his brother George overseas.

Ebenezer puck chasers beat the river road boys Saturday afternoon in a very close, exciting game. Both teams were in the lead at different times, but when the game was finished our boys were one goal to the good.

GLAMIS

Mr Jas McCormick, of Edmonton, who has been visiting some weeks with his parents and relatives, left on Monday on the return trip.

Mr and Mrs Stocks, of Port Huron, who have been visiting Mrs R J Nesbitt, returned on Saturday.

Mrs Angus McGregor of Jarrow, Alberta, who are visiting friends, spent Friday evening at Mr Jos Cunningham's.

Miss Mary McSween is employed in the brush factory at Port Elgin.

Miss Greig, of Lindsay, is visiting her nephew, Mr Wm Graham.

Mr Jack Carr, who was down from Kerrobert, Sask, has left again for the west.

Mrs Murdoch McKay, who has been visiting her daughter, Mrs Jas Coward in Toronto, returned on Friday.

WILLOW CREEK

Mr and Mrs Wilber Bean, who have been in Listowel, returned to this neigeborhood for a further visit before leaving for their home at Weyburn, Sask.

All the farmers from No. 9 School house east to Paisley had to turn out to break roads on Monday of last week to let the doctor through.

Mr Chas Smith had his sale on Tuesday. Mr Smith is going to drive the dray between Tiverton and Kincardine.

Mr Fred Thede has sold his farm to Mr Chas. Helwig, who will move on in the near future. He is welcomed among us.

Considerable damage was done in this locality by the wind on Jan. 12th. Wind insurance is becoming quite popular.

CANTIRE

(Intended for last week)

During the severe storm on Saturday week the chimney on Mrs Blackburn's house caught fire and for a time it looked as though the house would go up in smoke. However several neighbors gathered and succeeded in extinguishing the blaze.

Several who have been hearing the delusion that we have a misbrious climate have changed their minds somewhat after suffering from frost bites.

Mr Geo Stewart went to Walkerton hospital on Monday to have a growth removed from his breast. During Geordie's four year residence in this community he has made many friends who hope for his speedy recovery.

Mr Cunningham Long of Bessano, Alta, is visiting friends and old neighbors on the 4th. It is thirteen years since Cunningham headed for the plains and his many old friends here are glad to know that prosperity has blessed his labors. Last year he built an elevator on his farm at a cost of $5,000 and with good crops and good prices the last two years this old Bruce boy is now on easy street. As help is scarce he has sold half his land and later a going more into ranching. One thing these lackest, a wee bit wife, and another visit to Biderslie in the near future should mend matters in this line.

Mr John Carr of Sask., was visiting here last week.

Mr and Mrs Wm Gray of Sask. are visiting at the home of the former's sister, Mrs Harry Winch.

Mr Howard Johnston who has spent two years at Earl Grey, Sask is paying a visit to the old roof tree. His brother Willie who went west at the same time has signed up with a western unit and is determined to do his bit for king and country. Willie volunteered at Chesley when the 160th was recruiting but was turned down as medically unfit.

Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA

WALKERTON

A letter received here on Monday from a member of the 160th Bruce Battalion states that prior to writing a Russian of the 166th Battalion, which is camping alongside of the Bruce forces at Witley, came over to the 160th lines after midnight and set fire to the big mess tent and recreation room of the 160th. The culprit was caught in the act and locked up, and will probably be taken out and shot for his traitorous conduct. Not much damage was done, as the blaze was checked early in the stage.

Tom Kelly, a rich farmer from Ashfield township, and who had been in the habit of stealing for years out of sign in the hotel sheds at Lucknow, was brought to Walkerton on Thursday last by Constable Cameron, the Lucknow sleuth, who had been laying for him for some time. The following Friday morning the thief was arraigned before Judge Greig at the court house here, and after pleading guilty to a long list of thefts, was sentenced to six months in the Walkerton jail and also to pay a fine of $50 for his crimes. If he fails to liquidate his fine the prisoner is to serve an additional three months for this neglect. That Kelly is as much fool as knave was demonstrated by the loot that Constable Cameron captured in his place, for although a bachelor and living like a hermit, he had swiped a goodly quantity of women's clothes. Unless he were contemplating matrimony these could be of no use to him. The plunder captured made a good sized sleigh load and showed what an adept at pilfering Kelly was. The plunder included articles all the way from a suit of clothes down to children's school books. That he was a miser as well as thief is evidenced by the fact that although in good circumstances and owning a valuable farm, he would beg scraps of meat from the butcher shops and leavings from the bakeries. On being placed in the lock-up prior to coming to Walkerton he was eating three hearty meals in the belief that someone else was paying for them, but on being informed that he might have to cash up for these he decided he could hang out on two meals. In the Walkerton jail he boasted of his adroitness as a thief and told how he knew the constable suspected him, and the measures he took to fool him. His game was to drive on to the sheds where other rigs were standing, and after making sure that no one was around, to go through the rigs, load up and drive off. As he never sold any of the stuff or were it about, he was able to pull off his work for years before he was nabbed and brought to time. That his skin was like his actions, dirty, was amply demonstrated when the limelight was turned onto him, for it was then he was done time in the Walkerton jail having anything on him for a dusty hide. The hands at the bath tub had a busy spell before they had their silent guest in proper trim.—Herald and Times.

GREENOCK COUNCIL

McNab's Hotel, Clarendon
Jan 19, 1918

Council met for the township of Greenock met on above date, owing to the severe storm which made it impossible to meet on the 15th. Members present—T Phelan, reeve; Jas D Campbell, Thos Symmes, G W Gilchrist and Thos Sawyer, councillors, who after subscribing to declarations of qualification and of office, took their seats, the reeve in the chair. The minutes of last meeting were read and adopted.

Accounts presented for payment: Thos McGregor, 46 yds gravel, $4 60; Municipal World, blank forms, $1 37; D S Campbell, 15 yds gravel and 2 days' road work paid in taxes, $4; Robertson & McNab, advice to reeve and three letters, $1 05; A Mc Kinnon, salary as collector $00, postage $5—$05; J G Bricker, salary as M O of Health, $100; L A Reid, bal printing contract, $50; Dr J J Williams, maintenance A Cunningham, Orford Hospital, $15 50; M McNab, room for council meeting, $2.

Sawyer—Campbell—That the forgoing accounts being found correct be paid, and that the reeve and treasurer sign checks for same.—Carried.

Geo Winter refunded $10, being overpayment on gravel contract on Durham road, through mistake of county finance committee.

Gilchrist—Symon—That the deputy returning officers, poll clerks, owners of polling booths and of nomination hall be paid.—Carried.

Checks were issued to the D R officers, total $38 50, to poll clerks for $14, owners of polling booths $16, and nomination hall $4.

A communication was read from R J Stewart, barrister, claiming $4 for Geo T Haines for filling holes on highway under instructions from pathmaster. The clerk was instructed to reply asking for certificate from pathmaster.

Symon—Gilchrist—That the clerk be instructed to draft a by-law for the purpose of fixing salaries of officers.

By-law No 565 was drafted and duly passed fixing salaries as follows: Treasurer $100; clerk $300; assessor $100; collector $120; auditors each $8 and 10c per mile one way; D R Officers $4 and 10c per mile returning ballot boxes; poll clerks $3; selectors of jurors $4; M O of Health $100; sec'y of L B of Health $10; sanitary insp $1 for inspecting schools and slaughter houses, and $2 for disinfecting houses and 10c per mile one way; members of council $3 per day and 10c per mile one way.

Gilchrist—Symon—That J Meagher be appointed a member of the L B of Health.—Carried.

Symon — Gilchrist — That this council appoint T Houston and J B McKinnon auditors for current year.—Carried.

Sawyer—Campbell—That David Pinkerton be appointed a representative on the Board of Agriculture for this district of Centre Bruce.—Carried.

Symon—Gilchrist—That the reeve and clerk be instructed to sign and attach the seal to the agreement with C Crowley & Son re the constructing of the Keake drain.—Carried. Agreement duly signed and sealed.

Gilchrist—Sawyer—That this council do now adjourn to meet at Pinkerton on Feb 4th, for general business and to receive applications for the offices of assessor and collector, and tenders for township printing for current year.—Carried.

Thos H Peary, Clerk

THE LATE JAMES McCAULEY

The late James McCauley, who died in Invermay on the 4th of January, was born in Holland Township, Grey County, almost sixty-seven years ago. When a few years old he came to Arran Township where he spent nearly sixty years of his life. His boyhood days were spent near Arkwright where his father was an early settler. In 1883 he went West to bring back his choice, Martha McMullen. They were married in Greely County, Nebraska, in March, 1883, and in October of the same returned to Bruce County, for more than twenty years Mr McCauley had lived in Invermay. He was a man respected by those who knew him best, true to the duties that rested upon him, and who will be missed by those of his own household. For several years Mr McCauley suffered from the weakness which resulted in his quiet passing on the morning of January 4. His widow; his sister, Mrs Wm. Rowlin his brother, Blythe; his daughter, Mrs R. J. Bell; and his son J E, are left to mourn his death.—Leader.

UNDERWOOD

Bruce Tp. council met on Wednesday Jan 16th instead of Monday on account of the storm and blocked roads.

The Presbyterian annual meeting was postponed till Friday.

Mr W. A. MacKay, Superintendent of Dairying for the province of Nova Scotia, spent a few days visiting his brother, Mr J G MacKay, clerk and treasurer of Bruce Tp., and other friends. Mr MacKay was in Ontario attending a Creamery Convention in Toronto, the Dairyman's Association meeting in Stratford and other business in connection with dairying. It is now about nine years since W A went east to engage in the butter business in Nova Scotia

Reeve Johnson and Deputy-Reeve Dobson were at Walkerton last week.

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children
In Use For Over 30 Years
Always bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher

—Hon W J Hanna has resigned from the position of Dominion Food Controller because his personal business interests require attention and could no longer be neglected. The tangible results of Mr Hanna's seven months of Food Controller, apart from the educational campaign inaugurated, include the hotel and restaurant regulations regarding meatless days, the restrictive regulation with regard to the sale of cereal package goods and canned goods, organization of facilities for increased consumption of fish, the introduction of oleomargarine, limitation of the profits of the milk dealers and of millers, and the restriction of the use of grain in the manufacture of liquor. Mr Hanna declares that he believed the saving in the use of meats, wheat and other necessaries needed by the Allies amounted to at least 25 per cent of the normal Canadian consumption.

THE STORE OF QUALITY

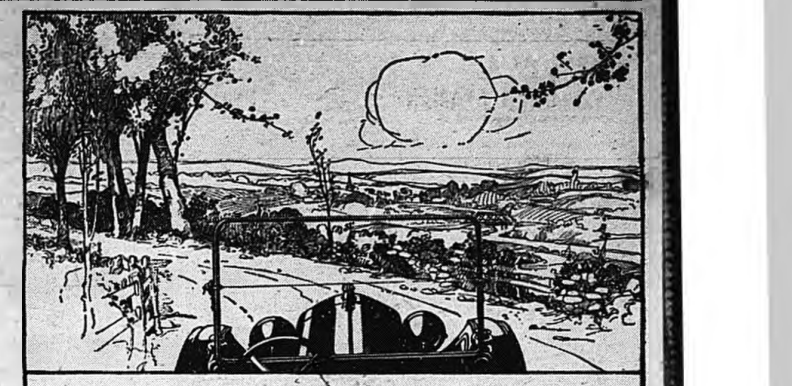
BUSINESS CHANGE

THE world is changing. The map of Europe has changed. It has taken a lot of change to manipulate this change. The banks give you change, sometimes charge you exchange. And we find we are in need of some loose change to give the other fellow some change. Therefore, after Jan 15th all accounts not then paid will be charged and collected with interest. We have decided to cut down our credit limits, and will after this date render our accounts every three months. If not then paid interest will be added.

Bruce Phone
Bell Phone

W. H. DAVISON

Perfection Oil Heaters
Rayo Lamps



Get Behind the Wheel of a Ford and Drive

TRY it just once! Ask your friend to let you "pilot" his car on an open stretch. You'll like it, and will be surprised how easily the Ford is handled and driven.

If you have never felt the thrill of driving your own car, there is something good in store for you. It is vastly different from just riding—being a passenger. And especially so if you drive a Ford.

Young boys, girls, women and even grandfathers—thousands of them—are driving Ford cars and enjoying it. A Ford stops and starts in traffic with exceptional ease and smoothness, while on country roads and hills its strength and power show to advantage.

Buy a Ford and you will want to be behind "the wheel" constantly.

Ford
THE UNIVERSAL CAR

Runabout	$475
Touring	$495
Coupe	$770
Sedan	$970

F. O. B. FORD, ONT.

W. P. Power - Dealer - Port Elgin
Halliday & Biehn - Dealers - Chesley

A TERRIBLE WASTE

Mr J Rowland, of Walkerton, sent the following statement to the press regarding a wasteful stock dealing custom:

Having made a study of the live stock business for 35 years, and given a great deal of thought to the question of Food Conservation and the awful waste that is going on during the nation's crisis, the wonder to me is that our men in authority have not stopped the terrible waste of hog food that is being fed each and every day at the Live Stock markets in Toronto. They must know that in order to have the pork in the best condition, the hog must be fed or starved for 24 hours before killing. Go into the Toronto markets to-day and you will see men buying tons and tons of hog food every month and this food being fed to the hog that is on its way to the packing house to get slaughtered within a very few hours after having been filled up with food. Surely at this critical time this is pure and simple waste. The Steers of Sangeen Township, a prominent farmer and a large feeder of stock, told me on Saturday that if the farmer could only get that feed that is being wasted in this way, that is feeding the hogs that are going to be killed in Toronto, that it could be used to increase the weight of the hogs on the farm. What a good thing it would be to help the increase of production by putting a stop to this unnecessary waste. It would not cause loss to anyone but the profiteer who is making his profit out of the farmer, and the cutting out of this waste would leave the hog in better condition for killing when sent to the packer. The difference between the price of the fed and watered hog and the price of the weighed off car hog is supposed to be on an equal basis, but some men have become mechanics at the feeding process and claim they can feed the hog back to its home weight but doing that means a lot of stuffing of food which is a waste and which ought to be sold to the farmer. Our farmers are anxious and willing to do their part in this awful war but let our men in authority do their part and see that this wasted food is placed on the farm and very soon the Food Controller will be surprised what an increase it will make in hog production. We all know to-day the farmer cannot procure the extra food necessary for feeding his hog in order to give the increase which is asked of him. It is up to the Food Controller to see that our farmers get this wasted hog food in order that they may be able to increase the hog product.

In reference to the foregoing it is explained by an official to a city newspaper reporter that the people at the Stock Yards had nothing to do with feeding hogs or other animals in their pens; that all they did was to sell feed to the owners, who, as a matter of common humanity, were required to feed their stock. "As a rule," said an official with whom the reporter discussed the matter, "hogs require feeding as soon as they arrive, on account of having been a long time on the road without any. The owners have no idea when their shipment will be sold or how long the animals will be kept before being killed after they have been purchased." As for feeding them for weight, purposes the suggestion was scouted as absurd. "The men who do the buying are not fools, and would not have it put over them in that fashion," said a prominent stock man. It was also pointed out that in a great many cases hogs and other stock were re-shipped when they had been sold.

The Canadian Farmer's Real Friend

YOUR letters will be answered, you will get the exact information you need, you will get the advice and assistance you desire free, provided by experts to whom we pay real money for the answer we send you, if you become a subscriber to FARMER'S MAGAZINE. This magazine is for—

The Men on the Farm
Helps them plan, and tells them how to construct barns, stables, sheep barns, hen houses, silos and dwellings.
Tells all about septic tanks, hydraulic rams, water-supply and lighting systems, power farming.
Gives advice and information about feeding and care and the health of animals; about the best methods of farming, co-operative methods, improvements and insurances.

The Women on the Farm
Helps them in their home planning and making.
In their kitchen problems.
In matters pertaining to children—their health, rearing and school.
Deals with stylish dress patterns and other feminine interests.
Gives help in gardening and flower culture.
Gives news of women's work.

For all it provides, stories, special articles on timely subjects by experts—not amateurs or experimenters; and the latest and most accurate information on every matter of concern to farmers.

FARMER'S MAGAZINE

has three times as many regular departments as are ordinarily found in farm papers, and is about the most satisfying paper you can get at any price. Subscription $1.00 per year.

EVERY issue of FARMER'S MAGAZINE is worth a dollar bill, for it is couse it is downright helpful in practical ways. The free advice and information it supplies per request—by private letter—may be worth many dollars. Have the FARMER'S MAGAZINE in your house as you would a hammer or a saw—an ever-ready and indispensable help. Have it for its friendship.

The price is One Dollar per year. Bid us send it to you, and remit for it when we send you the bill. Address the publishers:—

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PURDY'S LIVERY

Rates Reasonable, and every effort made to satisfy

F. PURDY

Farm House to Rent

GOOD brick house with seven rooms, on River road north, to rent by the year. About an acre of orchard and garden attached; stable and hen house; hard and soft water. Enquire at Advocate office.



STEELE'S For Horse Collars and Sweat Pads, Rubber Lap Rugs, Whips, Auto Plush Rugs, Kilmore's Gall Cure, Elias Harness Soap, &c.

Our Harness includes quality, durability, appearance and high-class workmanship found in no other makes of Harness.

Baggage Trunks, Suit Cases, Club Bags, Grips. Good assortment and close prices.

Harness parts and Repairing our Specialty

J. H. STEELE

The Paisley Advocate.

D. McKENZIE, Publisher
Vol. 49—No. 6

PAISLEY, ONTARIO, FEB 6, 1918

Subscription, $1.50 per Annum

Paisley Mercantile Co.

The People's Popular Store

Stock-Taking

THE continued extreme cold weather, scarcity of such raw materials as fur skins, wool and fuel for manufacturing and transportation, should make our reduced prices in Ladies' Furs, Coats, Sweaters, Overshoes, Men's Overcoats, etc., very attractive buying. Odds and ends and broken sizes in all lines reduced to clear before listing on stock sheets.

The price of a cord of wood, a bushel of grain, a hog, cow or old hen, a pound of butter, a dozen of eggs, etc., will buy more average goods in any household than ever before, and there is absolutely no possibility of being very cheap till at least a year after the war is over, unless the fuel situation becomes so serious that transportation becomes so crippled that the products of the farm cannot be transferred overseas. As it is now, manufacturing is being restricted in order to export the necessaries for the brave boys in the trenches. Do not be surprised if we do not get all the imports we would like. We can help out a lot by using more wood and hasten the harnessing of our great water powers.

We are taking stock of our books too, and must get the old books out of safe, and therefore must insist on old accounts settled by cash or note before 15th Feb. Cash is a great factor in getting supplies in these strenuous times. Imagine a person going through the country to buy anything without money.

THE PAISLEY MERCANTILE CO.

THE CITY BAKERY

Specialty this week, this month, and all this year

All accounts rendered monthly

Over 30 days 8 per cent. interest will be charged just the same as the banks do. We want your patronage. We need your trade. We need the cash. We do not want to charge anyone interest.

F. S. MacLachlan

SCHOOL REPORTS

PAISLEY PUBLIC SCHOOL

ROOM II

Sr II—Annie Ollebar and Isobel Pearce (equal), T W McKinnon, Archie McKinnon, aJean Grant, Alvin Rice, Jack Pearce, aWallace Brown, George Fleming, Harry Flood, aCharlotte Watt, aJack McArthur, Corwin Bailey, aClifford Marshall.

Jr II—Alma Tooke, Grace Stark, Phoebe Heath, Nadine Gregg, Renale Bell, Gervais Heath, Stanley Ellis, Dorothy Fisher, Elmer McLeod, Vic's Fleming, Willis Tooke, May Little, Lena Maxwell, aFrank Watt, aMary McArthur, Willie Sutherland, aArthur Mercer, aDorette Gage, aHoward Bent, Velma Rae, Albert Brown, aGeorge Clayton, Mabel Pearce, Bessie Mercer.

‡Absent for examinations.

M S NEILSON, Teacher

PRIMARY ROOM

Class A Sr—Helen Fleming, Mary Flood, Harry Lyon, Gertrude Bent, aMerle McGregor, Wilmer Irving, Ross McArthur, Howard Devlene, Gillies Parker, Colin McArthur, aRita Brigham, aDonald Jacques, aAgnes McGill, aElmer Clayton.

Class A Jr—Margaret Hile, Lily Mink, aViola Stoddart, aBilly Glover, aIrene Kraus.

Class B—Merton Moor, Louis Diehl, Harry Mitchell, Angus McArthur, George Ollaher, aBruce Shoemaker, aEddie Maxwell,

Class C—Luella Bird, Bertie Heath, Tom Muir, Isabel McArthur, Nellie Bontger, aRita Neilson, aJim Davison, aMargaret Bailey, aAndy Sutherland, aMaude Grant.

Class D—Madge Moor, Jean Lyon, Joe Fleming, aStella Parker, a Leonard Baker, aJean Bell, aWallace Tooke, aAlvin McGregor.

a Absent for much of the time.

E MILLER

For Union Church Services

At the regular meeting of the Quarterly Board of the Methodist Church, held on Feb 4th, Messrs R A Lyon, P Carter, J S Cruickshank and P B More were appointed a committee to meet a committee or committees from other churches of the town with a view to making some arrangements for union services for the winter months.

Public Library Board

The annual meeting of the Public Library Board was held on Thursday evening, chairman presiding. The treasurer's report showed the library to be in good financial standing, with liabilities all met and a small balance on hand. Mr. Alex. Jack was elected chairman for 1918. Miss E. Miller re-elected treasurer, and Miss S. McCallum re-appointed secretary and librarian at an increase of $30 in salary. Other members of the board are Messrs. S. P. Ballachey, G. L. Carter, Thos. Muir and H. McKerracher. The librarian's report gave the number of books issued in 1917 as 7,919. There were 108 new books purchased, making the total number in library 5 983. In the reading room there are 13 periodicals and magazines on the table, also 2 daily papers and 3 weeklies.

—Rubbers, rubbers to foot every shoe. Get our prices. L C Spofford.

—Full lines of fine engagement and wedding rings at I. Shoemaker's jewelry store.

ADVERTISING RATES

Subscription Price—$1.50 per annum in advance. To United States subscribers $2.00 per year in advance.

Advertising Rates—Legal and other casual advertisements 10c per inch per issue for first insertion, 5c per inch for each subsequent insertion.

Advertisements of Strayed, Farms for Sale or to Rent, and similar, 25 for first three weeks and 10c for each subsequent insertion.

Advertisements without specific directions will be inserted till forbidden and charged accordingly. Transient display ads. charged by the inch. Reading notices 10c a line.

Advertisements in the local columns are charged 10c per line for first insertion, and 5c per line for each subsequent insertion. This includes announcements for church or school entertainments, concerts, garden fêtes, etc. No notice less than 25c. Regular advertisers at per line, as ads., less than 25 set in black-faced type, double charge.

—Cow for sale. Apply to V. Leeson, Paisley.

—Marriage licenses issued and money to loan. T. B. Gundy.

—For Sale—A good Durham milch cow, fresh 1st Nov. last. D. A. Lyon, Paisley.

—Highest prices paid for hides and sheepskins. H. E. Messenger, Butcher, Steele Block.

—Spofford's going out of dry goods, men's furnishings and clothing. Call and get some snaps.

—Parties requiring repairs for the Mellotte cream separator may obtain them at Fisher's flour mill.

—For Sale—The residence of the late Mrs Fleming, Queen St north, Paisley. Apply to D. Forrester.

—Highest price for beef hides, horse hides, calfskins, sheepskins, tallow, &c. P. Oltsher, Paisley Meat Market.

—A comfortable home for sale, in the centre of Paisley, fronting on two streets. Two houses on the property. Apply to H. B. Putnam.

—Auction Sale of farm stock and implements, on lot 27, con 6, Elderslie, on Friday, Feb. 15th. Robt. Caldwell, prop., R. C. Pearce, auct.

—Auction sale of farm stock and implements on lot 10, con 2, Elderslie, on Thursday, Feb 14th. David Gribble, prop.; R C Pearce, auct.

—Auction sale of household effects at the residence of the late Mrs Julia Allen, Victoria St, on Saturday, Feb 16th, at 2 o'clock. R C Pearce, auct.

—We have two ladies' first class tussah coats priced at $20 and $25. Next year's price on similar coats will be from $125 to $150. Ballachey, Laidlaw & Co.

—P Stevenson's quick healing salve is the best made. We have a choice line of tobaccos and cigars, also money and school supplies. Agent for daily papers and magazines. Give us a call.

—Flour, Feed, Seeds, Grain—We keep a full stock of Five Roses and Stark's high grade flours, bran, shorts, Blatchford's molasses meal, poultry foods and coolies. Always in the market for coarse grains. W Stark.

To Investors

Trust and Loan Company Debentures in sums of $100 and upwards bearing 5½ per cent interest, payable half-yearly. Authorized by law for the investment of trust funds. Apply to D Forrester, Barrister.

Helping the Armenians

The union Sunday School in S.S. No. 15, Bruce and Saugeen, have contributed $66 to the Armenian Relief Fund, which amount was remitted to headquarters on Tuesday by Mr. J. H. Thornburn, the S.S. superintendent.

Will Improve Our Lighting Plant

We are informed that the Electric Light Co intend rebuilding all their lines in town and putting the system in first class shape. The street lighting will likely be put on a separate circuit which will insure better service. Estimates of material are out and several companies are figuring on cost of same. It is expected the work will begin early in the spring.

Died Suddenly in New York

Her large circle of old friends in Paisley will deeply regret to learn of the death of Miss Hanna McNeil, a former resident of our town who was very highly respected here. The deceased was the only daughter of the late Duncan McNeil, who was in business here as tailor and stationer. Miss McNeil left here about twenty years ago, and after graduating as a nurse, held the position of superintendent of an hospital at Cromwell, Connecticut, U.S., and latterly has lived in New York city. Her death was due to a stroke of paralysis. The remains were brought to Kincardine for burial, accompanied by her friend, Miss McNeil Bell here about twenty years ago, and after graduating as a nurse, held the position of superintendent of an hospital at Cromwell, Connecticut, U.S., and latterly has lived in New York city. Her death was due to a stroke of paralysis. The remains were brought to Kincardine for burial, accompanied by her friend, Miss McNeil Grant of Paisley, who is also a nurse in New York. The deceased was 49 years of age.

How to Get More Eggs

GIVE your hens comfortable shelter with plenty of light. Keep dry, clean and well ventilated, but avoid draughts of cold air. Feed regularly a variety of good clean food. Table scraps, thickened with bran, boiled together, are also very good in winter, to which add a tablespoonful of Dr Hess' Poultry Panacea as directed. Give in a mash of corn meal, wheat bran and shorts, which should constitute the morning feed. In winter give warm. Small grain should be thrown among chaff, which will compel fowl to exercise.

Price of Panacea, 35c and 85c.

P. B. MORE, Druggist

—Mrs J Irwin, Queen St north, is visiting in Georgetown.

—Mr Wm Mooney, formerly of Greenock, is down from the west on a visit.

—The thermometer at Mr W H Davison's home registered 42 below zero on Tuesday morning.

—Mr and Mrs Sam Farewell and child'ren, of Black Falls, Alta., were visiting his sister, Mrs D Fletcher.

—Mr Isaac Cooper, from Sask., has been down from the west visiting his friends at Kingarf and Dunblane.

—The new railway time-table coming off trains on the branch lines has not yet been issued, but it is still expected.

—Citizens will have to do their food buying in the forenoons of the heatless days, Saturday and Monday, Feb 9 and 11.

—Mr D J McArthur, of Coaldale, Alta., is visiting his brother-in-law, Messrs Alex and Neil McDonald, 10th Bruce, and other friends in this vicinity.

—Mr John T. Sparrow, formerly of Elderslie, has been elected a councillor in Fort Elgin, heading the poll in the 1st election on Monday. Mr Bin. Hilker was also elected.

—Rev. R. J. McEwen has resigned the pastorate on Wiarton Baptist church on account of ill health. Rev. Mr McEwen was pastor of Paisley Baptist church before going to Wiarton.

—Mrs Sheaffer, who has been living in Walkerton since giving up business as a milliner in Paisley, is again a citizen of our village, having come to reside with Mrs Geo. Grant, on Victoria St., for the winter.

—Mrs Cateliffe, of Brantford, is the guest of her sister Mrs A. Sinclair. Mrs Cateliffe's husband, Col. Ashton Cateliffe, is at the head of the R.C.V.C. in France, and has been overseas since the first year of the war.

—This is another very cold touch, with no mail through from Toronto since Monday, and the fuel controller's heatless day orders indicate that the conditions are quite general. To cap it all, weather prophets are no prospects of a mild spell until April 1st.

—James H. Thompson and sisters wish through the newspaper to give their heartfelt thanks to all from town and country who put forth such an heroic effort to save their home and contents from being destroyed by fire and for the great sympathy and kindness shown them.

Store Property Sold

Mrs R J McIntyre, of Toronto, has exchanged her two stores in Paisley for two dwelling houses in the city. Mr Dimond, of Toronto, is the new owner.

Ontario is the Country

Mrs J G Hay, of Victoria, B.C., daughter of Mr Robt. Stoddart, of Elderslie, left for Toronto on Monday after spending a six weeks' visit to her old home and friends. She will attend the opening of the Legislature, also visit a few days in Toronto and Ottawa before going to her home in the West. Mrs Hay says there is no place like old Ontario, after all. She has been in B C for 21 years, and would be glad to return to Ontario any day, as this is the country for health, wealth and comfort.

Fuel Saving Holidays

The Fuel Controller of Canada has ordered a shut-down of manufacturing plants and stores in Ontario and Quebec on Feb 9, 10, 11. The only exceptions are plants which must be continuously operated seven days of the week to avoid serious injury to products, plants manufacturing perishable foods and food needed for immediate consumption, also newspaper plants. For the purpose of selling food only stores may maintain necessary heat until 12 o'clock (noon) Feb 9 and 11. The regulations do not apply to the heating of restaurants, hotels or places where meals are regularly served.

House Burned

A fire started about the chimney in the garret of Mr Jas Thompson's house at the north end of town, on Wednesday afternoon, and before the blaze was extinguished the upper part of the building was badly destroyed. The house is just outside the corporation limits, and cannot be reached by the water works hose, but the firemen ran the hook and ladder outfit down, which was used to good advantage in fighting the fire. Citizens formed a bucket brigade and carried water. As the fire was between ceiling and roof, a good deal of axe work had to be done, which accounts for some of the damage which could not be avoided. The house was recently brick veneered and otherwise improved, and all regret to see the family deprived of their comfortable home in the midst of winter. Nearly all the contents were saved, though some in a damaged condition. The insurance, we understand, was only $800 on building and contents.

THE

STANDARD BANK

OF CANADA

HEAD OFFICE — TORONTO

Your surplus earnings in our Savings Department earn interest at current rate.

EST'D 1873

PAISLEY BRANCH

F C RYAN, Manager

PAISLEY MEAT MARKET

Choice Beef, Pork, Veal and Lamb, Smoked Ham, Rolls and Bacon, Lard in 1-lb. pkgs., 3-lb., 10-lb. and 20-lb. pails, Cooked Ham, Headcheese, Pork Sausage, Jellied Tongue, Bologna, Weinners, Etc.

P. OLTSHER

Cash for Hides and Skins — Bruce and Bell 'Phones

Paisley Skating Rink

SKATING

Monday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday Evenings

— ALSO —

Wednesday and Saturday Afternoons

Skates to Rent

J. S. DEWAR, Proprietor

SCHOOL REPORTS

S S No 8, Elderslie

Sr IV—Ivan Grant, Innis Sparrow. Jr IV—John Wolfe. Sr III—Mary McKelvey, Annie Tewsley, Florence Lewis, George Jarman. Jr III—Evelyn George, Edna Palmer, Wallace Teasdale, Edward Wolfe. Sr II—Jennie Palmer, Tena Lewis, Tena Walpole, Clifford McKelvey. Sr I—Viola Spurrow, Florence Teasdale, Roy Palmer, George Sparrow, Gordon Patterson. Pr—Harold Sparrow, Johnnie Patterson, Bert Walpole, Sigrurt Robinson, Robert Beech, Harold Wolfe.

Annie M Harbidge, Teacher

S S No 7, Greenock

Sr IV—Honors—Ellen Reid. Pass—Tom Fullerton. Failure—Hazel Cruickshank. Jr IV—Failure—Edwin Keyes*, Rob Portell, George Nicholls* and Mildred Bell (equal), Ogle Needham, Hugh Houston, Willie Clark. Sr III—Pass—Christina Houston and Dolph Wilson (equal). Jr III—Honors—John Fullerton. Pass—Florence Clark, Nellie Hetsler. Failure—Hugh Bell. Sr II—Honors—Joe Reid. Pass—Amy Keyes. Jr II—Honors—Norman Wilson, Cailyle Taylor. Pass—Mary Clark. Sr I—Honors—Gladys Hetsler. Jr I—Honors—Reta Metcalfe, Jean Leask, Wilfred Houston. Failure—John Hetrick*. Sr Primary—Honors—Margaret Porter, Ivan Leask, Elmer Osborne. Pass—Iven Reid. Pr—Jack Clark, Murray Carr*. Jr Pr—Monta Taylor, Mildred Osborne.

*Absent from one or more tests.
†Failure in one subject only.

D D Campbell, Teacher

S S No 14, Bruce

Sr IV—total 600—Charlotte Dunlop 416. Jr IV—total 600—Grace Thomas 493. Pass—Stafford 151. Sr III—total 600 — Clarke White 522, Bessie Carrie 357, Howard White 296. Jr III—total 600—Ethel Kashe 420, Alma Dunlop 327, Arthur Stafford 121. Sr II — total 600 — Elihu Laurell 427, Stella Scott 402, Walter White 260. Jr II—total 600—Cecil Laurell 362, Milton Scott 314, Willie Kashe 302, Hugh McGillivray 257, Willie Christie 172. Pr—Zelta Atkinson 56, Sephanie Stafford 32. Jr I — Sam Christie. Pr A—Catharine Thomas, Florence White. B—Ethel Scott. Those marked + have been very irregular in attendance.

B Moulton, Teacher

S S No 1 Brant & Elderslie

Sr IV—Honors—Walter Hopper. Pass—Barden Gregg. Jr IV—Pass—Marjorie Hopper. Failure—Lloyd Hopper. Absent for December—Lloyd Hopper. Sr III—Pass—Mary Strong. Failure—May Driscoll and Nettie Belchart (both absent for part of tests). Jr III—Pass—Elvin Gregg. Failure—Gordon Hopper. Sr II—Honors—Florence Tolchard. Pass—John Rody, Hugh Driscoll; failure—Pearl Alexander, Artie Alexander, Ruby Cargill (all absent from part of tests). Sr I — Honors—Grace Gregg. Pass—Edith Hopper. Pr C—Adelph Rody. Pr B—Harry Cargill, Howard Dalgarno.

M Kerr, Teacher

CARD OF THANKS

Mr and Mrs J. Annett and family desire to thank their neighbors and friends for kindness and sympathy extended to them in their recent bereavement.

—Commencing the first of February the pay car on the Grand Trunk railway will cease to run and the employees will receive their pay by check instead of by cash as formerly. This is the result of the plans laid down by the committee of national defence to economize in coal. The employees, however, will benefit by the new regulation. Instead of being paid once a month they will receive their checks every two weeks. It has been decided that by saving by check the cost of the pay car will be released for the other work and a certain amount of coal saved.

Sign and Carriage Painting, House-Decorating and Wall Papering

The undersigned is prepared to do all classes of work in the most stylish, neat and satisfactory manner. Orders executed promptly. Will be glad to receive your patronage, whether in town or country.

W. H. BAKER, Paisley



Keep a Smart Appearance

You can be smartly dressed without being extravagant if you will leave your next order with us. We have a good assortment of the very newest patterns in fancy suitings. Look them over before buying. Also in Ladies' Suitings we have a full line to choose from of the newest patterns and styles.

I. S. CRUICKSHANK, the Tailor

Wood Wanted

TENDERS will be received up to Monday, Feb 25th, for 30 cords of cross maple and beech body wood, 18 inches long, to be delivered at the Paisley public school. W R BARNETT, Sec.

Tenders Wanted for Cedar, Tp. of Elderslie

TENDERS will be received by the undersigned up to noon on Monday, Feb 4th, 1918, for the delivery of 10 M ft more or less of cedar logs, 12 feet and 8 inches thick, 10 M ft to be delivered on the bank of Saugeen river at Paisley on or before the 1st day of May, 1918, and the balance on or before the 1st day of June, 1918. No tender necessarily accepted. D PEARCE, Clerk Elderslie. R R No 2, Paisley.

Assessor Wanted

APPLICATIONS for the office of assessor for Paisley Tp will be received by the undersigned up to 7 o'clock on Saturday, Feb 16th, salary $100. J G MACKAY, Clerk Paisley Tp.

The Magic Powders

Administered to the Daughter, Who Seemed to Be Well, They Cured the Doctor's Real Patient.

By L. D. Stearns

Mrs. Ballard stood in the back doorway, drawing in, with slow, measured breaths, the fresh spring air. Somewhere, a robin chirped; two kittens bounded across the yard; and from the garden, a stone's throw away, a rollicking song, in the fresh, clear notes of a boy, rang blithely.

Mrs. Ballard wiped the perspiration from her face with a damp, patboiled hand. "It's no wonder," she sighed, "that young things feel frisky. Time was, I remember that I used to whenever spring came along."

A neighbor clicked the gate. Mrs. Ballard greeted her. "Good morning, Mrs. Winn. Come right in."

She led the way into the kitchen where a basket of snowy clothes was waiting to be put on the line. "It's not often," she excused herself, "that I daily over the wash. But I've the most aggravating headache this morning—the kind that just keeps a-nagging like."

Her caller nodded. "I don't wonder," she remarked shortly, "that you have headache. There isn't a girl in town has so many frills as Joyanna. And I've never seen her even so much as help you at the rinse."

The mother sighed. "She's young," she apologized. "I want her to have her youth. I never had any." She was piling the breakfast dishes into the washing pan. "Mother died when I was only nine and by the time I was twelve I was keeping house for father and the two boys. There wasn't much time to think about youth in those days. But I always said if so be's I had a girl of my own she should have a few years to enjoy just being young."

Mrs. Winn moved a little impatiently. "That's all right, as far as it goes," she acknowledged. "But what's the matter with you getting a few years to enjoy just being a woman? Seems to me, just because a body didn't have a chance to be young is no reason why they shouldn't get a chance to live. You need your turn."

Up the walk came a vision of girlish beauty. Joyanna Ballard entered the



"I Thought My Happiness Was All That Mattered. Teach Me Another Way!"

warm kitchen. "Mercy!" she cried. "You're stifling in here! Why in the world don't you go out and visit on the porch, Mother?"

"Your Mother's work happens to be inside, my girl," Mrs. Winn answered. "And I didn't come to visit. I came for a dozen eggs. We were having a chat first. Your Ma's plumb beat out with the spring weather."

Joyanna turned anxious eyes toward the sink. "Don't you feel well, Mother?" she asked. "I just asked Sue and Ned Thom to come for tea tonight. Had I better run over and say you're ill?" If an added bit of rose touched the velvet of her cheeks at the mention of Ned Thom's name, only her mother noted it.

"No, no, child," Mrs. Ballard spoke facetiously. "I dare say I'll be all right by noon. What's you want for supper?"

Moving backward, Joyanna stood framed in the open doorway. The morning breeze tossed bright strands of coppery gold about her cheeks and ears. Her white morning dress, open at the neck, showed a throat as white and smooth as ivory. "I wonder," she inquired, wrinkling her pretty brow, "if it's too late for hot raised rolls? And Ned does love angel cake! And couldn't we have brulee?" Her voice was pleading. "I forgot all about it being washing day," she confessed. "If it is going to be too hard, I'll run right over and say you're sick."

Abruptly Mrs. Winn rose. "Did you ever have a headache, Anna?" she inquired crisply.

The girl in the doorway flushed. "Why, yes," she replied shortly. "I suppose everyone has."

"Then," declared the grim-faced woman, "you know how it feels, for though some's worse than others, a headache's a headache, same's a humanize a human and a heart's a heart. Can I get a dozen eggs, Mrs. Ballard?"

A moment later she stalked majestically down the walk. As she passed Joyanna who was bending over a flowering shrub, she remarked, "You'll be mighty lone-some, I'm thinking, if you wake up some day and find your mother gone."

Joyanna straightened. "Gone!" she repeated. "Where on earth would she go?"

"There comes a time—" Mrs. Winn's words were as clear and cold as an icicle glistening in the sun—"when we go."

Mechanically Joyanna brushed a bit of dust from the front of her morning gown. When she spoke her voice seemed strange and harsh. "I do wish," said she fretfully, "Winston would stop that whistling." But clear and joyous and loud, the whistling went on.

Mrs. Winn regarded her curiously. Then she turned. "I saw her go into Dr. Wattles' office yesterday," she said and snapped the gate with an aggressive click.

The minutes passed and still Joyanna stood as if rooted to the spot. A vague wonder flitted through her mind as to whether she could ever again bear to look at the bush beside her. The twittering of the birds hurt her. The gay tune from the field seemed like thunder in her ears. Then she flew into the house.

As she stepped inside the door a cheery "Good morning!" made her turn. Dr. Wattles' car stood by the gate. Dr. Wattles, gravy, keen eye, was looking her up and down.

Closing the door behind her, she went out to him.

"I brought two powders'" he announced slowly. "I thought I'd see you either in the yard or somewhere along the way."

"For Mother?" The strange sharpness was still in her voice.

"No." He ran one finger thoughtfully about the edge of the steering wheel. "For yourself." His eyes met hers. "Your mother was in for a tonic yesterday. A mere tonic, it appeared to me, wouldn't fill the bill. So I've brought along these two powders for you to manage. Mix 'em thoroughly and take at once. If they act right, I guess she'll come out all right in time." With a whir, he was off down the road.

Joyanna gazed at the neatly folded powders in her palm. Then she retraced her steps to the house. Not for nothing had she gone through college with the highest honors of her class. In her quick brain lurked a vague premonition of what she was to find.

In her cool, dainty room she slowly unfolded one of the "powders," smoothed it gently and through a blurring mist, read, "Not alone our lives but the lives of those we love, are in a great measure what we make them. The sun and the sound of the birds and the glory of the spring are for all alike. Share ye one another's burdens and so fulfil the law of Christ."

Then she opened the other: "A little honest love; a little help; a little cheer. To be given at intervals every day."

Like a panorama, the years since her father's death spread before her. How full of brightness and sweetness and love they had been! In correct pooling proportion, how full of dullness and work and thanklessness they had been for her mother! With cutting clearness she saw the cheap calico dresses, varied by one dull, rusty black, hanging opposite her own dainty whites and pinks and blues.

Crossing to the window she drew a long tense breath and raised a white but earnest young face to the sky. "O God!" she whispered. "I thought my happiness was all that mattered! Teach me another way!"

A second later she was fastening a plain gingham in place of the dainty white. Then she ran briskly downstairs.

"Mother," she cried, crossing to the sink where Mrs. Ballard was still at the dishes, "you go straight upstairs and lie down. I'll do these!"

"No, no, child," her mother demurred. "It's too hot. You'll get all fagged out for to-night."

Like the sting of a whip, the thought of Ned Thom stung her. His student life, so far removed from all household care—he would never understand!

"They're not coming to-night." Her voice was soft and sweet. "I guess they'd just as soon go over to Lora Dale's lawn party anyhow. I'm going to 'phone them that you and I are going shopping, if your head gets fit, all afternoon. I've been looking over my things. It's scandalous to have so much half-worn stuff on hand and I'm not going to have a single new dress this year. We're going to get a few things for you, for a change."

At sight of the wistful, eager light that flooded the tired face some'hing new and clean and sweet swept through the soul of the girl. It crowned her, for the moment, with a touch of something almost beyond earth. "Mother," she said slowly, "I never knew how really much I loved you before." Then, with a gentle push she moved her mother toward the stairs. "Do get to bed! I'll be up in a jiffy to bathe your head, same's you do mine when it aches."

She hurried to the telephone. "I'll have to cancel that invitation," she said a moment later. "Mother has a headache and she'd never let me get supper for you and Sue, and I'm not going to let her. And—" just a moment she hesitated, "—I'm not going to ask you again, either, until I've learned to get up a meal by myself. I'm afraid Mother's been doing too much. . . . What's that? . . . No." Sweet and clear, her voice carried over the wire; sweet and clear, the light still shone in her eyes. "You'll have to count me out. I can't go, Ned. I'm through playing. I think I'm just starting to—live. I want to get Mother off to Aunt Nell for a rest and we'll be snowed under with sewing."

The April sun streamed in and touched the tawny gold of her hair. Her face was hidden in her folded arms; and in her heart Ned Thom's words, rang, like chime of silver bells —"Joy Ballard!" The words seemed to the listening girl a tender caress. "I've often wondered if the heart was quite as sweet as the name. Now I know! I'll be round there in about fifteen minutes to say three words I was just a little—afraid to say—before."

From the field, the sound of a merry tune wafted through the air. "Dear old Win!" she smiled. "I hope he never forgets how to whistle. It sounds so—glad!"

About the House

Why Not a "Bean Day"?

We have had wheatless days and meatless days urged upon us, but why not consider the merits of one "bean day" every week? Beans, as we know, are meat equivalents; and even though the price has trebled in the last year, they are still cheaper and give more nourishment of the same kind than animal protein. Now, with the gathering of the crops, dried beans should be hanging a-plenty in cellar or attic and the creative housewife will find still more ways to use them than before.

There are black, red, white and all manner of mottled beans. Their value is about the same; all are high in protein and starch, so that really the bean is meat and potato combined. The whole family has also sulphur compounds of great value. The one disadvantage they possess is the thick leathery skin, which sometimes irritates the stomach and makes people think that "beans don't agree with them." It is better to keep back the skins when cooking for children and persons of weak digestion.

Mashed Beans

Until recently few housekeepers were familiar with the method of using pulp instead of the whole bean in the familiar "pork and beans." To make this pulp, boil any lima, pea or red bean in very little water until tender. Press through a fine puree strainer and season. This pulp can then be used hot instead of mashed potato, or it can be made into croquettes or patties or as a stuffing for meat and vegetables. The pulp of lima beans is particularly sweet and delicious. If combined with beaten egg yolks and stiffly beaten whites it makes a soufflé or baked custard which is most delicious and nourishing, especially for children.

This pulp is really a 100-per-cent. no-waste food, for even though the price of beans is abnormal, it must be remembered that there is not an ounce of loss through bone, gristle or trimming; they are the most concentrated food. The one ingredient that they lack is fat, so it should always be combined in their cooking with contrasting flavors, like tomato, pepper, thyme, etc., should also be used.

Much is being made of the new emigrant from Japan, the soy bean. It is the most nutritious of the entire family, is as easy to cook and tastes just as well as our own navy bean. It can be boiled, baked or made into soup and the flour makes delicious muffins and pancakes. Ask your dealer about the soy bean and try some of your favorite recipes with it.

Another bean that could be used more in the large red kidney bean, whose pulp is particularly mealy. This is the kind used by Mexicans and Italians and which is so tasty in hot, pungent dishes. The pulp mashes well, makes excellent croquettes and stew. The small red and white mottled Italian bean has very good flavor, especially excellent for baking. The lima has the sweetest flavor of all and makes the best mealy pulp.

It is now possible to secure in packages form flour made from various beans. These make excellent soups very quickly or can be used as a thick cereal or made into puddings in which children delight.

Making Up Leftovers

Beans are also a food which use up scraps and leftovers to the best possible advantage. Any small trimming of meat, ham, celery tops or the water in which vegetables were cooked can be used as the water in which to boil the beans and increase their nourishment. There is not a ham shank too small or a bacon rind too old to be used for flavoring. Carrots, cabbage, and celery too wilted to appear as vegetables can be cut in fine bits and combined in the various bean dishes. Beans should always be cooked with the pot lid off in order to let the sulphur compounds escape. The water in which they were soaked should not be used; but do not throw away the water in which they were parboiled, as this holds some of the valuable elements. It seems natural for beans to cook best in earthenware, and many of us should try the plan of cooking soup in crockery like our frugal cousins, the French. The flavor is better and the service made easier by cooking and serving in the same dish.

Cold beans can be utilized in many kinds of salad. A delicious one is made by combining the cold beans with thinly shredded cabbage, green pepper and mayonnaise. The cooked beans make a stuffing for tomato cups or when combined with sliced apple or celery give a substantial salad. When you want something new for a snack lunch try cold beans with boiled mayonnaise and diced celery eaten with a hot frankfurter and a cup of coffee. There are so many ways to serve beans that they could be served every day in the week; but if we decide to have only one bean day we will help along the war and at the same time benefit our own stomachs and pocketbooks.

Save the Fat and Soap.

What can be done when once women really set their minds upon the conservation of all resources is wonderful. A splendid example of a big institution run with the best of everything used, but nothing wasted, is the Ontario Military Hospital in Kent, England. The Army Medical Service there is conducted with the greatest efficiency, and the food for the sick men is the best to be had, but there is not one ounce of fat or anything wasted. Even the greases off the plates is melted down and used for munitions or other purposes. Wounded soldiers who have been nursed in England at the Ontario Military Hospital at Orpington speak in glowing terms of the treatment they receive there, and one and all express the wish that if they ever get wounded again it will be to this hospital they are sent.

If we have learned nothing else we have learned the value of the stock-pot in our larders since the war began. Even the remains of oatmeal porridge, bacon rind, scraps of vegetables and bones, when boiled long enough and strained, make most delicious soup.

This snowy weather the children's boots would be made much more watertight by being rubbed over with a little melted fat or oil. This also prolongs the life of the leather, which is a consideration these days. Many ways of using scraps of soap have been adopted by the thrifty housewife. One of the simplest is to save the pieces until two or three handfuls are accumulated, then put into a stone jar, or tin, and fill with boiling water, stirring until melted. When cold you have a splendid soap jelly, which is excellent for washing flannels.

Even broken china can be used to feed your fowls—occasionally! The next time a plate is broken try smashing it almost to powder and throw it to the hens. The lime and clay in earthenware and china is very good for them and they enjoy pecking at it. The fowls lay much better for an occasional tonic of broken plates!

ENGLAND'S BRAVEST WOMAN.

The Dowager Duchess of Sutherland Has Won This Appellation.

Millicent, dowager Duchess of Sutherland, once known as England's most beautiful woman, is now called "England's bravest woman." She was one of the first British women to go into France on nursing duty. Her first year in the service was spent much of the time under shell fire and several fragments of shells ripped her garments during those bitter days when British pluck "held on" without sufficient shell protection from its own forges.

In 1915 she was captured by the Germans, being too busy binding up the wounds of the maimed Tommies" in the trenches to bother about retreating when the Huns took one section of the first line. For eighteen months she was detained in Germany and finally exchanged for a German lady whom the English had similarly captured.

After a few weeks' rest at her home she returned to the firing line, where she is now stationed, actively directing a section of nurses in one of the hospitals nearest the fighting line.

Grated cheese and chili sauce make a good sandwich filling.

"Our greatest glory consists not in never falling, but in rising every time we fall."—Goldsmith.

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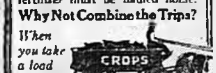
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Soils and Crops

By Agronomist

This Department is for the use of our farm readers who want the advice of an expert on any question regarding soil, seed, crops, etc. If your question is of sufficient general interest, it will be answered through this column. A stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed with your letter, a complete answer will be mailed to you. Address Agronomist, care of Wilson Publishing Co., Ltd., 73 Adelaide St. W., Toronto.

Planting the Garden.

A study of good seed catalogues will enable you to decide many people needed in the course of the season's work, as the information they contain is compiled with a view to being of service to their readers to enable them to decide just which varieties will best suit their purposes.

To insure the best germination there should be three things: the proper degrees of heat, moisture, and contact between the soil and the seeds. It is distressing to the knowing gardener to see people carefully and lightly covering their seeds with a thin film of soil—which perhaps the wind will blow away—and expect good germination.

There are some seeds which are slow of germination, on account of their hard protective covering, such as peas and beans, the coating of which must be soaked, allowing moisture to enter the interior, before germination can take place. We can assist the process by soaking such seeds in warm water over night and plant while still moist.

Some vegetable seeds are so fine that the only feasible way to plant them is to broadcast them. Others are planted this way by custom and thinning out done later.

Aids to Seed Planting

There are a number of aids to seed planting which will be of service to you. A straight-edge is one of them. With this, and a pointed stick, you can mark off the furrows into which to plant fine seeds, drawing the stick lightly along the edge, which will make a tiny furrow. By bearing more on the stick you can in this way make a furrow of any depth up to two inches.

If this straight-edge, which can be made out of a piece of board, eight feet long, four inches wide and half an inch thick, is marked off in equal spaces, say one inch, it will be a guide for quick and even planting, as you can lay it along the furrow and set the seeds at the right distance very rapidly.

To cover these small seeds use the straight-edge, pushing the soil back into the small furrow, lay it on top and walk on it. It is an advantage to use these devices to make the rows straight, as beauty adds much to the interest in the garden. A crooked row is not beautiful.

If quick germination, especially of small seeds, planted shallow, is desired, the top of the soil must be kept moist. To accomplish this without washing out the seeds requires some care. The average watering pot has a nozzle too coarse for the purpose. But if you have at command a garden hose with a spray nozzle it can be done to perfection. Turn the nozzle down until the water comes in a fine mist. Direct the hose upward so that the mist will rise into the air and fall on the soil containing the fine seeds. Once a day is usually sufficient.

The Required Quantity

Keep in mind, however, that as soon as there are signs of germination be careful not to overwater, or there is danger of a fungus disease known as "damping-off," which attacks the young plants and for which there is no cure. This is more likely to occur when watering is too heavy when the weather has been cloudy for several days in succession.

In order that you may have some idea how many seeds to procure, I give below a list of the vegetables ordinarily grown in kitchen gardens. The quantities are for a family of five, and will plant a row of each 100 feet long:

Beans, snap, one pint; beans, pole, half pint; beans, bush, lima, one pint. Beets, four ounces. Cabbage, early, half ounce; cabbage, late, half ounce. Carrot, one ounce. Cauliflower, one packet. Celery, one packet. Corn, sweet, one pint. Cucumber, half ounce. Eggplant, one packet. Kale, half ounce. Lettuce, one ounce. Parsley, one packet. Parsnip, half ounce. Muskmelon, one ounce. Onion sets, two quarts. Peas, two to four quarts. Salsify, one ounce. Spinach, four ounces. Squash, summer, half ounce; squash, winter, half ounce. Tomatoes, quarter ounce. Turnip, one ounce. Melons, one ounce. Potatoes early, one peck; potatoes, winter, one half bushel or enough to plant desired space.

Rules For Tree Planters.

If the roots of a tree are frozen out of the ground and thawed again in contact with the air the tree is killed.

If the frozen roots of a tree are well buried, filling all cavities before thawing, the tree will be uninjured.

Never place manure in contact with the roots of trees in planting.

Set trees as deep as they were originally.

A small tree at the time of transplanting will usually come into bearing sooner than a large tree planted at the same time.

Constant, clean and mellow cultivation is necessary for the successful growth of a peach tree and it is as necessary for a young plum tree, but not quite so much so for an old plum tree; it is nearly as essential for a young apple tree, but not so much so for an old orchard.

A small, compact, smooth earth mound a foot high around the stem of each young tree will afford protection from mice.

The roots of a tree extend as far on each side as the height of the tree and cultivation should extend over this entire surface.

Watering a tree in dry weather does more harm than good unless the soil is thoroughly moistened down to a considerable depth. Light watering crusts the surface, which should be kept mellow, or if this cannot be done mulch with straw or manure; flat stones will afford a mulch that is better than a hard crusted surface.

If trees are received in a shriveled condition, make a shallow trench and lay them in, filling up the trench so the whole tree will be covered with earth. Allow them to remain buried for several days and if the trees have any life in them they will swell up and become plump.

Do not water trees before the leaves expand. If the weather is dry water the bark, stem and branches frequently. Trees in leaf and rapid growth may be watered at the roots if watered thoroughly.

Young trees will be benefited by spreading manure over the roots in the spring, covering a radius equal to the height of the tree; spade this manure in in the autumn and cover with fresh manure, which should be spaded in in the spring.

Young trees should not be set in grass fields, or sowed grain or clover. Potatoes, carrots and low crops that are well cultivated may be raised among young trees.

First Steps.

Like a desert vast and cheerless
Stretch the nurs'ry lands.
Who could gaze with vision fearless
O'er those trackless sands!
Though there waits a shelter peerless
Mother reaching hands.

Eyes alight with exultation,
Lips that shape a shout;
Just a flutt'ring hesitation.
Just a sigh of doubt.
Dare and launch a generation!
Sturdy legs, step out.

—Burgess Johnson.

A Woman's Way.

Men folk tell us that we cannot drive a nail, but here is a suggestion for setting a screw in some out-of-the-way place or starting a nut on a bolt which is beyond the reach of wrench or fingers. If this comes to the attention of any men readers, they will find that they too can use it to good advantage. Stick a piece of gum on the end of the driver and then set the screw in position on the driver. You can then move the driver about and the screw will not fall off. And you can start it in the most out-of-the-way place imaginable. To start a nut on a bolt use the same idea, stick the gum on the end of a screwdriver, bolt or piece of wood, press the nut down into the gum and start the nut wherever you please.

BOYS AND THE CHURCH

By Beatrice Bence.

"Why is it almost impossible to keep our really worth-while boys after they reach the age of fourteen and upward, interested in church and Sunday school?" is the query of an anxious mother.

As a lover of boys, as well as the mother of boys, I want to tell you how I think we might do so. Of course, every boy is worth while, no matter who he is or what he is; but what the anxious mother meant was red-blooded, healthy, bright, and life-abounding boys.

All too often this class of boys are not found interested in the church, and their love of life, and excitement, and adventure often leads them into wrong paths. They could do so much for the church, and the church so very much for them, if only we would meet them on their own plane.

I think all who understand boys from fourteen to eighteen years of age, know their shrinking from any show of sentimentality. All their tender thoughts and feelings are hidden under an assumed brusqueness of manner, and they are so afraid of being "sissified."

On the other hand, they have a good deal of penetration, and the majority of them are doing considerable thinking on their own responsibility these days. They can't see any harm in going into an orderly, well-regulated poolroom and knocking a few little balls about on a table. It does not harm them so far as they can see, nor anyone else. They meet many boys there from the best families in town. There are seats a-plenty to lounge—everyone is at ease and sociable and jolly. Where is the harm? they reason to themselves, and to their mother and father.

But the church says, "It is wicked and they are bad boys." If their love of motion and music and life leads them to want to dance, the church doesn't approve. If a few get together on Sunday afternoon and send up a few shouts of joyous, exuberant laughter, the neighbors are shocked. If they smoke a cigarette they are on the way to the gutter or the gallows.

Now, why can't the church gather these boys together and lay aside some of its stiffness, and sobriety, and sanctimoniousness, and teach the Bible as simple ancient history, with Jesus a simple pattern for all mankind to follow? They would be interested almost immediately, for nearly every boy likes history. Boys are not naturally devout, and they dislike things taught in a devout manner. To them it seems affectation, and what man's man can endure affectation? And the boy is only the younger man.

Again, teach the Bible from the standpoint of its literary composition. For classic simplicity, dramatic element, dignity of style, power and forcefulness of expression, brevity and terseness, it stands preeminent. Taught from this standpoint, boys who are already studying English literature in school, and making a study of many of the classics, will find the Bible fascinating. Teach right for right's sake. Teach them that they may reap what they sow in the hereafter, but they most certainly will reap just what they sow in this life. Teach them the power of right thinking. Teach them the value of a moral life to them now. Healthy, normal boys are not thinking of dying; they are thinking of living—living abundantly; if they have a religion they want it to be a religion to live by. And, after all, don't you think a religion to live by would be a good one to die by?

Teach not how to die, but how to live. Let us gather our boys into the church and guide them into ways that will lead to their highest good, and do it by getting their point of view. Then I think we will have our "big boys" in the church—and we want them there.

GOOD HEALTH QUESTION BOX

By Andrew F. Currier, M. D.

Dr. Currier will answer all signed question is of general interest it will if not it will be answered personally, if closed. Dr. Currier will not prescribe for individual cases or make diagnoses Address Dr. Andrew F. Currier, care of Wilson Publishing Co., 73 Adelaide St West, Toronto.

How to Avoid Pneumonia.

Pneumonia is a winter disease identical with lung fever, a disease to which the mature and the aged are very susceptible. It is especially prevalent at the present time in conjunction with war, pestilence and famine, and because of strains of all kinds which have made people unusually susceptible to it, its toll of victims is unusually high.

The young are suffering from it in great numbers this winter, and because of high prices and poor nutrition they have not the power to resist it they have in normal times. Those who are enfeebled by disease or dissipation particularly alcoholics, are its easy victims.

Pneumonia is a germ disease due to one or perhaps several varieties of bacteria. When doctors speak of a mixed infection they mean that several kinds of germs are found in the material which is coughed up by the patient.

This disease usually begins with a hard chill, high fever, severe headache and soreness and aching of the entire body. The air cells of the lungs become filled with mucus and other material and therefore are impervious to air. When both lungs are filled up in this way the patient is bound to die for want of air as surely as if a rope were tied around his neck. When only one lung or a portion of it is obstructed there is hope for him, but he will be compelled to breathe much faster than usual in order to get the requisite volume of oxygen into his blood.

He coughs and expectorates the substance in his air cells to get more breathing space but if it accumulates faster than he can get rid of it he will lose the game. His blood is carrying poisons which it cannot get rid of while its supply of the vital oxygen is diminished; the candle is being burned at both ends. The chances of the patient's recovery naturally diminish with the diminution of his resisting power. It is better to ward off such a deathly disease altogether than to try and cure it.

Sometimes it will attack a person when there is a sudden drop in the temperature no matter how carefully he has been living.

Sometimes it follows sudden cooling of the body when one goes out of a warm room without adequate protection. Or it may follow fatigue and exhaustion, as it often does when a doctor has been out all night with a trying obstetric case. Deep breathing is important in preventing it; because the aged are shallow breathers they often die of pneumonia.

The whole body, but especially the feet, must be kept dry and warm. Constipation and indigestion must be controlled, habits in eating and drinking must be simple, and, above all things, one must get plenty of sleep and not worry. Simple as these statements may seem, it will pay to heed them.

Questions and Answers.

M. E. 1. What is the difference between chronic arthritis and rheumatoid arthritis?

2. Would a sufferer from either disease be injured by living in a house which has sewer gas in the cellar?

3. To whom should one go to find out whether sewer gas really is present in the cellar?

Answer: 1. Chronic arthritis is any form of inflammation of the joint. Rheumatoid arthritis is chronic joint disease with wasting and deformity and loss of power.

2. Anybody would be likely to suffer from such a condition, sewer gas being one of the most pervasive of gases.

3. To your local health officer. He would make the proper tests to determine its presence or absence.

The Lost Thimble

Prue withdrew her head from under the sofa, brushed a bit of lint from her eyelashes, scrambled to her knees and glanced at the clock. Twenty minutes! She came to her feet and rapped firmly on the table with her thimbled forefinger. The others, some tiptoeing, some crawling, some pawing over the piles of completed work, some shaking out their skirts for the dozenth time, turned expectant faces.

"Oh, have you found it?" cried Louise Bemis.

"No, I'm sorry to say! But, girls, this won't do; we're losing too much time. Remember, this is a special meeting called expressly because we were notified that this month's consignment must be ready earlier than we expected, if it is to go by the first ship. That means using every minute, and we shall only make good by the skin of our teeth at that. Now, Adele's gold thimble is here, in this room, safe if it's where it can't be stepped on—"

"It isn't on the floor. I've crawled over every inch!" interrupted Louise.

"Well, then, I propose we stop hunting and go back to work. I'll hunt again, alone, after our job is finished and you're all gone, and simply keep on till I find it. Of course, you're all eager to help Adele, but I'm sure she'll understand if I don't let you—won't you, Adele?"

"Oh, of course," assented Adele stiffly. "I'm sorry to have made trouble—very sorry. It was a present, and set with a turquoise hard, and my initial in diamonds, or I'd never have mentioned it; but, of course, it's of no consequence."

Prue's heart sank. Adele was plainly resentful. Nevertheless, she set her committee to work once more, and the last comfort pillow was triumphantly completed before the meeting broke up. She invited Adele to remain; but Adele declined, and departed abruptly to keep an engagement.

"Prue, you were fine, and you did exactly right!" declared Louise, her "chum," who had lingered. "Adele's a pig of selfishness, anyway, and it doesn't matter what she thinks."

"Oh, yes, it does, I'm afraid—when she was the loser and my guest!" sighed Prue. "But the work came first; and then, we were all flustered and hindering one another and wasting precious minutes, and all of a sudden I remembered one of Aunt Prudence's maxims,—It's the first time I ever did remember a maxim at the right time,—and I acted on it. But, all the same, I'm frightened! Suppose we shouldn't find the thimble? It must have been valuable."

"I suppose so—it was fairly lumpy with ornament; I don't see how she could sew with the clumsy thing," said Louise, withdrawing her hand from exploring behind a shelf of books and daintily flipping the dust from her fingers with her handkerchief.

As she pulled the handkerchief from her apron pocket, the lost thimble came with it, and rolled clinking and glittering on the floor. The girls uttered a simultaneous cry of delight.

"It must have dropped off into my lap when Adele leaned over to watch how I turned that fussy corner of my bag," said Louise; "and then it slipped down into my pocket. We might have hunted the whole afternoon and never have found it. Lucky you stopped us. Prue, what was that maxim you were stalking about? How did it happen to fit the circumstances?"

"When I was a headless youngster, visiting my Quaker name-aunt Prudence, I was forever losing my toys, and then unsettling everything and everyone hunting for them immediately, insistently and frantically, looking half a dozen times in the same place,—you know how an impatient child does hunt,—and Aunt Prudence used to sit back, exasperatingly calm, and give me good advice.

"'Child, child, if thee has lost one article remember thee does not improve matters by losing three others, which are generally more important: thy head, thy temper and time.'"

"Good for Aunt Prudence!" said Louise, with a laugh. "Likewise, good for Niece Prue! Let us telephone Adele we've found her thimble."

A Real Youngster's Day.

A good breakfast to start him off—milk, cornmeal mush, apple sauce. It makes him fit for school and fit for play.

Milk and plenty of it makes him grow—a quart each day if you can. Put it on his cereal and in his cup. Make it into soups, puddings or custards for him.

While milk is best, of course, but skim milk is good if there is a little butter in his meals. Cottage cheese is good, too.

No coffee or tea—not even a taste. Leave them for the grown-ups. Milk, cocoa, not too strong, and fruit juices are the drinks for children, and plenty of water always.

Fruit they enjoy, and they need it, too—baked apples, apple sauce, thoroughly ripe bananas, prunes, oranges, etc. Give them vegetables, fresh or canned. Plenty of fruits and vegetables tend to prevent constipation. Use proper food and do not depend upon laxatives. The youngster can't be well unless the bowels move regularly. Don't let him hurry off in the morning without attending to this duty.

Other foods a child needs: Whole-wheat bread, not too fresh, corn bread, well-cooked oatmeal, cornmeal, rice. They help make strong boys and girls. Some fats, butter or margarine or meat fats on his bread or in gravies. An egg, perhaps, particularly if he doesn't get his full quart of milk, or he can have a little meat or fish, but he does not need much.

Sweets are good for them—the right ones at the right time. Dates, raisins, stewed fruits, simple puddings, sugar cookies, are better than candy. Give them at meal times.

Between meals let them have bread and butter, a cracker or fruit. They won't spoil the appetite, and candy will.

"Utmost wisdom is not in self-denial, but in learning to find extreme pleasure in little things."—Ruskin.

Poultry

Just because you culled your pullets at the age of five or six months is no reason why a second culling is not necessary. Also, a culling of the yearling hens, to determine which should have a right to hold over for breeders, is equally important. That these statements are good poultry gospel I have proved again and again.

Pullets of the smaller breeds, and even Rocks, Reds, and Wyandottes, if well fed and properly housed and handled, should be laying when six months old, or soon after. Any well-raised pullet that delays laying longer than six and a half to seven months from the shell, seldom will make a profitable egg producer.

The profitable yearling hens to hold over are the ones that commenced laying comparatively young (not too young, before being well-matured), and continued with but few and brief interruptions for ten or eleven months before molting. The productive layer will then have a ragged, toil-worn condition of plumage, toe nails worn to stumps, and shanks bereft of their color. But, in spite of her disreputable appearance, the hen that has laid heavily will still wear a bright, velvety comb and head furnishings, and exhibit plenty of hustle and life even up to time the molt begins. The hens laying steadily eleven and twelve months in their pullet year before molting are treasures, and are worth keeping for breeders as long as they continue vigorous and their eggs prove fertile.

If the weeding out of loafing hens has been neglected, delay no longer. Slacker hens have no business consuming feed at present prices.

The Dairy

An experience in my herd has convinced me that it pays, and pays well, to feed grain to dry cows—even at the present high price of grain, says a successful U. S. farmer.

In November, 1916, I bought an ordinary grade cow from one of my neighbors. She had been fresh for about two months with her fourth calf, and was giving 18 pounds of milk a day. Her owner told me that she had been out on pasture and received no grain while dry, and that she had given three gallons, or about 26 pounds, of milk a day when she was fresh.

As feed was high last winter, I fed grain rather sparingly; but when she went dry in June she received a small amount of grain along with the other cows—to keep her quiet, more than for any other reason. In August she gave us a fine heifer calf, and began milking 13 pounds daily. Two months after calving—being in the same stage of lactation as when I bought her—she was giving 24 pounds, and was still going strong.

She was dry a little less than two months, and during this time she consumed not over 120 pounds of grain, being fed at the rate of about two pounds daily. At $52 a ton for the feed, it cost a little over $30. But during the first two months after calving she gave on the average about 6½ pounds of milk more per day than she had given during her previous lactation. At a net price of $2.60 per hundred for the milk, the increase in milk was worth a little over $10 for the two months. Beginning with the first of October, when the net price of milk is about $3.00 per hundred, the showing will be still better.

This increase in milk was due to the grain fed while the cow was dry, because her former owner and I manage our herds very much alike, even to feeding the same brand of dairy feed.

Sheep Notes

Ewes which are in poor condition must be sorted out and given a little extra feed and care. When the flock has not been properly cared for during the winter, the lambs are often too weak to stand, and unless given immediate care will become chilled and die.

Pens four feet square should be provided for the ewes at lambing time. These protect the young lambs from the rest of the flock and keep them from becoming separated from their mothers. If the attendant sees that the young lamb gets up and nurses by the time it is fifteen or twenty minutes old there will be little need of giving it further attention.

Twins or triplets are not uncommon, and the ewe sometimes refuses to own the weakest one. In case of twins, if the stronger lamb is removed for an hour or two the ewe will turn her attention to the other lamb, and when the stronger one is put back she will own them both.

Binder Twine Available.

An ample supply of binder twine for Canadian requirements next year at reasonable prices has been assured, as the result of an agreement reached between the United States Food Administration and the Mexican sisal growers of Yucatan.

Sturdy-Grain Fertilizer

FUNNY FOLD-UPS

CUT OUT AND FOLD ON DOTTED LINES



Now Brother Paul is fond of ball,
While sister, she's a singer;
My specialty is pitching shoes,
Just watch me make this ringer.

The Huntley Advocate

PAISLEY, FEB. 6th, 1918

Letters from the Soldiers

Soldiers' New Year Feast in France

Pte. J.F. Brown, of the C. M. G. Corps, son of Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Brown, 8th Bruce, writes home under date of Jan. 6th, from France:

Dear Mother—I am now going to tell you about our New Year's dinner. We held it last night (Jan. 5th) which was as early as circumstances would permit, but, nevertheless, as New Year's comes only once a year every one did justice to the repast. Each section ate in their own huts, which were well accommodated for the purpose. Picture, if you can, a long table in the centre of the hut, uncovered and decorated only by half a dozen candles which served to illuminate the cheery faces of the thirty partakers of the feast. At seven o'clock the dinner, which consisted of roast pork (in lieu of turkey) potatoes, turnips and carrots, was served, and soon one expression only was noticed on the faces of those present—which more than reminded us that contentment. Soon after the dinner the hut became so full of smoke with cigarettes and aroma of cigars that it was necessary to open the door, and in came the cold January air, it was New Year's season. The dishes were now cleaned away and someone struck up a favorite rhythmic song in which we all joined. The programme of songs, recitations and toasts continued until some sergeant, probably the orderly sergeant, shouted, "Lights out in the mansion." Then there was a scramble making beds, which is no easy accomplishment in a hut 12x8 ft. when everybody is striving to attain the same end. Soon we were all in bed, satisfied that we had enjoyed ourselves, and only one worry on our minds—whether there would be any physical training next morning or not. However, there was not.

The boys along the line gave Fritz a New Year's greeting in the form of high explosive shells and shrapnel. I had been asleep but awoke just as some one on the other side of the room shouted, "It's twelve o'clock!" After exchanging greetings I lay down again with the intention of going to sleep when a sudden thundering boom of guns opened up all along the line, lasting for about five minutes and very clearly heard through the frosty air. I wondered for a moment what was going on, but soon came to the conclusion that the Canadians were giving Fritz his well deserved greeting. There are numerous rumors that the Germans are going to work the offensive soon, but believe me, we are prepared to face anything the Hun cares to put against us.

We are having very cold weather and had more frost last night than ever before this winter. I was on air picket duty on New Year's day and it was very cold. A Fritz scouting plane came over and although it was far out of the range of our guns we fired a few hundred rounds to keep the guns from freezing. A fellow who was up the lines with me on the first trip was wounded on the second trip while carrying ammunition.

The World is Moving

Will the private companies continue to operate the railroads and the coal mines after the war? They may, but we doubt it. The war has simply shot to pieces the iron fences that have for years been kept six feet high around everything that comes within the range of those mystic words "Vested Rights." It looks as though a good slice of our present system of control and operation of those things vital to the existence of the people, was due to slide off into the melting pot of conservation. The railroad companies of the United States are already planning to fight public ownership of the roads at the conclusion of the war. They are reading correctly the signs of the time but it is doubtful if they can block the progress that is bound to be made in this and other directions.

—Signs of a commercial supply of gas under the surface of the earth at Hepworth are again attracting attention of enterprising business men of Owen Sound and Hepworth, who are preparing to develop the field. About 15 years ago a well was giving a good flow of gas at Hepworth, but owing to careless usage it was flooded with water

BALLACHEY, LAIDLAW & CO.

The Store with the Stock

Sewing Machines

We have in stock three Sewing Machines, up-to-date in every respect, made by the National Sewing Machine Co., one of the biggest concerns in the business. These have all the latest ideas, and carry a ten year guarrantee from the makers.

1 only, Automatic Drop Head, with handsome oak case, standard head, full set of attachments, supplies, etc. Price **27.00**

1 only, Cabinet Machine, oak case, standard head, with all attachments. This case closes up entirely, and can be used for a variety of purposes. The cabinet also keeps the head free from dust and avoids accidents with children. Price **31.50**

1 only, Automatic Drop Head, complete with special "Vindex" sewing head. Particularly nice oak case. Price **31.50**

Let us show you these, and then use your own judgment

BALLACHEY, LAIDLAW & CO.

Both 'Phones

LAST CHANCE

Going Out of Staples

Dry Goods, Dress Goods, Silks, Smallwares, Men's and Boys' Furnishings, and Clothing of all kinds

Men's Furnishings

50c Wool Sox clearing at per pair ..... .33
40c Wool Sox clearing at per pair ..... .29
35c Cashmere Sox clearing at, per pair ..... .21
25c Cotton Sox clearing at, per pair ..... .13
50c President Braces clearing at, per pair ..... .39
40c Police Braces clearing at, per pair ..... .21
75c Fancy Stripe Ties clearing at, each ..... .59
40c and 50c Fancy Stripe Ties, clearing at ..... .29
15c and 20c Linen Collars clearing at, each 9
30c Boston Garters at per pair ..... .21
$1.50 and $2.00 Fancy Striped Shirts at, each 1.09
$1.25 Fancy Striped Shirts at ..... .98
3 doz Fancy Striped Shirts, sizes 15 to 17, $1 to $2 each, clearing at, each ..... .59
$1.50 Heavy Drill Shirts, double breasted, at 1.09
$1.25 Heavy Drill Shirts at ..... .89
$1.00 Heavy Drill Shirts at ..... .79
60c and 75c Heavy Drill Shirts at ..... .49
$1 and $1.25 Men's Heavy Wool Fleece Underwear at ... .59
75c and 90c Men's Heavy Wool Fleece Underwear at ... .49
50c and 60c Boys' Wool Fleece Underwear at ..... .33
$1.25 and $1.50 Men's Wool Ribbed, double breasted .98
Men's $5.00 Corduroy Pants at 3.48
Men's $4.50 Heavy Tweed Pants at 3.18
Men's $3.50 and $4.00 Heavy Tweed Pants at 2.98
Men's $2.25 Heavy Cottonade Pants at 1.38
Boys' $2 Heavy Tweed Knickers at 1.43
Boys' $1.75 Heavy Tweed Knickers at 1.18
Men's Big B Overalls clearing at 1.39
Men's Big B Smocks clearing at 1.39
Men's Fancy Tweed Caps, $1.25, $1.50 and $1.75, lined, clearing at 1.19
Boys' Lined Fancy Caps, reg $1, special ..... .59
Boys' Suits, 27 only, to sell at actual cost.
Men's Suits, choice at actual cost.
Boys' Overcoats must go. Will sell at actual cost.
One only, Men's Muskrat Lined, Otter Collar, to go at Cost Figures
Penman's All Wool (95) $1.50 and $2, clearing at ... 1.19

Dress Goods and Staples

50c Heavy Ticking clearing at ..... .39
50c Black Heavy Duck at ..... .43
40c Black Cottonade at ..... .23
36-in Flannelette, fancy stripes, reg 30c, clearing at, yd .21
32-in Fancy Stripe Flannelette, reg 25c, clearing at... .17
30-in White Flannelette, heavy, reg 25c, clearing at ... .14
Crum's Prints, only a few shades to choose from, reg 20c and 25c, special, per yd..... .14
25c White Wabasco Cotton, 36 in. wide, clearing at... .17
25c Unbleached Cotton, 36 in. wide, clearing at ..... .15
20c Wrapperette, fancy shades, clearing at ..... .10
30c Gingham, Fancy, clearing at ..... .21
50c Unbleached Sheeting, heavy, at ..... .37
25c Heavy Crash Towelling at ..... .16
20c Heavy Crash Towelling at..... .14
20c Heavy Burdered Ridge Towelling at ..... .11
25c Linen Tea Towelling at ..... .16
30c Apron Gingham at per yd ..... .19
30c Heavy Black and White Drill Shirting at..... .21
35c Turkish Towelling at ..... .19
35c Curtain Scrim, 36 in. wide, at ..... .21
Contes' Thread at per spool..... .5
$1.25 Readymade Towels at, per pair..... .88
$1 Readymade Towels at per pair ..... .69
10c, 15c, 20c Handkerchiefs each 7
25 doz of Fancy Whites, worth 15c, each 5
5c, 7c, 10c Laces clearing at, per yd..... .4
60c and 75c Velveteen clearing at per yd ..... .39
$1.75 Hand Embroidered Bureau Scarfs..... 1.08
$1.00, $1.50 and $5.00 Purses to go at cost.
Embroideries and Flouncings at cost.
FURS—A few Ruffs and Muffs left to be sold at cost.
Large assortment Ladies' House Dresses, $1.00 to $2.50, your choice for..... .69
Heavy Winter Dressing wrapperettes, long and ¾ sleeves, reg $2.50, special 1.59
Children's Dresses, 75c to $1.75, clearing at ..... .63
A lot of Misses' Dresses at half price.

60c Ladies' Heavy Fleece Lined Hose, special at ..... .39
40c Ladies' Heavy Cotton Hose, special at ..... .23
Misses' and Children's Ribbed Hose, sizes 5 to 9, reg 30c going at..... .17
Children's All Wool Hose in pink, blue, rose, 5 to 7½, at cost.
75c Ladies' Fleece Underwear at, each ..... .42
$1 Ladies' Fleece Underwear at, each..... .59
$1.25 Ladies' Fleece Underwear at, each ..... .69
$2 Ladies' All Wool Underwear at, each 1.18
$2 Ladies' Combination Silk and Wool at each 1.48
40c and 50c Children's at, each ..... .23
Children's Summer Vests, 10c to 25c, going at, each 7
$2.50 Lace Curtains going at, per pair 1.89
5 only Ladies' Raincoats at cost price
One-third off all Corsets, example—$1.00 for .67 $1.25 for .84

Groceries

6 pkgs Ammonia for ..... .25
15c Starches at, per pkg ..... .11
Karo Syrup, 2 lb tins, each ..... .27
Corn Flakes at, per pkg ..... .10
Old Dutch at ..... 3 for .25
Wyandotte at ..... 3 for .25
Spick & Span at ..... 3 for .25
Wheat Flakes, per pkg ..... .21
50c Elite Brand Chocolates, assorted flavors, at ..... .33
Every line mentioned must go. These are only a few. Come and see the many.

Rubbers! Rubbers!

$1.25 Ladies' at ..... .79
$1.50 Men's at 1.09
$5.00 Men's Heavy 9-in. tops at..... 2.88
$1.75 Men's, cloth tops at 1.43
$6.00 Men's Long Rubber Boots at..... 4.28
$1.00 Misses' Rubbers at ..... .73
80c Child's Rubbers at ..... .64
$1.25 Youth's Rubbers at ..... .98
$1.10 Youth's Rubbers at ..... .89

EVERYTHING CASH when purchased. All past due accounts handed into court on the 10th if not settled for previously.
Eggs 60c trade. Call us about Fowl.

L. C. SPOFFORD



Eye Aid.

Just how much is required must be accurately measured. Too little would only partly relieve the trouble. Too much would injure the eyes. We use the best modern optical appliances, absolutely correcting optical defects and guarantee satisfaction.

That

Erring Time-piece

There is no time like the present to have your watch or clock repaired and regulated if it is out of order. And should it be beyond repair at a reasonable cost, we shall be pleased to sell you a new one to replace it. When time is so valuable as now, not a minute should be lost on account of a defective time-piece.

Our Jewellery stock is always replete with the best lines of goods Wedding rings and presentation goods a specialty.

I. SHOEMAKER

Jeweler and Optician

Eden Grove Postmaster Quits

Mr Alex McKeeman, who for the past nine years has been postmaster at Eden Grove, has resigned, and is selling off his general store stock preparatory to leasing in the near future for Edmonton. His son, Jim McKeeman, is a student of the Walkerton High School, and the proposed departure of the family for the west is sincerely regretted by their many friends in this district. Former Deputy-reeve Mack Scott of Brant Ist been appointed postmaster of Eden Grove and will move the office to his residence next door to the blacksmith shop. As the Eden Grove hotel, which was one of the oldest public houses in the county, was boarded up last month after being over half a century in business, the proposed closing out also of the only general store in a place which formerly had two hotels and two stores, shows the change that is featuring our neighboring burg, and demonstrates what the preacher meant when he said "that the years do not leave us and find us the same."—Herald and Times.

Man's Greatest Friend

A local auctioneer, while selling a cow recently eulogized the animal as follows: "Of all the animal friends of man she is the greatest. I will that I, as you are about to sit down to your Sunday dinner might take, from your table what she placed thereon. I would remove the cup of milk waiting at chair, I'd take the cream, the cheese, the butter, the custard pie, the cream biscuits, the roast beef and leave you a meal of potatoes and tooth picks. Every scrap of her, from her nose to her tail is used by man. We use her horns to comb our hair, her skin upon our feet, her hair keep the plaster on the wall, her hoofs make glue and her tail makes soup, her blood is used to make our anger white, her bones are ground to fertilize our soil. She has gone with man from Plymouth Rock to the Setting Sun. It was her sons that turned the sod in the settler's clearing, it was her sons that drew the prairie schooner for the stanny pioneers while she followed, and when the day's march was done she came and gave her milk to feed the babe, that was purchased to become the ruler of his country."



Our Display

of fabrics for Ladies' and Men's Suits is a revelation of perfection in tasteful weaves and colors.

The Quality Work

we turn out makes it certain that you will eventually wear one of our garments.

Why Not Now?

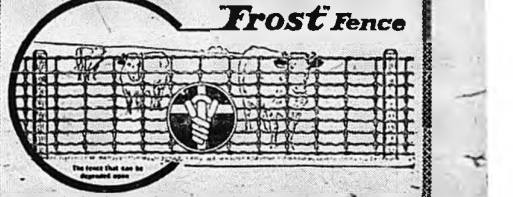
G. B. IRWIN

The Ladies' and Gents' Tailor

Bell 'Phone

THE STORE OF QUALITY

WIRE FENCE



NOW is the time to place your order for Coiled Spring Wire, Woven Wire, etc. We sell Frost, Ideal and Invincible Fencing. A good stock on hand.

Bargains—A few pieces of Cottery, best Sheffield goods. Cannot be duplicated. See them.

Bruce Phone
Bell Phone

W. H. DAVISON

—Oats sold at $1.00 a bushel in Owen Sound last week. The Sun observes that what this means to the country in general is hard to estimate but it will undoubtedly greatly reduce the number of horses kept in towns and cities. Horses must have grain to keep them in good working condition, and with oats at a dollar a bushel there is little money in feeding horses at the present prices of horses. The price of oats will also have the effect of raising the price of cattle, hogs and other fattened stock. The Food Controller set a price on wheat and it is about time that he curtailed the speculation in all foodstuffs, or the prices will soon become prohibitive.

PAISLEY MARKET

Fall wheat, per bush	2 00	2 20
Peas, per bush	3 00	3 05
Oats, per bush	1 [illegible]	1 [illegible]
Barley, per bush	1 25	1 [illegible]
Buckwheat	1 00	1 20
Potatoes, per bag	1 75	1 [illegible]
Butter, in pound prints	[illegible]	[illegible]
Eggs, fresh, per doz	[illegible]	[illegible]

Special

Boys'

Heavy one and two buckle Rubber, per pair **1.35**

Youths'

Buckle Rubbers, per pair **1.00**

Men's

Plain Rubbers to go over boots, per pair..... **.75**

Women's

Felt Boots with leather soles, some leather foxed, per pair **1.10**

We buy all kinds of Farm Produce for Cash or Trade

F. CARTER & SON

Killed by Poisons

All scientists agree that poisonous products in the blood are eliminated by the kidneys and liver. The kidneys act as a kind of filter for these products. When the kidneys are changed or degenerated, by disease or old age, then these poisons are retained in the body. If we wish to prevent old age coming on too soon, or if we want to increase our chances for a long life, Dr. Pierce of Invalids' Hotel, Buffalo, N. Y., says that you should drink plenty of water daily between meals to flush the kidneys. Then procure Anuric at a drug store. This Anuric drives the uric acid out. Scientific men have learned that in gout, also rheumatism, poisonous uric acid crystals are deposited in or about the joints, in the muscles—where inflammation is set up.

If we wish to keep our kidneys in the best condition a diet of milk and vegetables, with only a little meat once a day, is the most suitable. Drink plenty of pure water, take Anuric three times a day for a month.

You can obtain a trial pkg. of Anuric by writing Dr. V. M. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y., or Bridgeburg, Ont., enclosing 10c.



St. Catharines, Ont.—"For sixteen years I have been a sufferer from kidney trouble; my back has ached unceasingly and I have had rheumatic pains in my arms, hands and lower limbs. I have doctored and tried every medicine recommended to me, but have never found the relief in anything as Anuric. In one week the soreness disappeared and my bladder was stronger than for years, so that I was not disturbed at night, where I always had to arise several times during the night. I only hope that many will read this and will try Anuric if they are troubled with any form of kidney trouble."—MRS. JACOB LOHEHEN, 68 Ave.

Business Directory

LEGAL

D. FORRESTER, B.A., L.L.B.
BARRISTER, SOLICITOR AND NOTARY PUBLIC
OFFICE—TOWN HALL, PAISLEY

JOHN SUTHERLAND & SONS
LIMITED
INSURANCE—FIRE AND MARINE
GUELPH - ONT.

J. C. GIBSON
Issuer of Marriage Licenses
Paisley, Ont.

DENTAL

DR. A. H ALLEN
DENTIST, formerly of Toronto.
Graduate of the Royal College of Dental Surgeons of Ontario. Honor Graduate of Toronto University Dental Department. Master of Dental Surgery, Graduate of the Dr. Mayer Post Graduate School of Prosthetic Dentistry, New York. Office over Moses Uyeford, opposite the Post Office.

MEDICAL

DR. S. E. GAGE, Physician, Surgeon and Accoucheur, Specialist in Diseases of the Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat. Late house surgeon Kingston General Hospital. Office a former and residence Queen St. Paisley.
Successor to Dr. O'Neill.

DR. J. F. HOUSTON, Honor Graduate of Toronto University Licentiate of the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons of Edinburgh and Glasgow, post graduate Cornell Epilepsy Hospital, Dublin, late assistant Edinburgh Eye Infirmary, Eye, Ear, Throat—Diseases of the Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat.
Successor to Dr. Morrison.

VETERINARY

BOYD BROS. Veterinary Surgeons, Paisley, Graduates of Ontario Veterinary College. They collect at Queen's Hotel stable every Monday—Two doors north of Bruce Hotel. Phone numbers—Bell 62, Bruce 126.

AUCTIONEERS

R. G. PEARCE, Licensed Auctioneer, Saleg attended to in all parts of the County of Bruce on reasonable terms. Orders left at the Advocate Office will receive prompt attention. Sales given at home.

A TALE OF TRIPLETS

There is a pretty general idea that when triplets are born, it is very seldom, if ever, that there are at least, one member of the trio is short lived. There are few cases of triplets growing up.

The Hills town of Port Colborne has produced an instance where triplets not only grew to manhood, but are today living khaki. The three sons of Mr. and Mrs Edward Wegerich of Port Colborne—James, William and John—but more familiarly known as Jim, Bill and Jack, were born just a little over twenty years ago. Jack is in the Royal Flying Corps, and Jim and Will have joined the 67th Battery. They all wanted to join the Flying Corps, but the authorities ruled otherwise. The trio, who are good-looking manly boys, all started to school together, and wrote their entrance examinations on the same day. One of the three failed, but when the circumstances were brought to the attention of Hon. Dr. Pyne, Minister of Education, he simply issued a certificate for all three. So they all started to high school together and quit the same day, two of them going into a bank, and the third taking a position as bookkeeper. They offered themselves for military service the same day.

The three boys are so remarkably alike that only in recent years was their father able to tell them apart. It is related that once Jack wanted to go to Buffalo, but his father refused him permission, but Jack got up early and went. Will and Jim had their breakfast together, and when Jim got through he went outside, walked around the barn and then came in and had another breakfast. The father never suspected anything.

Naturally there have been many interesting happenings, as a result of their similarity in appearance. Will says he has often spent a very pleasant evening with Jack's girl and she was none the wiser until Jack called next evening.

HE SAID

He was giving vent to his feelings about the Union Government in no uncertain manner. And he wasn't a disgruntled Grit, either. He was a real good Conservative, in fact good enough to be called a Tory. It was the day after the latest prohibition move had been announced from the capital. Some of the language he used when "according to Hoyle" and is indicated by marks known to the printers and but vaguely understood by the reading public. As the interview was gets it, he said: "They told us Tories before the election that we'd still have things our own way in the Union Government and that the—| | Grits would be in the minority and we had nothing to fear from them. Borden wasn't brave enough to tell us before the election that then"—|—| | Union Government would cut off the last chance of having a drink shipped in. By—if he had done so he'd have been licked so—|—| | hard he would have been busy yet crawlin' out from under the storm that struck him. Tories are in control of the Union Government? Ha! They are, like—| | Kowell's running the country now, and the Tories were not voting for him. It looks to me as though he'd put one over on them as big as a farm house. Those —| | | shops of Tories down in Ottawa make me sick."

So there now. It will be a matter of some satisfaction for the Liberals to know that one good Tory thinks they are really running the country.—Guelph Mercury.

REVISING SCHOOL BOOKS

Hundreds, and even thousands of public and high school text books are going to be discarded this summer according to information received. This will mean a loss to the publishers of the several books, who always have a stock on hand and to the retailers in every town and city who have the books on the shelves. But the greatest loss will be to parents in every part of the province. Boys and girls will not be able to use the books of their older brothers and sisters, but instead the new editions will have to be purchased. The reason for the situation which is drawing near is that the authorization for more than a dozen books expires this midsummer. In some cases it is known the Department of Education is revising the books now in use. In other cases the authorization has been extended. In normal times the revision of the books goes on almost continually, but in these times it is contended that it is an unnecessary burden which the parents are being asked to shoulder. The books the authorization of which expires this midsummer are Public School Arithmetic, History of England, Hygiene, composition, high school reader, English Grammar, physical geography, French reader, German grammar, German Reader, Physics and bookkeeping.



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I was a sufferer from these complaints for five years, and my sedentary occupation, Music, brought about a kind of *Intestinal Paralysis; with nasty Headaches*, belching gas, drowsiness after eating, and pain in the back.

I was induced to try 'Fruit-a-tives' and now for six months I have been entirely well". A. ROSENBURG.

50c. a box, 6 for $2.50, trial size 25c. At all dealers or sent postpaid by Fruit-a-tives Limited, Ottawa.

HER PART

Be this my part
Until he come again:
To keep the hearth-fire lighted
And his name
Unsullied from all stain:
To keep mine own and other hearts in mind
The debt we owe the humblest of his kind
Who have gone forth yielding their life, their all,
In their swift answer to their country's call.

Be this my part:
To hold my courage high.
To falter not, nor flinch, although the cry
Of sorrow may not pass me by;
To keep my soul
From hate and malice free,
To grant to all love's perfect charity:
To heal all wounds with mine own gentleness
And crave for all His Spirit's tenderness.
But, if the hour of stress shall come to me,

Let me not yield my soul's nobility
To aught save death—
For I would die
With face uplifted to God's questioning sky,
Even as he.

Be this my part:
So when he shall come home,
Albeit in suffering,
He shall gladly come.
But if no more he shall return to me,
Who is the very music of my life,
My shield in strife,
The laughter and the sunlight of my days,
Let me give praise
That thus he died,
The holder of his country's love and pride.
And, kneeling, thank Him
That beneath the rod
Lies manhood worthy
Of his Maker, God.
—Irene B. Angleman, in The Churchman.

—"There are many Americans," said Mr Daniels, secretary of the U.S. navy, "who are eager to give their bit; there are others who are eager to get their bite." We regret to say that Canadians can be similarly classified.

—Owen Sound Methodists and Presbyterians have accomplished what church people in other places have talked about only. A piece of interdenominational co-operation has been effected between the 4th Ave. W. Methodist church and St. Paul's Presbyterian, by which it is arranged to worship half time in each church until June 30th. As a local trial of church union this one will be watched with interest by many.

—To be beaten but not broken, to be victorious but not vain-glorious, to strive and contend for the prize and to win it honestly or lose it cheerfully, to lose every power in the race, and yet, never to wrest an undue advantage or win an unlawful mastery; verily in all this there is training and testing of character which searches it to the very roots, and this is a result which is worth all it costs.

Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA

—The United Farmers of Alberta passed a resolution at their convention last week calling upon the Federal Government to exercise control and operate the railways of the Dominion during the war, with a view to Government ownership after peace is declared.

—"Advertising is the education of the public as to what you are, where you are, and what you have to offer in the way of skill, talent and commodity. The only man who should not advertise is the man who has nothing to offer the world in the way of commodity or service." Elbert Hubbard.

Court Sangsen, C.O.F No. 56

MEETS in Oddfellows Hall on the third Monday evening of each month, at 8 o'clock, sojourning brethren are welcome.

A. E. ARCHER, C.R.
WM. ARCHER, R.S.

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Call in and give us a chance to give you a bargain.

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H. PFAFF & SON

Notice to Creditors

In the matter of the estate of Angus McCaffrey, late of the Village of Paisley in the County of Bruce, retired farmer, deceased.

NOTICE is hereby given pursuant to section 56 of chapter 121, R.S.O., 1914, and amending acts, that all creditors and others having claims or demands against the estate of the said Angus McCaffrey, who died on or about the 1st day of January, 1918, are required to send by post prepaid, or to deliver to the undersigned solicitor for the executors of the last will and testament of the said deceased, on or before the 12th day of February, 1918, the names and addresses and full particulars of their claims, duly verified, and the nature of the securities, if any, held by them.

And further take notice that after the said 12th day of February 1918, the said executors will proceed to distribute the assets of the said deceased among the parties entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which they shall then have received notice, and they will not be liable for the said assets or any part thereof, to any person or persons of whose claims they will not then have received notice.

ALEXANDER BROWN, } Executors
MATTHEW DANIEL, }
D. FORRESTER,
Solicitor for said Executors

Dated at Paisley this 15th day of January, 1918.

Notice to Creditors

In the matter of the estate of James F McArthur, late of the Township of Greenock, in the County of Bruce, farmer, deceased.

NOTICE is hereby given pursuant to Section 56 of chapter 121, R.S.O., 1914, and amending acts, that all creditors and others having claims or demands against the estate of the said James F McArthur, who died on or about the 5th day of December, 1917, are required to send by post prepaid or to deliver to the undersigned solicitor for the executors of the last will and testament of the said deceased, on or before the 15th day of February, 1918, the names and addresses and full particulars of their claims, duly verified, and the nature of the securities, if any, held by them.

AND FURTHER TAKE NOTICE that after the said 15th day of February, 1918, the executors will proceed to distribute the assets of the said deceased among the parties entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which they shall then have received notice, and that they will not be liable for the said assets or any part thereof to any person or persons of whose claims they will not then have received notice.

ROSCOE C. TEEPLE, } Executors
ROBERT McKEEMAN, }
D. FORRESTER,
Solicitor for said Executors

Dated at Paisley this 8th day of January, 1918.

THE BOYS AND GIRLS

Who have been working so strenuously on the farms producing food for those at home and those overseas should be given the opportunity of improving their education during the slack winter months at the

NORTHERN Business College

The fees are no higher than when farm produce sold for half the price it does now. The young people will be benefited throughout life from the training to business obtained in a few months of our special business course. Winter term begins Jan 2nd

C. A. FLEMING, Pres. Owen Sound

MONEY BREEDS

The funds of the Dominion Life are accumulating at 8 per cent. interest, a those of the average company at 5½ per cent. Do you know that an annual deposit of $100.00 at 8 per cent. will amount to $2442.66 in 20 years; at 5½ per cent. to only $1678.61? Does it take a mathematical genius to comprehend why

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The AUTOMOBILE



Painting the Car.

"John, we'll have to get the car painted. It's just awful!" And John, looking the car over, had to admit that it did look bad.

The body, once so lustrous and smooth, had a dull grayish appearance and also had a number of dents and scratches. Careless hands had rubbed the paint from the top of the doors. The right rear fender sagged in a sickly manner. The top was stained and rather pale. Mud was frescoed all over the running gear, and the grain of the wood showed in a number of places on the wheels. Freckles of rust appeared upon various parts of the body. Wind and rain and dust had certainly made a change in the appearance of the good old "ship" and something would have to be done.

An interview with a nearby painter revealed that fact that the car could be painted for $40. But John had once seen a car painted, and decided he could do the job himself. So he went to a friend who understood such work and talked the matter over.

The labor of course was the main item, the paint and other material being a comparatively small expense, three or four dollars usually covering all the outlay necessary.

The first step was to get the car thoroughly clean. This meant more than the usual removal of mud and dirt. The grease and oil on the parts to be painted had to come off also. This was done with a brush, a small pail of gasoline, and a cloth.

Get Rid of the Dirt

The radiator and hood and all the cracks and crevices that accumulate dirt were carefully attended to. If this dirt had been allowed to remain in the car it would have turned to dust, which would have settled on the freshly varnished surfaces and made a rough-looking job.

If the surface of the car is very much scratched up and rough it is necessary to remove the old paint. This can be done with a good paint remover applied with a brush. After the paint has been softened it can be scraped off. All lumps and patches of paint must be removed and the surface rubbed down with sandpaper till all is clean and smooth. Then the car should be washed with gasoline and allowed to dry.

Next a coat of primer is applied, preferably with a camel's-hair brush. After this has been allowed to set for a day or so, go over the surface and fill all cracks and holes with putty. Allow the putty to become thoroughly dry, then rub smooth with sandpaper. Dust is the enemy of good painting, so after each rub-down, remove the dust as thoroughly as possible. Next a coat of body color can be put on, and permitted to dry as before. This in turn should be rubbed down with a very fine sandpaper or steel wool and the dust removed. Then a coat of color varnish may be applied and rubbed down after perfectly dry.

Now, if an extra fine and durable job is desired, a coat of what is known as rubbing varnish should be put on. This, when hard, should be rubbed down with a piece of felt and some pumice and water. Then the coat of finishing varnish is due, after which the car should be allowed to stand for at least a week before being put into service.

If the car is not badly scarred or scratched a coat of color varnish rubbed down and followed by a coat of finishing varnish will make a satisfactory job. The running gear can be painted with ordinary carriage paint, with little or no rubbing. The engine can be enameled with a special heat-proof preparation which can be obtained from any accessory house. Outfits containing all the needed materials for refinishing a car can be purchased from a good accessory house or reliable paint store."

Redressing the Top

The inside of the top, which as a rule becomes dull and stained by the rain, can be refinished with a lining dye, which is applied with a brush and gives a nice even color as when new. The outside of the top may be renewed with a good top dressing. The radiator, if of the enameled type, should of course have a new coat of enamel applied, but not over the cooling fins, as this would interfere with the efficiency of the radiator.

Any mechanical troubles that the car has may conveniently be attended to during the painting process. In fact, the body may be removed and the engine and other parts overhauled while the body is being painted if room permits. Any dents or cracked places in the fenders or body should be repaired. Frequently a weak fender can be strengthened by applying a plate to the under side and riveting through in a neat way. If the fenders are badly damaged it would be more satisfactory to replace them. The under side of the fenders should be painted, as the rust attacks that part first and soon weakens them.

WAR TANKS TERRIFY TEUTONS

NEW WAR ENGINE APPEARED ON AUGUST 29, 1916.

These Ungainly Monsters Have a Paralyzing Effect Upon the German Troops.

It was on August 29, 1916, that the first batch of tanks, fifty in number, landed in France, says Lieut. J. F. Lloyd. They made their way up the line, some by rail, others by road, with due precaution for secrecy, and arrived in time to take part in the second stage of the great allied offensive on the Somme.

That the Germans expected something unusual is shown by a captured army order of September 14, which spoke of "new engines of war, as cruel as effective." But the realization was even worse than the anticipation. A German newspaper thus described the horror of the men in their trenches as they saw the tanks advancing out of the mist:

"One stared and stared as if one had lost the power of one's limbs. The monsters approached us slowly, hobbling, rolling and rocking, but they approached. Nothing impeded them. Some one in the trenches said 'the devil is coming,' and the word was passed along the line like wildfire."

Paralyzed the Enemy.

The sight of these monsters was as exhilarating to our men as it was paralyzing to the Germans. The ungainly appearance and queer waddling inspired them to laughter, but there was no doubt about the efficiency. Machine gun emplacements, such as had taken heavy toll in previous attacks, fell an easy prey. Bombs exploded harmlessly against their solid flanks. Naturally the element of surprise was partly responsible for the overwhelming success of the tanks on their first appearance. The unexpected arrival of their new ally put fresh heart into our men, just as it lowered the morale of the Germans.

But they proved in addition that they were capable of destroying the machine gun emplacements, of dealing with enemy personnel, and above all of flattening out a broad way for the infantry through the deadly wire entanglements. They were impervious to rifle and machine gun fire and even at their slow gait of three miles an hour their low height and protective coloring made them a difficult target for artillery.

It was obvious that the tanks had come to stay. Their activities were by no means confined to the western front. Some of them entered Egypt before the end of the year and were in action before Gaza. During the winter great strides were made both with their manufacture and development. The tanks that took the field in the spring of 1917 had all the improvements that experience and experiment had suggested. Their limitations and their relation to the infantry had been discussed and decided. They took the field no longer as free lances, but as one unit in a harmonious whole.

Share Every Offensive.

They have taken part in 1917 in every offensive on a large scale on the western front. They were at Arras in the spring, at the battle of the Messines Ridge in June, and at the operations around Ypres in August, each time over a widely different country and under different conditions. Nor have their services been solely offensive. When there have been no machine gun emplacements ripe for cracking they have good naturedly turned their attention to work for which their great strength and their ability to manoeuvre across rough ground has particularly fitted them. They partake of the nature of the ox as well as of the lion.

The impression which this new arm has made on the Germans and the wholesome dread with which they regard it is revealed by the counter measures which they have adopted, though with little success. They appoint special observers to watch for the approach of the tanks and have established new "tank guns" in the trenches. Riflemen are served out with armor piercing bullets for use at close quarters, and cunningly camouflaged "tank traps" have been prepared to engulf the monsters. But, in spite of all, the success of the tank has been uniform and continuous.

It was not until the recent advance at Cambrai, over a year after its first appearance, that the full measure of the tank's usefulness was revealed. It was the first attempt to use tanks on a really large scale, and, as the world knows, they justified the confidence that had been placed in them. By paralyzing the defence and clearing a passage through the wire entanglements for the infantry they obviated the necessity for the preliminary bombardment which would have betrayed the impending attack.

Smashed Hindenburg Line.

A German account of the battle shows that the tanks have not lost their power to inspire terror since the Somme: "Like an avalanche advanced in masses, with very small intervals between them, they reminded one of Hannibal's elephants or the sickle chariots of the Pharaohs."

"The western front has become so strong that we can withstand every attack," said Hindenburg in April, 1917. He was thinking of the maze of concrete and sand bags which is called the Hindenburg line. And it was the Hindenburg line that the tanks helped to smash in a single morning.

WHEN THERE WAS NO SUGAR.

2,000 Years Ago Honey Was the Only Kind of Sweet.

Think of it, girls! In Rome 2,000 years ago there was not a single candy store. Not even the most attentive young man could offer to his lady love a box of lollipops, for such things were unheard of.

Sugar in those days was known in Europe only in the form of honey, which was considered a great luxury, obtainable only by the well-to-do. The high price it brought offered much encouragement to bee keeping, which was then a much more important and extensive industry, especially in Asia Minor, than it is to-day. Boats loaded with hives floated along the Nile, the bees flying ashore to gather nectar from flowers on the banks.

It is thought likely, however, that sugar derived from cane was known in China and India as long ago as 4000 B. C. The sugar cane was originally native to those countries, and in the early middle ages cane sugar was brought to Europe by traders from the East. Europeans called it "honey made from reeds."

In 1747 a Berlin chemist discovered that the same kind of sugar could be obtained from beets, and since then the percentage of sugar has been increased so considerably by selective breeding of the vegetables that nowadays a ton of it is derived from nine tons of the roots.

The average person in this country consumes two-thirds of his own weight of sugar in a year.

Farmers may help the coal situation by using wood and by making wood available for use by others.

The craving for sweets in grown-ups as well as in children may be satisfied by dried fruits because the fruit sugar answers the natural physiologic demand for sweets and without the injury that accompanies the consumption of ordinary sugar foods. Many of the objections to pastry and sweet desserts will be removed if more fruits are used in their preparation to the exclusion of sugar.

ZERO DAY: THE DAY OF DAYS

THE PREPARATION FOR A BIG ATTACK.

From Rest Billets to Front Trench With Bayonets Fixed Ready For Advance.

Zero day, the day of days, has come. Every hour of it that passes has an added value, says Lieut. J. S. Smith. Pleasures and sensations of that day come and go with added intensity, for zero day is the one preceding attack, and who knows what the morrow will bring?

It is a day of busy preparation from daylight to dark, checking over and issuing to the men all their needs and requirements, the cleaning of billets before we march off, and while waiting to march we lie about, getting as much rest as possible, for when we start to move from our billets, then is rest over for an indefinite period. As each company is ready it goes down the road to lie and wait for the rest of the battalion. The colonel is there at the appointed meeting place as we come along. We halt, and he walks towards us, one of the "old contemptibles." Our company commander calls us to attention, salutes, and the colonel returns it and then, instead of a long harangue, he simply says, "I will meet you all at our objective. Please be there on time." That's all, but he meant a great deal more. He knew, and we knew, we all wouldn't get there—but why prattle about it?

The Colonel's Message.

To each company as it came up he went in the same quiet, confident manner, giving his message to them. That little message did more to give them confidence than a long line of "'ot hair," as the company grouch always called the long speeches that are sometimes inflicted on the boys.

"Tommy Atkins" knows he is a better man than the Boche and he doesn't need to be told it, and he doesn't believe in worldwide advertising of the fact. He knows it and so does the Boche. They are two interested parties, so why say any more?

The adjutant reports "battalion present and correct" to the colonel, and by his command we move off. In the distance, preparing the way for us as we march with our faces toward the rumble, we hear the steady pounding of the guns. Any one looking for any signs of emotion or nervousness would be fooled. If a man feels anything, and every one almost invariably does, he doesn't show it.

Clad in fighting kit we swing along out of the village to the tune of "The Black Bear" from the pipe band. All the old French people come to wave us goodby. One old French woman inquires of Tommy, "Pooch?" and he replies in excellent French, "Oui, Madame, Allemand Rhine toot sweet," which pleases her greatly. She hobbles off to tell the rest that at last the German swine will be shooed over the Rhine immediately, if not sooner, and the whole village cheers in their feeble old voices. We answer with a roar, which leaves them all in such good cheer that they go back and feed the chickens a little extra grain and the pigs a little more turnip. The chickens cackle louder, the pigs grunt with pleasure, the old people talk about the Allemand and the Rhine and we go on our way singing. So everybody is happy.

The Prisoners' Cage.

On our left is a big square compound, enclosed with barbed wire to a height of about eight feet, with raised sentry boxes. It is the prisoners' cage. At the same time to-morrow it will be full of Boches. As we pass it we enter the shell zone. We know because the prisoners' cage is always just on the edge of the enemy's extreme range. From now on we are "in it," and before we know it we are at the centre of what seemed such a peaceful little village. Now it fairly teems with activity. Troops everywhere; trench mortar batteries, machine gun companies, engineers, field dressing stations, pioneers and artillerymen; horses, trucks—big and little—automobiles, wagons, water wagons, feed wagons, every kind of wagon, piles of ammunition—big and little—timber in all sizes and shapes, barbed wire and barbed wire stakes. Over it all the big howitzers fire continually with a crash that startles, and through it all we march, on, out and beyond, leaving it all behind, for those things in the village cannot move until after dark. One thing we don't leave behind are the guns. Instead, as we go on, they get thicker, their flash and bang grow more continuous. There is no wind, yet the air is full of strange and weird sounds. We come to the last village we will pass through—at least it was once a village. Now you could not tell the Mayor's house from the poorest villager's, except maybe from the size of the pile of bricks.

Reaching the Trenches.

Marching in half platoons we leave the village and come out into the open fields. About half a mile in front we can see the entrance to our communication trench, winding up the side of a gradually sloping hill, until it reaches the top of the crest where our front line rests. In the morning we shall go down the other side of that hill to meet the enemy.

The air smells strongly of powder, for the Germans are not taking their punishment quietly. We are fortunate, though, and get into the C. T. with no damage done. We enter the trench single file as it gets dusky and we stumble along in silence, for it has been a long day and we have not yet started on our job. We are anxious to get to our assembly trenches so that we can rest. So we scramble through what seems leagues of trenches, until finally we branch off to our final position in No Man's Land. There we lay, until dawn should break, so that we could move into enemy territory and fill up our prisoners' cage.

You may wonder what a man's thoughts are lying out in the mud a short distance from the enemy with nothing but the sky as protection. Well, there are no thoughts. Almost every man snatched what sleep he could. To those who could not sleep their thoughts were far too sacred for publication. To those who did not, dawn came, with the air full of a strange, rushing, whiney sort of roar, beggaring description, to end in a lurating crash, and a wall of flame in front of their very eyes. Those who slept woke to the din, saw that wall of flame and mechanically reached for their bayonets to fix them on their rifles.

The time had come, we had passed from zero day to zero hour.

MAKING TRENCH CANDLES.

Convalescent Soldiers Eager to do More for the War.

Propped up with pillows in the hospital cot, many a wounded Canadian lad, returned from the front as unfit for further military service, is doing his bit for the boys at the front by rolling paper candles which will light the dugouts of the comrades he left behind or brow their tea.

In the convalescent hospitals of the Military Hospitals Commission, candle making has become a popular occupational work for the men who are too wasted by battle to do anything more strenuous at this time. It cheers the men to think that they can still do a little something to win the war, and hundreds of the new trench candles are being turned out weekly.

They are made of strips of newspaper folded and rolled tightly into different sized candles. They are then dipped into paraffin and allowed to dry. They are then very handy to extinguish and so resist draughts well. They also give off more heat than the usual wax candle and burn longer.

To stop hiccups give the patient a teaspoonful of granulated sugar and vinegar. If this remedy does not afford instant relief repeat the dose.

"Since you worked your examples so nicely," said the pretty teacher, "I shall give you a kiss." "Teacher, I didn't know there was to be a reward," responded the bewitchin. "It's only fair to tell you that my big brother did them sums."

Potato Bread.—Two and a half cups mashed potato, two and a half cups flour, two and a half teaspoons salt, one and a half tablespoons sugar, one cake compressed yeast and two tablespoons water. Add the dissolved yeast to the lukewarm potatoes. Then add the salt, the sugar and half a cup of the flour. Mix the sponge thoroughly and let it rise until it is very light (about two hours). To this well risen sponge add the remaining flour and allow it to treble in volume. Turn under, shape it into loaves, and after it has doubled in bulk bake it for forty-five to fifty minutes.

LETTING LOOSE THE "DOGS OF WAR"

AS LITERALLY TRANSLATED BY TEUTONS.

Toronto Lady Living in England Tells How Kaiser's Men Trained "Police" Dogs.

Letting loose the "dogs of war" is an expression which this struggle has translated literally, as may be verified by more than one Britisher, yes, and possibly Canadian, prisoner who has felt the fangs of the German canines trained by still greater human brutes to bite.

A Toronto lady of your correspondent's acquaintance tells an interesting story in this connection:—"Several years before the war," stated she, "I was spending a few months in Germany. One day at the small town where I happened to be staying, a German lady whom I had met stopped me on the street and asked me to come to tea. She had a huge dog accompanying her, and as we stopped to talk, this beast trotted up, suddenly stopped, and springing from the ground, rested its forepaws on my shoulders. I drew back in alarm and it retreated.

"'Oh, don't mind Fritz,' exclaimed the German haus frau with a half apology. 'he is half wolf, and has no town manners. He won't hurt you.' But I did mind Fritz, and resented his familiarity very much, and then and there determined not to accept the German lady's invitation to tea. But she would not be denied. If I was engaged on Tuesday perhaps I could go on Wednesday, and if not on Wednesday, then Friday would suit her equally well. So, in the end, I was practically forced to accept.

Kept as a House Pet.

"I simply dreaded going to her house," said the Toronto lady. "That horrible dog had given me the creeps. However, there was nothing for it but to go, and at the time appointed I arrived at her residence. I was ushered into the drawing-room and simply felt a shudder at the prospect of that fierce-looking creature of hers springing out at me again. Sure enough, in a corner of the well-furnished drawing-room, I spied a basket, large as a wickerwork clothes basket, such as we use in Toronto back yards wher hanging out the washing. It was lined with a nice soft covering, if you please, and was ostensibly the bed of this balking big beast to which I had taken such an intense dislike. Imagine such a nasty brute in a drawing-room! I sat there in apprehension expecting every moment that the dog would romp in and repeat his unpleasant attentions of our first encounter. Then my hostess appeared, and pointing to the empty basket, exclaimed in a tearful voice: 'Ah, poor Fritz, he will not bother you to-day.

Taken by the Military.

"The military authorities have taken him away for his six months' training as a police dog!'"

Such is the German military system. Both man and beast must serve their turn, and the dumb brute would have many a cruel blow and whip-stroke ere he learned his lesson of pulling down prisoners and biting dummies arrayed in uniforms different from the Hun field-grey. Truly the Kaiser's statement that he would enrol every cat and dog in Hunland was more than a mere figure of speech.

To a Red Cross Dog.

Brave dog, you share the fighting risk
On fields of France afar,
Yet never for your sake is flown
A shining service star.

And thread where wounded lie,
Then heedless of the shell and shot
You bring their succor nigh.

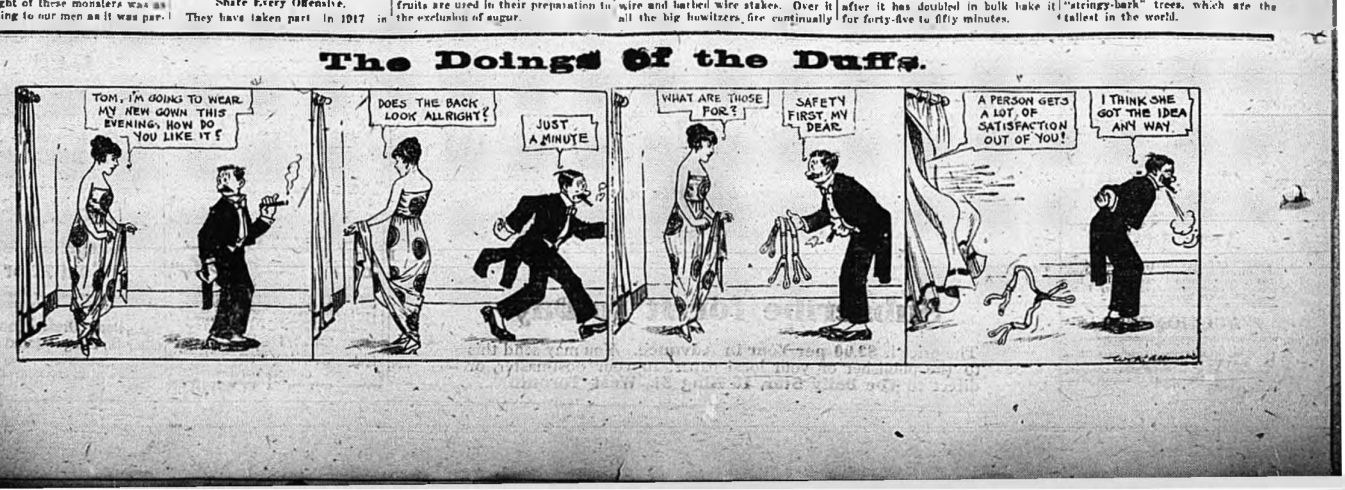
Were I your master I should want
To give your valor hail,
And fly a comet on a flag
A star that has a tail.

—New York Sun.

Whey left from making cottage cheese should not be wasted. It can be used in beverages in place of milk for making bread and in desserts.

Australia has a movement on foot for the preservation of its gigantic "stringy-bark" trees, which are the tallest in the world.

The Doings of the Duffs.



RHEUMATISM A MYSTERY

This Trouble is Rooted in the Blood, and Can Only be Cured by Enriching the Blood.

Some diseases give immunity from another attack, but rheumatism works just the other way. Every attack of rheumatism invites another; worse than that, it reduces the body's power so that each attack is worse than the one before.

If any disease needs curing early it is rheumatism, but there is scarcely any disease that physicians find more difficult to treat successfully. When a medicine does cure rheumatism therefore it is worthy of special notice. Medical authorities agree that the blood becomes thin with alarming rapidity as rheumatism develops. Maintaining the quality of the blood is therefore a reasonable way of preventing and combating rheumatism. That it works out in fact is shown by the beneficial effects which follow the treatment of rheumatism, acute, muscular and articular, with that great blood tonic, Dr. Williams' Pink Pills.

That thousands of people who have taken Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for their rheumatism have been cured is a fact beyond dispute. That rheumatism does not return as long as the blood is kept rich and red is equally true. If therefore, you are suffering from rheumatism in any form you should lose no time in giving Dr. Williams' Pink Pills a fair trial. Mr. A. E. Hinton, Western Ave., Toronto, says:—"Up to about a year ago, my wife had suffered for nearly three years from rheumatism, from which she suffered greatly. She had been under the care of several doctors, besides spending dollars on advertised cures, but did not get any relief. One day talking to a fellow clerk, she said her sister had been cured of this trouble by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. Although not feeling very hopeful I took two boxes home that evening and urged my wife to try them. By the time they were used they had done her so much good that she required no pressing to continue the treatment, and after taking six or seven boxes she was completely cured. As I have said this was about a year ago, and she has had no return of the trouble since. I feel very grateful for the immense good Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have done my wife, and I hope other sufferers will benefit by her experience.

You can get these pills through any dealer in medicine, or by mail at 50 cents a box or six boxes for $2.50 from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

THE FIRST BRITISH BARRAGE.

The Effect of a Concentrated Effort on the Part of the Artillery.

The Boche batteries were celebrating the new year—in fact they were a little previous, because it was but noon of December 31, and the year was 1915—at Ypres.

Ever since daylight the Canadians had been having a beastly time of it. The Boche five-point-nines had been coming over with unceasing regularity and the British artillery was replying with a feeble fire. They claimed shortage of ammunition and in reply to the repeated calls from the infantry for shells they would sing out "You've 'ad your allowance."

The Canadians got pretty mad at this continued shelling, and a friend asked a gunner whether they couldn't do something to distract the Boches' fire.

"That's all right," was the answer; "this is Fritz's last day. Wait till tonight!"

He waited—this friend. Exactly at the stroke of midnight pandemonium broke loose. It sounded as though all the express trains in the world were running overhead. And well it should. Thirty 12-inch howitzers had been rolled into position during the day and were at that moment flinging half-ton projectiles onto the German batteries.

The British bombardment went on for twenty-four hours; and for three weeks afterward there was not a solitary heavy German shell fired on that sector. Which all goes to show another form of tactics—the holding back of shells for a concentrated effort.

Soap for Wounds.

Common yellow soap, the kind used by housewives in washing clothes and dishes, has been found to be a wonderful cure for wounds in French hospitals and its use has spread to the British medical stations. A solution is made from a cake and injected into soldiers' wounds, even in the latest instances into the deepest bullet holes, where it has proved itself to be a superior antiseptic to hydrogen peroxide and most other germ killers and in addition a strangely effective healer of torn tissues.

Wounds treated with soap need few dressings and lessen pain far more than do wounds treated with other antiseptics. These facts greatly expedite the work of the surgeons, who can handle more men than when using other solutions.

Not a minute should be lost right now in looking up your seed supply for 1918 planting.

Gunns Shur-Gain Fertilizer

Practical Designs



For the youngster who is just beginning to walk, as well as for his brother a few years older, this design is particularly good. McCall Pattern No. 7738, Child's Bloomer Dress. In 3 sizes, 2 to 6 years. Price, 15 cents.



A splendid idea is this for an overdress, to be worn over a waist. The three-piece skirt is in round or instep length. McCall Pattern No. 7617, Ladies' Overdress. In 5 sizes, 34 to 42 bust. Price, 20 cents.

These patterns may be obtained from your local McCall dealer, or from the McCall Co., 70 Bond St., Toronto, Dept. W.

WINTER WEATHER HARD ON LITTLE ONES

The Canadian winters are extremely hard on the health of little ones. The weather is often so severe that the mother cannot take the little one out for an airing. The consequence is that baby is confined to overheated, badly ventilated rooms; takes colds and becomes cross and peevish. Baby's Own Tablets should be given to keep the little one healthy. They regulate the stomach and bowels and prevent or cure colds. The Tablets are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

REPORTING THE SERMON.

Opinion of a Highland Hostess Regarding Her Lodger's Shorthand.

A kilted regiment, while on the march in a part of Scotland, halted for a Sunday of rest at a remote village in the Highlands, and some of the brawn laddies were billeted on the inhabitants.

One old lady had to find lodging for two of the soldiers, Sandy and Tam, and she was delighted to know they were going to the kirk in the evening. She herself was unable to go, and her pleasure increased when one of her guests, who happened to be an accomplished writer of shorthand, promised to tell her everything that the minister said in his sermon—although she had her doubts as to how he would be able to remember it all.

The two "kiltics" came back from church, and Sandy read the sermon from his notebook, to the admiration and astonishment of his landlady, who had never heard of shorthand, and could not understand how anyone could write as fast as the minister spoke.

When Sandy had finished and the good lady had expressed her thanks for the privilege of hearing the sermon, she asked him to let her look at the book he had been reading from. She seemed much disappointed, however, because she could make nothing of it.

At last, after a close inspection of the mystic signs, she said to the blushing warrior:

"You're a grand laddie and a verra guda reader, but I must tell ye, and if I was your sin mither I wad has to admit it, ye're the verra wurrst writer I ever came across."

Peanut and Cottage Cheese Loaf.—

Three-quarters cup kidney beans, one cup cottage cheese, half cup ground peanuts, one tablespoon chopped onion, one cup bread crumbs, two tablespoons drippings or savory fat, one cup cooked tomato, one cup cooked rice, salt, pepper. Bake the loaf in a moderate oven twenty-five minutes and serve with pimento or green pepper sauce.

THE MESSINES GRAND STAND.

How a Canadian Engineer Officer Watched the Big Fight.

The featured participant of this story was a Canadian engineer officer. The tale can never be proved true because the C.E.O. has since "gone over"—never to return.

He was stationed in front of Messines Ridge. His work as an engineer attached to the British Army had carried him to this position and he could go no further. As his work was completed he was just waiting 'round—for something to happen. A British artillery officer happened along.

"Now that everything's finished, when is it coming off?" he asked the gun officer.

"We're going to touch 'er off tonight, perhaps," he replied with a twinkle in his eye.

"By jove, that's bully. Say," he added, "where can I find a good seat to get in on it?"

The artillery officer pointed to the crest of a hill which at that time was being methodically shelled by the Boche guns.

"That's a jolly good view—but it's too near the orchestra," he laughed.

"Oh, that'll be all right," was the reply. "The Boches will be too busy to attend to the hill."

About eight o'clock, when the British guns opened for a preliminary bombardment, the Hun batteries stopped and the engineer took himself up on the hill. He looked about him until weary, then lay down in a shell hole to sleep. Early in the morning the big guns stopped firing suddenly. He awoke. Half asleep he tried to discern what was happening. He climbed out of his shell hole and stood looking at the ridge.

Suddenly there went up, one after the other, a number of enormous sheets of earth, smoke and flames, which rose slowly until each formed a huge mushroom. Apparently they were a mile high to him.

Then he was knocked head over heels by the shock of the explosion. He was stunned for the moment, but soon realized his position and roused himself. To him it sounded as though every British gun on the British front was firing as fast as it could.

Exactly one hour and ¾ half afterward he was on the ridge, following the infantry and carrying on his work. He afterward learned that so well had the aerial photographers detected the German batteries that eighty per cent of them were put out of action ten minutes after the explosion occurred on the ridge.

CARE OF INSANE SOLDIERS.

Mental Cases to be Maintained by Dominion Government.

Provincial institutions will be entrusted with the care of the members of the C.E.F. returned to Canada suffering from insanity, but the Dominion Government will pay for their maintenance. This decision was reached in the conference of the Military Hospitals Commission, the Board of Pension Commissioners and the representatives of the provincial governments held in the M.H.C. headquarters Tuesday.

Heretofore the Military Hospitals Commission and the Board of Pension Commissioners have paid a flat rate in hospitals for the insane for the 350 men suffering in varying degrees from mental ailments. By the new arrangement they will pay provincial institutions for their maintenance and in addition Sir James Lougheed on behalf of the government agreed to pay an extra allowance per capita, which sum will be directed to the equipment and maintenance of the buildings.

Over 50 per cent. of those now receiving treatment in institutions had been suffering from mental diseases before they enlisted and eventually would have become public charges in the ordinary course of events.

MURINE Granulated Eyelids, Sore Eyes, Eyes Inflamed by Exposure to Wind, Sun or Dust, relieved by Murine. Try Murine for Your Eyes and Baby's Eyes. YOUR EYES Need No Smarting, Just Eye Comfort. Murine Eye Remedy at Your Druggist's, or by Mail. Write for Free Eye Book. Murine Eye Remedy Co., Chicago. Ask Murine Eye Remedy Co., Chicago.

The Limit.

The following amusing story concerning Madam Sarah Grand, the well-known novelist, was told to me recently by a personal friend of hers.

It appears that the gifted author of "The Heavenly Twins" is very absent-minded. One day her friend, calling on her unexpectedly, found her with a big awkward volume on her knee, heated, excited, and evidently very much put out.

"Is anything the matter?" asked the caller.

"Oh, yes," she answered, desperately: "I've lost my pen, and I want to write to catch the post."

"Why, where are you looking for it?"

She glanced at the questioner and then at the book.

"I—I believe," she faltered, "I was looking for it among the p's in the dictionary."

The morning breakfast food is varied in this menu by frying the cold left-over mush and serving it with syrup. The milk, usually served with the cereal and most essential to health, must be introduced in another form. By serving cocoa for supper this is accomplished satisfactorily.

Minard's Liniment Cures Diphtheria.

Are Very Popular in Prince Edward Island

Mr. M. Arseneault Tells What Dodd's Kidney Pills Did For Him.

They Gave Him Quick Relief From Headache and Backache—He Recommends them to All Sufferers.

Cape Egmont, P.E.I., Jan. 28th—(Special)—Dodd's Kidney Pills have numerous friends in this fight little island, and among the most enthusiastic of them is Mr. Mathurin Arseneault, of this place.

"I recommend Dodd's Kidney Pills to all who suffer," Mr. Arseneault says. "I had been troubled with headache and backache about two years till I read in Dodd's Almanac how many sufferers had benefited by using Dodd's Kidney Pills.

"I decided to send for two boxes. Before I had finished taking them I was feeling as well as ever.

"It gives me great pleasure to say a few words for Dodd's Kidney Pills."

All over the island you find people who tell of benefits received from Dodd's Kidney Pills. They are recognized as the standard remedy for kidney ills. Acting directly on the kidneys, they refresh and invigorate these organs. The result is that they do their full work of straining all the impurities, all the seeds of disease, out of the blood. That is why Dodd's Kidney Pills are recognized as a tonic.

Ten Thousand Substitutes.

Ten thousand substitute food articles have been introduced into Germany since the war, according to a statement made in the Berlin newspapers by Professor Juckenack, a prominent German food expert. He mentions as the most striking examples of successful substitution the following: Artificial butter, eggs, salad oil, honey, milk, coffee, tea, sugar, tobacco, fish, sausage, cheese and caviar. Some of the substitutes are directly harmful but others are so good that they will outlive the war and become regular articles of consumption, he asserts.

The publisher of the best Farmer's paper in the Maritime Provinces in writing to us states:

"I would say that I do not know of a medicine that has stood the test of time like MINARD'S LINIMENT. It has been an unfailing remedy in our household ever since I can remember, and has outlived dozens of would-be competitors and imitators."

Less Sugar for Candy.

Preliminary steps have been taken to curtail the use of cane sugar in the manufacture of candies. Manufacturers have been informed of the necessity for saving such sugar and are now endeavoring to adjust their business to the requirements of the situation.

The money spent for candy in the United States and Canada in the next year is double the amount of money needed to keep Belgium supplied with food for a year.

Minard's Liniment Cures Colds, Etc.

Island is a "Hardship."

The island of Ascension, in the Atlantic, is the property of the British Admiralty, and is borne on the Navy List as a vessel, being classed as a tender to one of His Majesty's ships of war. The island is governed by a naval captain, and the men stationed there (chiefly Royal Marines) are subject to the same rules as they would be on board ship. There is no private property in land, so there are no rents, rates, or taxes. The flocks and herds are public property, and the meat is issued in rations; so are the vegetables grown on the farm.

New York state has passed a law requiring counties with a population of 35,000 or over to erect and maintain tuberculosis hospitals.

LEMONS MAKE SKIN WHITE, SOFT, CLEAR

Make this beauty lotion for a few cents and see for yourself.

What girl or woman hasn't heard of lemon-juice to remove complexion blemishes; to whiten the skin and to bring out the roses, the freshness and the hidden beauty? But lemon juice alone is acid, therefore irritating, and should be mixed with orchard white this way. Strain through a fine cloth the juice of two fresh lemons into a bottle containing about three ounces of orchard white, then shake well and you have a whole quarter pint of skin and complexion lotion at about the cost one usually pays for a small jar of ordinary cold cream. Be sure to strain the lemon juice so no pulp gets into the bottle, then this lotion will remain pure and fresh for months. When applied daily to the face, neck, arms and hands it should help to bleach, clear, smoothen and beautify the skin.

Any druggist will supply three ounces of orchard white at very little cost and the grocer has the lemons.

CANADIAN TIMBER GROWTH.

In France Yields of 30,000 to 45,000 Board Feet Per Acre Are Common.

Lt.-Col. J. B. White, woods manager of the Riordan Pulp and Paper Company, Montreal, and for the past two years in charge of forestry work in England and France, stated recently that if yields of 30,000 to 45,000 board feet per acre were frequent in France, as his own investigations had shown, there seemed no reason why Canadians should tolerate the relatively small productivity of timberlands in Eastern Canada where soil and climatic conditions were not dissimilar to those of France. One plot, measured by Col. White, contained 100,000 board feet within an acre. Such a showing did not tend to increase our satisfaction with Canadian lands producing only two to three thousand board feet per acre.

MONEY ORDERS

Buy your out of town supplies with Dominion Express Money Orders. Five dollars costs three cents.

It matters not what money crops you grow, give your soil a change. Introduce legume crops frequently and constantly. They will keep nitrogen and humus in the soil, keep the soil mellow and friable and open the subsoil to other roots.

Minard's Liniment Cures Garget in Cows

When you put a porridge saucepan to soak always fill it with water.

The prevalent guess is that next year is not going to be as good as the average for crops. All the more reason to do your best work.

ANY CORN LIFTS OUT, DOESN'T HURT A BIT!

No foolishness! Lift your corns and calluses off with fingers—It's like magic!

Sure corns, hard corns, soft corns or any kind of a corn, can harmlessly be lifted right out with the fingers if you apply upon the corn a few drops of freezone, says a Cincinnati authority.

For little cost one can get a small bottle of freezone at any drug store, which will positively rid one's feet of every corn or callus without pain.

This simple drug dries the moment it is applied and does not even irritate the surrounding skin while applying it or afterwards.

This announcement will interest many of our readers. If your druggist hasn't any freezone tell him to surely get a small bottle for you from his wholesale drug house.

The Soul of a Piano is the Action. Insist on the "OTTO HIGEL" PIANO ACTION

The Cause of Heart Trouble

Faulty digestion causes the generation of gases in the stomach which inflate and press down on the heart and interfere with its regular action, causing faintness and pain. 15 to 30 drops of Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup, after meals sets digestion right, which allows the heart to beat full and regular.



Rheumatic Aches

Drive them out with Sloan's Liniment, the quick-acting, soothing liniment that penetrates without rubbing and relieves the pain. So much cleaner than greasy plasters or ointments it does not stain the skin or clog the pores. Always have a bottle in the house for the aches and pains of rheumatism, gout, lumbago, sprains, strains, wind joints and all muscle soreness.

Sloan's Liniment KILLS PAIN

NO ALUM

MAGIC BAKING POWDER CONTAINS NO ALUM

MADE IN CANADA

It is many years since there was on hand in Ontario so generous a winter supply of both grains and general roughage, with the exception of corn, which is lower than usual in bin and silo, says a bulletin of the Department of Agriculture.

Minard's Liniment Cures Distemper.

In cold weather clothes pins are apt to freeze to the clothes and cause a tear when removed. This can be avoided by first soaking the pins in salt and water.

MISCELLANEOUS

CANCER, TUMORS, LUMPS, ETC., internal and external, cured without pain by our home treatment. Write us before too late. Dr. Bellman Medical Co., Limited, Collingwood, Ont.

WELL EQUIPPED NEWSPAPER and job printing plant in Eastern Ontario. Insurance carried $15,000. Will sell for $12,000 on quick sale. Box 69, Wilson Publishing Co., Ltd., Toronto.

Doctors Recommend Bon-Opto for the Eyes

Physicians and eye specialists prescribe Bon-Opto as a safe home remedy in the treatment of eye troubles and to strengthen eyesight. Sold under money refund guaranty by all druggists.



Babies With Itching, Burning Skins Sleep

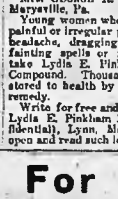
And tired mothers rest after giving baby a hot bath with Cuticura Soap followed by a gentle application of Cuticura Ointment. Peace falls on distracted households when Cuticura enters. Trial free.

For free sample each address post-card cuticura, Dept. L, Boston. Sold throughout the world.

THOSE AWFUL CRAMPS

Suggestions that may save Much Suffering

Marysville, Pa.—"For twelve years I suffered with terrible cramps. I would have to stay in bed several days every month. I tried all kinds of remedies and was treated by doctors, but my trouble continued until one day I read about Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and what it had done for others. I tried it and now I am never troubled with cramps and feel like a different woman. I cannot praise Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound too highly and I am recommending it to my friends who suffer as I did."—Mrs. GEORGE R. NAYLOR, Box 72, Marysville, Pa.



Young women who are troubled with painful or irregular periods, backache, headache, dragging-down sensations, fainting spells or indigestion should take Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. Thousands have been restored to health by this root and herb remedy.

Write for free and helpful advice to Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co. (confidential), Lynn, Mass. Only women open and read such letters.

Machinery For Sale

1 WHEELOCK ENGINE, 16x42.
New Automatic Valve Type. Complete with supply and exhaust piping, flywheel, etc. Will accept $1,200 cash for immediate sale.

1 ELECTRIC GENERATOR, 30 K.W., 110-120 Volts D.C.
Will accept $425 cash for immediate sale.

PULLEYS, Large size.
20x56—$30; 12x60—$20; 12½x48—$12; 12x36—$8.

1 BLOWER OR FAN, Buffalo Make.
14 inch discharge—$30.

REAL ESTATES CORPORATION, LTD.
60 Front St. West, Toronto

GRESHAM

The annual meeting of the congregation of Centre Bruce church was held last Tuesday. The finances are in a very satisfactory condition. All the old officers were re-elected. The new members on the managing board are Messrs Robt McKay, T R Curry, Jas Johnson.

We understand that Mr Ed Smith has bought Mr Duncan Morrison's farm.

The people of this vicinity were very sorry to learn of the sad and sudden death (from pneumonia of Henry Annesa, of Emo, Ont, second son of Mr and Mrs Jonathan Annesa, 10th con. The late Mr Annesa was farming near Emo and was living with his brother Fred, who at the time of his brother's death was visiting his home here. Henry was a strong young man, and was very popular, of a kind, genial disposition, honest and upright in all his business transactions, an affectionate son and brother. His untimely death is deeply regretted by all. The bereaved parents and family have the sincere sympathy of the community.

We are sorry to learn of the illness of Mr John Milne, of Paisley. Mr Milne is one of our former neighbors and we hope for his recovery.

CHESLEY

Queens Presbyterian church has now a membership of 362. The contributions for missions during the past year amounted to $1666.12.

The membership of Eldersile council, re-eeve Case of 1917, R C Pearce, the township clerk, and Engineer McDowall of Owen Sound, met in Mr Mickle's office on Monday to consider what action should be taken in regard to the pending lawsuit with J R Turner of lot 5, con 8, who thinks he has had the patience of Job in regard to having a big ditch, constructed about 30 years ago, cleaned out by the councillors' orders to give him an outlet for drains from the low portion of his land. The case comes off in Walkerton shortly unless a compromise is effected. J. David Robertson of Walkerton is counsel for Mr Turner, and Mr Mickle for Eldersile township.

Chesley maintained their unbroken record against Paisley on Friday evening last, but it required all the energy and ability the team possesses, together with 5 minutes overtime, to accomplish the victory. Both teams put up a brand of hockey that will be hard for any team to beat this year. There was not a weak spot to be found on either team, the puck travelling from one end of the rink to the other with lightning rapidity. Chesley got off to a good start by notching 4 goals in the first period, but Paisley gradually settled down and when the final bell rang the score stood 7 all, and this about represented the game, as there was very little to choose between either team. Both teams agreed to play five minutes each way to try and settle the argument, and Chesley was very fortunate in scoring twice, leaving the final score Chesley 9, Paisley 7.—Enterprise.

SECOND CON. ELDERSLIE

Hugh Campbell is engaged with John Black, 4th con., for the coming season.

David Gribble has sold his farm, lot 10 con 3, to Wm Manley.

Gordon Vanzice, of Manitoulin Island, is visiting his brother James Vanzice of this concession.

Mrs John Caldwell, who has been seriously ill for the past month, is somewhat improved.

Mrs T Pepper and family have moved to Chesley.

Owing to low water, A Dawson has been unable to operate his saw and chopping mills satisfactorily during the past two weeks.

Mrs Geo Clark is visiting his sisters, Mrs A Campbell and Mrs T Sealth.

Jas Vanzice was called by telegram to Manitoulin Island last Wednesday by the severe illness of his sister, Mrs Thomas Allen, who is in a critical condition from blood poisoning.

Owing to the severe cold on Friday evening the attendance at the Red Cross box social in S S No 12 was not as large as otherwise it would have been. Nevertheless, there was a good turnout and a good programme, which was enjoyed by all present. The children did their parts exceptionally well. The proceeds, which amounted to over $60, will be devoted to Red Cross and Y M C A purposes.

Queen the bear saw his shadow, and we think Jack Frost must have seen his, too, for he seems to be going in farther every day, smoaking into pantry and cellar all along the line. He also wants to stop the habit of drink among men and beasts, as he is doing his best to close up streams, water pipes and taps. A number of the farmers in this section have difficulty in getting sufficient water to supply their stock.

The late Mrs Rae, who died in Brant on Jan 22nd, was a native of this con., having been born and raised on the farm now owned by Thos Sealth, sr.

GLAMIS

Mr Albert Pickard, of Wiarton, spent a few days with friends in the village.

Mrs Wainsborough, who was visiting her sister, Mrs R J Nesbitt, has returned to her home in Toronto.

Mr Webb Knake, of Cabri, Sask., who is visiting friends in Bruce, spent a night with Jos Cunningham and family.

Mr Alex McIntyre and Will Cole of the 4th of Bruce, spent Sunday afternoon at Mrs J C McIntyre's.

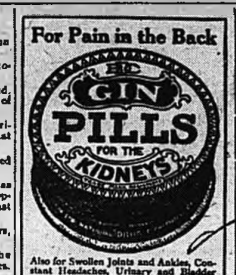
Rev Mr Eagle, of Hamilton, district elder of the Free Methodist church, conducted quarterly services here on Friday, Saturday and Sunday.

Rev Mr McClung, who has been laid aside with sickness, is able to be around again.

We are sorry to report the illness of Mr Neil McLure.

Miss Lily McKinnon, who has been visiting her home on the 10th, has returned to Brantford.

At our Red Cross Society meeting on Thursday last we enjoyed the pleasure of having with us Nursing Sister Lizzie McKinnon, who is home from overseas on short leave. She gave us a very instructive talk on their work there, and of the good work the Red Cross Society is doing. Lunch was served at the close.



Also for Swollen Joints and Ankles, Constant Headaches, Urinary and Bladder Troubles and all Irregularities of the Kidneys. 131

WALKERTON

An old and esteemed resident of Walkerton passed to her reward on Sunday evening last in the person of Mrs Elizabeth Whitehead, relict of the late Thomas Whitehead, in her 86th year.

That the 160th (Bruce) Batt is shortly to be on the battlefields of Flanders is evidenced by the fact that Adjutant Roy Whitehead, Quarter-master Allen Todd and Capt. Foster have already crossed over to France and are arranging for the pioneer party to immediately follow and take out the encampment. As letters home also stated that the Battalion has been given orders to prepare at any time now for crossing the channel, it would seem that the 160th, which has become famous in England for its prowess on the athletic field, is likely to be given an opportunity shortly to prove its metal on the battle-ground. As the Battalion is the last word in efficiency and training, Bruce will soon have an additional reason to be proud of its great fighting machine. Spring is opening up in France, and the greatest combat on the Western front since the war began is now being planned by both belligerents, and hence the Bruce boys are likely to feature soon in the fiercest battle of the great world war.

On being appointed High County Constable of Bruce on Thursday last Mr Ham Briggs in a speech to Bruce Parliament intimated that the list of constables in the county should be revised, and stated that while some places had no constables at all, others were shouldering in a superfluity of policemen, Walkerton for instance having no less than nine official wielders of the baton. "And that is not enough for Walkerton," shouted Reeve Denny Phelen. "We should have twenty cops to properly look after the people of that town," continued the Greenock Irishman amid wild applause and much laughter. But notwithstanding Denny's humorous interruption, Mr Briggs' point was well taken, there being altogether too many policemen in this town. Two or three of them practically do all the work, while the others merely pose as figure-heads and fall heir to some easy money for attendance at the Court Sessions, Assizes, etc. A lot of this timber could be lopped off and appointments made where they are needed in the county.—Herald and Times.

Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA

WILLOW CREEK

Mr and Mrs Wilbur Bean, of Weyburn, Sask, who were visiting friends here, have left for that western city.

Mr Will Wrightson had a successful sale last week. Mr Wrightson will move to Paisley and live in town, whither the good wishes of their old neighbors follow them.

Mr and Mrs Sprich, of Carrick, were visiting at Mr Chas Stelwig's.

The wedding of the V I A gathered at Mr and Mrs Chas Schmidt's one night last week. A very pleasant time was spent. A short programme was rendered with Mr F C Schnitker in the chair, who gave a short address. Mr Henry Berndt, who is home from the west, gave a fine talk, also Mr Chas Schmidt. Several musical numbers were given.

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children
In Use For Over 30 Years
Always bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher

PINKERTON

Mr Cecil Garland spent Sunday at Mr Jas Thompson's at Glamis. Mr Thompson, we are sorry to say, has been ill but is now on the way to recovery.

Mrs H Clark, of the 16th con., attended the funeral of her sister, Miss Ruby Clark, eldest daughter of Mr and Mrs Walter Clark, of Southampton last week.

Miss Kathleen Pinkerton returned from Toronto on Thursday.

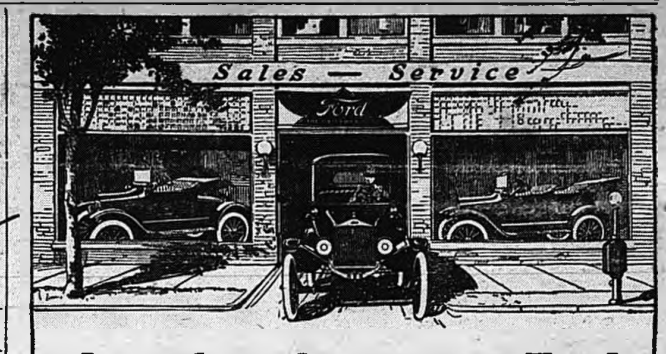
Mrs A Pinkerton and Miss Verna Donnelly attended the Stratford Normal "At Home" on the 25th of Jan.

You will notice in this poem,
The first letter of each line,
Spells the name of whom it it written,
Who has crossed the border land.
In the year of nineteen eighteen,
In the first of the year,
On the twelfth day of Dismonth,
God claimed that poor so dear.

Round the great white throne
On the streets of gold,
By the beautiful mansions
Earth could never behold'
Rivers of life are flowing
Through the streets of gold.

Joined with the heavenly number
Over on the heavenly shore,
Has the soul of this one gone
Never to return any more.

Near the throne of Jesus,
Earth's loved one has gone,
Soon to receive the portion
Bought with Jesus' blood.
Into that Holy Country
'Tis but a short narrow path
To those who have been faithful to the end of the pilgrim's task.
—Composed by Rev J A McClung, Glamis



Complete Service to Ford Owners Everywhere

COURTEOUS attention to your needs wherever you may travel is something you appreciate, and being a Ford owner you can get it. You are always "among friends".

There are more than 700 Ford Dealer Service Stations throughout Canada. These are always within easy reach of Ford owners—for gasoline, oil, tires, repairs, accessories, expert advice or motor adjustments.

The cost of Ford Service is as remarkably low as the cost of the car itself. Nineteen of the most called for parts cost only $5.40. Just compare this with the cost of spare parts for other cars and you will realize the advantage of owning a Ford.

Ford
THE UNIVERSAL CAR

Runabout	$475
Touring	$495
Coupe	$770
Sedan	$970

F. O. B. FORD, ONT.

Halliday & Biehn - Dealers - Chesley
W. P. Power - Dealer - Port Elgin

BRANT TP. COUNCIL

The Brant Municipal Council met (Reeve) W. A. Rowand (Dep. Reeve) on Jan. 18th, 1918. Members of Wm. Johnston, D. W. Gregg, jr., J. W. Findlay, Councillors, all present. Each subscribed to declaration of property qualification and of office. Minutes of last meeting read and declared correct.

Johnston—Gregg—That the salaries of the various Township officers for the year be as follows: Clerk $225, treasurer $135, assessor $125, collector $100, auditors $6 each, medical officer of health $50, sanitary inspector $2.50 per day with 10c per mile one way for other work, inspecting included, deputy returning officers $2.50 per day while taking the poll and $1.00 for returning the ballot boxes to the clerk with 10c per mile one way, poll clerks $2.00, poling booths $3.00, reeve, deputy reeve and councilors $2.50 each per day for council meetings, committee and other work, with 10c per mile one way, and that the clerk prepare a by-law confirming this resolution.—Carried.

Findlay—Gregg—That Alex Robertson and Chas. Kyle be appointed auditors of the treasurer's accounts and that the clerk prepare a by-law confirming the appointment.—Carried.

Rowand—Johnston—That by-laws No. 104 and 105 A. D. 1918, by-laws appointing auditors and fixing salaries for the current year be now read a first, second and third time, passed, signed and sealed.—Carried.

Findlay—Rowand—That the clerk advertise for an assessor, also tenders for all ordinary printing for the township, application and tenders to be in the hands of the clerk before noon of Monday, the 4th day of February, 1918, the printing contract to include the sending of a printed copy of the minutes of Brant council to each of the following papers in time to have them appear in the paper securing the contract: Bruce Herald and Times, Hanover Post, Chesley Enterprise and Paisley Advocate.—Carried.

Rowand—Johnston—That John Whitehead be appointed a director of the South Bruce Board of Agriculture by this council.—Carried.

Findlay—Gregg—That a grant of $10 be made to the South Bruce Board of Agriculture.—Carried.

Rowand—Johnston—That the collector's roll be accepted, and that his Monk be paid his salary in full.—Carried.

Gregg — Findlay — That Wm. Rowand be appointed a member of the Board of health for the township of Brant for the year 1918.—Carried.

Johnston—Gregg—That the clerk be instructed to subscribe for a copy of the Municipal World for each member of the council, the clerk and the treasurer.—Carried.

Rowand — Johnston — That the members of this council supervise in the various districts of the township as hereby specified: Wm. Johnston, that part of the township west of the Saugeen river and including the 6th con.; D. W. Gregg, jr., that part of the township west of the Saugeen river and north of the 6th con.; W. A. Rowand concessions 1, 2, 3, north and south of the Durham Road and east of the Saugeen River; J. W. Findlay that part of the township north of and including the 4th concession and east of the Saugeen River to and including the 20th sideroad; D. Willoughby that part of the Township north of and including the 4th concession and east of the 20th sideroad.

Rowand — Johnston — That the Reeve and Clerk issue orders on the Treasurer for all accounts passed at this meeting of Council.

J. S. Dewar, cement tile for culverts ..... $ 14 00
Archie Catto, hauling tile and placing culvert 4 00
Wm. Atkinson, balance on grant 3 00
Geo. Alexander grant on townline B and G..... 200 00
Sidney Parker, 55 yds. gravel 5 50
John L. George, repairing railing on hill, 4th con..... 50
Hydro-Electric Com., re hydro for Elmwood..... 333 35
Wm. Elliottt, refund of dog tax 2 00
Wm Liefso, refund hydro rate 9 00
D. Willoughby, preparing financial statement 2 10
Jos. Monk, salary as collector and postage..... 103 55
D. E. Crawford, bail for nomination 5 00
Election expenses for taking poll, $82.20, and supplies $11.90 ..... 94 10
Johnston — Rowand — That this council do now adjourn to meet on Monday, the 4th day of February, 1918, for the appointment of an assessor and awarding the printing contract for 1918.

M. A. McCALLUM, Clerk

RENEW your subscription to The Advocate and your daily paper now

AUCTION SALE
—OF—
Farm Stock and Implements

The undersigned has received instructions from Mr. H. Sergisson, just east of Paisley, on the Mighty farm, to offer for sale by public auction on his premises, on

Thursday, Feb. 14

At One o'Clock p m. the following:

HORSES—1 mare 11 yrs old, 1 mare 5 yrs old, 1 mare 2 yrs old, 1 horse 2 yrs old, 1 colt 7 months old. CATTLE—1 cow due this March, 1 cow due to calve 15th July, 2 heifers 2 yrs old, 2 heifers 1 yr old, 1 steer 1 yr old, 4 spring calves, 3 fall calves. IMPLEMENTS—1 Massey Harris binder, 1 Deering mower, 1 Massey Harris seeder, 1 Frost & Wood disc, 1 walking plow, 1 set iron harrows, 1 Dain waggon, 1 set sleighs, 1 top buggy, 1 jumping mill, 1 waggon box, 1 gravel box, 1 hay rack. HARNESS—1 set heavy harness, 1 set driving harness. Other articles too numerous to mention.

Terms—All sums of $5 and under, cash; over that amount 10 months' credit will be given on furnishing approved joint notes bearing interest at 6 per cent per annum. No reserve, as the proprietor is giving up farming.

R C PEARCE, Auct

Cement Gravel Wanted

TENDERS will be received by the undersigned up to Feb 15th, for 20 yds of good clean cement gravel to be delivered at the schoolhouse, S S No 13 Bruce, by July 1st, 1918. The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted. J W HOWE, Sec'y.



STEELE'S For Horse Collars and Sweat Pads, Rubber Lap Rugs, Whips, Axle Grease Rugs, Blackmore's Gall Cure, Star Harness Soap, &c.

Our Harness includes quality, durability, appearance and high class workmanship found in no other make of Harness.

Baggage Trunks, Suit Cases, Club Bags, Grips. Good assortment and clean prices.

Harness parts and Repairing our Specialty

J. H. STEELE

YOU CAN SUCCEED

Central Business College
Stratford, Ont.

Ontario's leading commercial school makes success sure. We have the equipment, Commercial, Shorthand, Telegraphy. We give individual instruction and students may enter at any time. Graduates placed in positions. This is your opportunity as there is a great call upon us for trained help. Write at once for particulars.

W J Elliott, Pres. D A McLachlan, Prin.

R. T. Robinson
CARPENTER AND CONTRACTOR

ESTIMATES furnished for the erection of any class of building, large or small contracts undertaken.

Address Chesley or Cargill P.O.

Ahiram Lodge, No. 205, I.O.O.F



MEETS every Tuesday evening in the Masonic Hall, Chesley. Visiting brothers always welcome.

GEO HEPBURN, N.G.
W. H. BARNETT, Rec.

PURDY'S LIVERY

Rates Reasonable, and every effort made to satisfy

F. PURDY

For Sale

NEW two-storied stone house. Bath, furnace, good spring well, in good repair. Will be sold at cost. Apply to F H GROUSE

Farm to Rent

50 ACRES—west half of lot 10, con 10, S Bentley, to rent on shares or for cash, the remainder of the farm remaining in March. Apply to MRS JANET CURRIE, Bluevale.

MAXWELL

Most Miles per Gallon — Most Miles on Tires



$1045
F. O. B. WINDSOR

Those figures have a vital significance to you.

Think for a moment of the exact temperature at which water boils.

Below that you have merely hot water—above it, part of the water becomes steam.

In years of motor car production on a gigantic scale, the Maxwell builders have learned:

(1) That, in building a car to sell for less than $1045, while materials cost what they do today, they would have to sacrifice something—efficiency, durability, economy, comfort, beauty, or standard equipment, all of which the Maxwell possesses.

(2) That, in building a car to sell for more than $1045, they could give you no more practical value—but only increased size, weight or hazardous trappings.

They have found the point of definite motor car value, as fixed as the boiling point of water.

Think that over before you buy a car costing either more or less.

D. A. LYON, Dealer, Paisley

The Paisley Advocate.

D. McKENZIE, Publisher
Vol. 49—No. 7

PAISLEY, ONTARIO, FEB 13, 1918

Subscription, $1.50 per Annum

Paisley Mercantile Co.

The People's Popular Store

Stock-Taking

THE continued extreme cold weather, scarcity of such raw materials as fur skins, wool and fuel for manufacturing and transportation, should make our reduced prices in Ladies' Furs, Coats, Sweaters, Overshoes, Men's Overcoats, etc., very attractive buying. Odds and ends and broken sizes in all lines reduced to clear before listing on stock sheets.

The price of a cord of wood, a bushel of grain, a hog, cow or old hen, a pound of butter, a dozen of eggs, etc., will buy more average goods in any household than ever before, and there is absolutely no possibility of being very cheap till at least a year after the war is over, unless the fuel situation becomes so serious that transportation becomes so crippled that the products of the farm cannot be transferred overseas. As it is now, manufacturing is being restricted in order to export the necessaries for the brave boys in the trenches. Do not be surprised if we do not get all the imports we would like. We can help out a lot by using more wood and hasten the harnessing of our great water powers.

We are taking stock of our books too, and must get the old books out of safe, and therefore must insist on old accounts settled by cash or note before 15th Feb. Cash is a great factor in getting supplies in these strenuous times. Imagine a person going through the country to buy anything without money.

THE PAISLEY MERCANTILE CO.

THE CITY BAKERY

Specialty this week, this month, and all this year

All accounts rendered monthly

Over 30 days 8 per cent. interest will be charged just the same as the banks do. We want your patronage. We need your trade. We need the cash. We do not want to charge anyone interest.

F. S. MacLachlan

—In Guelph police court on Feb 8th Magistrate Watt quashed the city by-law recently passed by the council, compelling vendors of wood to sell by the cord and not by the load. He pointed out that it was against the statutes to pass such a by-law, and that wood could be sold in any manner so long as the parties agree.

Arrested at Owen Sound

The first arrest under the Military Service Act has occurred in Owen Sound. The young man's name is Ohlson Brechen, and he has been living in apartments with his mother and sister at the Coulson House for some time. He is 22 years of age. The local police were notified from Toronto to apprehend him, and they took him into custody.

West Bruce Orangemen

The County meeting of the West Bruce Orangemen, which was scheduled to be held in Walkerton on Tuesday, was, owing to the failure of the afternoon train, with twenty Orangemen aboard, to arrive that day, postponed till Wednesday, when about thirty brethren were present from Southampton, Port Elgin, Paisley, Wiarton, Cargill and Walkerton. The meeting, which was held in the L.O.L. rooms here, was opened by County Master Chas. Green, who did the job in a neat speech. Letters were read from members of the order in the 160th Battalion, and after some discussion and the general routine of business the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: County Master, Peter Dobson, Underwood; Deputy Master, Frank Boiden, Walkerton; Chaplain, Calvin Crawford, Williscroft; Rec.-Sec., Art Rushton, Williscroft; Treas., John Nelson, Underwood; Lecturers, Wm White and John Dobson; Director of ceremonies, Jas A Garland, Carnell. The next meeting will be held in Paisley in Feb. 1919.—Herald and Times.

School in Churches

Kincardine high school pupils now pursue their studies in the basements of both the Presbyterian and Methodist churches. It is expected the damage to the school furnace will be repaired in about three weeks.

Union Service for the Conservation of Fuel

Committees of the various churches in the village met on Monday afternoon and decided to hold union services for the next four Sundays. Union services will be held morning and evening in the Presbyterian church on Sunday, Feb 17; in the Anglican church on Feb 24th; in the Methodist church, on March 3rd; in the Baptist church, on March 10th. Members using envelopes will place them on the offertory plates as usual, and they will be passed on to the respective treasurers of the church to which they belong. The superintendents of the Sunday schools will make arrangements for the holding of their individual Sunday schools.

Trimmed Chesley

No league can Chesley hockey team claim to be the unbeaten. They got theirs from Paisley on Friday night in the victor's home rink. It was a speedy exhibition of the game, in which every player seemed to be there with the go when needed. Sticks were handled dexterously, and checking was close at every point. The teams are still very evenly matched, but Paisley did seem to have just a noticeable bit the best of it, towards the end of the play at least, as they kept up a strong assault upon their opponent's goal. While every player was doing his bit with snap and celerity when the puck came his way, there was not a single action by any that called for a penalty by the referee. Such a clean sportsmanlike contest is a pleasure to witness.

ADVERTISING RATES

Subscription Price—$1.50 per annum in advance. To United States subscribers $2.00 per year in advance.

Advertising Rates—Legal and other casual advertisements 10c per nonpariel line for first insertion, 5c per line for each subsequent insertion.

Advertisements of Strayed, Farms for Sale or to Rent, and similar, $1 for first three weeks and 25c for each subsequent insertion.

Advertisements without specific directions will be inserted till forbidden and charged accordingly. Transient display ads. charged by the inch. Rates on application.

Advertisements in the local columns are charged 10c per line for first insertion, and 5c per line for each subsequent insertion. This includes notices for church or school entertainments, garden parties &c. No notice less than 25c. Professional cards $5 per line, no adv. less than $5. Set in black-faced type, price and one-half.

—Cow for sale. Apply to V. Leeson, Paisley.

—Rubbers, rubbers to-fool every shoe. Get our prices. L. C. Spofford.

—Marriage licenses issued and money to loan. T. H. Grandy.

—FOR SALE—A good Durham milch cow, fresh 1st Nov. last. D. A. Lyon, Paisley.

—Full lines of fine engagement and wedding rings at F. Shoemaker's jewellery store.

—Highest prices paid for hides and sheepskins. H. E. McGregor, Butcher, Steele Block.

—Spofford's going out of dry goods, men's furnishings and clothing. Call and get some snaps.

—Parties requiring repairs for the Mellotte cream separator may obtain them at Fisher's flour mill.

—FOR SALE—The residence of the late Mrs Fleming, Orchard St north, Paisley. Apply to D. Forrester.

—Miss E. McArthur is starting dressmaking in Dr Marvel's old stand, first door south of Hanna House.

—Highest price for beefhides, horse hides, calfskins, sheepskins, tallow, &c. P. OLTSHER, Paisley Meat Market.

—A comfortable home for sale, in the centre of Paisley, fronting on two streets. Two houses on the property. Apply to H. B. Putnam.

—Auction Sale of farm stock and implements, on lot 17, con 6, Elderslie, on Friday, Feb. 15th. Robt. Caldwell, prop.; R. C. Pearce, auct.

—Auction sale of farm stock and implements on lot 10, con 5, Elderslie, on Thursday, Feb 21st. David Gribble, prop.; R C. Pearce, auct.

—Auction sale of household effects at the residence of the late Mrs Julia Allen, Victoria St, on Saturday, Feb 16th, at 2 o'clock. R C Pearce, auct.

—We have two ladies' first class muskrat coats priced at $90 and $95. Next year's price on similar coats will be from $125 to $150. Ballachey, Laidlaw & Co.

—E Stevenson's quick healing salve is the best made. We have a choice line of tobaccos and cigars. Stationery and school supplies. Agent for daily papers and magazines. Give us a call.

—FLOUR, FEED, SEEDS, GRAIN—We keep a full stock of Five Roses and Stark's high grade flours, bran, shorts, Blatchford's milk-mash meal, poultry foods and tonics. Always in the market for coarse grains. W STARK.

—A St Valentine's social will be held at the home of Mr Andrew Bain, Greenock, on Friday evening, Feb 15th. Proceeds in aid of Red Cross. Everybody welcome. A collation will be drawn for. Admission 20c.

—Credit auction sale of over 50 grade Oxford breeding ewes. Also 15 head of young cattle, coming 2 yrs, mostly Polled Angus, also about 40 bus. of timothy seed, on lot 28, con 1, Saugeen, on Wednesday, Feb 27th. D J Porter, prop; R C Pearce, auct.

Oddfellows!

A full attendance of members of Abram Lodge is requested for next regular meeting, Tuesday, Feb 19th. Urgent business. Lunch at close of meeting.

To Investors

Trust and Loan Company Debentures in sums of $100 and upwards bearing 5½ per cent interest, payable half-yearly. Authorized by law for the investment of trust funds. Apply to D. FORRESTER, Barrister.

Auction Sale of Pure Bred Stock

Parties having pure bred live stock for sale should get in touch with the Bruce Stock Breeders' Club at Walkerton, as they are holding a consignment auction sale on March 7th. Entries close Feb 20.

—Mrs T Muir is visiting friends in Toronto.

—Mr A A Sinclair was in Toronto for a few days last week.

—Miss Sutherland, of Bradford, is the guest of her sister, Mrs F C Ryan.

—A special meeting of the W.C.T.U. will be held in Putnam's hall, Friday afternoon at 3 o'clock.

—Mr Jas. Hope was called to Chesley this week owing to the death of his eldest sister, Mrs Rich Jeffrey.

—Mr F S McLachlan received word this week of the death of his brother, William, at Sault St Marie, Mich.

—Miss Jean Pollerton won first prize at the patriotic carnival in Port Elgin on Tuesday night, for ladies' fancy costume.

—Mr Geo Davison, of 20th Greenock, has sold his farm to Mr Roy Salmon, of 12th Bruce, who will take possession in March.

—Mr James B Fleming left on Tuesday morning for Toronto where he expects to reside. Mrs Fleming will follow in a few days.

—As would be expected in a season like this, ice on the rivers is very thick. Some cut from Stark's dam measured 40 inches, we are told.

—Mrs Jas Craig and her daughter, Mrs Colin Campbell, spent a couple of days in Guelph last week, visiting the former's sister, Mrs Hadden, who is ill.

—THE ADVOCATE is late this week, the fuel boilers having cut a big hole in our working period, and with no gasoline in town we could not operate our type-setting machine.

—Mrs A B J Simcox, who has been under treatment at Guelph for more than two months, is, on recent word received by friends, much improved and hopes are good for a full recovery.

—The big thaw that set in Monday is melting down the snow, and roads are in a bad state. The resulting water supply is welcomed by everybody, particularly the farmers who have been without drink for their stock.

—Mr Alex Galbraith was taken ill suddenly while in McArthur's bookstore on Friday, and is under the doctor's care. We are glad to report that he is recovering, and it is expected he will soon be himself again.

—The heatless days were rigidly observed in Paisley. Whether any fuel was saved or not, the business people did their full duty towards the order. The skating rink, which was exempt, was about the only place open. It is said that should a similar fuel saving holiday be again necessary, the Controller will not bring it on at the week end.

—Nursing Sister Jessie Ross, in a Canadian hospital for convalescent soldiers in France, recently made an appeal to the Women's Patriotic League for needed comforts for the soldiers. This week parcels were mailed to France from the League containing 24 flannel shirts, 12 pr socks, 9 suits pyjamas and a scarf, part of which was contributed by Lockerby and from Knox Church Patriotic Society 10 pr socks and 36 personal property bags. The latter Society also recently sent parcels to all the boys on the honor roll in England and France—31 in number—containing socks and other comforts.

W. P. L. Meeting

A meeting of the Women's Patriotic League will be held on Friday, Feb 22nd, instead of the 15th.

Fire Near Tiverton

The splendid home on the farm of Mr. Wm Begg, boundary Bruce and Kinloss Tps., was destroyed by fire which started in the attic on Tuesday of last week, when the family were about to sit down to dinner. The blaze could not be checked, and consumed the whole building. A good part of the contents were taken out. The house was one of the most up-to-date in the district, being equipped with sanitary fittings, etc.

Ditch Case Settled

The action of Mr Job Turner, of lot 5, con 8, against the Tp of Elderslie for damages to his land because a ditch had not been cleaned out, was settled by the council offering to pay $200 in full of all claims, also to pay the costs. This offer was accepted, and the suit withdrawn. The costs may amount to one or two hundred dollars. In a case such as this municipalities are liable to suffer the extreme penalty, and Elderslie may be considered fortunate in arriving at a settlement on a moderate basis.

How to Get More Eggs

GIVE your hens comfortable shelter with plenty of light. Keep dry, clean and well ventilated, but avoid draughts of cold air. Feed regularly a variety of good clean food. Table scraps, thickened with bran, boiled together, are also very good in winter, to which add a tablespoonful of Dr Hess' Poultry Panacea as directed. Give in a mash of corn meal, wheat bran and shorts, which should constitute the morning feed. In winter give warm. Small grain should be thrown among chaff, which will compel fowl to exercise.

Price of Panacea, 35c and 85c.

P. B. MORE, Druggist



THE
STANDARD BANK
OF CANADA
HEAD OFFICE - TORONTO

EST'D 1873

FARMERS

Advances to farmers are made a special feature by this Bank.

PAISLEY BRANCH
F. C. RYAN, Manager

PAISLEY MEAT MARKET

Choice Beef, Pork, Veal and Lamb, Smoked Ham, Rolls and Bacon, Lard in 1-lb. pkgs., 3-lb., 10-lb. and 20-lb. pails, Cooked Ham, Headcheese, Pork Sausage, Jellied Tongue, Bologna, Weinners, Etc.

P. OLTSHER

Cash for Hides and Skins — Bruce and Bell 'Phones

Paisley Skating Rink

SKATING

Monday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday Evenings

— ALSO —

Wednesday and Saturday Afternoons

Skates to Rent

J. S. DEWAR, Proprietor

Honorably Discharged

Pte Gordon Daniel, who has been in the Military Hospital in Guelph since returning from overseas three months ago, has now been honorably discharged from doing further military service. Pte Daniel enlisted in the 28th Batt. in the first year of the war, and was on active service in France for nearly two years, and was in the thick of many of the engagements in which that corps participated, and also in the transport and pioneer corps. He would like to have continued on to the end of the war. Although he did not receive any wounds, Gordon's health became impaired through the hardships and privations of trench life, necessitating a complete relinquishment of military life.

Wood Cutting Bee

It is proposed that men of Paisley who can work a day in the bush to relieve the fuel situation should organize a wood cutting bee for next Monday. The men are to go to Mr Hugh Watt's wood lot at McTavish's farm in Greenock and lend their assistance in cutting operations for the day. Everyone who can is requested to leave word with Mr J S Dewar, at the rink by Saturday night so that arrangements can be made for conveyances, &c. Mr Watt has done a great deal to tide the town over the severe winter by supplying wood at a reasonable price, but is badly handicapped because of bad roads, &c., and additional help is urgently required to get out as much as possible before the roads break up. The bee is being organized on a voluntary basis. If you are willing, get into the forestry battalion at once. The fading of fuel should be a popular pastime for those who can at all spare the day.

VILLAGE COUNCIL

Council met Feb 7th. Members all present. Minutes of last meeting read and confirmed.

Treasurer reported return of collector's roll for 1917, fully collected excepting $10 69.

Bread inspector reported the seizure of 85 loaves of bread from retailers for underweight.

Communication read from H. B. Putnam, urging that sale of cigarettes be prohibited or licensed. He addressed the Council. Mr Stanley also addressed the Council.

Logie—Pearce—That the Reeve and Councillors Forrester and Skinner be a committee to investigate the matter of sale of cigarettes and cigars in the municipality and report at next meeting of Council.—Carried.

Logie—Pearce—That the annual grant of $175 be made to the Public Library Board, of which sum $100 be paid forthwith.—Carried.

Logie—Forrester—That the town constable be instructed to inform the retail merchants of the village as to the Fuel Controller's order re closing their places of business on certain days and that he report to this Council any infraction of said order.—Carried.

Pearce—Forrester—That the rate allowed to be charged by the sexton for digging graves shall be four dollars instead of $3 as heretofore.—Carried.

Draft of a new by-law providing for a revised scale of rent charges for Town Hall was read and approved.

Skinner—Forrester—That cheques be issued as follows:

Murdoch Leitch	$48 00
Weighmasters	18 60
E P Boyle	57 75
Hugh Watt	16 25
John Stoddart	12 00
D McKenzie	25 68
P Carter & Son	66
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You can be smartly dressed without being extravagant if you will leave your order with us. We have a good assortment of the very newest patterns in fancy suitings. Look them over before buying. Also in Ladies' Suitings we have a full line to choose from of the newest patterns and styles.

I. S. CRUICKSHANK, the Tailor

Danger of Mirages at Sea

Mirages at sea have proved disastrous to ships in Australian waters. Phantom land lured the schooner Kona to a grave on the beach of Kangaroo Island, Australia. A hydrographic report also says that the schooner Marston nearly fell victim to a mirage of land, steering towards the supposed shore until the mistake was discovered.

Three things will insure success on the average farm, namely: Good Health, and Cream Checks. If a farmer gets the first two and looks after them properly the last will come naturally.

The AUTOMOBILE



How to Prevent Cars Skidding.

"With winter here, every driver should learn how to drive a car on a slippery road," says an expert. "Being able to handle a car on wet road has prevented many an accident. It may readily be seen that if a new driver is experienced in the necessary manoeuvring of a machine during inclement weather that the repair bill will be maintained at a normal figure.

"On the other hand, a lack of education in manipulating the steering wheel while on a slippery road surface may result not only in damaging the car but in becoming injured.

"By the way of explaining what the skid really is, it is also necessary to make known that there is another form, which is known as the side-slip. To be able to pull a car out of a serious skid it is essential that the driver know the difference between these two.

"A side-slip is a lateral or sideways movement of the car. A skid is the continuous forward movement of the car, with one or more wheels not turning. Side-slipping usually is confined to the rear wheels, but in some cases the front wheels have figured in this peculiar movement.

"When in the throes of either a side-slip or bad skid the first thing to remember is to leave the brake pedal free. Partly close the throttle, but do not close entirely, as that would be equivalent to applying the brakes. Next turn wheels in direction of side-slip and open the throttle. This should right the car.

"One reason for side-slipping may be found in the fact that some drivers take corners at a fast rate of speed. Allowing that the road is slippery, the autoist should round turns slowly and with caution. The clutch should be released if there is a tendency for the car to slip.

"When this takes place, very frequently the rear tires will lose their lateral grip on the road surface. Motorists should never steer a machine sharply from a curb when the surface is wet.

"The reason for this is simple, in that the grip of the wheels on the road is insufficient to overcome the centrifugal effect, and the result is the rear of the car is forced toward the curbing. Sometimes a sudden speeding up of the motor will overcome the tendency to skid.

Keep Spare Tires Covered.

Tire wear and depreciation is not always the result of service. And it is an unwise policy to neglect the spare tire under the impression that as long as it is not in use it will keep its elasticity and strength indefinitely. Casings carried inflated on demountable rims do not, as a rule, suffer as much as empty casings, because, even when uncovered, light, moisture, and dust can attack them only on the outside. But when an empty casing is strapped to the rear tire holder and is left uncovered, mud, road oil, and air gradually accumulate inside of the tire, and in time will weaken the fabric. Furthermore, when such a casing is put to use, attempts to clean it are seldom thorough, especially if it is a roadside job. The dust and grit consequently injure the inner tube.

Another way in which spare tires suffer is through insecure attachment to the tire holder. Use plenty of straps, and have them tight enough to prevent rubbing and chafing. A good waterproof and light-proof tire cover will greatly prevent the injuries mentioned, soon paying for itself in the greater durability of spare casings as well as in the satisfaction of neat appearance.

WHAT MR. LLOYD GEORGE READS

REST FROM STATE AFFAIRS FOUND IN BOOKS.

The British Premier Delights in Stirring Fiction of an Historical Type.

There is no more omnivorous reader than Mr. Lloyd George, though, in the case of one who works, as he does, on an average fourteen hours a day, it is difficult to see where he can snatch the time.

The Premier makes time by reading in bed at night, after the long spell of official cares, at the week-end, when he goes to Walton Heath, where he has a modest country residence, and in long train journeys.

He finds novel-reading necessary to relieve his mind and to give him a little rest from his State work, and his choice of books is largely designed not to exercise his brain, but to divert it, on the same principle that hard-working business men choose light comedies for their theatrical fare.

Fascinated by Robespierre.

While not having very distinct prejudices in his fiction, he is most partial to historical novels, and his secretaries take it upon themselves to have always ten or twelve of the latest books of this character within his reach.

The historical novel appeals to him because it is an attempt to interpret in dramatic and picturesque form the psychology of famous historical personages, and no one is more interested in the study of psychology than Mr. Lloyd George. He believes that, without the ability to understand the psychology of peoples as well as of particular men, the statesman is ill-equipped for his task.

The Premier has his favorite historical figures. Perhaps of all the makers of history, he is most keenly interested in the character of Robespierre, whose motives and emotions he is never tired of studying. Essentially dramatic in his own composition, Mr. Lloyd George is fascinated by the vividly dramatic career of the great Revolutionary.

But everything appertaining to the French Revolution is of outstanding interest to him, as are all historical periods that bear witness to the struggle for freedom of the common people.

A Cure for Brain-fag.

It is almost amusing when the Premier is leaving London for Wales or Scotland to see one of his secretaries exploring the station bookstall for the newest novels of the type to please his chief, and to watch him return to the carriage with an armful.

Mr. Lloyd George reads through a book very quickly. He skims padding. He treats a book, in fact, very much like a Blue Book—he misses the unessential, and concentrates on the material. If a book bores him to begin with, he does not persist with it; he throws it down, and takes up the next. The fiction that does not pleasantly occupy his mind fails in its purpose, for he reads as an antidote for brain fag.

His favorite authors of fiction are Sir Arthur Conan Doyle, Anthony Hope, Jeffery Farnol, Baroness Orczy, Stanley Weyman, Morice Gerard, John Oxenham, E. C. Oppenheim, and Marjorie Bowen—all the writers, indeed, who make a point of giving their novels an historical setting.

Fleeting Interest.

Having read a book of fiction, Mr. Lloyd George immediately dismisses it from his mind. Its power to interest does not survive the actual time required to scan its pages. Herein the Premier is very different from most people, who, when they like a book, are never tired of returning to it in their thoughts.

But, with Mr. Lloyd George, when a novel has agreeably attracted his attention for an hour or so, it has served its object. He wants his mind free thereafter for more important concerns. It is doubtful whether he remembers one-tenth of the novels he reads in this quick and easy manner.

But in his light reading he must not be confused with his serious reading. There his aim is to absorb and critically analyze the contents.

But the necessity with the overworked Premier to-day is that, as much as possible, he should read for mental relief.

Warmed-over meat loses flavor and celery salt will give the desired taste.

Rye mush is more palatable if made with half milk instead of all water.

TRIPS INTO NO MAN'S LAND

NIGHT-STALKING PARTIES BETWEEN THE LINES.

Their Tense Thrill and Excitement Have Never Been Better Described Than in This Article

For sheer, breathless excitement there is nothing to beat night patrol work at the front. Nothing is more trying to the nerves, not even a raid or the tension of waiting to go over the top. Big game hunters, men who habitually court danger as other men seek amusement, will tell you that never in their lives have they tasted thrills such as half an hour's night-prowling in No Man's Land can give.

It is with patrolling as it is with shells. If a man says he likes either, you can confidently write him down a liar. The bravest and stoutest soldiers in the best battalions in France will evince a certain reluctance when told off for patrol.

Like so many things in this life, the anticipation is worse than the actuality, and the same men who have clambered slowly and unwillingly over the parapet will, in almost every case, show themselves brave and resourceful and calm once they are launched into the black void of No Man's Land.

Tense and Thrilling Excitement.

For participation in an experience that grows on one. Cowering in a shell-hole, cheek by jowl with a wan and lonely corpse, in the dazzling green light of a star shell, you will tell yourself that, once back in the welcome shelter of the trench, nothing will ever make you volunteer for night patrolling again. But the danger past, some bit of good work accomplished, and one forgets the shocks and alarms, remembering only the tense and thrilling excitement of these night-walking adventures.

A good company commander need never be idle in the trenches. The reason is that his work is never done. When his routine duties are accomplished, his daily reports sent in, the hundred and one details of ordinary, humdrum trench life settled in conference with the sergeant-major, there is always the enemy to watch and study.

Harass the Enemy.

The efficient officer in modern war will never be content with the affirmative answer to the question: "Is my trench secure against attack?" That question disposed of, another immediately arises in his mind: "How can I best harass the enemy?"—or, as a classic phrase in an Army textbook has it: "How can I make myself as offensive as possible?"

Before that question can be answered to a company commander's satisfaction he must know all about the little strip of ground in front of him. He must know what work Brother Boche is doing, whether his barbed wire is in good shape, whether he is active in patrolling, in what strength his trenches are held. A company commander must know his strip of front as a policeman knows his beat. He must, to carry on the metaphor, know the inhabitants of the street and their occupation and ways, so that, if anything untoward occurs, he is in a position to take rapid and effective measures.

A War of Nerves.

Therefore, out at the front, one of the means of spotting a good battalion is by the amount of patrolling it does. Patrol work does more than keep our side well posted about the enemy. It checks the Hun's patrolling activity, and has a bad effect on his nerves. Old Hindenburg knew what he was talking about when he said that the side which is going to win this war is the side with the best nerves. There are ways of wearing down the enemy's resistance besides killing Boches.

Will you come out on patrol with me this dark and chilly night? Right! Here's the officers' dug-out in the front line (company headquarters is in the support line, just behind). That young subaltern eating tinned pears out of a soup plate by the light of a candle is going out on patrol in a few minutes. You can go with him. That dark figure, with rifle and bayonet slung behind him, is his orderly. Down the trench four men, similarly equipped, are sitting on the fire step, resignedly waiting to accompany the party. Sentries have reported hearing the sound of wheels on a road that runs through No Man's Land, and the patrol is going to have a "look see" out there.

The Dreaded Moment.

Here you are at the fire step! Do you hear that whisper passing along the trench? That's the word going along—"Officer's patrol going out!"—so as you won't get shot coming in. Now you are on the parapet. Hup! Over you go, one man after the other. Now you are through the barbed wire, and here you are in No Man's Land. You take a few paces, and then the darkness swallows you up. You wonder how on earth the young officer will ever find his way back. You look around blankly for a landmark of any kind. There is nothing, not even a ruined house, a shattered tree. All is just blackness. Don't worry! The subaltern has a compass bearing on his objective, and a back-bearing to bring you safely home again. If you look closely, you will see the luminous disc of the compass in his hand as he consults it to get his proper direction.

Appalling Uncertainty.

You feel very lonely, it is as though you were utterly cut off from humanity. The only link with the world behind the parapet—the world of light and love and laughter—are the spasmodic reports of rifles that echo with loud reverberations through the night stillness. A machine gun joins in—tap, tap, tap, tap! Tap, tap, tap! Then another. The noise swells up, then dies away. All is still again.

The subaltern marches ahead, his orderly beside him, the four men spread out in a fan behind him. They walk upright, slithering in and out of the shell holes, with many halts to listen. When a star shell goes up, beginning with a loud report and ending with a gentle plop! and a burst of radiance, every man flops down and remains perfectly still. If you remain immobile under a Very light, a Hun can't see you, unless he is very close.

A German Patrol.

Presently you stumble over a sark—an evil-smelling, soft, dank bundle. You pick yourself up, and discover you have tripped over a German corpse. You stagger on, horrified, and bump full-tilt into the orderly. He holds up his hand. You listen breathlessly. At first you only hear your heart thumping. Then you catch an unusual sound—Clink, clink, clink! Thump, thump, thump! The Boche is out working.

You plod on again. Now the grass is long and the shell holes fewer. The party crawls on hands and knees. Suddenly there is a hard ground under your feet. You are on the road. It is grass grown, and a little investigation shows that the sentries' tale of carts in No Man's Land is a myth, as far as this particular road is concerned.

Crump! A burst of orange flame to the right and a loud explosion. A bomb! You have bumped into a Hun patrol. Crump, crump, crump! go three British bombs back. Instantly the very atmosphere breaks into noise. Bullets sing overhead, a machine gun starts rapping, and there is a swish of bullets in the grass. Somewhere close by a high, quavering voice is groaning "A-a-ah!"

Getting Back.

The subaltern pushes on resolutely. You find him standing by a dark form writhing on the ground. The officer produces a knife, and slashes off the wounded man's shoulder straps.

"Identification!" he whispers. "We can't get him in over this ground. No casualties? Good! It's time we got back!"

He whips out his compass and faces about, and the next minute you are in the dug-out, in the warm and welcome candle light.

Well, how did you like it? Oh, it's all right, but—

BINDER TWINE OF FLAX STRAW

New Process to Use Prairie Product Formerly Burned.

The Flax Fibre Development Association of Regina, Sask., announces that it has discovered a process for manufacturing flax straw into binder twine, commercial twine and yarns for weaving into hessy sacking and bale filling. Heretofore, the flax straw of the three western provinces, amounting to over 1,000,000 tons annually, has been burned after threshing.

It is said that experiments carried out this autumn with the new binder twine showed that it bound 99 per cent of the sheaves perfectly, a better result than was obtained with sisal twine. A co-operative company is being formed to manufacture the new twine.

From Erin's Green Isle

NEWS BY MAIL FROM IRELAND'S SHORES.

Happenings in the Emerald Isle of Interest to Irishmen.

A fund has been opened by the Wicklow Urban Council for the dependents of the men lost in the recent fishing disaster.

Miss Emma Gilmore, Portaleward, has been awarded the Royal Red Cross for devotion to duty.

Private Robert Howard, killed in action, was a son of the late John Howard, Deer Park, Dundrum, Tipperary.

A fuel famine is threatened in Athlone owing to the difficulty in getting peat from the submerged bogs.

A large bakery in the town of Castlerea was forced to suspend business owing to the scarcity of flour.

A very successful concert was given in the Theatre Royal, Dublin, in aid of the Irish Times' Red Cross Fund.

There is a great scarcity of hay for feeding purposes throughout the Midlands, as large quantities were uncut when the winter storms came.

The Military Cross has been awarded to Rev. Canon O. E. Ross, Hallymena, now serving as chaplain to his Majesty's forces.

A large crowd assembled at the Warrenpoint Town Hall to witness the presentation of the Military Medal to Sergt.-Major James Boyd, Royal Irish Rifles.

HOT IN INDIA!

British Soldier Stationed at Multan Describes Climate.

A little while ago I was reading an English paper that had been sent out from home, and came across an account of a heat wave in the Old Country, the temperature being 75 deg. in the shade, says Gunner D. Leahy, of Multan, India. I read the article out to the other fellows in our room, and I can assure you some remarks passed.

The average temperature at Multan, where my battery is at present, is 108 and 109 degs. during the summer; but in the last week or so of June we had a heat wave in which the thermometer rose to 119 deg. in the shade, and then, on Wednesday, June 23rd, to 121 deg. in the shade.

But in June last year, at this same station, the highest temperature reached was 128 deg. in the shade, and four European soldiers died from the effects of it.

Of course, all stations are not like ours. Some have a climate very similar to England, but these are hill stations. Multan is one of the hottest stations in India, being on the edge of the Rajputana Desert.

I have had letters from home saying that fellows who have just returned from India are wearing overcoats during the summer. This is not at all surprising, owing to the fact that after two or three years out here our blood becomes very thin, and when we return home we are not able to stand the English climate.

WHERE THE RAINBOW ENDS.

Member of Royal Flying Corps Has Solved Mystery.

Many interesting stories come from the men in the different flying corps, but none perhaps more interesting, in a quiet way, than one related by Dr. A. P. Thurston, of the Royal Flying Corps. He says he has solved whatever mystery there may be in the rainbow.

"Do you know where the rainbow ends?" he asked of an audience. "I have been there. The rainbow ends on the top of every cloud. When you are above the clouds you sometimes see the rainbow a complete and beautiful circle and whenever you go above the clouds a halo encircles the shadow of our machine. I have charged this halo and it grows smaller and smaller as you approach. It finally becomes a ball of fire and then you plunge into the cold clammy cloud and you are where the rainbow ends. Sometimes as you run over the edge of a thunder cloud, great sparks eighteen inches long form a continuous line along the front edges of the wings."

Gumption is ability to put the grease where the squeak is.

SEA TO MAKE GOOD SHORTAGE OF FATS

IN FUTURE OCEAN WILL YIELD NEEDED SUPPLY.

Even Oleomargarine is Now Being Manufactured in Norway from Fish Oil.

The world's supply of oils and fats is going to be derived in rapidly increasing measure hereafter from the seas. This is the conclusion to which investigators of this problem, which was one of the first to become acute after the war started, have brought themselves.

The problem indeed was beginning to be a real one before the war started. The production of live stock for a long time had not been keeping pace with the world's requirements. This has been in considerable part because of the increasing number of peoples that are requiring more and more meat in their diet, and partly from other causes.

The net result is that in the search for new oils and fats, and indeed for new uses of fish as a substitute for meat, important progress has been made. Some recent developments suggest that the seas are altogether likely in coming generations to take the place of the great ranges of the Americas and Australia for the production of some important food articles.

Butter Substitute From Fish.

The announcement recently from Norway that a satisfactory substitute for oleomargarine had been produced from fish oils, which it was regarded as extremely important, is in fact only one evidence of this increasing deepening of the world upon the seas' sources of supply for various necessaries. Now it is asserted that the denizens of the deep waters are presently going to be put under contribution for a variety of new foods and substitutes for leather in many uses.

The subjugation of the sea is not the only great step that men are contemplating toward a more effective utilization of nature's bounty. The tropics are going to be developed, after this war, at a rate never before imagined, unless all signs fail. Not only are the Governments preparing to give more systematic and scientific encouragement to proper colonial development in the tropical areas but the colonizing spirit has been receiving a great revival. One hears soldiers from every army, Englishmen, Scotchmen, Frenchmen, Italians and, it is said, German prisoners, talking of the possibilities of South America, Africa, the Pacific Islands, in fact, the whole great undeveloped empires of the world.

Price Will Be Higher.

In Norway milk and butter supplies are very short, but the Morgenblatt announces that the problem of a substitute for oleomargarine has been solved and that the Norwegian oleomargarine could be made of purely Norwegian materials without the admixture of foreign vegetable oils, which experts had declared to be essential.

The discovery is due to the researches of a committee appointed by Hr. Vik, the Minister of Supply. For the present the Vera fat refinery will manufacture the article, and it is asserted that the factory will be able to meet the requirements of the whole country.

The secret is the use of different kinds of fish oil, of which there is plenty in hand, both of whale and other fish. The price will be slightly higher than the former oleomargarine, because there is a duty on fish oils higher than that on the vegetable oils previously used.

A representative of the Morgenblatt has been given the opportunity of tasting the new product and asserts that in flavor and appearance it is equal to the best oleomargarine. It is expected to be on the market in about a fortnight.

Problem and Solution.

Our problem is to feed our Allies by sending them as much food as we can of the most concentrated nutritive value, in the least shipping space. These foods are wheat, beef, pork, dairy products and sugar. Our solution is to eat less of these and more of other foods of which we have in abundance—and to waste less of all foods.

The Doings of the Duffs.



A WOMAN'S HEALTH

Can Only be Maintained by Keeping the Blood Rich and Pure.

The woman at home, deep in household duties and the cares of motherhood, needs occasional help to keep her in good health. The demands upon a mother's health are many and severe. Her own health trials and her children's welfare exact heavy tolls, while hurried meals, broken rest and much indoor living tend to weaken her constitution. No wonder that the woman at home is often indisposed through weakness, headache, backaches and nervousness. Too many women have grown to accept these visitations as a part of the lot of motherhood. But many and varied as her health troubles are, the cause is simple and the cure at hand. When well, it is the woman's good blood that keeps her well; when ill she must make her blood rich to renew her health. The nursing mother more than any other woman in the world needs rich blood and plenty of it. There is one always unfailing way to get this good blood so necessary to perfect health, and that is through the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. These pills make new blood abundantly, and through their use thousands of weak, ailing wives and mothers have been made bright, cheerful and strong. If you are ailing, easily tired, or depressed, it is a duty you owe yourself and your family to give Dr. Williams' Pink Pills a fair trial. What this medicine has done for others it will surely do for you. Mrs. W. H. Alberry, Mallorytown, Ont., says:—"I was very much run down and suffered from weakness and nervousness. At times I did not know what to do, as I would shake all over, and would have to go and lie down. I was treated by several doctors, who said the trouble was bad blood and weak nerves, but they did not do me a bit of good. I was advised to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and they made me feel like a new woman. Later when I was nursing my baby, I felt run down, and again took the pills, and my baby at six months weighed thirty-five pounds. It was this medicine that gave me the strength to nurse him, and both baby and myself greatly benefited by it. I hope every suffering woman will give Dr. Williams' Pink Pills a fair trial as I did, for I have proved their wonderful merit."

You can get these pills through any medicine dealer or by mail postpaid at 50 cents a box or six boxes for $2.50 from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

You Shall Not Pass.

She is a wall of brass.
You shall not pass! You shall not pass!
Spring up like summer grass,
Surge at her, mass on mass,
Still shall you break like glass,
Splinter and break like shattered glass.
But pass!
You shall not pass!

German, you shall not, shall not pass!
God's hand has written on the wall of brass—
You shall not pass! You shall not pass!
The valleys are quaking,
The torn hills are shaking,
The earth and the sky seem breaking,
But unbroken, undoubting, a wonder and sign
She stands, France stands, and still holds to the line,
She counts her wounded and her dead;
You shall not pass!

She sets her teeth, she bows her head;
You shall not pass!
Till the last soul in the fierce line has fled
You shall not pass!
Help France? Help France?
Who would not, thanking God for this great chance,
Stretch out his hands and run to succor France?

—Harold Begbie.

Value of Peanut.

The peanut is a substantial food, according to the Confectioner's Gazette, six ounces of shelled peanuts being said to possess a food value of 3.3 ounces of round steak, 5 ounces codfish, 1 ounce rice, 4.2 ounces rye bread, 35.5 ounces spinach, 5.6 ounces apples or 6 ounces bacon. The peanut is rich in fat, and also has mineral salts important in the diet, such as phosphorus, lime, sulphur and iron.

Ox tails make good soups and stews at small cost.

There are 3150 British Red Cross motor ambulances at the front.

Italy's 1917 wheat crop was 3,810,-200 metric tons, compared with 4,804,-400 metric tons in 1916.

The peace that would hand Syria and Armenia back to the Turks would mean the peace of death for multitudes.

Cocoa and tea stains can be removed by dissolving one heaping teaspoonful of soda (baking soda) in a pint of hot water and soaking the stain for a few minutes.

Gunns Shur Gain Fertilizer

SPITZBERGEN: NO MAN'S LAND

MAY PROVE TO BE A SECOND ALASKA.

End of the War Will See a Rush to Establish Claims to This Rich Country.

Spitzbergen, virtually the only "No Man's Land" of any value left on the earth, promises to present an important question after the war ends. Jutting up from one of Europe's most northerly points toward the regions of perpetual ice, Spitzbergen received little attention from world powers, even those near by, until its important mineral resources were revealed. By some it is said the country will prove to be a second Alaska in the surprises awaiting its complete exploration and study.

Coal in apparently unlimited quantities, easily mined without shafting, abounds in Spitzbergen. Besides there are found deposits of iron ore, marble, copper ore, iron and copper pyrites, molybdenum, galena, zinc blende and other minerals.

Areas claimed by the five different nationals working in Spitzbergen are: British, 3,574 square miles; Norwegian, 770; Swedish, 448; Russian, 80; and German, 23. In addition the Scottish Spitzbergen Syndicate, Ltd., of Edinburgh, lays claim to Bunzow Land, known also as the Sassen Bay Peninsula. This district comprises one-third of the total claims and includes five-sixths of the potential output of the Swedish coal company. After the war these two claimants of one property promise to make a hard fight for what each believe is its rights.

Extensive Mineral Resources.

This war has revealed more than ever before the advantage accruing to a nation controlling deposits of coal, metals and oil, which fact alone is enough to cause a scramble for Spitzbergen with its extensive resources.

Spitzbergen at various times has been accredited to Russia as a result of annexation, but as it is contended they failed to follow up any formal action of the kind—if it ever was taken—the Russians would have a hard time to convince other nationals of title to the land. Especially is this the case in regard to Great Britain in view of recent developments in Russia.

More than 300 years ago, in 1614, James I. of England formally claimed Spitzbergen. The Muscovy Company, a British concern, was ordered "to uphold the King's right to Spitzbergen" by an Order in Council. That claim also was allowed to lapse in the same manner in which the Russian claim lapsed, the Britons interested in the country say.

With the end of the war old data will be dug up, with records of comparatively recent times, to bolster the contentions of the various claimants, as Spitzbergen is sure to occupy a prominent place in north European affairs.

Teach Seventy Occupations.

At the present time in Montreal there are 1175 re-educational courses given to returned soldiers comprising instruction in seventy different occupations. The policy of the Military Hospitals Commission, to combine instruction under competent teachers selected from returned officers, N.C.O.'s and men, with the practical instruction under practical conditions, has been found to work most satisfactorily indeed; the marked interest displayed by the men and their ambition to succeed, is a constant inspiration to the teaching staff. The great willingness of manufacturers to co-operate with the vocational department in giving over their plant facilities for instructional purposes indicates clearly the wonderful appreciation of the services rendered by returned men at the front, and the importance of the great economic problem which confronts the nation.

KEEP LITTLE ONES WELL IN WINTER

Winter is a dangerous season for the little ones. The days are so changeable—one bright, the next cold and stormy, that the mother is afraid to take the children out for the fresh air and exercise they need so much. In consequence they are often cooped up in overheated, badly ventilated rooms and are soon seized with colds or grippe. What is needed to keep the little ones well is Baby's Own Tablets. They will regulate the stomach and bowels and drive out colds and by their use the baby will be able to get over the winter season in perfect safety. The Tablets are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

How the Boys Can Help.

A novel and practical plan to use school boys to assist in keeping pigs and thus to help in the campaign for increased hog production in Canada has been taken up by the Council of the Hamilton Board of Trade.

If the glass percolator of your coffee pot breaks, use a glass lemon squeezer for the time being.

SHIPBUILDING IN BRITISH COLUMBIA.

If history can be relied upon it is just one hundred and thirty-one years since the first ship was built on the Pacific Coast of Canada. A century and a quarter passed without bringing the industry to any immense proportions, but within the last few years shipbuilding advanced in British Columbia as if by magic. In the summer of 1916 there was one ship to be valued at half a million dollars in process of construction in the province. At present the industry represents an investment of $30,000,000. Nine large vessels the product of British Columbian enterprise, are now filling the vessels, the product of British Columbia which are of steel construction, are either being built or have been contracted for.

The incentives for these gigantic strides in British Columbian shipbuilding have been the demand for ocean tonnage created by the German submarines, and the many extraordinary facilities which the geographical situation of British Columbia and her forest resorts offer for the shipbuilding trade. It was for these reasons that the Imperial Munitions Board selected British Columbia to build twenty-five vessels.

British Columbian shipbuilding is carried on mainly at Vancouver and Victoria, but New Westminster has a yard of considerable proportions at Poplar Island, where four of the ships ordered by the Munitions Board are being constructed. The classes of ships being built are divided into schooners and steamers. The majority are built mainly of wood, but several are made principally of steel. At present the shipyards of Victoria, Vancouver and New Westminster are engaged in building fifty of these vessels, which will have a gross tonnage of 110,925, and a deadweight capacity of 185,000 tons.

The cost of the material alone that must be applied for the completion of these ships is estimated at $1,700,000. In order to finance the shipbuilding undertakings, actual and contemplated, the British Columbian Manufacturers' Association is endeavoring to secure a "Shipbuilding Loan" from the Dominion Government.

There is a bright prospect before the shipbuilders of British Columbia. It is possible that the yards there will be making ships for the Australian Government in the near future. Negotiations are now being carried on by the shipbuilders of British Columbia with the Government of the Commonwealth with a view to securing orders.

The great ships of the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, now plying between Vancouver, Victoria and countries of the East, when they have lived their allotted time and done their appointed work, may be replaced by other liners, just as magnificent, that will be built in the shipyards of the Canadian Pacific Coast, for it is not likely that industrious British Columbia will ever relax its hold on an undertaking that has begun so auspiciously.

GIRLS! LEMON JUICE IS SKIN WHITENER.

How to make a creamy beauty lotion for a few cents.

The juice of two fresh lemons strained into a bottle containing three ounces of orchard white makes a whole quarter pint of the most remarkable lemon skin beautifier at about the cost one must pay for a small jar of the ordinary cold creams. Care should be taken to strain the lemon juice through a fine cloth so no lemon pulp gets in, then this lotion will keep fresh for months. Every woman knows that lemon juice is used to bleach and remove such blemishes as freckles, sallowness and tan and is the ideal skin softener, whitener and beautifier.

Just try it! Get three ounces of orchard white at any drug store and two lemons from the grocer and make up a quarter pint of this sweetly fragrant lemon lotion and massage it daily into the face, neck, arms and hands.

DIAMOND-CUTTING INDUSTRY

Ideal Occupation For Maimed Soldiers, Says London Paper.

The old proverb about diamond cut diamond used to be true, but to-day a diamond can be sawn through by a thin disc of phosphor-copper revolving about three thousand times a minute. For many years all diamonds had to be sent to Amsterdam, where the Jews had a monopoly of the trade of diamond-cutting. Even the Cullinan diamond was sent there to be "cleft" in two, says a London weekly.

But there was a time when a diamond could be efficiently cut in England, and the time is coming when it will again be possible. Mr. John Hodge, the British Pensions Minister, has it on his list, as the song says, for he regards diamond-cutting as an ideal occupation for legless men. It is a much larger trade than anyone outside has any conception of, for not only is the cutting of a diamond a slow task, but the number of diamonds which require cutting is very large.

The machinery is intricate, and used to be driven by steam; but now electricity has superseded steam. Thus does war bring some compensations in giving a profitable occupation to our maimed heroes.

Minard's Liniment Cures Diphtheria.

Western Woman Speaks With Enthusiasm

Mrs. R. Eckford Tells of Dodd's Kidney Pills.

She Says They Are "All Right," and Gives Her Reasons For Saying So—Why They Are Popular on the Prairies.

Lashbrooke, Alta., Feb'y 4th (Special.)—It is with true Western enthusiasm that Mrs. R. Eckford, of this place, gives her opinion of Dodd's Kidney Pills.

"I wish to inform you that Dodd's Kidney Pills are all right," says Mrs. Eckford.

"I have only taken two boxes, and my back is fine. Of course I will keep on taking them whenever I think my kidneys are not just right."

"Your Diamond Dinner Pills are dandy, too," Mrs. Eckford added. "I keep them in the house, and take one occasionally as required."

What strikes one most on the prairies is the warm praise the people give Dodd's Kidney Pills. They are used for all kidney troubles, including backache, rheumatism, lumbago, heart disease, diabetes, and dropsy and Bright's disease, and their popularity is proof of the good work they are doing. Dodd's Kidney Pills are the standard Canadian kidney remedy.

Clean Hands.

The law of Moses, still binding on devout Jews, was ages before its time in many of its regulations, and not least with respect to diet and cleanliness. One recalls especially its insistence on the frequent washing of hands, which in later times became a sort of fetish.

The Bible makes clean hands accompany a "clean heart," and there is more in the association than meets the eye, for clean hands often mean freedom from disease or the means of communicating it; and the medical faculty washes its hands oftener and longer and more thoroughly than any profession in the world, and with most reason.

In certain hospitals they have a set of rules for hand-washing which it would be well to apply to all and strictly enforce. Before operations these strict regulations prescribe four washing processes of five minutes each.

For the first five minutes the surgeon is supposed to wash his hands in the ordinary way with soap and warm water, and then carefully to clean his finger-nails. When he has leisurely cleaned his nails, he goes to the pail again for another five minutes, still with soap and warm water.

The third five minutes is occupied in washing his hands in alcohol, and the fourth for the process of sterilization with a grash of corrosive sublimate

MURINE Granulated Eyelids, Sore Eyes, Eyes Inflamed by Sun, Dust and Wind Quickly relieved by Murine. Try it in Your Eyes and in Baby's Eyes. FOR YOUR EYES No Smarting, Just Eye Comfort. Murine Eye Remedy Keep Your Eyes Clear as by Murine Eye Remedy Co., Chicago.

Keeping Oil Sweet.

If lump sugar is added to olive oil—two lumps of the sugar to a quart of oil—it will not become rancid. If the oil comes in a can, empty as soon as opened into a bottle or preserve jar and put in the sugar. It will be kept in perfect condition to the last drop.

The Nova Scotia "Lumber King" says:
"I consider MINARD'S LINIMENT the best LINIMENT in use.
I got my foot badly jammed lately. I bathed it well with MINARD'S LINIMENT and it was as well as ever next day.
Yours very truly,
T. C. McMULLEN.

The movement in England looking toward the adoption of the decimal system for currency, which has the backing of the Associated Chambers of Commerce of the United Kingdom, is gaining ground.

Minard's Liniment Cures Garget in Cows

Wring Linen by Hand.

If you put your table linen through the wringer you will have creases which are hard to remove when ironing. Rather, wring by hand, smoothing when putting on the line. Do not use starch. Iron with hot irons while the linen is still quite wet.

EAGLE MOTOR BICYCLE
Write to-day for our big FREE CATALOGUE showing our full lines of Bicycles for Men and Women, Boys and Girls.
MOTOR CYCLES
MOTOR ATTACHMENTS
Tires, Coaster Brakes, Wheels, Inner Tubes, Lamps, Bells, Cyclometers, Sundries, Repairs and Parts of Bicycles. You can buy your supplies from us at wholesale prices.
T. W. BOYD & SON,
27 Notre Dame Street West, Montreal.

The Little Ghosts.

He shall see many ghosts before he dies!
The ravished and the murdered and those slain
In torture, shall arise from earth and main
And close about him, mute and shadowwise;
And ever first and foremost to his eyes
From the red streets and from the sea's vast plain
The little children shall come back again—
The frail crushed blossoms of the sacrifice.
And in their eyes no fear will be, nor wrath,
Only a child's bewilderment at hate,
And in their hands no lifted menace dwelt;
Yet these frail shadows shall obstruct his path,
And at the last, or be it soon or late,
These helpless hands shall push him into hell.

—Theodosia Garrison.

Money Orders.

Dominion Express Money Orders are on sale in five thousand offices throughout Canada.

Dr. Zavitz, of the O.A.C., says that sixty varieties of potatoes are grown in Ontario.

Minard's Liniment Cures Distemper.

Suet pudding is a good dessert for cold weather.

YES! MAGICALLY! CORNS LIFT OUT WITH FINGERS

You say to the drug store man, "Give me a small bottle of Freezone." This will cost very little but will positively remove every hard or soft corn or callus from one's feet.

A few drops of this new ether compound applied directly upon a tender, aching corn relieves the soreness instantly, and soon the entire corn or callus, root and all, dries up and can be lifted off with the fingers.

This new way to rid one's feet of corns was introduced by a Cincinnati man, who says that freezone dries in a moment, and simply shrivels up the corn or callus without irritating the surrounding skin.

Don't let father die of infection or lockjaw from whittling at his corns, but clip this out and make him try it. If your druggist hasn't any freezone tell him to order a small bottle from his wholesale drug house for you.

When buying your Piano insist on having an "OTTO HIGEL" PIANO AOTION

Cause of Early Old Age

The celebrated Dr. Michenhoff, an authority on early old age, says that it is "caused by poisons generated in the intestine." When your stomach digestion and prepare it for absorbed without forming poisonous matter. Poisons bring on early old age and premature death. 15 to 30 drops of "Seigel's Syrup" after meals makes your digestion sound.

ABSORBINE STOPS LAMENESS from a Bone Spavin, Ring Bone, Splint, Curb, Side Bone, or similar trouble and gets horse going sound. It acts mildly but quickly and good results are lasting. Does not blister or remove the hair and horse can be worked. Page 17 in pamphlet with each bottle tells how. $2.00 a bottle delivered. Horse Book 9 M free. ABSORBINE, JR., the antiseptic liniment for mankind, reduces Painful Swellings, Enlarged Glands, Wens, Bruises, Varicose Veins; heals Sores. Allays Pain. Will tell you more if you write. $1 and $2 a bottle at dealers or delivered. Liberal trial bottle for 10c stamps. W. F. YOUNG, P. D. F., 316 Lymans Building, Montreal, Can.

High Prices being Paid for Syrup and Sugar

Pure Syrup commands a high price. Maple Grove evaporators using our "Champion" Evaporator have been making good money on a rising market for years. You can do the same by ordering your machine now in readiness for next season's crop.

Write for Free Booklet
THE GRIMM MNFG. CO., Limited
58 Wellington St., Montreal, Que.

WORK YEAST CAKE
Has been Canada's favorite yeast for more than forty years.
Enough for 5c. to produce 50 large loaves of fine, wholesome nourishing home made bread. Do not experiment, there is nothing just as good.
MADE IN CANADA
E. W. GILLETT CO. LTD
TORONTO, ONT.
WINNIPEG MONTREAL

Finish grapevine pruning in cold weather before the sap starts to flow in the early spring. Late pruning causes "bleeding," which weakens the plants and reduces the size of the fruit.

Minard's Liniment Cures Colds, Etc.

Dried potato parings make good fire lighters.

HELP WANTED

LADIES WANTED TO DO PLAIN and light sewing at home, whole or spare time, good pay, work sent any distance, charges paid. Send stamp for particulars. National Manufacturing Company, Montreal.

MISCELLANEOUS

WELL EQUIPPED NEWSPAPER and job printing plant in Eastern Ontario. Insurance carried $1,100. Will go for $1,300 on quick sale. Box 69, Wilson Publishing Co., Ltd., Toronto.

CANCER, TUMORS, LUMPS, ETC. Internal and external, cured without pain by our home treatment. Write us before too late. Dr. Hellman Medical Co., Limited, Collingwood, Ont.

Doctors Recommend Bon-Opto for the Eyes

Physicians and eye specialists prescribe Bon-Opto as a safe home remedy in the treatment of eye troubles and to strengthen eyesight. Sold under money refund guarantee by all druggists.

CUTICURA HEALS SKIN TROUBLES



The Soap to Cleanse Ointment to Heal

Nothing better, quicker, safer, surer at any price for skin troubles of young or old that itch, burn, crust, scale, torture or disfigure. Besides, you may try them before you buy them.

Sample Each Free by Mail

With 32-p. Skin Book. Address postcard: "Cuticura, Dept. N, Boston, U. S. A." Sold throughout the world.

MRS. KIESO SICK SEVEN MONTHS

Restored to Health by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Aurora, Ill.—"For seven long months I suffered from a female trouble, with



pains in my back and sides until I became so weak I could hardly walk from chair to chair, and got so nervous I would jump at the slightest noise. I was entirely unfit to do my housework, I was giving up hope of ever being well, when my sister asked me to try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. I took six bottles and today I am a healthy woman able to do my own housework. I wish every suffering woman would try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and find out for themselves how good it is."—Mrs. CARL A. KIESO, 596 North Ave., Aurora, Ill.

The great number of unsolicited testimonials on file at the Pinkham Laboratory, many of which are from time to time published by permission, are proof of the value of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, in the treatment of female ills.

Every ailing woman in Canada is cordially invited to write to the Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co. (confidential), Lynn, Mass., for special advice. It is free, will bring you health and may save your life.

Machinery For Sale

1 WHEELOCK ENGINE, 18x42.
New Automatic Valve Type. Complete with supply and exhaust piping, flywheel, etc. Will accept $1,200 cash for immediate sale.

1 ELECTRIC GENERATOR, 30 K.W., 110-120 Volts D.C.
Will accept $425 cash for immediate sale.

PULLEYS, Large size.
26x66—$30; 12x60—$20; 12½x48—$12; 12x36—$8.

1 BLOWER OR FAN, Buffalo Make.
14 inch discharge—$30.

REAL ESTATES CORPORATION, LTD.
60 Front St. West, Toronto

The Paisley Advocate

PAISLEY, FEB. 13th, 1918

—Premier Hearst and Mr Proudfoot, the new leader of the Liberals, were not long in arriving at an understanding to have the present term of the Ontario Legislature extended for three years. It is charged that Mr Proudfoot accepted the proposition "off his own bat," without formally consulting his followers. If he can always perform as acceptably at the bat, Mr Proudfoot should become a popular and successful leader, also soon be given a real "innings" as premier.

—Hon. T. W. McGarry is introducing a bill in the Legislature to provide for the appointment of a general purchasing agent for Ontario, which will do away with each department and sub-department making its own purchases. During the year the Government had been investigating systems of purchase and have learned something from the C.P.R. Co., and other such corporations in Canada and the U. S. The best man to be found is to be engaged as purchasing agent, and all purchases are to be by tender with certain necessary exceptions.

THE PARTY SYSTEM ANALYZED

Under the Old Party System, Men Did Not Choose Their Parties to Accord with Their Opinions, but Modified Their Opinions to Suit Their Parties.

The great objection to the old party system, as exemplified in this country, was that the divisions were so largely artificial. Under its influence men did violence to their opinions and their consciences for the sake of loyalty to their party organizations. The party system, instead of affording a means for a genuine test of public opinion, often served to make such a test impossible. The triumph of a public policy became subservient to the interest of political parties. Men who were in substantial agreement in regard to public issues opposed each other, often with the most bitterness, at the bidding of the parties. Under the old party system the chief effort was directed towards securing of party success. Men did not choose their parties in accordance with their opinions; they modified their opinions to suit their party. In this way the party system has operated as a check upon progressive development. Instead of enabling the people who favored progress to work together for a common end it kept them divided. The theory that some men are conservative by nature and some are progressive found no exemplification in the party system. In this country, at any rate, many of the men calling themselves Conservatives in the party sense were really radicals, while many others who boasted that they had always been Liberal were most intolerant of genuine Liberal ideas. A re arrangement of the political parties that would place all the liberal-minded on one side and all those of conservative tendencies on the other would cut right through the heart of both political parties.

The objection to the party system in the past was not so much that it divided people into parties as that it divided them artificially. The great change that was wrought during the past election campaign will have a good effect for a time at least. It has taught some people the real use and purpose of the party system. For once the party was made to serve the will of the people; too often in the past the conditions have been reversed and the people have been used to serve the purposes of the party. So long as the party divisions correspond with actual differences of opinion there will be little cause for complaint. Differences of opinion we must expect while human nature is what it is; what we have a right to demand is that these differences shall find honest expression. But the tendency of people is to cling to forms long after they have lost both life and meaning; and the political party which serves its proper purpose as an instrument of the people's will to-day is likely to be found controlling the people's will to-morrow. That is the danger that must be guarded against. The opportunity now offers itself, not for the abolition of the party system but for the reconstruction of the parties and the bringing of party organizations into harmony with actual public opinion.

For the better working of the party system in the future a large part of the responsibility will rest on the newspaper press of the country. The party organ still remains but except in rare cases it is no longer an organ. It is becoming more and more a medium for the expression of independent and enlightened opinion. It can be counted upon to support the party so long as the party stands for principles and ideals that commend themselves to its intelligence, and only so long. The old days when the politicians could do as they liked and trust to the party papers to defend and justify them, are gone. Let us hope they will never return. If we must have party ism let us learn to make the best possible use of it. Let it be a partyism based on real differences of opinion. Let it be a partyism sustained and justified by devotion to principles and not merely trusting to organizations for the sake of office.—Woodstock Sentinel-Review.

BALLACHEY, LAIDLAW & CO.

The Store with the Stock

Sewing Machines

We have in stock three Sewing Machines, up-to-date in every respect, made by the National Sewing Machine Co., one of the biggest concerns in the business. These have all the latest ideas, and carry a ten year guarrantee from the makers.

1 only, Automatic Drop Head, with handsome oak case, standard head, full set of attachments, supplies, etc. Price **27.00**

1 only, Cabinet Machine, oak case, standard head, with all attachments. This case closes up entirely, and can be used for a variety of purposes.. The cabinet also keeps the head free from dust and avoids accidents with children. Price **31.50**

1 only, Automatic Drop Head, complete with special "Vindex" sewing head. Particularly nice oak case. Price **31.50**

Let us show you these, and then use your own judgment

BALLACHEY, LAIDLAW & CO.

Both 'Phones

LAST CHANCE

Going Out of Staples

Dry Goods, Dress Goods, Silks, Smallwares, Men's and Boys' Furnishings, and Clothing of all kinds

Men's Furnishings

50c Wool Sox clearing at per pair ..... **.33**

40c Wool Sox clearing at per pair ..... **.29**

35c Cashmere Sox clearing at, per pair ..... **.21**

25c Cotton Sox clearing at, per pair ..... **.13**

50c President Braces clearing at, per pair ..... **.39**

40c Police Braces clearing at, per pair ..... **.21**

75c Fancy Stripe Ties clearing at, each ..... **.59**

40c and 50c Fancy Stripe Ties, clearing at ..... **.29**

15c and 20c Linen Collars clearing at, each ..... **.9**

30c Boston Garters at per pair ..... **.21**

$1.50 and $2.00 Fancy Striped Shirts at, each..... **1.09**

$1.25 Fancy Striped Shirts at..... **.98**

3 doz Fancy Striped Shirts, sizes 15 to 17, $1 to $2 each, clearing at, each ..... **.59**

$1.50 Heavy Drill Shirts, double breasted, at **1.09**

$1.25 Heavy Drill Shirts at..... **.89**

$1.00 Heavy Drill Shirts at..... **.79**

60c and 75c Heavy Drill Shirts at..... **.49**

$1 and $1.25 Men's Heavy Wool Fleece Underwear at .. **.59**

75c and 90c Men's Heavy Wool Fleece Underwear at .. **.49**

50c and 60c Boys' Wool Fleece Underwear at ..... **.33**

$1.25 and $1.50 Men's Wool Ribbed, double breasted **.98**

Men's $5.00 Corduroy Pants at..... **3.48**

Men's $4.50 Heavy Tweed Pants at **3.18**

Men's $3.50 and $4.00 Heavy Tweed Pants at..... **2.98**

Men's $2.25 Heavy Cottonade Pants at **1.38**

Boys' $2 Heavy Tweed Knickers at..... **1.43**

Boys' $1.75 Heavy Tweed Knickers at..... **1.18**

Men's Big B Overalls clearing at **1.39**

Men's Big B Smocks clearing at **1.39**

Men's Fancy Tweed Caps, $1.25, $1.50 and $1.75, lined, clearing at **1.19**

Boys' Lined Fancy Caps, reg $1, special ..... **.59**

Boys' Suits, 27 only, to sell at actual cost.

Men's Suits, choice at actual cost.

Boys' Overcoats must go. Will sell at actual cost.

One only, Men's Muskrat Lined, Otter Collar, to go at Cost Figures

Penman's All Wool (95) $1.50 and $2, clearing at... **1.19**

Dress Goods and Staples

50c Heavy Ticking clearing at ..... **.39**

50c Black Heavy Duck at ..... **.43**

40c Black Cottonade at ..... **.23**

36-in Flannelette, fancy stripes, reg 30c, clearing at, yd **.21**

32-in Fancy Stripe Flannelette, reg 25c, clearing at... **.17**

30-in White Flannelette, heavy, reg 25c, clearing at ... **.14**

Crum's Prints, only a few shades to choose from, reg 20c and 25c, special, per yd..... **.14**

25c White Wabasco Cotton, 36 in. wide, clearing at... **.17**

25c Unbleached Cotton, 36 in. wide, clearing at ..... **.15**

20c Wrapperette, fancy shades, clearing at ..... **.10**

30c Gingham, Fancy, clearing at ..... **.21**

50c Unbleached Sheeting, heavy, at ..... **.37**

25c Heavy Crash Towelling at ..... **.16**

20c Heavy Crash Towelling at..... **.14**

20c Heavy Bordered Edge Towelling at ..... **.11**

25c Linen Tea Towelling at ..... **.16**

30c Apron Gingham at per yd ..... **.19**

30c Heavy Black and White Drill Shirting at..... **.21**

35c Turkish Towelling at ..... **.19**

35c Curtain Scrim, 36 in. wide, at ..... **.21**

Cortes' Thread at per spool..... **.5**

$1.25 Readymade Towels at, per pair..... **.88**

$1 Readymade Towels at per pair ..... **.69**

10c, 15c, 20c Handkerchiefs each ..... **.7**

25 doz of Fancy Whites, worth 15c, each..... **.5**

5c, 7c, 10c Laces clearing at, per yd..... **.4**

90c and 75c Velveteen clearing at per yd ..... **.39**

$1.75 Hand Embroidered Bureau Scarfs..... **1.08**

$1.00, $1.50 and $5.00 Purses to go at cost.

Embroideries and Flouncings at cost.

FURS—A few Ruffs and Muffs left to be sold at cost.

Large assortment Ladies' House Dresses, $1.00 to $2.50, your choice for..... **.69**

Heavy Winter Dresses, dark wrapperettes, long and ¾ sleeves, reg $2.50, special **1.59**

Children's Dresses, 75c to $1.75, clearing at ..... **.63**

A lot of Misses' Dresses at half price.

60c Ladies' Heavy Fleece Lined Hose, special at ..... **.39**

40c Ladies' Heavy Cotton Hose, special at ..... **.23**

Misses' and Children's Ribbed Hose, sizes 5 to 9, reg 30c, going at..... **.17**

Children's All Wool Hose in pink, blue, rose, 5 to 7½, at cost.

75c Ladies' Fleece Underwear at, each ..... **.43**

$1 Ladies' Fleece Underwear at, each..... **.59**

$1.25 Ladies' Fleece Underwear at, each ..... **.69**

$2 Ladies' All Wool Underwear at, each **1.18**

$2 Ladies' Combination Silk and Wool at each **1.48**

40c and 50c Children's at, each ..... **.23**

Children's Summer Vests, 10c to 25c, going at, each ..... **.7**

$2.50 Lace Curtains going at, per pair **1.89**

5 only Ladies' Raincoats at cost price.

One-third off all Corsets, example—$1.00 for ..... **.67** $1.25 for **.84**

Groceries

6 pkgs Ammonia for ..... **.25**

15c Starches at, per pkg ..... **.11**

Karo Syrup, 2 lb tins, each..... **.27**

Corn Flakes at, per pkg ..... **.10**

Old Dutch at ..... 3 for **.25**

Wyandotte at ..... 3 for **.25**

Spick & Span at ..... 3 for **.25**

Wheat Flakes, per pkg ..... **.21**

50c Elite Brand Chocolates, assorted flavors, at ..... **.33**

Every line mentioned must go. These are only a few. Come and see the many.

Rubbers! Rubbers!

$1.25 Ladies' at..... **.79**

$1.50 Men's at **1.09**

$5.00 Men's Heavy 9-in. tops at..... **3.88**

$1.75 Men's, cloth tops at **1.43**

$6.00 Men's Long Rubber Boots at..... **4.28**

$1.00 Misses' Rubbers at..... **.73**

80c Child's Rubbers at..... **.64**

$1.25 Youth's Rubbers at..... **.98**

$1.10 Youth's Rubbers at..... **.89**

EVERYTHING CASH when purchased. All past due accounts handed into court on the 10th if not settled for previously.
Eggs 60c trade. Call us about Fowl.

L. C. SPOFFORD

PAISLEY MARKET

Fall wheat, per bush....	2 00	2 10
Peas, per bush	3 00	3 50
Oats, per bush	85	85
Barley, per bush	1 85	1 85
Buckwheat	1 00	1 10
Potatoes, per bag.....	1 75	1 75
Butter, in pound prints.....	36	38
Eggs, fresh per doz.....	45	45

TORONTO LIVE STOCK MARKETS

Toronto, Feb 12th, 1918

Butchers' picked	$10 75	$11 25
do common	7 50	9 00
do cows	8 00	10 00
do bulls	8 25	11 25
Stockers, choice	7 00	8 75
do common	7 00	7 50
Feed'g heifers	8 50	9 75
Milch cows, choice	100 00	125 00
do common		
Sheep, ewes	7 00	12 50
Bucks	5 00	8 00
Spring Lambs	16 25	18 75
Calves	8 00	16 00
Hogs, off cars	18 00	19 00
" fed and watered	18 75	19 00



Our Display

of fabrics for Ladies' and Men's Suits is a revelation of perfection in tasteful weaves and colors.

The Quality Work

we turn out makes it certain that you will eventually wear one of our garments.

Why Not Now?

G. B. IRWIN

The Ladies' and Gents' Tailor

Bell 'Phone



Eye Aid.

Just how much is required must be accurately measured. Too little would only partly relieve the trouble. Too much would injure the eyes. We use the best modern optical appliances, absolutely correcting optical defects and guarantee satisfaction.

That

Erring Time-piece

There is no time like the present to have your watch or clock repaired and regulated if it is out of order. And should it be beyond repair at a reasonable cost, we shall be pleased to sell you a new one to replace it. When time is so valuable as now, not a minute should be lost on account of a defective time-piece.

Our Jewellery stock is always replete with the best lines of goods Wedding rings and presentation goods a specialty.

I. SHOEMAKER

Jeweler and Optician

THE STORE OF QUALITY

WIRE FENCE



NOW is the time to place your order for Coiled Spring Wire, Woven Wire, etc. We sell Frost, Ideal and Invincible Fencing. A good stock on hand.

Bargains—A few pieces of Cutlery, best Sheffield goods. Cannot be duplicated. See them.

Bruce Phone
Bell Phone

W. H. DAVISON

Please Renew your subscription to The Advocate by March 1st Without fail

Special

Boys'

Heavy one and two buckle Rubber, per pair **1.35**

Youths'

Buckle Rubbers, per pair **1.00**

Men's

Plain Rubbers to go over boots, per pair..... **.75**

Women's

Felt Boots with leather soles, some leather foxed, per pair **1.10**

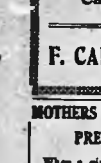
We buy all kinds of Farm Produce for Cash or Trade

F. CARTER & SON

MOTHERS OF CANADA
PREPARE FOR TROUBLE

When a girl becomes a woman, when a woman becomes a mother, and when a woman passes through the changes of middle life, are the three periods of life when health and strength are most needed to withstand the pain and distress often caused by severe organic disturbances. Many thousands in this section would testify as do the following:

St. Catharines, Ont.—"Over forty years ago I was restored to health by taking Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. It was after medicine and doctors had failed to help me or give relief. I had, through overwork, become all run down in health. I was weak and finally became a nervous wreck. The 'Prescription' was recommended to me, and at the time I started to take it I had not been able to do anything for over a year. I took the "Favorite Prescription' and the 'Golden Medical Discovery' as well. It took several bottles, but I was completely restored to good health and since that time when I have felt in need of medicine I always have taken them and always with perfect satisfaction."—Mrs. Wm. Bakes, 33 Page St.



Stratford, Ont.—I was all run-down, weak, nervous. I also suffered with severe pains through my back. I was very miserable when a friend advised me to try Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription and one bottle seemed to give renewed strength. It stopped the pain in my back, also helped my nervous condition. It is surely a good tonic for women.—Mrs. Florence Cullum, 100 Milton St.

Business Directory

LEGAL

D. FORRESTER, B.A., L.L.B.
BARRISTER, SOLICITOR AND NOTARY PUBLIC
OFFICE—TOWN HALL, PAISLEY

JOHN SUTHERLAND & SONS
LIMITED
INSURANCE—FIRE AND MARINE
GUELPH - ONT.

J. C. GIBSON
Issuer of Marriage Licenses
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DENTAL

DR. A. H. ALLEN
DENTIST, formerly of Toronto.
Graduate of the Royal College of Dental Surgeons of Ontario. Honor Graduate of Toronto University Dental Department. Master of Dental Surgery. Graduate of the Dr. Arthur Post Graduate School of Prosthetic Dentistry, New York. Office over Mrs's Drug Store, opposite the Post Office

MEDICAL

DR. H. E. CAGE, Physician, Surgeon and Accoucheur, Graduate in Diseases of the Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat. Late house surgeon Hospital for Sick Children, Toronto. Office hours—9 to 9 a.m., 1 to 4 p.m. Successor to Dr. O'Neill.

DR. P. J. F. HOUSTON,
Honor Graduate of Toronto University Licentiate of the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons of Edinburgh and Glasgow, post graduate Cosmbe Lying-in-Hospital, Dublin, late assistant Rotunda Lying-in Hospital, Dublin. Diseases of the Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat.
Successor to Dr. Morrison.

VETERINARY

BOYD BROS., Veterinary Surgeons, Paisley, graduates of Ontario Veterinary College. Day office at Anderson's livery stable. Residence—Boyd's Corners, north of park factory. Phone numbers—Bell 61, Bruce 151.

AUCTIONEERS

R. G. PEARCE, Licensed Auctioneer. Sales attended to in all parts of the County of Bruce. Terms reasonable. Orders left at this Office will receive prompt attention. Telephone at house.

WOOD'S VALUE AS FUEL.

Heat Value Depends on Amount of Moisture Present.

Persons who plan to relieve the coal shortage this winter by burning wood can figure, roughly speaking, that two pounds of seasoned wood have a fuel value equal to one pound of coal, according to experts. While different kinds of wood have different fuel values, the foresters say that in general the greater the dry weight of a non-resinous wood the more heat it will give out when burned.

For such species as hickory, oak, beech, birch, hard maple, ash, locust, long-leaf pine or cherry, which have comparatively high fuel values, one cord, weighing about 4,000 pounds, is required to equal one ton of coal.

Weight for weight, however, there is very little difference between various species. Resin affords about twice as much heat as wood, so that resinous woods have a greater heat value per pound than non-resinous woods.

The available heat value of a cord of wood depends also on the amount of moisture present. When the wood is green part of the heat which it is capable of yielding is taken up in evaporating the water. The greater the amount of water in the wood the more heat is lost.

Where wood is to be burned in a stove or furnace intended for coal it will be found desirable, the foresters say, to cover the grate partly with sheet iron or firebrick to reduce the draft. If this is not done the wood is wasted by being consumed too fast, and makes a very hot fire, which, in a furnace, may damage the fire box.

It is pointed out, however, that heat value is not the only test of usefulness in fuel wood, and since ninety-five per cent. of all wood used for fuel is consumed for domestic purposes, largely in farm houses, such factors as rapidity of burning and ease of lighting are important.

Each section of Canada has its favored woods, and these are said to be, in general, the right ones to use. Hickory, of the non-resinous woods, has the highest fuel value per unit volume of wood, and has other advantages. It burns evenly and, as housewives say, holds the heat. The oak comes next followed by beech, birch, and maple. The white pines have a relatively low heat value per unit of volume, but have other advantages. They ignite readily and give out a quick, hot flame, but one that soon dies down. This makes them favorites with rural housekeepers as a summer wood, because they are particularly adapted for hot days in the kitchen. The same is true of gray birch or "white birch." as it is often called in the regions in which it abounds.

Range Horse Steak.

As a partial solution of the meat problem W. F. Butler, a well known man in the Western States, is urging the slaughter of the range horses of the North-West which, he declares, are unprofitable for their present purposes.

Hundreds of thousands who cannot afford to buy beef would by this means be supplied with meat, he declares, and $30,000,000 to $15,000,000 in cash would be the return. Such a course would also help to relieve the hay shortage and provide room for 1,000,000 cattle and several million head of sheep, he believes.

"There is no staple market for the lightweight horse at the present time," he declares in a statement on the subject. "In day of practical usefulness is practically at an end. It is a hay-destroyer—a live liability rather than a live asset. This does not apply to the general utility draft horses. The farm draft horse is an asset to any country, and will remain an asset just as long as farms are plowed and man grows crops for his sustenance.

"Throughout the North-West I would say that there are over a million such animals. Among certain people there is an inherited prejudice against horse flesh, but there are many people who have not a prejudice against this food. In many countries it has been used for hundreds of years as a food product, and at the present time it is offered for sale in New York, Cincinnati, and St. Louis.

"In food value horse flesh is about equivalent to lean beef. From a sanitary standpoint, the horse is one of the cleanest animals living. Its habits require that it eat the purest food and drink the best of water. It lives in the open and is freer from transmissable diseases than are either cattle or hogs.

"I am of opinion that there will be no difficulty in obtaining a steady supply of horse flesh for some time to come. We received a communication several days ago from one of the large Western horse markets saying that it would contract to supply 3,000 horses monthly for the next twelve months."

His Superior.

The son of the well-to-do family had recently joined up as a private, and was spending his Christmas leave at home. Returning from a walk, his mother espied a figure in the kitchen with the housemaid. "Clarence," she called to her son, "Mary's got some one in the kitchen. She knows perfectly well that I don't allow callers. I wish you'd go and tell the man to leave the house at once." Clarence duly departed to the kitchen, but returned in about half a minute. Sorry, mother, but I can't turn him out." "Can't turn him out? Why on earth not?" "He's my sergeant!"

Athlete Killed in France.

Eddie Roberts, a well-known Ottawa lacrosse and hockey player, was killed in the fighting in France a few weeks ago. Roberts went overseas with the 207th, and was transferred to a machine gun squad. He was a brother to Dr. Gordon Roberts and Dr. Laurie Roberts, Montreal, Ottawa, and McGill athletes.

Wilfred Campbell 'the Lake Poet

DR. WILFRED CAMPBELL, LL.D., F.R.S.C., the Canadian poet, died at his home at Ottawa on New Year's Day. William Wilfred Campbell was born on June 1st, 1861, at Berlin (now Kitchener), Ont. His mother was of English descent. Through his father, he claimed connections by a cadet branch of the family with the House of Argyll and so with the Marquis of Lorne, Governor-General of Canada from 1878 to 1883, with Thomas Campbell, the Scottish poet, and with Henry Fielding, the English novelist. He thus came honestly by his imagination and his desire for literary expression. His boyhood was spent in Wiarton, Ont., on Georgian Bay. His lower school education was private. Upper Canada College, Toronto, claims him as one of her old boys, and Trinity College saw his introduction to the work for Anglican orders. Wilfred was chosen to follow the footsteps of his father, but he does not seem to have been particularly adapted for that path. There are rumors that he left the University without his degree. He completed his clerical education at Cambridge, Mass., where he probably came in touch with the poet Lowell. He was ordained in 1885 and carried on parish work in New England until 1888 and then at St. Stephen, N.B., until 1891, when he retired to devote his time to poetry and the Federal Civil Service. At Ottawa, he was connected with the Archives Department, where he had ample opportunity to develop his love for the historic and the tragic. For the past few years the poet lived on a small farm, Kilmorie, in the suburbs of Ottawa. He rests with Lampman at Beechwood—

"where, by wood and croft,
The wintry silence folds in fleecy blur
About his silences, while in gloome
aloft
The mighty forest fathers, without
Guard well the rest of him. . ."

When Campbell published his first poem I do not know, but one authority states that he wrote first for a village newspaper. His first volume, "Lake Lyrics," was issued in 1888.

"Lake Lyrics" was succeeded in 1893 by "The Dread Voyage" and that in 1899 by "Beyond the Hills of Dream." All three were finally superseded by the "Collected Poems" in 1905. This edition contains practically all his earlier verse of value except his tragedies which were published in one volume in 1908. In 1910 and 1915 two very slight volumes, "The Sagas of Vaster Britain" and "War Lyrics" were added.

Campbell's mastery of word music and word-power might be illustrated by numberless quotations. One or two must suffice:

"Walls of green where the wind and
the sunlight stir
Ripples of wisdom and light where the
sun looks through,
And spaces of day that widen and blur
between
Out to the haze-rimmed, purpled edge
of the world."

And this from "Winter":

"Morning shrinks closer to night and
hesitates soon
Hangs, a dull feathers, over the
winding snows:
And like a pale beech leaf fluttering
upward the moon
Out of the shadows of wakens and
blossoms and grows
And builds her wan beauty like as the
snow
Over the soundless silences, shrunk-
en, that lie
Their prisoned deathliness under the
gold of her beam."

From the reflective strain of the above, it is but a short step to the poems of purpose and subtle imagination. "The Mother" is one of the poet's most famous and most quoted poems. The subject is the longing of the dead bride-mother for her babe and her return for it:

"I nestled him soft to my throbbing
breast
And stole him back to my long, long
rest."

I have sometimes wondered if the following held any clue to Campbell's defection from the ministry. What was his creed? He has stated it over and over again:

"Simplicity is truth;
Religion reverence; wisdom but to
know
Those dread eternal laws which guide
the world."

"In every common hour of life,
In every flower that grows,
In every breath of being rife
With sweet and subtle changes,
Man feels more than he knows."

"And when from the winter of thy
wild death
Thine angels cry sunlight call,
Waken me unto my highest, my best,
Or waken me not at all."

However, Campbell's most important mission, as he conceived it, was the imperial rather than the emotional.

Here is the essence of his ideal:

"This mighty dream of the race!
What, O soul, will it give to thee?
When the magic of being burns
from the blood,
When the vision fed from the sky,
When the mother nurse from her child
When the soul of the father spurns:
And the blood of the mightiest race
on earth
To foolish ease and waste turns."

Of his tragedies little can be said in so brief space. Beyond a doubt, Campbell has used Shakespeare as his model, especially in his use of the lyrics of Dagonet, the fool, to lighten the tragedy of Mordred. The subjects are not original unless "Morning" was purely fictional. "Mordred," formed about the Arthurian legend of the unnatural son of the great king, is undoubtedly the strongest of the tragedies though by no means adapted for dramatic presentation.

Of his "War Lyrics," very few have reached the standard of his earlier work. The most picturesque perhaps is "Blood Drops of Heroes."

HOW A TREE LIVES

Sweeping of the Tree Causes Sap to Rise

Darwin, the great student of life and its laws, says the Canadian Forestry Journal, caused a twig to drink some water containing a strong dye, and then he could follow the travels of the sap as it mounted through the wood. He found that when he kept bending the twig to and fro with his fingers the sap was forced to rise much faster. The tree sways with every breath of wind. Every time it bends, the wood-cells are squeezed and the sap is forced out. Every time it straightens again the little tubes and cells fill with sap from below. But no one can really understand or fully explain the rise of the sap. Later in the year, when many leaves are spread wide in the sunshine, water is breathed away from the upper part of the tree. Some of the cells up there part with so much moisture that their sap becomes thickened, and this causes a suction which draws more watery sap up through the wood from below. When summer is here, and growth is active, there are, furthermore, little bubbles of gas in the sap, and these, as they rise, help to bring the sap up with them. But even when all these things are considered, we cannot fully understand how or why the sap rises as it does. Its upward mounting is one of the greatest wonders of nature.

Key Ring as Cover Fastener



The usual box-cover fastener in the form of a staple and hasp can be fastened quite securely, and much better than with the use of a wood pin, by applying a key ring to the staple. This is to take the place temporarily in case the lock is lost or discarded.—Popular Mechanics.

WARDING OFF WITCHES

Modern Londoners Still Believe in Charms

At an exhibition in London the following collection showed that belief in the supernatural is still rife: Medical charms formed a large part of the collection.

Necklaces made of the stems of the nightshade which, if put around the neck of an infant will help it to cut its teeth. A necklace of acorns is a specific against other infant ills. A knuckle-bone, carried in the pocket, will ward off rheumatism; the theory being that as the dead bone does not suffer from the complaint the disease will go into it. A specimen shown was carried by a rheumatic subject for many years. A third charm against the same complaint is a small bottle containing mercury, hermetically sealed and covered with leather. It is stated that it is sold in London by one of the largest chemists in the world. Those who suffer from night mare may welcome this prescription. A necklet of blue beads will protect a child against bronchitis, while red beads worn round the neck will avert sore throats. A small bag containing a tooth should be placed round the neck of an infant as an antidote against teething convulsions. Since the beginning of the war another charm against diseases has been introduced by Belgian refugees—the wearing of cat's skin for rheumatism and chest troubles. One of the most curious of the exhibits was a sheep's heart, pierced with pins and nails to break the spell of a black witch. It was prepared by an old woman who practised witchcraft in London as late as 1905.

WHAT REAL COLD IS

Arctic Regions where Thermometer Registers 80 Degrees

"I can't help smiling," writes Old Tar, "when I hear people groaning over the cold. I wonder what they would have thought if they had been with me in the Arctic regions fifty-seven years ago, when for days I trudged over the ice-fields, with a gale blowing and the thermometer marking eighty degrees of frost. One day one of my companions foolishly left off his mittens; his hands froze; and when he plunged one of them into a basin of warm water the intense cold of the hand froze the water solid. Often my beard and moustache were a solid mass of ice; and once, when I foolishly put my tongue out, it instantly froze fast to my lips, and part of it was torn away in releasing it. That's cold if you like!"

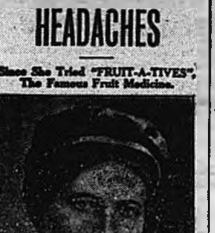
INDIANS WERE FIRST

Maple Sugar First Made by the Indians

The Indians were the first makers of maple sugar. Indeed, before the white man came, bringing the sugar-cane and the honey-bee, this was the richest sweet the red man knew. He came, too, when the poor Indian had just gone through his hungry time, the scanty fare, or perhaps the starvation of the cold and cruel winter. The Iroquois used to hold a public festival every spring to celebrate the tapping of the maples. "It consists," says a government report, written thirty years ago, "of a war dance which will, it is hoped, bring on warmer weather and cause the sap to flow. At the close of the sugar season, follows the maple-sugar festival, the songs of which are all connected with the new-made delicacy. This festival, in which a number of dances are introduced, lasts but one day."—Canadian Forestry Journal.

NO MORE NERVOUS HEADACHES

Since She Tried "FRUIT-A-TIVES", The Famous Fruit Medicine.



MISS ANNIE WARD

112 Hazen St., St. John, N.B.

"It is with pleasure that I write to tell you of the great benefit I received from the use of your medicine, *'Fruit-a-tives'*. I was a great sufferer for many years from *Nervous Headaches and Constipation*. I tried everything, consulted doctors; but nothing seemed to help me until I tried 'Fruit-a-tives'.

After I had taken several boxes, I was completely relieved of these troubles and have been unusually well ever since."

Miss ANNIE WARD.

'Fruit-a-tives' is fresh fruit juices, concentrated and increased in strength, combined with finest tonics, and is a positive and reliable remedy for Headaches and Constipation.

50c. a box, 6 for $2.50, trial size 25c. At all dealers or Fruit-a-tives Limited, Ottawa.

GREENOCK COUNCIL

Knox's Hotel, Pinkerton
Feb 4, 1918

Greenock Council met as per adjournment, all the members present, the reeve in the chair.

Minutes of last meeting were read and adopted.

The following accounts were presented for payment:

A Pinkerton, 10 messages on telephone $1 25
T H Purdy, registering 45 births, 10 marriages, 38 deaths 16 00
Fred Young, contract 78 yds gravel at 25c, less half inspection, at 30 32 72
A McFarlane, inspecting Young contract, 5 days at $2 ..... 10 00
Jos Lippert, 77 yards gravel, per Young contract 7 70
Alex McRae, 2½ days work grading $5, board of man and team $2 7 00
G Alexander, half contract 1 Brant 437½ yds gravel at 95c, less half inspection 199 06
Jas Watson, ½ inspection of Alexander contract, 14 days at $2..... 17 50
J Rathwell, ½ of 437½ yds gravel at 85 A R Knox, room for Council meeting 2 00

Gilchrist—Sawyer—That the foregoing accounts be paid, and that the Reeve and Treasurer be instructed to sign checks for same.—Carried.

Simson—Gilchrist—That the Auditors' Report be adopted, and that the Auditors be paid.—Carried.

Checks for above were issued to Thos Hanson $3 60, J D McKinnon $8 80.

Applications for the office of Assessor were received as follows: Jas J Petteplace, J J Cassidy, and Robt Hetsler.

Gilchrist—Sawyer—That Robt Hetsler be appointed Assessor, and that the Clerk draft a by-law confirming the same.—Carried.

Application of Arch McKinnon for Collector of Rates was read.

Gilchrist—Sawyer—That A McKinnon be appointed Collector of Rates, and that the Clerk draft a By-Law confirming appointment.—Carried.

By-laws were drafted and duly passed appointing an Assessor and Collector for the current year.

Tenders were received as follows for Township printing: Wiarton Telescope $195, Teeswater News $175, Bruce Herald and Times $180.

Sawyer—Campbell—That the tender of the Bruce Herald and Times be accepted at $180.—Carried.

Campbell—Sawyer—That this Council do now adjourn to meet at Chepstow on Monday, March 11th, for general business and to appoint pathmasters, poundkeepers and fenceviewers.—Carried.

THOS H PURDY, Clerk.

ELDERSLIE COUNCIL

Gillies Hill, Feb 4, 1918

Council met as above date, all the members being present.

A certificate was received from the Dep Registrar-General showing that in 1917 the clerk had registered 32 births, 11 marriages and 25 deaths.—$2 to all.

Mr S K Ewart interviewed the council in the interests of the Chesley Agricultural Society. On motion of Messrs Allen and Clement, the usual grant of $25 was made to Chesley and Paisley Agricultural Societies.

Clement—Oswald—That each organized patriotic society within the limits of the municipality be granted the sum of $25, and each union society the sum of $15.—Carried.

Allen—Fraser—That orders be issued for the following accounts.—Carried.

R C Pearce, registration fees for 1917, $14 20; Jas Thomson, 81 yds gravel per T F Pearce, $8 10; T P Powell, bonus on 60 rods wire fence, $6; D A McIntyre, services as auditor, $8; W T Thompson, services as auditor, $8.

Oswald—Clement—That this board do now adjourn to meet again the first Monday in March at 10 o'clock p.m to appoint pathmasters, poundkeepers, fenceviewers, and for general business.—Carried.

R C PEARCE, Clerk

—"Advertising is the education of the public as to what you are, where you are, and what you have to offer in the way of skill, talent and commodity. The only man who should not advertise is the man who has nothing to offer the world in the way of commodity or service." Elbert Hubbard.

Value for Value

Boots, Shoes, Rubbers, Felts, Socks, Leggins and Moccasins

We are clearing out broken lines and odd sizes at prices less than to-day's cost.

Call in and give us a chance to give you a bargain.

We make repairing a specialty.

H. PFAFF & SON

Notice to Creditors

In the matter of the estate of James F McArthur, late of the Township of Greenock, in the County of Bruce, farmer, deceased.

NOTICE is hereby given pursuant to R.S.O. 1914, chapter 121, R.S.O. 1914, and amendments, that all creditors and others having claims or demands against the estate of the said James F. McArthur, who died on or about the 5th day of December, 1917, are required to send by post prepaid or to deliver to the undersigned solicitor for the executors of the last will and testament of the said deceased, on or before the 16th day of February, 1918, the names and addresses and full particulars of their claims, duly verified, and the nature of the securities, if any, held by them.

AND FURTHER TAKE NOTICE that after the said 16th day of February, 1918, the said executors will proceed to distribute the assets of the said deceased among the parties entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which they shall then have received notice and that they will not be liable for the said assets or any part thereof to any person or persons of whose claims they will not then have received notice.

BURCOE C TEEPLE
HUBERT McARTHUR } Executors
D. FORRESTER
Solicitor for said Executors

Dated at Paisley this 8th day of January, 1918.

THE BOYS AND GIRLS

Who have been working so strenuously on the farms and realize the need for labor next year and those overseas should be given the opportunity of improving their education during the slack winter season at the

NORTHERN Business College

The fees are no higher than when farm produce sold for half the price of to-day. The young people will be benefitted throughout life from the training in business obtained in a few months of our special business course. Winter terms begin in Dec

C. A. FLEMING, Pres. Owen Sound

MONEY BREEDS

The funds of the Dominion Life are accumulating at 8 per cent. interest, a those of the average company at 5½ per cent. Do you know that an annual p of $100.00 at 8 per cent. will amo to $1047.29 in 20 years; at 5½ per ce to only $567.8.61? Does it take a mat matical genius to comprehend why

DOMINION LIFE

is paying Unexcelled Profits to Poli holders?

Low Death Rate : Economy in Manage

Head Office: Waterloo, Onta

S. BRICKER
District Manager Listowel, O

N. McALLISTE
Carpenter and Contractor

Contracts taken for any class of Hou building and Repairing

Sash, Doors, Dressed Lumber a other Building Material on ha

Dwelling and shop
two doors north of the Belmoral H

Court Saugeen, C. O. F. No. 88

MEETS in Oddfellows' Hall on the 1th Monday evening of month, at 8 o'clock. Visiting brothers welcome.

A E ANDREW, C.R
W. ARCHER, R.S.

Get The Best! It Pays

ELLIOTT Business College

Yonge and Charles Sts., Toronto

Canada's Popular School of Business Training! Satisfactory results all who come here! All graduates and scores of students assisted to positions. Last year's record good business positions and still the demand is far beyond our supply. Commencements give full particulars. Write for one. Students may commence a course at any time.

W. J. ELLIOTT, Prin

A Successful Failure

On the Farm, Work Had Never Been So Wearisome As It Was At Benemaker's Stationery Counter

By Nelly I. Clarke

"You couldn't marry a farmer, Laura?"

The girl's lips set themselves in a hard line.

"Yes," she said doggedly. "I could." "But—" he hesitated, "you couldn't—and be happy?"

"No."

"I'm sorry you've decided this way."

"I've always wanted to go to work in the city, Tom. Father promised I could go when I had passed the Entrance. Then that year mother was ill and I had to stay here. I'm going now."

Her face softened into tenderness as she spoke of her dead mother. "It's lonesome here now," she went on. "I can't stand it here any longer."

A week later, standing in the long line-up of girls, outside the office of the General Superintendent at Benemaker's department store, she remembered her reply.

Her feet ached with an hour of standing. A seat near the blanket counter beckoned invitingly to her but the seat was not in the waiting line and if she stepped out of the line she would lose her place and have to work up again. The line-up ahead was long; back of her it was longer still.

A girl emerged from the superintendent's office with an application blank and retreated to a chair where she wrote painstakingly. The four girls next ushered into the superintendent's office consumed not more than four minutes of his time and came out empty handed. Then came a woman of perhaps forty. She too, carried a blank sheet in her hand as she left the office. Her suit, Laura observed, was old and worn.

Busily watching those ahead of her, Laura presently found herself face to face with the superintendent. The one year she had clerked in the little store at home gave her some prestige and though she too emerged with the blank to be filled, the superintendent had not given her definite encouragement.

There were other places. In her handbag she carried a clipping which stated that the manager of a certain office would interview applicants at eleven o'clock. Thither she hastened, walking to save her nickel. She arrived at twenty minutes of eleven. Five other girls were ahead of her.

The glances of the five were condensed into a formidable look that was hurled straight at Laura who, thus rendered self-conscious, sat down upon the end of the waiting bench.

"I suppose," she said with an attempt to speak friendly, "that we're all here on the same mission so we might as w—l get acquainted to shorten time. I've been on my feet all morning and I'm glad to sit down."

The girl next her relaxed and smiled. She had been working for four dollars a week she said but she lived at home and did not have to pay for room or board. Four dollars a week bought most of her clothes, at least.

"But you can't live on four dollars a week, you know!" she informed Laura.

The girls kept on coming. Laura counted the twelfth and then watched the unlucky thirteenth. When Miss Thirteen came she was a rosy-cheeked little thing—real roses, those were. Her hair was prettily fluffy and her eyes were bright. She did not look at all unlucky. The manager summoned the girls one at a time into his office.

A few moments later the manager's private secretary came out and announced the third girl interviewed had been retained and the rest were dismissed. Laura walked downstairs at the side of the girl who had been working for four dollars a week. At the corner the girl stopped.

"I turn here. I'm going to hunt for something else. Good luck to you and remember, if you don't live at home that you can't take anything less than eight dollars a week and get away with it. And say, try to get them to make it ten! You'll really need it."

Suddenly a wave of lonesome feeling swept over Laura. She went to the room that she was renting at three dollars a week and wrote to Tom. Tom would be looking for a letter and perhaps if she did not write, he might look her up. She told herself with sophisticated philosophy that you never can tell what a man will do.

The letter mailed, she bought another paper and turned to the want-ad page. Finding a promising advertisement she hurried out, again. She found a hearty, surly man who was indisputably the "boss," a surly clerk and a surly stenographer. The stenographer had just been given notice and there was flight in her eyes. But as the place was, it was better than job hunting.

While she waited, a girl of the fluffy, ruffly, gum-chewing sort came in. Laura glanced at the long-curly head, and that her own hair was brushed smooth. Someone had told her that office-managers like sleek-haired girls. The fluffy, ruffly one, however, brought a personal letter of recommendation from an important person. In consequence, she of the fluffy hair and ruffly blouse was given the place. Laura regretted for the first time her own smooth hair.

The manager had asked her to come back to Benemaker's early next morning. She went but again a long line was ahead of her. Two girl clerks stood near by, waiting to see the "boss." One was relating her troubles.

"I missed just a half day Friday," she was saying crossly, "and she called it a day, the old hag! I can prove that I came after lunch. I was sick in the morning."

"Trouble, honey?" the other answered with sweet sarcasm. "Oh, never mind! One old dame took all morning of my time and never a sale."

One young man in the line reminded her of Tom. She had not forgotten her promise that she would marry him if she failed.

She was put to work at the stationery counter.

She knew nothing of stationery but she could read prices. To do that, she thought, and look pleasant, was about all there was to selling stationery. After the first day or so, looking pleasant was not easy. She was not used to standing all day. Even on the farm, work had never been so wearisome as this.

The others told her that it would be hard at first. They were used to it now. On the evening of the second day she was growing a little more accustomed to the work but it was difficult to appear as gay as the other girls near her counter. Every night they went to a dance or a movie while she returned to her three-dollar room, to take off her shoes and bathe her tired feet in hot water carried up two flights of stairs.

Gradually she learned more of her work. At the end of the month she received a small rise in pay. It was some encouragement and she stayed. Meantime, she wrote regularly every week to Tom. In her letters she said as little as possible about her work. It had not been as she had thought it would be.

She continued to bathe her tired feet at night in a basin of water brought up from the first floor and to eat meals much unlike those cooked on the farm where one never stops to wonder whether the milk really came from a cow and whether the eggs were really laid by a fowl or made in a factory.

In another month she earned a second small rise. The Christmas rush was approaching. That meant harder work and longer hours. Every night, along toward Christmas, the tall blonde was so tired she could just drag herself to put the embroideries back into place, and the small brunette lagged wearily as she rolled up yards and yards of colored ribbons. The other girls grew to look so wan and pale that Laura hardly dared look at herself in the little ten by twelve mirror that hung above her washstand in the three-dollar-per room, for she had heard that a country girl fades more than a city girl when she is suddenly put on heavy work and light diet.

Then, just before Christmas, Tom came.

Laura knew that he was coming. His train would arrive about eight and that night he would come down to the shop and walk home with her. It was Saturday night and she must work until nine that night.

Just before nine o'clock when she was straightening her piles of stationery, or which the Christmas shoppers had made havoc, she looked up to see Tom four aisles away, talking to the third floorwalker, a pleasant genial fellow. Then the clock struck nine, the doors closed and the girls turned away to get their wraps. At the outer door, Tom, directed by the third floorwalker, stood waiting.

Laura had never guessed just how glad she would be to see someone from home. When they were outside and Tom placed her hand in his arm, it was just as if she had not been away at all.

"Let's walk!" Laura said eagerly when again they were outside in the cold bracing air. "I love to walk across the bridge at night. The water is so quiet 'way down below that it rests me. It's only six blocks and the cars are so crowded and stuffy."

She smiled reassuringly at Tom, who looked as if he had lost his only hope. The third floorwalker had given him a glowing description of her success. Tom felt that he had lost. She had not said that she would come back to him unless she were a failure.

They stopped and looked down into the water. It was quiet place, Tom thought, to tell her what he knew.

"The floorwalker"—Tom tried to speak lightly—"says you have made good."

Laura said nothing. She had not known before that she was successful. Was that making good? Standing back of a counter selling stationery all day, going home at night to soak your tired feet in hot water, getting up and going on the next day and the next and for endless days—was that success?

"It's all a lie, Tom!" she burst out. "I haven't made good! I—I'm a failure, after all! You know, Tom dear, failure's on the inside. Why, down inside, I'm a failure. One kind of failure is where you try and fail down on your job. Another kind is where you make good but are miserable all the time you're doing it. That's the worst kind of failure and that's the kind I am. I—I don't love my work, Tom—I hate it!"

Tom took her in his arms.

"God bless my failure!" he said earnestly. "We're going home tomorrow."

Shown Up.

Ignorance, says Dr. John Grier Hibben, is quick to betray itself. A young woman met a young man in a library, and in the course of their conversation the man remarked that he was a great reader.

"I am reading Shakespeare now," said the girl. "Did you ever read Romeo and Juliet?"

"I've read Romeo," said the young man.

Feed to produce one dozen eggs costs 10c. with pullets, 14c. with two-year-old hens and 19c. with three-year-old hens in a three-year feeding test recently reported by the United States Department of Agriculture.



WHAT'S WRONG IN THE HOME?

"Well, Mother," cheerfully began Mr. Benton, "what do you want for your birthday?"

"Nothing at all!" Mother answer d defiantly.

"Why, Mother!" faltered Ruth. "What's the matter? You're not sick, are you?"

"Yes," she answered, "sick of having new things come into the house when all the time it is the old things that should have attention. I tell you, these little annoyances are getting on my nerves and I can't enjoy my home at all for worrying about all the things that need attention. The kitchen faucet leaks. The dining-room window rattles until it nearly drives me distracted. The window-blind in my bedroom refuses to go up more than half way and the bottom board on the stairway creaks loud enough to wake anyone from a sound sleep."

"No wonder you are nervous," comforted Father. "They are startling. I never thought of them collectively before. Make out a list of the little things all over, the house which need attention and the children and I will give you a shower of 'annoyance removers' for your birthday. How's that?"

"I'll begin at once!" exclaimed Mrs. Benton, determined to grasp the opportunity. "I never felt that we can afford to have an expert come out here and attend to these little things and you never have time."

"I'll take a day from the plowing," promised her husband.

Mrs. Benton immediately started on a tour of the house, trying to view it through the critical eyes of a stranger. The eyes can usually endure more than the ear so she listened carefully for disturbing sounds as well.

A squeaky hinge of the swinging door in the dining-room caught her attention as she passed through it. Down went a memorandum. The wind was blowing and the offending window in the same room began its rat-tat-tat. "Never mind, you're doomed," promised Mrs. Benton as she wrote, "West dining-room window rattles."

The bathroom door stuck at the bottom and the window had to be propped up because the rope holding its iron weight had broken. One hinge was missing from the kitchen cupboard door and the spring on the back screen was weak so that the door could not shut quickly enough to keep flies out. The offending board on the stairway and a board on the back steps, which needed additional nails were noted.

The kitchen stool had a habit of losing one leg at unexpected times. The iron grate in the kitchen range had to be handled carefully lest it fall into the ash pan.

At last the list was complete. Though much longer than she had expected, Mrs. Benton viewed it with satisfaction. What a joy it was to know that all these petty annoyances were to be wiped out in one day!

What is wrong in your home? If the items were counted, the sum total would doubtless astonish you. Induce the handy man of the house to set a certain time to attend to all these little repairs; or be your own "handy man." You will be surprised and delighted to see how much can be accomplished by determination plus glue, nails, string and a few simple tools. Try it.

WAR MENUS TO SAVE WHEAT, BEEF AND BACON.

Breakfast. — Buckwheat griddle cakes, syrup, toast, tea or coffee.

Dinner.—Boston roast, corn bread, apple sauce, tea.

Supper.—Potato soup, oatmeal muffins, apple sauce, tea.

The recipe for Boston Roast, mentioned above, is as follows:—

Boston Roast.—2 cups dry kidney beans, 1 cup bread crumbs, 2 cups grated cheese, 3 teaspoons salt, ½ cup liquid, 1 tablespoon chopped onion. Soak beans 24 hours. Cook in salted water until soft. Drain, put through food chopper, add onion, cheese, crumbs, more salt if needed enough of the water in which beans were cooked (about ½ cup to moisten). Form into loaf, bake in moderate oven for 40 minutes. Baste occasionally with hot water and fat.

Breakfast.—Oatmeal porridge, baked apples, brown bread toast, tea or coffee.

Dinner.—Fish pie, mashed potatoes, boiled carrots, cup pudding.

Supper.—Cream of celery soup, war bread, cottage cheese, tea biscuits, syrup, tea.

The recipes for Fish Pie and Cup Pudding, mentioned above, are as follows:—

Fish Pie.—2 cups flaked fish, 1 cup seasoned white sauce. Mix the flaked fish with the white sauce, put into a greased baker, cover the top with buttered bread crumbs, and cook in the oven until the crumbs are brown.

Cup Pudding.—Put into each greased cup 1 tablespoon of jam. Cover to one-half the cup with a batter made as follows:—2 tablespoons of butter, ¼ cup of sugar, 1 egg, 1 cup milk, 2½ cups flour, 4 teaspoons baking powder. Cream the butter, add sugar gradually, and egg well beaten; mix and sift flour, baking powder, and salt; and alternately with milk to first mixture. After turning into cups, put in the oven and bake.

Breakfast. — Cornmeal porridge, toast, pear jam, tea or coffee.

Dinner.—Fried haddock, mashed potatoes, creamed onions, emergency biscuits, honey.

Supper.—Pea soup, baked potatoes, brown bread, rhubarb jam, tea.

The recipes for Pea Soup and Emergency Biscuits, mentioned above, are as follows:—

Pea Soup.—Cover a shin bone with cold water, and bring to a boil. Boil gently for the whole of two hours. Then add one cup of peas brose, pepper and salt to taste, and a very little grated onion. Boil for half an hour longer strain and serve.

Emergency Biscuits.—1 cup white flour, 1 cup graham flour, ½ teaspoon salt, 2 tablespoons butter substitute, 5 teaspoons baking powder. Milk to moisten into a dough a little too soft to roll. Drop by spoonfuls onto a greased pan, and bake in a hot oven.

Breakfast.— Buckwheat griddle cakes, syrup, corn bread, coffee.

Dinner.—Baked beans, brown bread, baked potato.

Supper.—Scalloped tomato, bread, stewed prunes, tea.

The recipes for Baked Beans, Brown Bread and Barley Bread, mentioned above, are as follows:—

Brown Bread.—2 cups graham flour, 1 cup white flour, ¾ cup molasses, 2¾ cups sweet milk, ¾ teaspoons soda, 1¼ teaspoons salt. Sift the flour, salt and soda. Add the molasses and the milk. Pour into well greased moulds and steam about three hours.

Barley Bread.—1 2-3 cups wheat flour, 2 1-3 cups barley flour, 2 cups milk and water, or water, 1 cake compressed yeast, 2 tablespoons sugar, 2 tablespoons fat, 2 teaspoons salt. Soften the yeast in part of the liquid. Combine all the ingredients, and mix into a dough. Knead and let rise to double its bulk. Knead again. Put into the pan, and when double in bulk bake about ¾ of an hour. This recipe makes two loaves.

Baked Beans.—Pick over the beans, cover with cold water and soak over night. In morning, drain, cover with fresh water, heat slowly (keeping water below boiling-point), and cook until skins burst. Drain beans, throwing out the water. Put into a bean pot a few pieces of salt pork; cut into cubes. Cover with the beans, and add 1 tablespoon of salt, 1 tablespoon of molasses, 2 tablespoons of sugar. For every quart of dry beans used, add 1 cup of boiling water, and as they cook add more boiling water to cover. Cover the bean pot, put it in the oven and bake slowly six or eight hours, or cook in a fireless cooker. Some prefer to add a little mustard.

Food Control Corner

Standard Flour and Standard Bread For Canada.

Announcement is made from the Office of the Food Controller that a date would soon be named after which Canadian mills will not be permitted to use more than 266 pounds of spring wheat or more than 275 pounds of winter wheat to produce 196 pounds of flour. This will give standard grades of spring wheat and winter wheat flour for all Canada and no mill will be allowed to manufacture flour of a lower extraction than the standard. By making available a larger part of the wheat berry for human consumption and by stopping the manufacture of patent flour, a considerable saving of wheat for export to the Allied nations will be effected. Moreover a uniform extraction will be established which may be increased if considered advisable.

The Food Controller is also making arrangements for a standard loaf of bread from the standard flour. He has written to millers, wholesale flour dealers, wholesale grocers, retail flour dealers and retail grocers, emphasizing the necessity of discouraging hoarding of flour. It is pointed out that the new regulations will not lessen the quantity available for consumption in the Dominion.

Millers are asked not to sell more than the usual quantities of flour to bakers and wholesale dealers and to advise their customers not to stock heavily with regular grades of flour. Wholesale dealers are asked not to allow retail dealers to stock heavily with regular grades of flour and retail dealers are asked not to sell more than one week's flour to families, except in cases where it is impossible for the customer to secure supplies weekly. Millers are also requested not to require dealers to take certain quantities of flour when purchasing other products of the mill.

Mr. Hanna states that it should be distinctly understood that "millers, wholesalers and retailers who do not accede to these requests will be promptly dealt with and the shipment of flour by or to these persons will be prohibited."

The letter adds that a date will be set after which bakers will be required to sell their bread based on the price of the standard flour. Therefore, bakers who purchase large stocks of patent flour may find themselves in an unfortunate position when the Order is issued for the production of bread from standard flour.

The standard flour will be of high quality and will be quite as palatable as the patents and even more conducive to health. Samples of the standard spring and winter wheat flours will be furnished and all mills will be required to produce a quality of flour which will not be superior in color to the standard samples. Every mill must furnish to the Food Controller's Office every two weeks a statement showing the quantity of wheat ground and the weight of flour produced therefrom. Failure on the part of any of the mills to comply with the Food Controller's regulations may result in cancellation of license.

One hundred and sixty-seven Canadian flour mills are already under license from the Food Controller's Office. All the remaining mills will be similarly licensed. The profits of the licensed mills have been limited to a maximum average of twenty-five cents on the milling of enough wheat to make a barrel of flour (196 lbs.).

THE RATE OF TREE GROWTH.

How Fast Does a Forest Rebuild Itself?

The rate of growth of trees in the forest is usually exaggerated greatly.

Dr. C. D. Howe, who during the past summer made a study of the reproduction and growth of the pulpwood species after logging, in the St. Maurice Valley, Quebec, on behalf of the Commission of Conservation, produces the following conclusions:

Over 2,000 trees were analyzed to determine their rate of growth in diameter, height and volume. While the results of this study have not yet been tabulated, they have gone far enough to justify the statement that within the forest type under consideration, it takes about 40 years for the little spruce trees to acquire a diameter of one inch; 100 years to make a six-inch tree, and 150 years to reach the minimum diameter limit of 12 inches established by the cutting regulations in Quebec, for white and black spruce. Balsam grows somewhat faster. A one-inch tree is made in about 16 years, and it takes in the neighborhood of 70 years to reach the Quebec diameter limit of seven inches at two feet from the ground.

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THE SAFE WAR.

Percentage of Killed is Far Less Than In Battles of Old.

Despite the number of deaths in modern battles, the percentage of killed is far less than in the battles of old. In the 1917 spring drive of the French army 15,000 men were killed out of approximately 200,000 engaged. Compare this figure (one of the bloodiest on the allies' side) with some statistics from ancient and medieval battles.

At Cannæ 40,000 Romans out of 80,000 were killed; at Hastings the Normans, though the victors, lost 10,000 out of 60,000, and at Cressy 12,000 Frenchmen out of 100,000 were, it is asserted, killed, without reckoning the wounded.

When the flintlock reigned the average proportion of killed and wounded in ten battles, beginning with Zorndorff in 1758 and ending with Waterloo, was from one-fourth to one-fifth of the troops present on both sides. The heaviest loss was at Zorndorff, where 32,916 out of 82,000 were killed or wounded. It was also very heavy at Eylau, being 55,000 out of 160,000 men.

In the campaign in Italy in 1859 rifles were used on both sides, and the proportion of casualties to combatants was at Magenta and Solferino one-eleventh. In the Franco-Prussian war, when both sides were armed with breech-loading rifles, the average proportion of killed and wounded at Worth, Spicheren, Mars-la-Tour, Gravelotte and Sedan was one-ninth, the heaviest loss being at Mars-le-Tours, where it was one-sixth, and the smallest at Sedan where it was one-twelfth.

WOUND STATISTICS.

Showing the Percentage of Mortal Injuries on Battlefields.

Statistics of men wounded in trench warfare have just been published for the period between January, 1916, and June, 1916. Seven and eighty-seven hundredths per cent. of wounded men die on the battlefield. Ten and sixteen-hundredths per cent. die later from their injuries or 18.03 succumb, a proportion far less than the 25 per cent. estimated mortality which surgeons drew up when the war began.

Artillery causes 51.71 per cent. of wounds, rifles and revolvers 39.16 per cent., bayonets 0.59 and gas 5.61. Bombs, which have supplanted bayonet work so largely, are classed with artillery.

Percentages for wounds in the head and neck are 21.02, for the trunk they are 21.63, while wounds in the extremities stand at 56.4 per cent.

Twenty-three and sixty-two hundredths per cent. of the wounds are classed as serious, 63.01 as medium and 13.07 as so slight that the victims can return to the lines immediately.

Keep sharp grit, charcoal and green feed before the hen always.

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References—Union Bk. of Canada

NOW there IS just one WALKER HOUSE In ONE TOWN where I may,

And, say, you ought to see me grin When my trip heads that way.

The only other time I was so happy, Goodness knows,

Was when a kid Dad bought me Red topped boots with copper toes.

When other travellers hit that town,

They, too, don't want to roam.

For they say, "At that WALKER HOUSE

It's just like staying home."

Where is the ONE TOWN where that WALKER HOUSE is? Don't you know?

Why, it's that good old burg spelled T-O-R-O-N-T-O.

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Soils and Crops

By Agronomist

This Department is for the use of our farm readers who want the advice of an expert on any question regarding soil, seed, crops, etc. If your question is of sufficient general interest, it will be answered through this column. If stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed with your letter, a complete answer will be mailed to you. Address Agronomist, care of Wilson Publishing Co., Ltd., 73 Adelaide St. W., Toronto.

Growing Onions and Lettuce.

To get the finest results with green onions, starting this year you should use a good quality of white onion sets. These are not expensive. The best ones have very short tips, and the bulbs are firm and unwrinkled. Avoid those with long sprouts and the bulbs of which are withered and spent.

The soil should be very rich, loose, and with a sandy base. They do not do so well in a stiff limestone-clay soil.

It will pay you to give the onion bed special treatment as to working before it is planted. Dig, chop and rake the soil to the limit, and when in good condition dig under a heavy dressing of rich well-rotted stable manure. Make the top of the bed as fine as for seeds, ready to plant as soon as the soil dries out somewhat, as it should be drier for onion sets than for seed sowing.

The usual way, in ordinary soil, is to set them about three inches apart. This is not necessary when the soil is rich and porous. As the onions will be picked before the bulbs get more than three-quarters of an inch in diameter you can set them with only an inch space between them—and get good results.

A common practice is to make a shallow trench with the hoe or rake, in which process the bottom thereof is more or less compacted, making a solid mass of soil under the small onion-set. This makes it difficult for the fine roots of the onion, when they commence to forage for food and moisture, to penetrate this soil. In many cases the result is that the set is slightly lifted upward, checking its growth, and making a poor onion, of doubtful quality.

This can be overcome by planting them so that the soil under them is not compacted. Mark off the rows with the straight edge or use the garden-line. With an old spoon or the point of a bread knife, lift out enough soil to admit of the onion-set, insert the set, pour the soil around it, and firm the soil slightly around it. DO NOT PRESS ON THE ONION-SET WHILE PLANTING IT. This method is very simple, rapid and effective. It is based on the necessity for quick growth and good green onions.

Shallow Working Required

In order to facilitate growth quickly, onions when grown for eating green should be well and frequently worked. Only shallow working is required, and when planted intensively in the home garden this can best be done with the hand-weeder, working around the rows to keep down the weeds and a crust from forming on the soil, as well as a dust mulch over the top to prevent evaporation of moisture from the soil. When to be used green it is well to plant onion-set deeper than if intended to mature into full-grown onions. This will result in longer white stems, which is the edible portion; the more of this the more food value they have. If the sets have not sprouted when set out, plant them an inch below the tops of the bulbs.

Soil For Lettuce

As lettuce should be a quickly grown crop, it should have a light, rich, warm soil, well filled with humus. This latter quality can hardly be over-emphasized. The best lettuce grown in this country comes from the muck farms, which are almost pure humus. This condition of soil applies to most of the succulent crops.

Lettuce is of two general kinds—the "loose head," or "cutting," which does not make tight heads, and the head lettuce. Each of these kinds has its appropriate place and season in the home garden. The former is planted directly into the garden beds for immediate use as soon as large enough, while the head lettuce is sown in the seed bed to be transplanted later on, separately, in rows for heading-up.

Two Ways in Cutting Lettuce

There are two ways in which the cutting lettuce is generally handled. One is to sow it very thickly, and when it gets to be four inches high, cut it off just above the crowns for using as "snip" lettuce, allowing it to grow again large enough for several more cuttings. This is a wasteful and not very satisfactory way.

A better way is to sow the seeds thinly in drills six inches apart in a warm, well-drained location, dropping the seed from the hand so that they will be about three to the inch. When the plants get to be four inches high, remove every other one and repeat this process as they grow larger. This should insure good, tender lettuce as long as there is any to pick.

Make the top of the soil very fine and mellow for sowing the cutting lettuce. The drills can best be made by the straight-edge and should not be over half an inch deep. Cover the seeds by smoothing with the straight-edge across the drills and press down firmly along the rows.

As moisture is necessary to germinate, do not allow the lettuce bed to dry out until the young plants have come through the soil. However, the watering must be done in such a way as not to invite disaster. Early in the morning of a sunny day is the best time, and it should be done with the fine nozzle of a hose, pointed into the air, or a fine-nozzled watering pot. Usually after the lettuce plants get to a height of an inch at this season of the year they will get enough rain to keep them going—but be sure of it.

Top-Notch Strawberries.

"Nothing succeeds like success" holds true in the growing of strawberries that will sell themselves, says a successful farmer. I have demonstrated to my own satisfaction that after one has grown a plot of strawberries which causes passers-by to stop and wonder how such a crop can be grown, he never needs lack for customers for any subsequent crops so long as he keeps his fruit up to a high standard in quality and appearance and plays fair in selling.

I consider it a shameful neglect that so many farmers and suburban dwellers fail to grow a family supply of high-quality strawberries—the task is so small compared to the satisfaction that this appetizing product furnishes.

For a supply sufficient for a good-sized family and some to sell to local customers, my choice is the "hill system." Here is how I handle my plot of 12 rows, 60 feet long, rowed 30 inches apart, plants set 18 inches between hills:

After setting the plants in May in well-prepared soil, made very rich, I give them intensive and practically level cultivation until fall. No runners are allowed to take root, they being regularly clipped off. A piece of sheet steel, about six inches wide, formed into a hoop about 14 or 15 inches in diameter, and to which is fastened an upright handle, furnishes an excellent tool to clip the runners rapidly. The bottom edge of the hoop is made a little larger than the top, to prevent the soil from sticking in the hoop. The bottom edge of the hoop is also kept filed to a sharp cutting edge. Handled as described, the plants get to be giants in development and vigor, and in the spring following they send out an astonishing number of fruit-bearing stems. Then, if an abundance of plant food is present and conditions are right, the yield is a large quantity of high-quality berries.

I find winter protection has much to do with successful strawberry-raising. I cover my entire berry plot with straw to the depth of about three inches after it settles. In the spring, when the growth commences, I remove most of the straw directly over each hill, and leave the rest undisturbed to act as a mulch to retain moisture and prevent weed growth; also, the heavy clusters of berries rest on the straw, and are kept from the dirt and grit that otherwise injuries the appearance and quality of the fruit.

My little plot of not over one twentieth of an acre yields us from 12 to 15 bushels of fancy berries in an average season, and half of the crop sold to customers who come after them more than pays for all labor and cost of growing them. My recommendation is to get into the strawberry-growing game next spring without fail.

Whole Wheat Crumpets.

Scald one pint of milk and add two tablespoonfuls of oleomargarine and one teaspoonful each of salt and sugar. When it has become lukewarm, add half a cake of compressed yeast dissolved in a few spoonsful of tepid water. Stir in about one and a quarter cupsful of whole wheat flour and one cupful of wheat flour, or enough of the blended flours to make a good drop batter, then cover well and set to rise over night. In the morning stir it down, beat vigorously and pour into hot greased muffin rings that have been set on a hot greased griddle. Fill the rings half full of the batter. It will rise to the top and bake slowly. Cool and toast on both sides, then spread with butter.

A kitchen in good repair inspires the cook to keep it neat.

GOOD HEALTH QUESTION BOX

By Andrew F. Currier, M. D.

Dr. Currier will answer all signed questions of general interest it will be answered personally, if stamped, addressed envelope is enclosed. Dr. Currier will not prescribe for individual cases or make diagnoses. Address Dr. Andrew F. Currier, care of Wilson Publishing Co., 73 Adelaide St. West, Toronto.

Bronchitis.

Bronchitis mean inflammation of the mucous membrane which lines the bronchial tubes.

These are air tubes beginning like the branches of a tree at the end of the windpipe, getting smaller and smaller as they ramify, and ending in the balloon-like air vesicles in which the blood is relieved, in exhalation, of its carbonic acid and which absorb from the inhaled air its oxygen.

In pneumonia the bronchial tubes may be involved, but the trouble is essentially in the tissues in which the tubes are imbedded.

Anybody can have bronchitis, from an infant in arms to a centenarian; the chief sufferers are those who lack good resisting power.

When the large tubes only are involved the condition is not usually very serious, it is worse when the middle sized tubes are attacked and if the disease attacks the fine capillary tubes it is very apt to have a fatal issue.

Infants and young children are frequently victims of capillary bronchitis. The inflamed mucous membrane becomes swollen and obstructs the entrance and egress of air in this disease and in the fine tubes the passage is almost obliterated. It also secretes more material than it does in health and this secretion in the mild cases is plain mucous, in the cases which are severe and in which decomposition takes place it is purulent, and in those in which gangrene of the tissues occurs it is fetid and offensive.

Cough, expectoration and difficult breathing are therefore the characteristic symptoms of bronchitis.

The acute form of the disease lasts from a few days to a few weeks, the chronic for months or years, getting better and worse, being especially troublesome in winter.

The cough is worse in the morning after the secretions have accumulated during the night.

The disease is due to inhalation through the nose or mouth of some kind of irritant, either dust, gas or infectious germs. Hence the need of respirators in mining, laboratory work, fighting Germans, etc., and the importance of destroying the over-present germs in the nose and mouth by routine spraying or irrigation with antiseptics like carbolic or boric acid menthol or eucalyptol.

Those who live in bad hygienic conditions, those whose habits are bad, and those who are physically weak from any cause, may get bronchitis.

It may be tuberculous in character, hence that must be determined.

In order to prevent it, breathe deeply, sleep and live and work in well ventilated rooms and keep the body protected with warm clothing.

Keep the bowels open, use hot drinks to promote perspiration, a hot poultice on the chest to facilitate breathing, and a hot water bag at the feet.

A suitable dose of quinine at the beginning of an attack may arrest it. Let the food be abundant, but simple and depend more upon nature for relief, than upon drugs, if you can.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

M. G. S.—1. Should one who has had a stone removed from the kidney drink only boiled water? 2. Is a tripoli stone water filter advisable? 3. Will it remove lime from the water?

Answer—1. That would, of course, be the safest plan, but with reasonable care, I do not think it essential. 2. It is well thought-of by some with whom I am acquainted. 3. Not that which is in solution, but that which is precipitated.

CO-OPERATION IN CUTTING ICE

By Earl W. Gage.

We have a splendid system of team-work in ice harvest down this way. One farmer helps the other, and all have plenty of ice and do not feel the labor shortage or the "high cost of ice."

But a few tools are needed to cut the ice. A steel scraper is useful; some types of small road scrapers may be used for this, or a very good home-made scraper may be fashioned of wood and faced with a strip of steel, such as the back of an old cross-cut saw. An ice plow is almost essential if any quantity of ice is to be harvested, though for small jobs it is not necessary. This aids in removing the porous surface ice and simplifies cutting into block. Half a dozen ice rikes poles, bearing vertical points and horizontal hooks, are necessary in floating the ice to the loading platform. An ice saw may be useful or an ordinary cross-cut, one handle removed, may be substituted.

Dividing the Work.

Three squads of men have been found best in this section, each with as team. The first squad removes the snow or spongy ice from the surface of the field and plows, saws and cuts the ice into blocks of a size most convenient to handle and for the purpose for which the ice is intended. Larger cakes are best if they can be used, since the waste will not be as great. If the ice is more than twelve inches thick blocks two feet square on the surface are more convenient to handle; if it is thinner than a foot thick three feet square can be packed well.

The second squad of the community co-operative ice party cuts loose the blocks and floats them to the side of the open water, where they are ready to be loaded on sleighs. Here a tramway with a pair of ice hooks attached to a rope will make loading a relatively easy matter. Let the rope extend across the sled-box from the tramway; hitch one horse to it and drag the blocks from the water to be loaded. This saves heavy lifting and keeps the men from becoming unnecessarily wet. Ordinary ice tongs may be attached to the cakes.

The third gang of men work in the ice-house. They place each load into position in the house, pack sawdust as rapidly as the ice is delivered. Eight men and three teams can work most rapidly in harvesting a crop of ice by this method.

January and February are the best months for the ice harvest, although in this section some very good ice, the best of the season, was put in during March. It is best to start cutting ice the afternoon before storing it, so that a good supply will be on hand to complete storing in one day with two teams hauling to the ice house. In case the weather is clear when beginning to cut, it is best to leave the cakes in the water until evening, when they should be drawn out to prevent freezing in, and to permit the water to freeze again.

Packing the Ice

In conveying the ice from the sled to the house two chutes may be used to advantage; one about twelve feet long for low work and another about twenty feet long to be used above eight or nine-foot doors. The smaller chute may be made of two-by-four's for sides, with one-inch stuff nailed lengthwise of the chute. The long chute had better be made of two-by-six for the sides, with cross braces nailed about every four feet. Make the chutes strong to prevent breaking and injuring the workmen. Fasten with a two-by-four nailed across the top underneath to hold it against the door. Place the other end on the rear of the sled gate so that the ice may be placed on the other end on the rear of the sled gate. It is much easier to handle the ice this way than over the sides of the sled.

The best method is to pull the ice into the house by hand. Use about thirty-five feet of three-quarter-inch rope, the end at the house being hitched to a rafter so it will be handy and not slip. An ice tong should be tied to the other end, and with this arrangement one man can pull up large-sized cakes to a height of twelve feet on a twenty-foot chute. The tongs must be good and sharp to prevent slipping, as handling ice is dangerous work, and light tongs are preferable to heavy ones. It is well to have an assortment of sizes on hand.

Some farmers think it is too expensive to cut ice, yet ice is the only crop we may say truthfully that may be secured on the farm or near it at cost of taking it away. And ice increases the value of farm products many times, and is especially useful in handling milk, cream and fruits, to say nothing of aiding the farm family in supplying their table with delicious ice cream and cool drinks in summer.

The Amount Required

The dairy farmer should put up about 1,000 pounds of ice for each cow, if used to cool cream. For a twenty-cow herd, ten tons of ice will be needed. If whole milk is cooled, considerably more ice will be needed. Under average conditions it will take from two to two and a half tons per cow for milk cooling. As from forty to fifty cubic feet are required for a ton of packed ice, for ten tons 500 cubic feet of space must be filled.

The sides of the ice house should be well insulated to protect the ice from summer heat. Sawdust is good for this purpose. About a foot should be allowed for the two outside walls, which are filled between with sawdust.

When filling the house, keep the top level, and with a light stick tamp a liberal quantity of broken, chipped, and shaved ice into the joints. An adz is handy for shaving and leveling the ice. Square cakes are used in the middle and uneven ones are trimmed for the edge. Good tight joints are necessary. As the ice is laid and swept with a broom plenty of water is thrown over the ice to freeze the cakes into a solid mass.

Caring for the Product

Not more than twelve to fourteen inches should be left between the walls and the ice, the intervening space being filled with sawdust or clover chaff; straw is too loose and will not pack tight enough. Sawdust is preferable to chaff, and both are better than straw. Tar paper tacked on the walls provides further insulation against the heat.

When the ice house has been filled, if the weather continues cold, it is well not to cover the top for two or three days; but before the weather moderates the top should be covered with two feet of sawdust or clover chaff. This covering should be redistributed and packed into the sides about once a month until the house is opened for summer ice.

Ventilation is an important provision in an ice house owing to the presence of warm air which is certain to accumulate on top of the ice. In the newer ice houses it is necessary to place a small ventilator in the center of the roof which carries off this warm air. An opening of this sort will not melt the ice, as an opening in the end would, yet provides space for the warm air to pass out. Cold air is heavier than warm air and because of this fact the cold air which tends to keep the contents of the building from melting, sinks to the floor and from there adjusts itself around the sides of the ice. The warm air, on the other hand, rises to the top and escapes through the ventilator.

Poultry

In every household there is a certain amount of table scraps and kitchen waste which finds its way into the garbage pail.

Poultry is the only class of domestic animals suitable for converting this waste into wholesome food in the form of eggs and poultry meat.

Each hen in her pullet year should produce ten dozen eggs. The average size of the back yard flock is ten hens. Each flock should produce 100 dozen eggs, which at 50 cents a dozen, a fair average price, would be worth $50, and give the family eggs of a quantity and freshness difficult to obtain.

Two-year-old hens had better be sent to the market. They seldom pay for their feed if kept over a third season.

Grit and oyster shell should be included in the ration for both young and old. To neglect this would be poor economy.

Supplement the regular feeds with a wet mash—fed crumbly. Feed all the chickens will clean up before going to roost, but none should be left in the trough for it will sour.

The dust bath should be where the sun will shine on it in order that it may be kept dry and warm as may be. On almost all sunny days, one or more hens will be seen filling their plumage with the soft earth, and that will do much toward keeping down lice and assuring the health of the flock. A high-sided box should be used to prevent the fowls from throwing the dirt out when using the bath. The loam should be changed occasionally so that it will not become filthy.

If potatoes that are to be baked are boiled first in salt water for ten minutes they will bake in considerably less time than is the rule.

The British will soon fix it so that a man can go from Jerusalem to Jericho without falling among thieves. Even honest Turks will not regret the change.

Gunns Shur-Gain Fertilizer

The Dairy

The really big question is how to raise the heifer calves, for old dairymen know upon the treatment accorded these youngsters will depend in no small measure their usefulness when they mature, as dairy cows. A few suggestions culled from the experience of some leading milk producers, may accordingly be helpful

First. The dairy calf should be given its mother's milk for the first ten days, and if it is a weak individual, for at least three or four weeks.

Second. The calf should not be overfed. About two quarts at a feed is sufficient.

Third. Feed three times daily for the first three weeks.

Fourth. The change from whole milk to skim-milk should be made gradually, during a period of ten days. At the same time the number of feeds given daily should be reduced from three to two.

Fifth. Increase gradually the feed allowance until the calf is receiving from four to five quarts per feed.

Sixth. Replace the fat lacking in the swim-milk by feeding such things as ground oats and corn, with a little bran.

Seven. Teach the calf to eat grain by placing dry grain in the bottom of the pail, or directly in its mouth.

Eighth. Food bright, clean hay.

Ninth. Prevent scours by regular feeding, feeding in clean pails, avoiding over-feeding, providing clean, dry stables; allowing plenty of sunlight to enter, and by keeping the manger free from sour feed.

If skim-milk is not available, calf meal can be used. The following homemixed calf meal, first tried by the Purdue Experiment Station, has been found to give good results: Hominy or corn meal, oil meal O. P., blood flour and red dog flour or flour middlings, in equal parts, at the rate of one pound of mixture to one gallon of water. This should be fed like skim-milk, though not in excess of one gallon at a feed.

Most birds eat more than twice their own weight of food every day.

Oil of citronella will restore the color to most shades of tan or brown leather.

FUNNY FOLD-UPS

CUT OUT AND FOLD ON DOTTED LINES.



Hurray! We're going to the park
And take our supper—what a lark!
But Willie's such an appetite,
I doubt if he can wait till night.

Horse Sense

A good grooming costs no money, and is equal to two quarts of oats.

Keep your horse's feet soft, and have him shod often. More feet are ruined in the stable than on the road.

Humanely destroy the worn-out, incurably lame horse. If you sell him, the money that you receive is blood money.

Punctuality in feeding and watering the horses is very important. They will worry and lose flesh if kept waiting beyond the regular time.

If the hoof is kept supple and elastic by soaking, there will be much less trouble from foot lameness, which starts because of a dry, contracted hoof that has no elasticity.

When a horse is disposed to cough in the stable, have his teeth put in order by a veterinarian, as irregularities sometimes cause a cough. Keep the stable clean and well ventilated to prevent inhalation of irritating gases. Wet all feed. If the cough persists give half an ounce of glyco-heroin three times a day, and if necessary increase to one-ounce doses.

Table of Food Groups.

No. 1—Body regulating substances. Fruits: Pears, peaches, plums, apples, strawberries, oranges, melons, etc. And vegetables: Celery, lettuce, greens, potatoes and root vegetables, peas, beans, tomatoes, squash, etc.

No. 2 — Muscle-building: Milk, cheese, nuts, eggs, meat, poultry, fish, etc.

No. 3—Foods which furnish starch: Breakfast foods, cereals, rice, macaroni, cakes, cookies, pastes, starchy desserts, puddings, potatoes, etc.

No. 4—Foods depended on for sugar: Honey, syrup, sugar, candies, jams, jellies, sweet cakes, icing, and other sweet desserts.

No. 5.—Foods which produce fat: Butter, cream, lard, suet, salad and other oils, pork, etc.

If it is true—and we believe it is—that the war will be won not only in the trenches, but in our kitchens and dining-rooms, then the more we know about food values the better we will be able to "carry on."

When to Cut Trees.

Trees should be cut in winter, as timber dries more slowly at this time of year and there is little danger of damage from season checking. Logs can be handled most economically in the winter months, as four times as many logs can be hauled on sleds as on wheels. If the logs or posts are cut in winter they become well seasoned before they are set, and proper seasoning is the most economical preservative treatment one can give to posts or poles.

All the great industrial organizations, such as railroads, telegraph, and telephone companies, that use enormous quantities of timber specify that it must be cut between October 1st and March 1st. Experience has shown that best results have been obtained by cutting the trees at this time.

The cost of living in Great Britain has risen 106 per cent. since the war, according to official figures presented in the House of Commons.

GLAMIS

The old saying that troubles never come singly proved only too true in Mrs Nesbitt's case. A few weeks ago she passed through great sorrow in the loss of her husband. Last Friday morning a message came informing her that her mother Mrs Jackson had passed away very suddenly during the night. Much sympathy is felt for Mrs Nesbitt in her trouble and especially for Mr Jackson, the bereaved husband, who since the death of Mr Nesbitt, his son-in-law, has been staying with his daughter here and was absent when his wife passed away. Both left on Friday for Holland Centre.

Mr Neil MacIntyre who spent some time with his mother and sisters here left on Thursday for the return trip to Edmonton.

Nursing Sister McKinnon left on Wednesday for the return trip overseas, accompanied by her sister Miss Kate as far as Toronto on her way to Chicago.

Mr Hugh McKinnon and son Mack of Minto, Man, who is visiting friends on the tenth, is spending some time with friends in Port Elgin.

Mrs McDermid who was seriously ill and under the doctor's care, is improving and we hope to see her around again. Her daughters, Misses Jean and Kate of London, were sent for and are with her at present.

Mr Alex McSween left on Saturday for Edmonton where he expects to find employment with McIntyre Brothers.

We are pleased to report that Mrs Thompson, who has been ill and under the doctor's care, is able to be around again.

Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA

ELORA ROAD NORTH

Miss Edna Sparrow is taking a course in the Owen Sound Business College.

Mrs Duncan McEachern, of Derby Tp, is spending the winter with her sister, Miss Ann McNeill.

Miss Lillie McDougall is visiting friends in Port Elgin.

Mr and Mrs Wm Beech are moving to Burgoyne.

Miss Etta Pearce has been on the sick list.

Messrs Harry Rudolph and Wm Pearce shipped two carloads of live stock to Toronto last week. The time is coming when farmers will market their own stock. The drover and commission man will put on overalls, and the man who raises the stock will make the profit.

TURNERS

Mr John A Pollock of Port Elgin is spending a few days with his friends here.

Mrs Dunlop of the 12th of Bruce was visiting for a few days at the home of her daughter Mrs McArthur.

Mr A J Lamont on the 2nd has sold his farm to Mr Geo Gibbons.

Mr Robt Pollock has installed a new litter carrier in his stables.

A sleigh load from here attended the hockey match at Ebenezer last week.

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children
In Use For Over 30 Years
Always bears the Signature of Chas H. Fletcher

PINKERTON

Rev Mr Gale preached preparatory services at Port Elgin on Friday last.

The appeal for help for the starving Armenians met with a splendid response in this district and through the Sunday school. Over $30 was raised.

Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA

Farm for Sale

150 ACRE farm for sale. Soil good clay loam, excellent buildings, splendid water all year round at both house and barn, on R. R. delivery and telephone line, situated on a much travelled road. For further information inquire at this office.

Farm for Sale

LOT 7, con 7, Elderslie—100 acres, all cleared, in first-class state of cultivation, tile-drained, 23 acres ploughed, 5 acres fall wheat, remainder in grass. Barn 64 x 58 on stone foundation with cement stables, drive shed 20 x 40, large brick house with kitchen and wood shed, hard and soft water, drilled well with windmill forcing water to the stable. Three miles from Paisley, 5½ miles from Chesley, ¾ mile from school. Will sell on easy terms, as proprietor is retiring. For particulars apply to ROBT BURNS, R R No 2, Paisley. Bell phone.

Cement Gravel Wanted

TENDERS will be received by the undersigned up to Feb 18th, for 91 yds of good clean cement gravel to be delivered at the schoolhouse, S S No 15 Bruce, by July 1st, 1918. The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted. J W [illegible], Secy.

Letters from the Soldiers

Remembrance Appreciated

The writer of the following letter received by the Paisley Women's Patriotic League is a son of the pastor of the Methodist church, Paisley. Although he has never been in our town, he was treated as a Paisley boy, being furnished with a Christmas box prepared by the League:

France, Jan 3rd, 1918

DEAR FRIENDS—The excitement caused by the Christmas season having subsided, we are now able to sit down to write letters of appreciation to our friends—I may call you that, though I have not had the honor and pleasure of meeting you—who remembered us so kindly.

Happily for us, it was our turn to be out of the line. The day was thus much more pleasant than it might have been had we spent Christmas in the trenches. The principal thing we did on "la jour de la fete Noel," as the Frenchman calls Christmas, was to eat. At this time we were fairly successful, the rations being extra good that day; there being among other things, plum pudding and a certain amount of fowl of one kind and another. Most of us smaller details of the battalion added to the rations with extras bought out of our pay, so that altogether we had a splendid feast—not the best way to celebrate the "day of days," but perhaps the best and only way possible to us. All day long our thoughts wandered across the sea, as we imagined how the day was being spent in Canada. I hope there was snow for the day. Christmas seems so much more real when the fields, trees and everything else are covered with snow. With us the day was bright and clear, there being only a very little snow in the fields. Towards night, however, there was quite a heavy fall, covering everything with a beautiful white mantle. But while our thoughts turned lovingly to Canada, yet we had pleasure in knowing that our people were thinking of us that day; and more than that, that they had done their best to make our Christmas a happy one. It surely is satisfying for us to know that any little sacrifice we may be making is appreciated by you people back home. There do come times when we get terribly "fed up" and hardly care whether school keeps or not; but I really doubt if there is one of the boys out here at "Somewhere" who is not glad that he is doing his bit. In the days to come the "one time boys at 'Somewhere'" will look back with a thrill of pride that they had their share in beating the Huns. They'll proudly show old scars, and their faces will light up with joy at the mention of such names as Ypres, Festubert, Courcelette, Givenchy, Vimy, Hill 70, Passchendale and other places, where the best blood of Canada has been spilled, and which will always make the name Canadian a proud one. As for the fellow that shirked his responsibilities, he may be having a great deal more comfortable time back home just now; but when those days come he'll certainly not be very happy, and I think that he'll surely wish he'd done his bit. Whatever the cost of victory, the gain will more than compensate for the loss. Nearly every week I learn of another companion or friend who has made the supreme sacrifice. "A life lived in vain," some may say; but thank God, no! a thousand times, no! but rather another brick placed in the wall that dams back the power of Prussianism, of brutality, of barbarity, of murder. As I write I think of the terrible desolation of ruined homes, of slaughtered babes, of outraged women, of crucified soldiers, of murdered old men, of maimed children, and all the thousand and one horrors that have been perpetrated in Belgium and France by the contemptible Hun; and my mind pictures such scenes being wrought in the land I hold most dear. Can any sacrifice be too great to stop such a tragedy? Can you wonder that we are glad to do our bit; that we would count it as cowardice should we fail? Is it surprising that we are filled with joy when our people are standing shoulder to shoulder with us? We do appreciate the way the ladies of Canada have done, and continue to do their share. It gives us courage and strength to do ours, and helps us to feel that we as Canadians have something really worth fighting for. The evening is nearly gone, so I must stop. Please accept my hearty thanks for the very fine parcel you so kindly sent me. I would be pleased if you would express my thanks to the men of Paisley for their enclosure of tobacco. I greatly gladdened the heart of one of my comrades when I handed him a packet of Meerschaum and one of Senator. Wishing you all a prosperous and happy New Year, and hoping that before long I shall have the honor and pleasure of meeting you each one personally.

Sincerely yours,
FRANK A CREIGHTON

—Sergt Fin Hepburn, in writing to his mother here, says (in part): "I have just received word of Jack Hamilton's death, and I certainly feel lost when I think that he is gone. He was one of my best friends, always cheerful under the most trying conditions. His battery will certainly miss him, but life is the price that must be paid in war. I must drop a few lines to his people." Sgt Hepburn has been in France since last March. It is a sore trial to the boys to see their comrades fall.

BRUCE PATRIOTIC ASS'N

The Bruce County Patriotic Fund Association held its annual meeting at the County Buildings on Wednesday, Jan. 23rd, and organized for the coming year.

The report of the Sec.-Treas., Mr H M Lay showed that $78,362.57 had been received by him and forwarded to Ottawa which included $75,000 from the County Council, $100 from Carrick Tp. Association; $302 from Tara Patriotic Fund; $100 from Senator Donnelly; $500 from John Joynt of Lucknow; $25 from Joseph Thompson of Chesley. The amounts requestioned from Ottawa totalled $47,017.60. Administration expenses for the year were the small sum of $95.76 of which $65.15 was postage.

Officers for the coming year were elected as follows:

Hon. Pres.—Warden Kastner
Pres.—A. E. McNab
Sec-Treas.—H. M. Lay
Vice-Pres.—L. C. Benton
Executive Coun.—Reeve of township of Brant, Carrick, Culross and Greenock, Deputy Reeve of Brant, N Robertson and the aforementioned officers.

Allowances for children which heretofore have been a flat rate of $2 per month were amended as follows: Children under five, $3; children five to ten, $4; children ten to fifteen, $5. The maximum payment to any one beneficiary was fixed at $35 a month.

A resolution was passed asking the county council to grant $75,- for 1918, which is the amount apportioned to the citizens of Bruce County by the central organization to be raised here for the needs of the coming year.

SCHOOL REPORTS

S S No 1, ELDERSLIE

Sr IV—Honors—Ivan McPherson 82. Pass—Laura Reid 73, Elma McPherson 71. Sr III—Honors—Keith McIntyre 77. Jr III—Pass—Austin McPherson 74, Norman Somerville 73, Alex McIntyre 73, Thelma Gowanlock 66. Failure—Gladys Bradley 47. Sr II—Honors—Clifford Walpole 79. Pass—Peter Reid 64. Failure—Lilian Stukhart 52. Jr II—Pass—Gordon Reid 62. Failure—Stewart Goar 58. Jr I—Honors—Gordon McIntyre 84. Pass—Dave Somerville 73, Clifford McPherson 61. Sr Pr—Honors—Gladys Walpole 85.

E B McCURDY, Teacher

S S No 7 & 8, ELDERSLIE & SAUGEEN

Sr IV—Pass—Allean Tanner. Failure—Jack Winch. Jr IV—Pass—Harvey McGill, Gregor Rudolph and Mary Winch (equal), Gordon Fraser. Failure—Clarence Hammond. Sr III—Honors—Clifford Tanner. Pass—Edith McKinnon, Bessie Tanner. Failure—John Collins. Jr III—Honors—Elizabeth Tanner. Pass—Isabel Rudolph, Walter McGill, Ina McKinnon. Jr II—Pass—Eldon Fraser, Evelyn McMillan. Failure—Millie Collins. Sr I—Honors—Rhoda Fraser. Pass—Clifford McGill, Stewart Bryce. Sr Pr—Franklin Hammond, Charlie Collins, Archie Collins.

J M McKERRACHER, Teacher

S S No 5, ELDERSLIE

Sr IV—Honors—Bert Ruthven, Harold Sloan, Margaret Fenton. Jr IV—Honors—Maggie McDermid. Pass—Muriel Bowie. Sr III—Pass—Willie White. Jr III—Honors—Emerson Sloan. Pass—Willie Fenton, Vera Ruthven. Failure—Harry Bradshaw. Sr II—Pass—Leslie Thomson. Jr II—Honors—George Dougherty, Earl Sloan, Wallace Ruthven. Pass—Margaret Walpole, Francis Bradshaw. Failure—Verson Ruthven. Pr A—Florence Munro, Leslie Ruthven. B—Hugh Munro. C—Herbert Munro, Dorothy Walpole, Gladys Sloan, Willie Thomson.

EDNA M BURNS, Teacher

No 15, BRUCE

Report for January based on class work—V class—Nelson Howe 82 per cent, Lauretta Cumming 72, John Thornburn 70. Sr IV—Helen Thornburn 84, Hazel McIntyre 70, Mary McInnes 45. Jr IV—Isabel Howe 76, Mattie Wanamaker 70, Reba Kissack 50. III—Charlie Kissack 46, Murdock McInnes 24. Sr II—Howard Anness 72, Roger Cumming 68, Gordon Haney 70, Cecil Kissack 46. Jr Pt I—Alex Sinclair 59, Elmer Rankin 50. Pr—Eddie Howe 80, Norman Anness 78, Leslie McIntyre 60.

NELLIE MACGILLIVRAY, Teacher

S S No 4, ELDERSLIE

Jr IV—Honors—Philip Turner. Pass—Eric Hagedorn, Jean Burns. Failure—*Oliver Masser. Sr III—Pass—Ethel Hammond, Minnie Turner. Jr III—Honors—Gladys Pearce, Emily Burns. Pass—Florence Carrie. II—Honors—Edna Hammond. Pass—Lorence Carrie, Lawrence Tanner. Pr—Hilda Hammond. Those marked * missed one or more examinations.

M R BRYCE, Teacher

BORN

McGILLIVARY—In Bruce Tp., on Feb 10th, to Mr and Mrs Neil McGillivary, a son.

Send THE ADVOCATE to the absent member of the family or to the distant friend. It is as good as a letter from home and is a weekly visitor. You can better imagine how the home paper is appreciated when you are absent yourself and a copy is forwarded to you.

GENERAL CURRIE SPEAKS.

Says Passchendaele Was Canadians Hardest Job.

Lieut.-General Sir Arthur Currie gave an interesting story to the Paris representative of The Montreal Star in a special interview at the opening of the new year. General Currie said that the corps had had an exceedingly busy year, and since their formation had never been out of the line. The men had had a long series of successes, and that was the biggest factor in keeping up their morale. The situation at Passchendaele was such a critical one that the Commander-in-Chief had to make absolutely sure that it would be taken. Two attempts had already failed, and it had been pronounced impregnable; but the taking of the ridge was absolutely essential to ensure the success of future operations.

It was a great tribute to the Canadians that the Commander-in-Chief had confidence that Canada would be successful in accomplishing this task. They were sent there to do the definite job, and they did it with the knowledge that they would not be left to spend the winter in the Flanders mud. It was by far the hardest job the Canadians had ever tackled. It came on the tail of a battle which meant lack of communications and great, in fact almost insurmountable, difficulties in getting up guns and ammunition. The gunners worked night and day. All the ammunition was carried up on pack mules, and trails had to be made for these mules, otherwise they would have sunk up to their heads in mud. The trails were made of brush wood and plank boarding, all the work of laying these down was carried on under direct observation from the enemy and constant shell-fire. Four miles of double-planking and four miles of light railway were constructed with a total disregard of the danger and the number of casualties which were recognized as the necessary sacrifice which must be made to avoid still greater ones.

"We paid a price," said General Currie, "but it had to be done. We have had a wonderful year—Vimy, Avion, Fresnoy, Lens, Hill 70. The last the most successful fighting we ever did from the point of view of the German casualty list as compared to ours, which was only a third of the enemy's. Now the men are resting and enjoying to the full their comfortable billets, and all the arrangements made for their amusement, full of good humor and satisfaction and courage."

Where God Is Real.

The last letter of Lieut. Clifford Almon Wells, B.A., Johns Hopkins, '14; of the 8th Battalion, Canadians, C. E. F.; killed in action in France April 28, 1917, follows:

"My darling Mother,—

"I am sending this note to George for him to give you if I am killed. It is just a last message of love to you, Molly, for I do love you more than any one else in the world. You have been the best mother I ever knew or heard of, and my greatest grief is the sorrow which my death will cause you. Please do not grieve too much, mother dear. Remember that I died doing my duty—the very best I could do for the cause which we all believe is right—and that we shall be together again in heaven, where God will wipe away every tear from our eyes. God and heaven seem more real here in the presence of suffering and death than they ever did before.

"Give my love to dear father. He has been all that a father could be to me for many years, and I am deeply grateful to him. If I had lived, I should have strived to be a credit and a comfort to him always.

"Emma and George and Ned and Rae and Croy—I think very tenderly of all of them, and feel that I have not deserved all the love which they have manifested toward me. I pray every night for their welfare and happiness.

"Molly dear, there is nothing more I can say. This is just a message of love and gratitude, and, I trust, of comfort. Do not grieve, mother dear. All is well with me, and we shall meet again never to part.

"I pray that you and father may be very happy together. May God bless you both in your work and in your home life.

"Good-bye, my own darling mother. Clifford."

Patriotism Appreciated.

Sweaters and scarfs which are distributed to our soldiers through official channels generally reach the men who need them. That is, they are distributed impartially, but when it comes to individual giving the popularity of the young hero alone governs the giving. And what a harvest of knitted apparel the young "lady-killers" are reaping. Take the case of one young Hamilton man attached to the artillery whose looks and personality ensured him any number of feminine admirers before the war. He is being exceedingly well taken care of. No less than seven khaki sweaters and seven scarfs have arrived for him at his home here, the product of the diligent labor of dear girls who want to be nice to him. In this case the knitted stuff serves a double purpose. The soldier himself can only wear one sweater and one scarf at a time; but pending the day when these are frazzled out and the supplies must be requisitioned, a practical dad has been making use of them these zero mornings. "He will probably need them all after a while," confides pater to the office staff. "Meanwhile, I am merely seeing that the patriotic work of ——'s young lady friends does not go to waste, when there is an opportunity for it to be a real use staving off pneumonia or influenza."

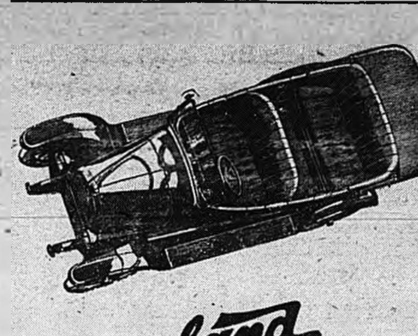
Sparing Him.

"Butter is high, dearie," ventured the economical husband.

"I know it is. So shut your eyes."

"Eh?"

"And then you won't see how much I have to put on your toast."



Overland
Light Four Model 90 Touring Car

The Thrift Car

To use this *utility* car is Good Business and Good Health!

Its roominess, comfort and beauty make it as *desirable* as it is *useful*.

GEO. W. GILCHRIST, Dealer
R. R. No. 2, Paisley

Willys-Overland, Limited
Willys-Knight and Overland Motor Cars and Light Commercial Wagons
Head Office and Works, West Toronto, Ont.

DANGER TO SYSTEM UNLESS ACTION IS TAKEN

Ignorance alone can excuse neglect of the health when all indications point to Kidney trouble. Everyone should know that from the hour the Kidneys fail to remove the poisons from the blood stream, these poisons are accumulating ready to cause sickness, pain and suffering.

How are you to know that the system is in danger from poisoning? One or more of the following symptoms should leave no doubt in your mind. If you are the victim of backache, pains in the back or sides, or Lumbago, be sure nature is calling for better Kidney action. Take Gin Pills.

At the first twinges of Rheumatism, swollen ankles and joints, or any other manifestation of uric acid poisoning, take Gin Pills. Dozens of Testimonials prove Gin Pills to be the sovereign remedy.

Take the warning given by constant headaches, restless nights, dizziness when you stoop, frequent chills, bladder urinary trouble, or constipation, and turn to the remedy which is so sure that it is sold on the money-back guarantee—Gin Pills.

Gin Pills are sold by all dealers—50c. a box or 6 boxes for $2.50. A free sample will be sent if you address your request to the National Drug & Chemical Co. of Canada, Limited, Toronto; or to the U. S. address, Na-Dru-Co Inc., 202 Main St., Buffalo, N.Y.

AUCTION SALE
—OF—
Farm Stock and Implements

The undersigned has received instructions from Mr. Albert Salmon, lot 18, con. 14, Bruce Tp., to offer for sale by public auction on his premises, on

Thursday, Feb. 21

At 1 o'clock p.m. the following:

HORSES—[illegible]

Terms—All sums of $10 and under, cash; over that amount [illegible] months' credit will be given on furnishing approved bankable notes. No reserve, as the proprietor has sold the farm and is giving up farming.

D C CAVIN, Auct



STEELE'S For Horse Collars and Sweat Pads, Rubber Lap Rugs, Whips, Auto Plush Rugs, Dickmore's Gall Cure, Star Harness Soap, &c. Our Harness includes quality, durability, appearance and high-class workmanship found in no other makes of Harness.

Baggage Trunks, Suit Cases, Club Bags, Grips. Good assortment and close prices.

Harness parts and Repairing our Specialty

J. H. STEELE

YOU CAN SUCCEED

Central Business College
Stratford, Ont.

Ontario's leading commercial school makes success easy. We have three departments, Commercial, Shorthand, Telegraphy. We give individual instruction and students may enter at any time. Graduates placed in positions. This is your opportunity as there is a great call upon us for trained help. Write at once for particulars.

W J Elliott Pres. D A McLachlan, Prin.

R. T. Robinson
CARPENTER AND CONTRACTOR

ESTIMATES furnished for the erection of any class of building. Large or small contracts undertaken.

Address Chesley or Cargill P.O.

Anlram Lodge, No. 205, I.O.O.F.

Meets every Tuesday evening at 8 o'clock in the Hall Oddfellow Block. Visiting brothers always welcome.

Jas. McKay, N.G. W. H. Barrett, R.S.

PURDY'S LIVERY

Rates Reasonable, and every effort made to satisfy

F. PURDY

For Sale

NEW two-storied stucco house. Bath, furnace, good cellar, well in yard. Lot in Paisley. Will be sold at once. Apply to F W GROH

Farm to Rent

50 ACRES—west half of lot 16 con 13, Elderslie, to rent for a term of years, or the remainder of the year. Apply to ALEX McCANNELL, Burgoyne.

The Paisley Advocate.

D. McQUEEN, Publisher
Vol. 49—No. 8

PAISLEY, ONTARIO, FEB 20, 1918

Subscription, $1.50 per Annum

Paisley Mercantile Co.

The People's Popular Store

Stock-taking Specials

Ladies' Up-to-date Mantles

WHILE stock-taking is going on we are offering special values in all lines of heavy winter goods, but before an inventory of our stock is taken we find that we have a few lines of now seasonable, up-to-date goods that we must clear at a still greater sacrifice. Below are a few of the specials into the prices of which the knife will now go deep for a few days:

Just a few left. Regular price $25 to clear at $17, regular $20 to clear at $14 98, regular $15 75 to clear at $8 98, regular $10 to clear at $7 25, regular $8 to clear at $5 49.

Ladies' Furs

They must go. See them if you want a snap. 1 only Black Wolf Set, reg price $20, to clear at $66 95; 2 only Opposum Set, reg price $21 75, to clear at $16 95; 1 only, Red Fox Set, reg price $27, to clear at $20 95; 1 only, natural Lynx Set, reg price $31 75, to clear at $23 75; 1 only, Girls' White Thibet Set, reg price $10, to clear at $7 50. Also a few stoles and Muffs to clear at half price.

Ladies' Sweater Coats—Only a few left. See them. Reg price $5 to clear at $3 98, reg price $3 50 to clear at $2 75, reg price $3 to clear at $2 19, reg price $2 50 to clear at $1 98. Girls' and Misses' Sweater Coats to clear at 98c up to $2 79.

Men's and Boys' Overcoats—We have a few of each and they also must go. 1 only, Men's Black Beaver Cloth with good quilted lining and fur collar, one sold reg $37 50 to clear at $21 98, and the other reg at $25 reduced to $19 49. We have also a few good Ulsters left. Note the price—Reg $17 50 reduced to $13 98, and reg $15 reduced to $11 98. Also a few Boys Overcoats to clear at $3 98 to $6 89

Men's and Boys' Sweater Coats—In this line we have yet a good assortment and are clearing them at a big reduction. See our men's, special $4 50 reduced to clear at $3 59

Horse Blankets and Robes—We find that we have only five Horse Blankets left, and will clear at $2 19 and $2 59 each. 1 only, Saskatchewan Robe, reg $16 50 reduced to $13 25 to clear.

Men's Tweed Suits—Very special value, odd price. reg $16 50 to clear at $12 98, reg $14 to clear at $10 98, reg $10 75 to clear at $8 69.

Look over the above list and you will think in the face of a big advance in prices it will pay you to buy now. Prices will be much higher next winter. These special prices quoted are cash or produce when sold. Our books show that some of last year's accounts are not settled. These must be attended to at once, as we must have oldbooks out of safe.

THE PAISLEY MERCANTILE CO.

THE CITY BAKERY

MRS. WILLIAM SEVERIN, Chairman of the National Advisory Council Women's Association of Commerce of U.S.A., says in part: If in each home in this country there is saved one ounce of meat a day, in one year we save 565,000,000 pounds. One slice of bread saved daily saves 365,000,000 loaves annually. One part butter less a day means 114,000,000 pounds a year saved. A half cup milk less a day saves 962,000,000 quarts of milk, or the product of 400,000 cows.

These figures prove that it becomes us to conserve. We are asked to conserve wheatless days. Let us carry it farther. Let us discover the real waste of wheat in homes. The home baked loaf of bread, "time hallowed though it may be," is our worst offender. The women of France no longer bake their own bread. We must adopt similar measures here.

BUY MacLACHLAN'S BREAD

F. S. MacLachlan

Died at Gore Bay

Rev James Steele, formerly of Paisley, passed away on Feb 3rd, at the home of his son-in-law, Mr B F Matchmore, Gore Bay. The deceased was in his 86th year, and for the last few years had been failing in health. Mr Steele was a son of the late Hugh Steele of Paisley, and for many years carried on a blacksmithing business in Paisley. Thirty-years ago he went to Gore Bay as a missionary. He was stationed at Providence Bay, and later at Richard's Landing and Thessalon. Since the death of his wife he has lived with his daughters. There was a family of six, but only two are left to mourn his death, Mrs Alex Matchmore of Allanford, and Mrs B F Matchmore of Gore Bay. The remains were taken to Berkley, Ont., where the late Mrs Steele and their son John were laid to rest.

Good Work at the Wood Bee

Twenty-five men representing nearly all classes, from the clergy to the woolleg man, mustered to the home forestry company that went out to help Hugh Watt cut up a stock of fuel at his wood lot. Equipped with nine cross-cut saws, axes and other hand implements, they prepared a lot of logs which the big steam buz-saw outfit cut into stove-length. There were no laggards. Though some lacked experience, they did their best at whatever their hand and muscles could be applied. The pile of fuel produced will measure between fifty and sixty cords. With this start Mr Watt expects to be able to keep up with the demands of those who need wood in moderate quantities for the balance of the winter. Mr Watt desires to thank all those who lent their assistance so willingly and effectively. This is a fair example of what citizens can do towards furthering the production campaign in our locality.

Mooney-Moffatt

The home of Mr and Mrs W H Moffatt of Pinkerton was the scene of a very happy and pretty event on Tuesday afternoon Feb 12th, when their eldest daughter, Agnes, was united in marriage to Mr Peter Mooney, only son of Mr Henry Mooney of near Paisley, the ceremony being performed by Rev R M Gale of Pinkerton. The bride, who was given away by her father, was daintily gowned in mistress of cream satin and carried a bouquet of bridal roses. Miss Alexia Moffatt, sister of the bride, played the wedding march. The happy young couple left Wednesday on a short honeymoon to Fergus and other points and on their return will take up residence on the 200m's farm on the 16th con Greenock.

Prospering at Lethbridge

In a personal letter to The Advocate editor, Dr G T Marrs gives us a few lines about the growing western coal city. They have had a very nice winter out there, with the exception of a couple of cold snaps. In January they were playing golf, also again on Feb 10th, when it was just like spring. Business is good there, with every business place and house occupied, and about a hundred new houses needed very badly. "If we get a good crop this year the city will grow," he says. "It has increased over a thousand in the last two years. A great many people are coming in to buy land, which is selling as high at $75 an acre in good locations, $60 being a common price for unimproved land. One could have made a fortune by buying land three years ago as it has trebled in value. We have lots of fuel here in coal and gas. Our practice is good here, and I am glad I made the move. The farmers here have lots of money and spend it freely. Mrs Marrs and family are fine. Four of the children going to school."

ADVERTISING RATES

Subscription Price—$1.50 per annum in advance. To United States subscribers $2.00 per year in advance.

Advertising Rates—Legal and other casual advertisements 10c per nonpariel line for first insertion, 5c per line for each subsequent insertion.

Advertisements of Strayed, Farms for Sale or to Rent, and similar, $1 for first three weeks and 25c for each subsequent insertion.

Advertisements without specific directions will be inserted till forbidden and charged accordingly. Transient display notices charged by the inch. Rates on application.

Advertisements in the local columns are charged 10c per line for first insertion, and 5c per line for each subsequent insertion. This includes announcements for church or school entertainments, garden parties &c. No notice less than 25c. Regular advertisers 5c per line, no adv. less than $1. Set in black faced type, price and one-half.

—Rubbers, rubbers to foot every shoe. Get our prices. L C Spofford.

—Marriage licenses issued and money to loan. T. H. GEORGE.

—Our last year's accounts are past due. How about yours? Ballachey, Laidlaw & Co.

—Full lines of fine engagement and wedding rings at I. Shoemaker's jewellery store.

—Highest prices paid for hides and sheepskins. H. E. McGregor, Butcher, Steele Block.

—Spofford's going out of dry goods, men's furnishings and clothing. Call and get some snaps.

—$1000 will buy a comfortable home in the centre of Paisley. Apply to H. B. Putnam or F. Carter.

—Parties requiring repairs for the Mellotte cream seperator may obtain them at Fisher's flour Mill.

—FOR SALE—The residence of the late Mrs Fleming, Queen St north, Paisley. Apply to D. Forrester.

—Highest price for beefhides, horse hides, calfskins, sheepskins, tallow, &c. P. OLTSHER, Paisley Meat Market.

—Shoes of every description are on our shelves. Describe what you want and we can probably find it. Ballachey, Laidlaw & Co.

—R Steenson's quick healing salve is the best made. We have a choice line of tobaccos and cigars, stationery and school supplies. Agents for daily papers and magazines. Give us a call.

—POSTPONED—The box social advertised by Underwood Agricultural Society for Tuesday night was postponed until Friday, Feb 22nd, on account of bad roads. Good programme. Dancing after.

—FLOUR, FEED, SEEDS, GRAIN—We keeps a full stock of Five Roses and Stark's high grade flours, bran, shorts, Blatchford's molasses meal, poultry foods and tonics. Always in the market for coarse grains. W STARK.

—Credit auction sale of over fifty grade Oxford breeding ewes, and 16 head of young cattle, coming two years, mostly Polled Angus, also about 40 bus. of timothy seed, on lot 38, con 2, Saugeen, on Wednesday, Feb 27th. D J Porter, prop; R C Pearce, auct.

—Auction sale of farm stock and implements, on lot 17, con 7, Elderslie, on Tuesday, Feb 26th. List includes 1 fresh cow, 2 cows with calves at foot, and 5 cows due to calve March and April, 2 heifers in calf, 9 pigs, 200 bus oats, 50 bus barley, and a full list of implements. R J Walpole, prop; R C Pearce, auct.

To Investors

Trust and Loan Company Debentures in sums of $100 and upwards bearing 5% per cent interest, payable half-yearly. Authorized by law for the investment of trust funds. Apply to D FORRESTER, Barrister.

Illustrated Lecture

Col T H Race, the Field Secretary of the National Sanitarium Association, will give a lecture in the town hall, Paisley, on Wednesday evening, Feb'y 27th, at 8 30, on the subject of tuberculosis, its nature, treatment and prevention, illustrated with instructive lantern views. Col Race is an old Journalist, a traveller of world wide experience, and a speaker of unusual ability. It is worth while hearing him on this scourge, known as the "great white plague," besides his side lights on the present war situation. Only a collection taken for the Muskoka Free Hospital for Consumptives.

CARD OF THANKS

The family of the late Mrs Matthew McCallum desire to thank the neighbors and friends for the kindness and sympathy extended them in their recent bereavement.

—Mrs H S Petrie is visiting friends in Durham.

—Miss Skelley, of Toronto, was a visitor at Mr F C Wilkins' for a few days.

—Dr Houston was in Toronto last week, and represented the Paisley Agricultural Society at a session of the Fairs Association.

—Mr James Watson, formerly of townline Saugeen and Bruce, died at his home at Kincardine on Sunday while sitting in his chair. Further particulars are not to hand this week.

—Mr John Webb and two children, of Whitebeach, Sask., have been visiting friends in Greenock and Paisley for a month. Mr Webb was over to Detroit visiting his brother for a couple of weeks.

—Mr Robt Brown, of lot 24, con 14, Bruce Tp, is holding a clearing sale on March 5th, having disposed of his farm to Mr Alex J Lamont, of con 2, Saugeen. Mr and Mrs Brown are coming to live in Paisley.

—Mr Wm Allen is down from Moosejaw on a business trip, also visiting friends in Paisley and Port Elgin. Mr Allen informs us that although the western winter is a cold one, there is no scarcity of fuel in the Moosejaw region.

—The Paisley auxiliary of the W.M.S. of the Methodist church wish to acknowledge a bequest of $25 from the estate of the late Mrs Isha Allan. The W.C.T.U. were bequeathed $25 also, receipt of which is acknowledged by Mrs Cann.

—Mr John F McKechnie, of Portage la Prairie, took a couple of days off while on a business trip to Ontario last week and came up to call on his old Paisley friends. He spent a busy afternoon Saturday shaking hands and chatting to all he could find.

—Puck-chasers Albert Stanley and Donnie Elves, of the Paisley hockey club, are signed up with the Chesley team for the balance of the O H A season. They played in a match against Harriston on Friday and were the big push in a win, scoring nearly all the goals taken by Chesley.

—Stock men and farmers should see in this issue of The Advocate the advertisement of Mr Abe Stringer's clearing sale of pure bred Clydesdale horses, Shorthorn cattle, and implements on Tuesday, March 5th, at 35 con 5, Kinnardine Tp., near Kinloss. The stock is of the class that it will beat pay any wide awake farmer to buy right now, and where it can be obtained near home, so much the better.

Death of Mrs. Malloch

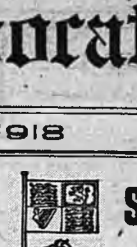
Most of those who have been residents of this community for a sufficient length of time during the past half century to become acquainted with the late Mrs Malloch will realize that in the passing away of this lady Paisley has lost one of its most outstanding characters, and one that exerted a strong influence on various most respectable circles. The deceased was the second daughter of the late Allen Goode, who came from Ireland to establish the first branch of the Bank of British North America in Montreal. In the troublous times around 1837 Mr Goode decided to resign his position and come west to the then new settlement at Brantford and entered upon agricultural life at "Myrtleville," as the old homestead is still known. There the subject of this sketch was born on March 26th, 1837, and there also nineteen years later she was married, her husband then being a young legal practitioner in Brantford. Mr Malloch died over twenty-four years ago. Of their two daughters one survives, Mrs A B J Simons. During all her life in Paisley, Mrs Malloch was one of the most devoted members and faithful workers in connection with the Church of the Ascension. She was a very regular attendant at the services as long as health permitted, was a life member of the Missionary Society, and for many years its president. In the welfare of every old and new friend or acquaintance Mrs Malloch took a deep and sincere interest, and her quiet philanthropy was extended in relieving distress wherever known, and filling the place of a friend to the friendless and poor. Even in her advanced age she had been notably busy with her hands, having knitted nearly a hundred pairs of socks for the soldiers. She had been failing in health for some time and had suffered from rheumatic troubles for years. The funeral took place on Saturday afternoon, the remains being conveyed by G.T.R. to Brockville for interment in the family plot. Services at the home were conducted by Rev L W Diehl, assisted by Rev A J Creighton. Friends from out of town present were Mrs F P Ballachey of Brantford, Mr W C Goode, of the same place (who accompanied the remains to Brockville), and Miss Mary Sinclair, B A, of Walkerton.

How to Get More Eggs

GIVE your hens comfortable shelter with plenty of light. Keep dry, clean and well ventilated, but avoid draughts of cold air. Feed regularly a variety of good clean food. Table scraps, thickened with bran, boiled together, are also very good in winter, to which add a tablespoonful of Dr Hess' Poultry Panacea as directed. Give in a mash of corn meal, wheat bran and shorts, which should constitute the morning feed. In winter give warm. Small grain should be thrown among chaff, which will compel fowl to exercise.

Price of Panacea, 35c and 85c.

P. B. MORE, Druggist



THE
STANDARD BANK
OF CANADA
HEAD OFFICE - TORONTO

ESTD 1873

TRUST FUNDS

Our Savings Department gives you a guarantee of absolute security and interest at current rate. 239

PAISLEY BRANCH

F C. RYAN, Manager.

PAISLEY MEAT MARKET

Choice Beef, Pork, Veal and Lamb, Smoked Ham, Rolls and Bacon, Lard in 1-lb. pkgs., 3-lb., 10-lb. and 20-lb. pails, Cooked Ham, Headcheese, Pork Sausage, Jellied Tongue, Bologna, Weiners, Etc.

P. OLTSHER

Cash for Hides and Skins — Bruce and Bell 'Phones

Paisley Skating Rink

SKATING

Monday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday Evenings

— ALSO —

Wednesday and Saturday Afternoons

Skates to Rent

J. S. DEWAR, Proprietor

Handling the Good Ones

Irwin Bros shipped a car load of high-class registered mares to LaBiche, Sask., via C P R on Tuesday. Earlier in the week they received a consignment of ten pure bred Percheron stallions and three mares from Ohio. Five of the stallions will be shipped to Saskatoon Canada in a few days. The Irwins are specializing on the high-grade stock and are making some big turnovers these days.—Walkerton Telescope.

Known in Paisley

Many Paisleyites will learn with deep regret of the death of Cadet W C (Billy) Tanner, who for a number of years spent summer vacation at the Sutherland family's camp at Crescent Vale farm and became quite well acquainted here. The deceased was an architect by profession, with a promising career before him in his native city of Guelph, but he left it to do his bit with the Royal Flying Corps. He was training at Camp Hartley when he took a heavy cold, followed by scarlet fever and complications which caused his death. The friends he made in Paisley will sympathize with the parents in the loss they have suffered by the death of their only son.

Union Sunday Services

The assembling of all the church-goers of this village at one congregation at the services in Knox church on Sunday provided an inspiring occasion in which the exhorters of the day did full justice, and there is not a doubt but that the auditors derived special profit from attending. Rev Mr Little preached in the morning and Rev Mr Diehl in the evening. While more or less comment favorable to church union is always brought out publicly and privately by such gatherings as these, this fact must not be accepted as any indication that church union is to reach consummation at an early date in such complete form as to be a wiping out of denominationalism in the community. Sentiment is changing and ever growing towards that end, but apparently there is no immediate prospect of a real movement. Some time, perhaps, the present day excuses for sectarian waste of money, energy and talent may become so apparent to an actual majority that plans may be set afoot whereby one church will fill the place of four in this village, or at least a reduction of one or two made in the number of open sanctuaries. In the meantime the temporal object of conserving fuel acts as an incentive to unionism and in the end may influence the spiritual side of the subject to the same practical point. In Sunday school work the unified idea is also being carried out, some of the classes being held in private houses on those Sundays the church building is not heated. Mid-week services are being dispensed with or united in various ways.

Died at Parkland, Alta.

Death came peacefully to end the sufferings of Mrs Martha McKelvey, Tuesday, Jan 22nd. Martha Hagerman was born in Caledon, county of Peel, Ont., Oct 26, 1841. She was one of a family of six—three of whom preceded her in death; the two youngest surviving, Mrs Sheply of Havana, Cuba, and Frederick Hagerman of Parkland. Fifty-two years ago she was united in marriage to Robert Wilkinson of Cheltenham, Peel county, Ont., who died two years later. In 1875 she was again united in marriage to Robt. McKelvey of Elderslie, Bruce county, Ont. Mrs McKelvey became a widow again in January, 1909. In 1912 she came to Parkland with her brother and family, with whom she was making her home, as her health had failed, she being a victim of paralysis. The splendid care which she had been given by her brother and wife is too well known to need rehearsing. Their self-sacrifice and devotion to the needs of the invalid for seven years has been an object lesson to all who have known of it. Mrs McKelvey's life had been one of Christian sweetness and self-sacrificing. Many noble deeds of love have been performed by her for people in need, when her health permitted. She was a close student of the Bible, and in her declining years of ill health found comfort in reading her Bible. She was buried in Stavely cemetery, the funeral taking place from the home of Mr and Mrs Fred Hagerman, Thursday, Jan 24th. The out of town relatives and friends were: Mr and Mrs Clement of Champion; Rev J F Hunter and two sons of Claimore; Tom Hagerman of Edmonton; Miss Martha Hagerman of Calgary, and Messrs Geo. and Alex Greig of Nanton.

Sign and Carriage Painting, House-Decorating and Wall Papering

The undersigned is prepared to do all classes of work in the most stylish, neat and satisfactory manner. Orders executed promptly. Will be glad to receive your patronage, whether in town or country.

W. H. BAKER, Paisley



Keep a Smart Appearance

You can be smartly dressed without being extravagant if you will leave your next order with us. We have a good assortment of the very newest patterns in fancy suitings. Look them over before buying. Also in Ladies' Suitings we have a full line to choose from of the newest patterns and styles.

I. S. CRUICKSHANK, the Tailor

Farm for Sale

LOT 1, con 7, Elderslie—160 acres, all cleared, in first-class state of cultivation, tile drained, 25 acres ploughed, 5 acres fall wheat, remainder in grass. Barn 64 x 86 on stone foundation with cement stables, drive shed 30 x 50, smart brick house with kitchen and wood shed, hard and soft water, drilled well with windmill fastened to stables. Three miles from Paisley, 24 miles from Chesley, 4 mile from school. Will sell on easy terms, as possession in spring. For particulars apply to HOFF BURNS, R R No 2, Paisley. Bell phone.

The Last Lesson

An Incident of the Franco-German War of 1870, Translated from the French of Alphonse Daudet.

This morning I was very late for school, and I had a great fear of being scolded, especially as Mr. Hamel had told us that he would examine us on participles, and I knew not the first word about the subject. For a moment the idea came to me to play truant and to run away over the fields.

The weather was warm, but clear. One could hear the blackbirds chirping shrilly at the edge of the woods, and Rippert's meadow, back of the sawmill, the Prussians were drilling. Everything tempted me, more than the rules of participles, but I had strength of mind sufficient to resist, and ran quickly to school.

In passing by the Mayor's office I saw that some people had stopped before the little frame where placards are posted.

For two years it had been from there that all our bad news had come, battles lost, requisitions, new laws, and I thought, without stopping: "What more do they demand?"

Then as I ran along, Wachter, the blacksmith, who with his apprentice was standing before the placard, cried to me: "Don't hasten, youngster, you will get to your school soon enough."

I thought he was mocking me, and I entered all out of breath the little court surrounding Mr. Hamel.

Ordinarily at the beginning of classes there was a great noise that could be heard even in the street, opening and closing of desks, lessons recited very loud, every one stopping up their ears, the better to understand himself, the big ruler of the master tapping and demanding "Silence."

I counted on all this disturbance to gain my seat without being seen, but to-day all was as quiet as a Sunday morning.

Through the open window I saw my comrades ranged at their places, and Mr. Hamel passing back and forth with the terrible iron ruler under his arm. I had to open the door and enter amid this awful calm. But no, Mr. Hamel looked at me without anger and said very gently:

"Go to your seat quickly, Frantz, we were going to commence without you."

I strode forward and sat down immediately at my desk. Then only, a little of my fright having passed, I noticed that the master had on his best green frock coat, his plaited stock and his embroidered black silk skull cap, which he wore only on inspection days or at the distribution of prizes. In addition to that the whole class had something extraordinary and solemn about it. But what surprised me most was the light of many villagers at the lower end of the hall seated on benches which were usually empty, all as silent as ourselves, and among them was the former Mayor, old Mr. Hauser, wearing his three-cornered hat.

Everybody seemed sad. Hauser was holding an old dog-eared spelling book open on his knees, his big spectacles resting on the open page. While I was wondering at all this Mr. Hamel had mounted the platform, and with the same mild and gentle voice with which he received me said:

"Children, this is the last time that I am going to hold class. The order has come from Berlin to teach only in German in the schools of Alsace and Lorraine. . . . The master arrives to-morrow. To-day is your last lesson taught in the French language. I pray you be attentive."

These words overwhelmed me. Oh, the wretches! So this was the placard on the Mayor's wall! My last lesson in French. And I, who hardly knew how to write! And I would never have another chance to learn! I must stop there!

Oh, how I regretted the lost time, the classes skipped, to go bird-nesting in the spring-time or to go skating on the Saar in the winter.

My books, which a moment before seemed so irksome, so heavy to carry, my grammar, even my church history, now seemed like old friends whom it would be very hard to leave, and like them was Mr. Hamel. The idea that he was going to leave, that I should never see him again, made me forget the punishings and the raps over the knuckles from the ruler. Poor man!

It was then in honor of this last class that he had donned his best Sunday clothes; and now I understood why the old villagers were sitting at the end of the room. They seemed to say that they were sorry they had not come more often to visit the school. It was also a way of thanking the master for his forty years of hard service, and the duties so well performed to the country he was now leaving. These thoughts were running in my head when suddenly I heard my name called. It was my turn to recite. Oh, what would I not have given to be able to recite, from beginning to end, that famous rule about participles, in a loud, clear voice, without a mistake.

Alas, I got tangled up at the first words and remained standing, balancing myself first on one foot and then on the other, not daring to raise my head. Soon I heard Mr. Hamel say:

"I shall not scold you, my dear Frantz. You are sufficiently punished, already. Every day you have been saying, I have plenty of time, I shall learn it to-morrow, and now you see what has happened. Ah, that is the great fault with our dear Alsace, to always put off till to-morrow. Now these people have a right to say to you, What! You pretend to be French and you can neither read nor write your language. But in all this, my dear Frantz, you are not the one who is most to blame. We can all take to ourselves a part of the reproach. Your parents have not kept you strictly enough to your studies.

"They have preferred to set you to work in the fields or in the spinning mills for a few sous more or less. And myself, have I nothing with which to reproach myself? How often have I allowed you to send my garden instead of studying? And if I wished to go trout fishing, did I bother myself about giving you a holiday?"

Then, after some other things, Mr. Hamel started to speak of the French language, saying that it was the most beautiful language in the world, the clearest and the strongest. "Keep guard over it and never forget it, because when a people becomes enslaved, if they still retain their own language, they have a key which will unlock their chains and deliver them from servitude."

Then he took a grammar and read us our lesson. I was astonished to see how well I understood. Everything he said seemed easy, very easy, I believe, also, that I never listened so attentively, and that he was never so patient in his explanations. One might have said that before going away the poor man wished to give us all his learning to drive it into our heads with a single blow.

The lesson finished, we passed to the writing lesson. For to-day Mr. Hamel had prepared new copies, written in a beautiful, round hand: France, Alsace, France, Alsace. These were made like little flags distributed all around the class, and fastened to the front of each desk.

You should have seen how each one applied himself, and what a silence! You could hear the scratching of the pens on the paper. Once some June bugs came in through the windows, but nobody paid any attention to them, not even the smallest children, who busied themselves drawing simple figures, conscientiously and earnestly, as if they, too, were written in French.

On the roof of the school house doves were moaning gently and I said to myself as I heard them: "Are they going to make them sing in German, these also?"

From time to time, as I raised my eyes from my paper, I saw Mr. Hamel, motionless in his chair, fixing the various objects about him in his mind's eye, as if he wished to carry away with that look everything in the little school house. Just to think, for forty years he had been in the same place every school day, in that room and just such a class in front of him. Only the benches and desks had become shiny and polished by much use. The walnut trees in the yard had grown tall, and the hop vines which he himself had planted had encircled the windows and reached even to the roof. How heartbroken must he the poor man, to quit all these things and to hear his sister in the room above, passing back and forth, packing up their furniture, for they had to go on the morrow and go away from the country forever—and yet, he was brave enough to keep up his classes to the very end.

After the writing lesson we had history and after that the little ones sang the alphabet. Down at the end of the room the ancient Hauser had put on his spectacles and, taking his spelling book in both hands, he said the letters with them. One could see how earnest he was and how his voice trembled with emotion.

It was so droll and touching a sight you knew not whether to laugh or cry. Oh, I shall always remember that last class!

Suddenly the clock in the church steeple sounded noon, and then the angelus. At the same instant the trumpets of the Prussians, who were coming back from drill, blared under our windows. Mr. Hamel arose from his chair very pale. Never had he looked so noble. "My friends," he said, "I—I—"

But something choked him. He could not finish the sentence. Then he turned to the blackboard, took a piece of chalk, and pressing with all his force, he wrote in letters, very large and clear, "Vive la France!"

Then he stayed against the wall, and without speaking, he made the sign with his hands, "C'est fini—You are dismissed."

Bird Mimics.

We are accustomed to talk of the parrot as a wonderful mimic; but almost every bird is a born imitator. A ample opportunity of proving this.

Our men in the firing line have had

A case of a hen imitator is given in the "Times." The writer says that his son was sitting in a yard just behind the firing line on the Western Front when he thought he heard a shell coming. Just as it sounded as though it was about to burst the noise stopped. Two minutes later the same noise was repeated, and the soldier saw that the noise was made by a hen. The sound was then taken up by a cock, and was an exact imitation of a falling shell. From inquiries the soldier made, he found that along the front birds have learnt to make this noise since war began.

An artillery officer tells a similar story. The starlings out there have caught the trick of giving three shrill taxi-whistles, in imitation of the warning of approaching enemy aeroplanes.

"It is great fun to see everyone diving for cover," says this officer. "I was nearly taken in myself the other day."

White cabbage crisped and mixed with French salad dressing is always wholesome and easy to make.

A bushel of seed wheat out in the ground is worth fifty shut up in the bin to mold and spoil waiting for a better market.

Coal-dust should never be wasted. Have a special scuttle and mix sufficient water with it to make it quite moist. When a fire is nice and clear, bank it up with this coal-dust and it will last for hours.

THE KAISER IN BELGIUM.

Closely Guarded When He Travels Through Captured Country."

How closely the German Emperor is guarded when he travels through Belgium is told as follows by a correspondent of the London Daily Chronicle, who several times has witnessed the Kaiser's arrival.

"Whenever the passage of the imperial train is to take place the fact is not known to the chief railway official until the same day and to his subordinates not until a quarter of an hour before the arrival. In the station the lines are all kept free.

"All workmen on this occasion, whether Belgian or German, were despatched outside, and access to the station was forbidden. This applied to all passengers as well. The military guards occupying parts of the station and the environs were ordered to leave their posts and pile their arms. The only persons allowed on the platform were the station master, his employes appointed to work the signals and the military chief. There was no guard of honor, no manifestation whatever.

"This clearing of the station takes place at every station through which the train passes, which it does at the maximum regulation speed. At Brussels the detraining took place opposite the Place Regier, which is a military zone of the occupation.

"During the presence of the Kaiser the officials always display the utmost nervousness, in fear of anything taking place, and they always breathe a sigh of relief when their master has gone. The fact that even the military are obliged to retire and pile their arms seems to suggest a distrust of his own army."

Providence has given us a goodly heritage. Let us worthily care for it.

ADVENTURES OF A SKY PILOT

BRITISH AVIATOR TELLS OF RAID ON SUB. BASE.

Travelling a Lane of Light From Rockets Suspended in the Air, Makes His Escape.

"Well," yawned the blond pilot, "as I remarked before, I got over the Ostend. That's the pier thing at Zeebrugge, you know. It showed up black—yes, black—and the water looked like darkened quicksilver. It was a pretty good night, and I must have been up 2,500 feet, dodging and ducking, so to speak, waiting for a good chance to drop an egg or two, but hoping not to waste any. I thought it would be a fine sight to see a red glare to tell me that the German air base below was blazing. What had delayed their reception of me and my little 'bus I don't know, but soon, very soon, they were right there with the 'How do y' do?' business.

"From the illuminations below it was plain that while I remained there a hot time was in store for me. First the blighters sent up the searchlights and the heavens around me were punctured with shafts of whitish blue or bluish white, and I dropped a bomb, showing that I was there all right, and I realized that they knew something was wrong.

Through a Fiery Lane.

"Flames and flashes came from below, and the Boche appeared to be extremely industrious. I casually dropped an egg or two more on the sore spots, and apparently my efforts were not as bad as they might have been, for below, as I looked over the machine, I saw quite a lot of substantial glare, blood red, in the temporary darkness. They must have thought there was a squadron of me, for soon they did a dirty trick. They shot up two rows of rockets, lights that rested at a certain distance in the air and made a lane of light. The infernal things parachuted, you see, when they reached a certain height, and the fire hung from them stationary in a devilish sort of way. And the worst part of it was that they sent them up so that I was practically imprisoned in a lane of fire up in the heavens except for one exit.

"If I had run the machine into the rockets it would have been ablaze in no time, for these fireworks stay awake for two minutes, which seems like a day and a half when you are up there. And at the end of the avenue you are not neglected, for it is on that spot that the Hun focussed to-night, a number of his 'Archies.' But what could I do? Just plunge on ahead and trust to luck in getting out of the said lights, showed up perhaps even more distinctly than I would have in the daytime.

"My machine was struck several times by the shrapnel, and, as ill-luck would have it, the patent point of my magneto fell out just when I reached the spot where the fire was thickest.

On a Scouting Expedition.

"The chances of getting home then seemed pretty slim—engines out of whack—lighted up by fireworks—twenty-five hundred feet in the air—a target as plain as a pikestaff! It seems easy to keep out of the way of the guns, but of course there's no denying that they have a demoralizing effect on a man in the air, but not so much at night as in the day. I managed to slide in the direction of the ship, gratified with the glare below caused by the bombs I had left. The shrapnel followed, and I turned and slid, and now here I am, glad to get back."

"Tell us about what happened to you yesterday," said one of the listeners. The seaplane artist picked up his log from a desk and read:—

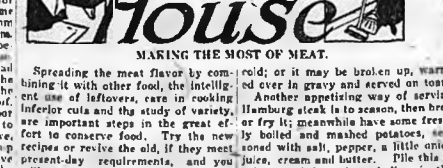
"Had a run-in with two German machines, wind blowing about thirty knots. I was merely out scouting and therefore did not carry a gun. The two hostile planes were joined by a third, and then they courageously came close to me. They shot away my aileron control, and we were in a very bad way. For twenty minutes we were continually under fire, and below there was a heavy swell. It was really only through knowing what a funk the enemy flier was in that I dared go for them. I let the enemy planes come nearer and nearer, and the time they were ready for firing I dived at one of them. This so upset the poise of the three machines that they at first turned tail and then swung around to come at me, making huge circles to get on my flanks again.

"Prussian Politeness."

"But all that took time, and meanwhile I was nearing my base. Sometimes the enemy machines were like too many cooks and the broth, nearly crashing into one another, which, of course, upset their nerves. Only one of us seemed to be moving, for a layman should understand that when you are in the air only the other machine appears to be moving, while you seem still. I was glad, I tell you, when I saw one of our fighting planes. A German does not like them, and when they saw this fighting Briton they took to their heels. They probably knew, too, who was the flyer, as a man's style in the air is characteristic and this happened to be a chap who had been very successful at air fighting. When a German train turns tail at the sight of one British plane we call it 'the Prussian code of politeness.' We admire the respect they show for our fighting machines, which, you can imagine, does not detract from the confidence we have in our own superiority.

"I have had a string of luck in the last week, for it was only four days ago that I sighted a Boche submarine and dropped a bomb on or near it. Can't say whether the U-boat was done in or not, though. After that I was lonely, but I saw a torpedo boat near Zeebrugge and headed a little something at her, raced back and let our fellows know about the German warship sneaking out."

Have dry, well ventilated poultry houses with plenty of sunlight. Use clean, dry litter and clean feed. Scrub the houses with hot water and soap and spray with a good coal tar disinfectant.



MAKING THE MOST OF MEAT.

Spreading the meat flavor by combining it with other food, the intelligent use of leftovers, care in cooking inferior cuts and the study of variety, are important steps in the great effort to conserve food. Try the new recipes or revive the old, if they meet your requirements, and you will scarcely realize that we, like all the rest of the world, are on rations.

Hungarian goulash will provide a good dish for a large family. It requires two pounds of chuck steak, three onions, three large tomatoes or one-quarter of a can, two green peppers or a red pepper-pod, one-half pound or more of spaghetti, salt and pepper to taste. Cut the meat into small pieces and brown in a pan. Add three pints of boiling water. Cut all vegetables into small pieces, add them to the meat and cook slowly until the meat is tender—four hours, perhaps.

Baked lamb with barley is a wholesome dish. To make it use one cupful of barley cooked slowly in just as much water or gravy as it will take up. When tender add butter and salt and two or more cupfuls of chopped meat. (The mixture should be moist but not too wet.) Put in a casserole or baking dish, cover with buttered breadcrumbs and bake until brown. Beef can be used instead of lamb.

To be at its best, meat for Hamburg steak should be ground at home. While it is made of inferior cuts of beef, it is delicious if properly prepared. Work the seasoning in thoroughly so that it is equally distributed, and form the meat into little cakes, or one large flat one. The latter can be broiled over clear fire and, when done, transferred to a hot platter, brushed over with melted butter, and served at once. Leftover Hamburg steak may be sliced cold; or it may be broken up, warmed over in gravy and served on toast.

Another appetizing way of serving Hamburg steak is to season, then broil or fry it; meanwhile have some freshly boiled and mashed potatoes, seasoned with salt, pepper, a little onion juice, cream and butter. Pile this in a baking dish, make a hollow in the middle, fill with the steak and reheat in the oven.

Instead of fried meat cakes, serve leftover and unsightly pieces in a pie. They go further, are more wholesome and reduce the use of fat. Fury pie is made as follows: Arrange in a baking dish a layer of mashed and seasoned potatoes, then a layer of cold chopped meat; repeat until the dish is full, with a layer of potatoes on top. Pour over this a cupful of milk, stock, or gravy, dot with butter and bake until brown.

Shepherd's pie is just as good. For this, fill a baking dish with chopped meat, well seasoned. Moisten with gravy, cover with mashed potatoes, dot with butter and brown in the oven.

A small meat loaf is made as follows: Three-quarters of a cupful of cold minced meat, one-half cupful of white sauce, one-half cupful of breadcrumbs, one teaspoonful of grated onion, one teaspoonful of chopped parsley, seasoning, a little gravy. Season the chopped meat; add the breadcrumbs, the white sauce and the other ingredients. Mix well and put in a greased mold; brush on top with gravy and sprinkle with bread-crumbs. Cover with buttered paper and bake for twenty minutes; take off paper and bake ten minutes longer; turn out and serve either hot or cold. White sauce, requires two tablespoonfuls each of flour and butter, a cupful of milk, and salt to taste.

DISHES FOR MEATLESS DAYS.

Macaroni Salmon.—Mash one-half can of salmon with a fork. To one-half cupful of rich milk add four tablespoonfuls of fine bread crumbs, heat hot, and add one tablespoonful of butter, two beaten eggs, a dash of pepper, and a little salt. Mix well. Have cups well buttered, and lined with cooked macaroni, and fill them with the salmon. Set cups in a pan of hot water, and bake twenty minutes. Serve.

Farina With Milk.—Have one pint of boiling milk in a small enameled pan on the fire. Gradually add two gills of farina, sharply mixing with the milk while adding it. Add two tablespoonfuls of granulated sugar. Mix well, and let cook fifteen minutes, stirring once in a while. Stir in one raw egg yolk and serve with cold milk.

Vegetable Sausages.—Three carrots, four onions, two parsnips, one-half pint of split red lentils, two eggs, one-half pound of stale bread crumbs, sago, parsley, garlic, salt, and pepper. Boil the vegetables, and mash fine; cook the lentils until soft, pound them well; add to the mashed vegetables, together with a little boiled sago, chopped parsley, a small portion of finely chopped garlic, salt, and pepper. Mix the eggs and bread crumbs, add a portion to the other ingredients. Make up into pieces about the size of ordinary sausages, roll in egg and bread crumbs. Fry in boiling oil until brown.

Stewed Fish.—Cut a fish across in slices one and a half inches thick and sprinkle with salt. Boil two sliced onions until done. Pour off the water, season with pepper, add two cupfuls of hot water, and a little parsley; in this simmer the fish until done. Thicken the liquid left in the pan with a little flour and pour over fish.

Scalloped Macaroni. — Put some plain boiled macaroni in a dish and season with pepper, salt, and a little catsup. Fill a deep dish half full, add a very little finely chopped onion and a layer of sliced tomatoes, having previously covered the macaroni with some melted butter. Make a thick crust of mashed potato, and bake in a not too hot oven until brown.

Salted Codfish, Epicurean Style.—Let the fish simmer over the fire till tender, and then strip it up very finely. Mince three medium-sized onions, and fry them slowly in four ounces of butter until they are done and quite brown. Then add to them the stripped fish. Toss it all to get well heated, and add at last minute a few drops of lemon juice. Put the fish in the center of a hot dish and surround it with very small potato balls.

Macaroni Favorite.—Break one-fourth package of macaroni, and boil with salt to taste, one-half hour. Put a layer of macaroni in earthen dish, then layer of soft bread crumbs, layer of grated cheese and butter. Repeat, and pour over top one egg well beaten and mixed with a cupful of milk. Bake slowly until a nice brown. This is a popular supper dish.

Food Control Corner

An Order-in-Council has been passed upon the recommendation of the Food Controller to prevent unnecessary delay in the reloading or re-shipment of food or food products in freight cars. It provides that no freight car containing such products shall be allowed to remain under load at its destination for more than four days after notice of its arrival has been given by the Railway Company to the consignee. When any such car is detained for a longer period the Railway Company is required to notify the Food Controller.

Similarly the Food Controller must be notified if any freight car containing food is held at any railway point for a furtherance order for more than one day after the arrival of the car.

If a car remains under load at its destination for more than four days or has been held more than one day for a furtherance order, the Food Controller is authorized to give written notice requiring the unloading or issuance of a furtherance order within two days. At the expiration of this period the food, if not unloaded or reshipped, will be sold by the Food Controller.

The Food Controller is also authorized to forbid the acceptance by the Railway Companies, without his written permission, of food from any shipper whose goods have been seized and sold. For failure to comply with the provisions of the order a penalty is provided of a fine of up to $500 or imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months, or both fine and imprisonment.

The Food Controller, through the Fish Committee of his office, is starting a campaign to increase the use in Canada of frozen fish. This effort will be part of the larger campaign to increase consumption of all kinds of fish in order to release beef, bacon and other meats for export to the Allies.

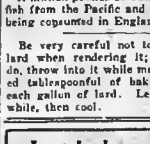
A member of the Fish Committee is of the opinion that an increased demand for frozen fish should result in the decrease in market price as an abundant supply was available. Many people have a prejudice against frozen fish simply because they do not understand the proper method of handling it. Whatever have been the practice in the past, the present method of freezing fish shortly after they are caught prevents deterioration and the fish is delivered to the consumer in ideal condition.

To prepare frozen fish for cooking it should be put in cold water and left there for several hours in order that frost may be entirely thawed from it. It will then be in practically the same condition as before it was frozen. Many people make the mistake of pouring hot, or even boiling water, on frozen fish in order to thaw it. This has the result of breaking down the tissues and leaving the fish in a flabby condition which makes it undesirable for cooking. This practice is responsible in a large measure for the prejudice among Canadian housewives against frozen fish of any kind.

A million pounds of Canadian frozen fish from the Pacific and Atlantic are being consumed in England weekly.

Be very careful not to scorch the lard when rendering it; but if you do, throw into it while it is melted a heaped tablespoonful of baking soda for each gallon of lard. Let it cook a while, then cool.

I wish there was a Walker House in every little town



I wish there was a WALKER HOUSE
In every little town;
Then I could travel cheerfully,
And always sit me down
At night in peace and comfort,
Happier than king with crown,
If there was just one Walker House
In every little town.

I wish there was a WALKER HOUSE
In each place where I go.
The comforts of my dear old home
While on the road I'd know.
The meals—thy Cheerful Service, too,
Would leave no cause to frown.
If there was just one Walker House
In every little town.

The Walker House
The Home of Toronto Geo. Wright, Prop. H. St. Carroll

Hotel Del Coronado

Coronado Beach, California
Near San Diego

MOTORING, TENNIS,
BAY AND SURF BATHING,
FISHING AND BOATING.

18-Hole Golf Course

Hotel is equipped throughout with Automatic Sprinkler System.

AMERICAN PLAN

JOHN J. HERNAN, Manager

Soils and Crops

By Agronomist

This Department is for the use of our farm readers who want the advice of an expert on any question regarding soil, seed, crops, etc. If your question is of sufficient general interest, it will be answered through this column. If stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed with your letter, a complete answer will be mailed to you. Address Agronomist, care of Wilson Publishing Co., Ltd., 73 Adelaide St. W., Toronto.

The Garden Seed Bed.

A noted garden writer has said that the greatest pleasure in gardening is "the joy of seeing things grow," and in no way can this pleasure be had in the same measure as in the raising of small plants from seed for your own garden.

It does not require a very large space to grow a large number of young plants. For the home garden, 50 by 100 feet in size, a plot three feet wide by fifteen feet long will be amply sufficient. This for the start, but in following years, when you become more expert in handling of the seed bed, you will cut this down and get just as good results.

It is an advantage to have the seed bed long and narrow, so that it can be easily reached from the path, making the work more pleasant and getting better results. A short person will get better results with one thirty inches wide.

The location of the seed bed is very important; in fact, there is but one good location in every garden, and that is along the north fence, so that it will be exposed to the sunshine all day and be protected from cold winds. If the fence is an open one, such as palings or wire, it will be well to cover it along the seed bed with building paper, fastened on, to make it tight from the wind.

Good Drainage Necessary

The seed bed should be specially prepared. The soil should be deep and well drained. If necessary to get it so, excavate it to a depth of two feet, fill in four to six inches of drainage materials, such as stones the size of railroad ballasts, bats, coarse cinders or other similar mineral rubbish.

On this put the soil, which should be specially prepared. Use the loam removed from the excavation, with as much in addition as may be needed to take the place of the subsoil removed. Give it a heavy dusting with powdered lime, and one of a good chemical fertilizer. Work all well together.

On top of the drainage put four to six inches of the richest well-rotted manure you have available, and on this the soil, which should then be worked as fine and smooth as possible.

However, the soil is not just thrown in. It is an advantage in earliness to plant seeds on a bed which slopes to the south. This you can accomplish when putting the soil in the seed bed by making it six inches higher at the back than the front, using a board in front to retain it. This makes a warmer bed, and produces a better growing condition for continuous seed and plant growth.

In the seed-bed are planted the main crop or late varieties of vegetables, and a small space should be reserved for the transplanting of a few of the early ones when it is safe to plant them out, but before setting them in the garden proper.

Sow Seeds Compactly

Do not plant the different kinds of seeds promiscuously, or in long ribbon rows. Try the newer and better way. Mark off the seed-bed into as many squares as may be needed, each of a size to suit the quantity of seeds to be planted. Plot these on a paper, and mark the names of the seeds on them, as a matter of reference and record. You will find it very convenient to be able to work with all the plants of one kind right under your hand in a compact square, instead of having to walk along a long row.

Take sufficient time to plant the seeds in the seed-bed thinly; by which is meant do not crowd them in the rows. When planted carelessly they are likely to be bunched in some place and thinly set in others. Practice a few times dropping small seeds from the thumb and two fingers on a paper until you can do it evenly, and you then are ready to sow them in the soil.

One of the things desired to be attained in transplanting plants is to increase the root-mass before there is much top-growth. When a plant is taken from the seed-bed and transplanted it loses most of its rootlairs, which are reproduced in greater number in its new location before the top gets additional growth. This makes for a vigorous plant.

The vegetables usually sown in the seed-bed are: Cabbage, onions, beets, cauliflower, parsley; peppers, celery, lettuce, tomatoes, chard.

Hogs

Two or three pigs are enough to a pen during cold weather for the animals crowd and when many are together they become very sweaty. Exposure while in this condition makes them unhealthy.

Little pigs are happy in a snugly built, warm, movable hog house, and he is their mother. Such a house is splendid in providing warmth, dryness, abundant direct and indirect sunlight, ventilation, sanitation, safety, comfort, convenience, serviceability, durability, low first cost, low maintenance, and pleasing appearance.

These movable sunlit houses are easily cleaned because they have solid wooden floors and plenty of space inside in which to work. That they are durable is proved by the fact that several such houses built at the Iowa Experiment Station in 1907 look as if they would stand ten years more service.

Such a house is good for the brood sow, the little pig, the fattening hogs, and the herd boar. All are contented within its walls; and it costs not more than one half the present value of a 250-pound hog.

The Dairy

Finding The "Boarder" Cows.

I have been in the dairy business for fifteen years with varied success, says a dairyman. According to my experience it takes about five years for a cow to develop. Up to that age I am not positive whether she is going to be a "boarder" cow or not. Now if there could be some means provided to aid one in determining exactly whether a yearling is going to grow into a good cow or not, such means would prove very valuable to dairymen. Many of the heifers would be fattened and sold for meat while, on the other hand, not a few that go directly to the shambles without a trial at the pail would be given a chance to show their value as dairy animals. The scales and the Babcock test are the only accurate means we have of knowing what a cow can do, but these can be used only when the animals are producing, and as a heifer may prove to be a good cow after an unprofitable season or two, we cannot see where the practical dairymen are going to avoid the heavy expense involved in weeding out the "boarder" cow and at the same time not waste valuable potential dairy cow material.

Artificial coloring of gold fish by keeping them in water containing certain chemicals is extensively carried on in Sicily.

Poultry

Selecting a Receiver.

In selling eggs in case lots, or live poultry by the crate, locate good trustworthy receivers and stick to them. The writer met a poultry-keeper the other day who had shipped eggs to the same city concern for twenty-five years. He seldom had cause for complaint about returns, and when he did complain, errors were quickly rectified. Between him and the commission firm there was more than an ordinary business relationship; there was friendship. The steady, dependable shipper gets twice the attention at the hands of a receiving firm that the producer does who ships first to one house, then to another.

Business standing and reputation should be considered in selecting a receiver. Some egg receivers deduct no commission, others deduct one or two cents a dozen, and still others charge a percentage. Some concerns buy either by case count, or loss off (for breakage, bad eggs, etc.), and others by case count only. Simultaneous trial shipments and a comparison of returns from different firms is the best way of getting at facts. The concern which charges no commission may really be the costliest one to ship to. It will pay the producer of well-graded eggs to ship loss off where that is possible. On numerous markets there are no loss-off buyers.

Beware of the agent who calls at your farm and solicits shipments, promising better than market prices.

A Fan-Bag Obstacle Race.

To prepare the "race course" for this amusing contest, form a zigzag passageway about three feet wide by arranging two lines of chairs, tables, benches, and other articles of furniture. The more it winds the better it will serve the purpose.

Blow up a medium-sized paper bag and tie it at the top with string. Place the bag at the beginning of the course; then get a palm-leaf fan and, while one of the company times you with a watch, fan the bag along the passageway to the end.

You must take care not to allow the bag to strike at any time the sides of the course or any part of your person. Neither should you allow the fan to touch the bag during the entire effort. Should you commit either of these errors, you lose your turn. The player who covers the course in the shortest space of time without violating any of the rules of the game wins the contest.

"Observation is the most enduring of the pleasures of life."—George Meredith.

Eat More Poultry and Eggs.

"We are short of red meat. Our soldiers and our allies require more than ever before. We are advocating in every household, every hotel and restaurant in this country the substitution of poultry for red meat. Increased production of poultry can be effected much faster than beef, pork and mutton. While we want increase in all the latter, we must have a quick response in poultry and poultry products. There is a great waste of poultry feeds from every household and farm. It requires little labor. Cannot the poultry raisers of the country help us by providing the increased supply we need?"

These are the words of Herbert Hoover in an appeal directed to the American Poultry Association and producers of poultry and egg- in the United States. The words are just as applicable to Canadian Poultry Producers. More meat must be provided for the fighting men. Less of the meats that can be shipped must be eaten at home. Something else must be substituted for the red meat. Poultry and eggs make the best and cheapest substitute at the present time and should be used more than they are for that purpose.

The prices asked for these are reasonable when compared with the prices of other meats. At present rates poultry, either fresh or stored, is one of the cheapest meats on the market. Though new-laids are high, the stored eggs are reasonable in price and quite palatable. Fresh poultry is selling on many markets at from 15c. to 24c. per lb., and good stored eggs from 40c. to 50c. per dozen. These prices are practically the same as before the war but when compared with the present prices of other meats prove conclusively that they are no longer a luxury.

The prices of eggs and poultry were formerly comparatively high, and consumers, to a certain extent, discontinued eating poultry produce, now, when the relative prices have changed the impression remains that poultry and eggs are still a luxury. As a result the consumption of these is not as large as it usually is.

There are several good reasons why poultry and eggs should be used more than they are as a substitute for beef and bacon:—The soldiers and the Allies must have meat and we cannot send them poultry and eggs. We have a good supply of poultry products in Canada at present. They make a palatable and a cheap substitute for the red meat required by the soldiers: Poultry are more easily grown and can be produced in less time than other live stock: The young and the old can supply all the labor necessary for this work.

Take-It-Back Day.

Be quick to take it back again,
The article you borrow;
And don't postpone that duty plain
To some remote to-morrow.

I fear it sounds a little stern,
And yet I have the feeling
That borrowing without return
Is most the same as stealing.

Our neighbors good our needs supply
Without a word of fretting.
'Tis wrong to pass such kindness by
And pay it by forgetting.

Then take it back, whate'er you owe,
Till neighbors all are sunny;
For friendly hearts, of course you know,
Are worth far more than money.

Oh, all who labor, all who strive,
Ye yield a lofty power!
Do with your might, do with your strength,
Fill every golden hour—
The glorious privilege to do
Is woman's noblest dower.
Then to your country, to yourself, to your own God be true!
A weary wretched life is theirs
Who have no work to do.

When making cakes with dripping if a few drops of lemon juice are beaten up with the dripping the cake will taste as well as if butter had been used

GOOD HEALTH QUESTION BOX

By Andrew F. Currier, M. D.

Dr. Currier will answer all signed letters pertaining to Health. If your question is of general interest it will be answered through these columns; if not it will be answered personally, if stamped, addressed envelope is enclosed. Dr. Currier will not prescribe for individual cases or make diagnoses. Address Dr. Andrew F. Currier, care of Wilson Publishing Co., 73 Adelaide St. West, Toronto.

Who would not be covetous, and with reason, if health could be purchased with gold.—Temple.

Cancer.

Cancer is always a tumor, a swelling, a "lump," as many people say, and they are apt to think of a tumor as being necessarily a cancer. But to the doctor any kind of a swelling means a tumor; and there are at least a score of them—bone, cartilage, fat, fibroid and the like. Also there are several kinds of cancer differing in the degree of their malignancy (their life-endangering effects) and in their development. Most benign tumors, however innocent to begin with, may by reason of constant irritation become cancers; therefore whenever possible they should be removed. Thus may not only definite and sure cure be vouchsafed, but also such a relatively slight and shockless operation will result in the least disfigurement or mutilation. Certain kinds of moles and birth marks may take on malignancy. For their removal, only the experient advice and skill must be sought. An unskillful operator (many a beauty doctor is such) may leave some microscopic portion of the growth, which may become the seat or focus of a future cancer. Superficial cancers, as those of the face and lips, are reasonably recognizable by professional sight and touch and by microscopic examination. Deep seated cancers are much more difficult to detect. Oftentimes the only indication of them is a functional disturbance of the organ involved in the growth and perhaps also of other and associated organs. Therefore those after forty, especially women, who find their health not as it should be, had best without delay go to their family physicians for examination. I will mail further information about cancer to all who send me a stamped and self-addressed envelope.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWER.

Take No Chances.

About a month ago a swelling formed under the left side of my tongue bluish black in color. About in the center of this is a little pus pocket. Although I have been using a mouth wash prescribed by a druggist I don't seem to notice the swelling go down. It is about the same size as at first. It troubles me mostly when I eat.

Answer—I have no desire to frighten you; but this may be cancer, as any growth in the mouth that does not get well within a week or at most a fortnight. Go to a capable physician and get thoroughly examined. Yours is no case for over-the-counter prescribing. Read the above. I am mailing you further information.

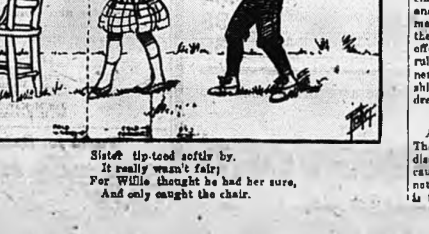
Bronchitis.

I am 20 years old. This fall I broke down with my nerves. I have chronic bronchitis, and have had a bad set of boils and carbuncles. I have now no desire to keep up my physical being.

Answer—Are you sure the ailment is bronchitis; better get thoroughly examined. Am mailing you information regarding boils, which are most weakening.

FUNNY FOLD-UPS

CUT OUT AND FOLD ON DOTTED LINES



Sister tip-toed softly by.
It really wasn't fair;
For Willie thought he had her sure,
And only caught the chair.

MOTHER WISDOM

By Fisticuffs and Quarrels the Child Works Out Ideals of Right and Justice

By Helen Johnson Keyes and John M. Keyes, M.D.

There are many ways in which children receive education; many ways outside of school, even outside of the direct influences of home. These are forms of self-education—education through the instincts.

Quarrelling is one of these educational instincts. It is exceedingly disagreeable to grown-ups; it is noisy, vulgar and selfish. Yet, undoubtedly, it is a means by which children learn for themselves the meaning and need of fair play, peaceableness and co-operation.

We may preach these virtues to our young people year after year without really gaining their attention but when Sam learns from Bill's fisticuffs that the social organization does not tolerate a bully; and when Julia finds out from Mary's bitterness that friendship will not endure pugilishness, these children are beginning to become citizens.

Most of our moral progress since first we tasted of the knowledge of good and evil, has been along the line of yielding to other men the same privileges we claim for ourselves.

It has been a strangely slow progress. Truly it is curious that it should have taken our race hundreds and hundreds of years to learn the joy of being just to the human creatures with whom we share this earth!

Curious that we are learning so, slowly that law and order make for happiness! Even into the midst of an age confident of its humanitarianism has broken the great European war. In view of all this we should be patient with our children who, like us, learn the golden rule very slowly and who, after having seemed to learn it, like ourselves, break it over and over again.

Fight For An Ideal

When men go to war, we look beyond the horror and brutishness and the atrocities and find the courage, the loyalty, the idealism of the fighters. Do not you believe that children when they quarrel and fight also have an ideal for which they are struggling? Surely they have! Beyond the coarse struggle for a sack of candy or for the front seat at the "show," there is a principle in their minds and they are working out a problem of right and justice even stronger than their greed.

I believe it is dangerous to make a habit of settling children's quarrels for them, to separate them in their encounters. I believe this for the reason that I think the education of experience and the punishment of consequences are the strongest corrective forces we have. When we settle a quarrel we shield our children from the consequences of their acts and thereby, perhaps, make cowards of them or else headstrong men and women who will rush into experiences without counting the cost because they have never had to pay that cost.

I said it was dangerous to make it a habit to settle children's quarrels. Of course, there are occasions when they must be stopped abruptly. I do not believe that children should be allowed to disturb the quiet of the home and the work and rest of older

Your Child's Time.

Friendship is one of heaven's most supreme gifts, and certainly our friends should be cherished. But for the very reason that our friends are so dear and close to us, and have so great an influence upon us, hardly any other element outside the home touches the lives of our children so intimately and so frequently. Our friends are a great possible influence for good or harm in the lives of our children; and the extent to which we shall allow them to influence us in handling our children and the extent to which they shall directly influence our children constitute one of our gravest problems and concerns.

The facing of this problem requires that we must know our friends—must study them from the standpoint of the best interest of our children.

First, we must rid ourselves of the conventional idea of what is due one's friends—of that fear of "what will Mrs. Blank think?" and for them we must substitute, as our foremost consideration, the happiness and well-being of our children.

If this be our first consideration, if we know our children, and if we have tact, many of the harmful ways in which our friends thoughtlessly touch our children's lives can easily be avoided. Even so seemingly trivial a situation as a friend calling at a time that interferes with a child's eager expectations can easily be met in a manner so that no one is hurt or disappointed. "This is my afternoon with John, and we have planned a very special party"—this said graciously, with some light elaboration or emphasis appropriate to the project, and with the manner of continuing immediately, will save the situation for the child, and can not possibly give offense to any sensible friend. As a rule, if we proceed in the right manner, we will suffer no loss in friendship. But consideration for our children must always come first.

A garden is troublesome at times. There are troublesome insects and diseases and unfavorable weather that cause anxiety and loss, but there is nothing worth having in this life that is to be had without trouble.

people. There is no necessity for it, and the effect of such license is their selfishness.

On the other hand, they must have the freedom of outdoors, space and privacy to wage their wars. Children will quarrel. Boys will fight. Fortunately, we can not help it. Their honor is involved and it should make us feel more trustful of humanity to observe that when a child's sense of honor demands a certain act, he performs it even though some grown-up may tell him his sense of honor is all wrong.

So then in quarrelling and fighting, a child has an idea of justice to fight for and a law of honor to fight with. These are his moral inspirations. Physically, in the fight, he must be strong, quick-witted and decent, all qualities deserving respect and exercise. Moreover, a boy's fights do not destroy friendships; they often make them stronger.

Quarrels Are Educational

Girls usually remain "huffy" after their quarrels, probably because these are only intellectual and do not have the exhilaration of physical exertion! Even so, I believe their quarrels are educational. They make girls less sensitive to disapproval and criticism, which is a hardening they need when they go out into the world; and these encounters teach them to take care of themselves and express themselves outspokenly, which power is a real defense to a girl in many perilous situations.

Teasing has not any nobility. It is an employment where one person has all the fun and the other person all the torture. The habit should be broken. Its effect sometimes is to ruin a disposition. Of course there is such a thing as good-natured bantering but it is seldom seen among children, who are too personal to receive the attack without temper.

A child grows into a responsible man or woman through his increasing powers of working and playing fairly with other human beings. He does not learn this until he has found out the penalties of being unfair and ungenerous. What he learns from experience, he believes in thoroughly; what he is merely told he must believe in, he always feels doubtful about.

Moreover, what he learns for himself he likes; what is taught him by commands from other people, he often dislikes. The men and women who like goodness are really good people and we should give children every chance to find out the happiness and the advantages of virtue.

I do not say that children need no guidance and no checks. But in the case of quarrelling and fighting, I believe their comes of interference at the moment when they are taking place (unless they are disturbing the peace of the household) and that parents can best guide their children away from the quarrelsome habit by the influences of a home where every member has his or her own rights and is taught to yield the same rights to his family and neighbors fairly and generously.

A Gymnasium "Bee"

By M. B. McNutt.

The spirit of the old-time "bee" which led people to do things together is not entirely dead. You have heard of spelling bees, husking bees, and many other kinds of bees, but did you ever hear of a gymnasium bee?

In Fayette, Ohio, and surrounding community needed a place for indoor recreation. So the class in manual training, inspired by the principal of the high school, began the construction of a gymnasium as a part of the regular public-school work. But as the winter weather was approaching, all the boys in the school turned out one day with hammers and saws and helped finish the work. The girls of the domestic science class prepared a dinner for thirty-five workmen, planning and serving the meal themselves.

The structure cost $900 besides the work. One third of this amount was contributed by the school board, one third raised by popular subscription, and the remaining third is to be raised by school entertainments.

There are many uses to which a building like this, in a country community, may be put. Aside from basket ball, indoor baseball, and all sorts of gymnastic exercises, it may be used for musical and literary entertainments, dramas, singing schools, institutes, fairs, poultry shows, school exhibits, political and patriotic meetings, lyceum course, moving-picture shows, stereopticon lectures, union church services, and all public meetings. It may be made the social center of the whole community.

This institution is managed by a board of three directors.

What enterprising La Fayette did, any community can do. Young people become interested and are developed by engaging in worthy projects.

Apples and dates make a good combination requiring no sugar. To prepare them, steam until tender in a covered pan, one and one-half quarts of sliced apples and the grated pool of one lemon with one-half cupful of water. Add one-half cupful of chopped dates, simmer the fruits together for six minutes and serve cold.

PAISLEY, FEB. 20th, 1918

—Mr Wm McDonald, M P P, our member of the Legislature, is going to be a busy man this session, if he carries on all the work that is thrown upon his shoulders by being appointed on five Committees—Railways, Private Bills, Municipal Law, Agriculture and Colonization, and Printing. As the people's William was brought up on a farm and has spent a few years managing a country newspaper office, he knows real well what work means and will no doubt do his bit in speeding up the legislative wheels of his province in this year of the war.

—Commenting on the opinion that from this time forward girls will continue to be employed in banks, the Kingston Standard thinks men should vacate the occupations women are equal to. It says: "It scarcely seems a man's work to be measuring out ribbons, selling dress goods and so on. The time has come when men should do men's work now and in the future. Farming, engineering and occupations such as these call for men. Canada is full of opportunities for men to engage in these and it is to be hoped that one lesson taught by the war will be that men should go into these, both in their own interest and those of the country. If women make use of their chances at the present juncture this may be brought about to an extent little thought of at the present time."

—More big projects were discussed at the Hydro Radial Electric Association. To run our railroads by electricity instead of steam was one of the subjects discussed, and strongly favored by the delegates. If carried out this plan would not only effect a saving of 3,500,000 tons of coal per year, but would also remove the necessity of adding to our already costly net work of railways a proposed system of hydro-radials that could not be built for less than $25,000,000, but which is now desired as a competition to the steam roads. We see it stated that the steam locomotive to-day is outclassed in power, flexibility, reliability, ease of control, economy, comfort, and in every feature by the electric locomotive. A resolution was adopted favoring the nationalization of the Grand Trunk Railway.

—It would not be hard to make a rule that so much bread should be used by each person at a meal, but, the Food Controller says, how many million police would be wanted to attend to the execution of the order? One might prescribe the use of beef and wheat in Canada by decree but its incidence would be unequal from the first. There is, however, one way in which the food saving could be made which is the whole end and object of rationing. It is by a voluntary pledge of each home. In few words this is nothing else than by unremitting patriotic saving of the food-stuffs that are known to be wanted by the Allies. No amount of talking can make up for this. It is not a legal question at all but a moral one, which must be left to the conscience of each household head. There is no better way for the present in which those who cannot go to the trenches can actually help in the fight in Europe for moral uprightness and pure ideals of life than in practising in each home at all times of the day that honest carefulness to avoid waste which would have to be done under a compulsory rationing scheme. In a way this is a new factor which hitherto it has not been possible to utilize. The Canadian woman is here especially indicated to aid. So far woman's work in the Dominion has had to do with Red Cross and similar works of mercy. This opens out the field most enormously. Every woman who saves bread, beef and pork products is in fact and deed wielding an unseen weapon in the war as truly as her sisters behind the trenches are in caring for the broken and the maimed.

—Concerned only in our own provincial fuel problem, the people of Ontario sometimes are inclined to shiver at the thought of how cold we might be if the United States should decline to furnish our province with coal. It seems there is no need for us fearing any such step being taken by our republican neighbors, as they actually import from Canada more coal than they export. The Maritime Provinces of this dominion do more to keep Uncle Sam's industries going by supplying soft coal than the Pittsburg region does for Ontario in sending us best and steam coal. So as long as we can keep the account overbalanced as at present, we are not likely to have our comfort cut down for lack of coal from across the border.

LAST CHANCE

Going Out of Staples

Dry Goods, Dress Goods, Silks, Smallwares, Men's and Boys' Furnishings, and Clothing of all kinds

Men's Furnishings

50c Wool Sox clearing at per pair ..... .33
40c Wool Sox clearing at per pair ..... .29
35c Cashmere Sox clearing at, per pair ..... .21
25c Cotton Sox clearing at, per pair ..... .13
50c President Braces clearing at, per pair ..... .39
40c Police Braces clearing at, per pair ..... .21
75c Fancy Stripe Ties clearing at, each ..... .59
40c and 50c Fancy Stripe Ties, clearing at ..... .29
15c and 20c Linen Collars clearing at, each 9
30c Boston Garters at per pair ..... .21
$1.50 and $2.00 Fancy Striped Shirts at, each 1.09
$1.25 Fancy Striped Shirts at ..... .98
3 doz Fancy Striped Shirts, sizes 15 to 17, $1 to $2 each, clearing at, each ..... .59
$1.50 Heavy Drill Shirts, double breasted, at 1.09
$1.25 Heavy Drill Shirts at ..... .89
$1.00 Heavy Drill Shirts at ..... .79
60c and 75c Heavy Drill Shirts at ..... .49
$1 and $1.25 Men's Heavy Wool Fleece Underwear at ... .59
75c and 90c Men's Heavy Wool Fleece Underwear at ... .49
50c and 60c Boys' Wool Fleece Underwear at ..... .33
$1.25 and $1.50 Men's Wool Ribbed, double breasted .98
Men's $5.00 Corduroy Pants at 3.48
Men's $4.50 Heavy Tweed Pants at 3.18
Men's $3.50 and $4.00 Heavy Tweed Pants at 2.98
Men's $2.25 Heavy Cottonade Pants at 1.38
Boys' $2 Heavy Tweed Knickers at 1.43
Boys' $1.75 Heavy Tweed Knickers at 1.18
Men's Big B Overalls clearing at 1.39
Men's Big B Smocks clearing at 1.39
Men's Fancy Tweed Caps, $1.25, $1.50 and $1.75, lined, clearing at 1.19
Boys' Lined Fancy Caps, reg $1, special ..... .59
Boys' Suits, 27 only, to sell at actual cost.
Men's Suits, choice at actual cost.
Boys' Overcoats must go. Will sell at actual cost.
One only, Men's Muskrat Lined, Otter Collar, to go at Cost Figure
Penman's All Wool (95) $2.50 and $3, clearing at ... 1.19

Dress Good and Staples

50c Heavy Ticking clearing at ..... .39
50c Black Heavy Duck at ..... .43
40c Black Cottonade at ..... .23
36-in Flannelette, fancy stripes, reg 30c, clearing at, yd ..... .21
32-in Fancy Stripe Flannelette, reg 17c, clearing at ... .17
30-in White Flannelette, heavy, reg 25c, clearing at ... .14
Crum's Prints, only a few shades to choose from, reg 20c and 15c, special, per yd ..... .14
25c White Wabasco Cotton, 36 in. wide, clearing at ... .17
25c Unbleached Cotton, 36 in. wide, clearing at ..... .15
20c Wrapperette, fancy shades, clearing at ..... .10
30c Gingham, Fancy, clearing at ..... .21
50c Unbleached Sheeting, heavy, at ..... .37
25c Heavy Crash Towelling at ..... .16
20c Heavy Crash Towelling at ..... .14
20c Heavy Bordered Edge Towelling at ..... .11
25c Linen Tea Towelling at ..... .16
30c Apron Gingham at per yd ..... .19
30c Heavy Black and White Drill Skirting at ..... .21
35c Turkish Towelling at ..... .19
35c Curtain Scrim, 36 in. wide, at ..... .21
Coates' Thread at per spool 5
$1.25 Readymade Towels at, per pair ..... .88
$1 Readymade Towels at per pair ..... .69
10c, 15c, 20c Handkerchiefs each 7
25 doz of Fancy Whites, worth 15c, each 5
5c, 7c, 10c Laces clearing at, per yd 4
60c and 75c Velveteen clearing at per yd ..... .39
$1.75 Hand Embroidered Bureau Scarfs 1.08
$1.00, $1.50 and $5.00 Purses to go at cost.
Embroideries and Flouncings at cost.
FURS—A few Ruffs and Muffs left to be sold at cost.
Large assortment Ladies' House Dresses, $1.00 to $2.50, your choice for ..... .69
Heavy Winter Dresses, dark wrapperettes, long and ¾ sleeves, reg $2.50, special 1.59
Children's Dresses, 75c to $1.75, clearing at ..... .63
A lot of Misses' Dresses at half price.
60c Ladies' Heavy Fleece Lined Hose, special at ..... .39
40c Ladies' Heavy Cotton Hose, special at ..... .23
Misses' and Children's Ribbed Hose, sizes 5 to 9, reg 30c, going at ..... .17
Children's All Wool Hose in pink, blue, rose, 5 to 7½, at cost.
75c Ladies' Fleece Underwear at, each ..... .43
$1 Ladies' Fleece Underwear at, each ..... .59
$1.25 Ladies' Fleece Underwear at, each ..... .69
$2 Ladies' All Wool Underwear at, each 1.18
$2 Ladies' Combination Silk and Wool at each 1.48
40c and 50c Children's at, each ..... .23
Children's Summer Vests, 10c to 25c, going at, each 7
$2.50 Lace Curtains going at, per pair 1.89
5 only Ladies' Raincoats at cost price.
One-third off all Corsets, example—$1.00 for ..... .67 $1.25 for ..... .84

Groceries

6 pkgs Ammonia for ..... .25
15c Starches at, per pkg ..... .11
Karo Syrup, 2 lb tins, each ..... .27
Corn Flakes at, per pkg ..... .10
Old Dutch at ..... 3 for .25
Wyandotte at ..... 3 for .25
Spick & Span at ..... 3 for .25
Wheat Flakes, per pkg ..... .21
50c Elite Brand Chocolates, assorted flavors, at ..... .33
Every line mentioned must go. These are only a few. Come and see the many.

Rubbers!

$1.25 Ladies' at ..... .79
$1.50 Men's at 1.09
$5.00 Men's Heavy 9-10. tops at 3.88
$1.75 Men's, cloth tops at 1.43
$6.00 Men's Long Rubber Boots at 4.28
$1.00 Misses' Rubbers at ..... .73
80c Child's Rubbers at ..... .64
$1.25 Youth's Rubbers at ..... .98
$1.10 Youth's Rubbers at ..... .89

EVERYTHING CASH when purchased. All past due accounts handed into court on the 10th if not settled for previously.
Eggs 60c trade. Call us about Fowl.

L. C. SPOFFORD

BALLACHEY, LAIDLAW & CO.

The Store with the Stock

Wash Goods for Spring Sewing

Shirtings--The same kind you have always bought

Denims--Black and striped, for overalls, etc.

Prints--Light and dark colors, as good as we can get

Ginghams--The best bet in wash Dress Goods. The colors are fast, and the quality is dependable.

Galateas--In dark blues, as well as lighter shades. Specially suitable for dark house dresses.

Our prices on a great many of these are much below today's values, and we think you will save time and money by looking through our stock.

Top Prices for Produce

BALLACHEY, LAIDLAW & CO.
Both 'Phones



Concerning
New Spring Clothes
And the joy of having them for Easter

You cannot afford to pay a cent less for your clothing than we charge you.

We believe that is a solid, sensible fact.

To deal with prices any lower than we charge you is to get among uncertainties.

Even a little bit lower prices means that something isn't as it should be.

We have set our prices at points where they cannot very well be lessened.

G. B. IRWIN
The Ladies' and Gents' Tailor
Bell 'Phone



Eye Aid.

Just how much is required must be accurately measured. Too little would only partly relieve the trouble. Too much would injure the eyes. We use the best modern optical appliances, absolutely correcting optical defects and guarantee satisfaction.

That
Erring Time-piece

There is no time like the present to have your watch or clock repaired and regulated if it is out of order. And should it be beyond repair at a reasonable cost, we shall be pleased to sell you a new one to replace it. When time is so valuable as now, not a minute should be lost on account of a defective time-piece.

Our Jewellery stock is always replete with the best lines of goods. Wedding rings and presentation goods a specialty.

I. SHOEMAKER
Jeweler and Optician

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MEETS every Tuesday evening at 8 o'clock in the Hall Odd Fellow Block. Visiting brothers always welcome.

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W. H. RANDALL, R.S.

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150 ACRE farm for sale. Soil good clay loam, excellent buildings, splendid water all year round at both house and barn, on R. R. daily mail and telephone line, situated on a much travelled road. For further information inquire at this office.

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NOW is the time to place your order for Coiled Spring Wire, Woven Wire, etc. We sell Frost, Ideal and Invincible Fencing. A good stock on hand.

Bargains--A few pieces of Cutlery, best Sheffield goods. Cannot be duplicated. See them.

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Please Renew your subscription to The Advocate by March 1st
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Boys'

Heavy one and two buckle Rubber, per pair **1.35**

Youths'

Buckle Rubbers, per pair **1.00**

Men's

Plain Rubbers to go over boots, per pair..... **.75**

Women's

Felt Boots with leather soles, some leather foxed, per pair **1.10**

We buy all kinds of Farm Produce for Cash or Trade

F. CARTER & SON

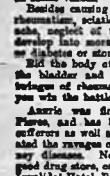
"WHO WILL WIN THIS BATTLE?"

Your kidneys are the filters of the body. If they become inactive and fail to eliminate the waste matter, they are apt to throw the whole mechanism of the body out of order, these toxic poisons can accumulate in the system and be as deadly as snake venom.

Besides causing the minor ailments of rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago and backache, neglect of the kidneys is apt to develop into more serious diseases, such as Diabetes or stone in the bladder.

Rid the body of toxic poisons—clean the bladder and kidneys and cure the twinges of rheumatism with Anuric and you win the battle of life.

Anuric was first discovered by Dr. Pierce, and has benefited thousands of sufferers as well as appeased and stimulated the ravages of the more serious kidney diseases. Now procurable at any good drug store, or send Dr. V. M. Pierce, Invalids' Hotel, Buffalo, N. Y., or branch office, Bridgeburg, Ont., 20 cents for trial package.



Thorold, Ont.—"I was wonderfully helped by taking 'Anuric.' For about three years I had kidney trouble and rheumatism. I also had backache. My limbs would swell and I had rheumatism in my arms and hands. My hands would swell and joints would be so sore and stiff I could scarcely do my work. They would pain me something awful. I doctored but without relief. At last I saw 'Anuric' advertised. I began its use and two bottles completely cured me of all my rheumatism, and I think it was permanent for that was a year ago and I have never had any return of this ailment. I have never found a medicine so good as 'Anuric'."—MRS. E. H. HUTTY.

Business Directory

LEGAL

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BARRISTER, SOLICITOR AND NOTARY PUBLIC
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JOHN SUTHERLAND & SONS LIMITED
INSURANCE—FIRE AND MARINE
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DENTAL

DR. A. H ALLEN
DENTIST, formerly of Toronto.
Graduate of the Royal College of Dental Surgeons of Ontario. Late Graduate of Toronto University Dental Department. Master of Dental Surgery. Graduate of the Dr. Morgan Post Graduate School of Prosthetic Dentistry, New York. Office over Moir's Grocery, opposite the Post Office.

MEDICAL

DR. H. E. OAGE, Physician, Surgeon and Accoucheur. Specialist in Diseases of the Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat. Late house surgeon Hospital for Sick Children, Toronto. Office hours—9 to 10 a.m., 1 to 4 p.m. Successor to Dr. O'Neill

DR. F. J. F. HOUSTON, Honor Graduate of Toronto University, Licentiate of the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons of Edinburgh and Glasgow, late resident Obstetrical Surgical Hospital, Devlin, late resident Sick Children Hospital, Toronto. Specialty—Diseases of the Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat.
Successor to Dr. Morrison.

VETERINARY

BOYD BROS., Veterinary Surgeons, Paisley, graduates of the Ontario Veterinary College. Day office at Andrew Wadsworth shop. Residence—Boyd Bros. Hospital, Bruce St. Phone number—Bell 31, Bruce Tel.

AUCTIONEERS

R. G. FRASER, Licensed Auctioneer. Sales attended in all parts of the County of Bruce. Orders left at the Advocate Office will receive prompt attention. Telephone at house.

Letters from the Soldiers

Been on Leave from France

Pte Lawrence Putnam, who has been at the front in France for some time, wrote home on Jan 20th telling of the way he enjoyed a fourteen days' leave in England and Scotland. In London he saw many of the notable sights of the city, which have already been described in other soldiers' letters. "On Jan 3rd," he says, "I went out to see the 160th boys at Witley Camp. The sergeants made me stay with them. They gave me a big chair in the mess room and were all greatly interested when I told my experiences at the front. I have never missed a trip in the line since last April. . . At Glasgow I received a hearty welcome at the home of Mr Geo Matthews, a brother of my comrade stretcher-bearer. They sure gave me a good time. . . I enjoyed every minute of my fourteen days' leave. When I returned to France I found fourteen letters and two parcels, which made a lovely surprise after receiving no mail at Christmas. I am very thankful to my many friends for their kind remembrances. Included were eight pairs of socks and two Advocates. My french boots are the best I have seen and fit perfectly. (Many thanks). No, I could not send a cablegram after a battle because we are in the line and too far from telegraph office. Yes, the mud is awful, especially in Belgium. I feel very deeply the loss of my comrades, Emerson and the boys, but that is what we have to expect out here. I have not seen their battalion since. My comrade Thorne was killed beside me, on duty as stretcher bearer. I have not seen Rev John McNeill for some time. Yes, I voted for Union Government."

With the Artillery Section at the Front

Gnr S S McKenzie, writing home Jan 21st, thus relates his initial experience at the front in France: . . "I think I told you in my last letter of 17th that I would not likely be going up to the gun pits for some time. But late that same night the sergeant told me that he and others, including myself, would be going up the line to get the gun pits ready for the guns. So next morning about 9 o'clock we left the wagon lines and reached here, a distance of some miles, before noon, and have been digging, carpentering and stealing material for some ever since. It is just like a holiday to get away from the horses, mules and stables for a while, especially as the weather has been fine, almost like late spring in Canada, most of the time since we came up (though, of course, it seems impossible to get away from the mud, but I am seasoned to that now). This being my first trip "up the line," it seems rather queer to be writing this letter between 25 and 30 feet under the ground. We have a fine big dug-out for our home while here . . It was formerly a German dug-out, and he sure knew how to build them. It is perfectly dry, the walls and ceilings being of heavy planks, with board floors. The stairway and walls of same are also of wood. The three rooms which five of us occupy are a little more than high enough to allow a man to stand up. Two of the rooms we use as sleeping quarters, and the third (which adjoins another dug-out like our own) we have turned into a writing or sitting room, and have fixed up benches, table etc. Each of these rooms is about 6 or 7 feet by 9 feet and about 6½ feet high. At the foot of the stairway a few feet from the entrance to each room, we have rigged up a first-class stove, made from a large, heavy can, about 20 inches high and a foot in diameter. This old tin can will throw more heat than most ordinary stoves, and serves the double purpose of keeping the place warm and dry (though it is never really very cool in a deep dug-out like this, even in cold weather), and for heating water for cocoa, tea, chocolate, etc. For stovepipes we have long 3½ inch water pipes. At present we have such a fine coal fire in it that the stove is partly red hot. The first night we were here we were so anxious to experiment with the stove that we started a wood fire in it without any pipes connected, trusting that the smoke would all go up the stairway and out by the entrance. At first it worked fine, but later the wind changed, and as a result both ourselves and several fellows of B sub, who are in the adjoining dug-out to ours, were nearly smoked out. So next day we got busy and rustled the pipes which serve the purpose nicely. So you see, our quarters are pretty nearly what you might call "jig"—in other words fine. As Fritz apparently is unaware of our presence in this locality he hasn't dropped any of his shells anywhere near us, though he continually shells a ruined town about half a mile or more away. Several of us on a plank salvaging party could see the shells landing four or five hundred yards away, but we were not anxious to go any nearer (a case he decided to switch his fire. Unless you have actually seen with your own eyes a village or town (or rather what once was such) ruined by shell fire, it is impossible to form the least conception of what it really means. There are, or were, several towns about here within a radius of a couple of miles, one of them being about the size of Wiarton, but at present there isn't even so much as a single brick wall left standing in some of them. They are absolutely and completely wiped off the map. Many of the cellars, which is all that is left, are used by troops as dug-outs or the entrance to same, but otherwise there is no sign of life about the places at all. A short distance away there is an old coal mine and buildings, but the whole place has been so badly demolished by both sides in the fighting around here nearly a year ago that it is not safe to go near the buildings for fear of the remains of the brick walls or machinery falling. The ground all about the place is full of old shell holes, which are now full of water, and old trenches run in all directions. I have seen several small air fights and to-day one in which at least a dozen machines were engaged, but in no case were the engagements fought to a finish. Heinie's machines generally go as high that it is impossible to tell with the naked eye whether it is British, French or German, until suddenly a battery of anti-aircraft guns (which till that moment you didn't know was in the vicinity at all) opens up—bang, bang, bang—and several seconds later you see the shells bursting around the plane high up in the air. Then you know for sure it is a German machine. Some of the fellows seem able to tell by the sound of the engines whether the machine is our own or the enemy's, but I am not quite experienced enough for that yet."

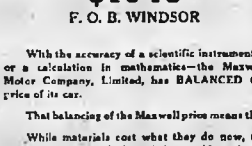
—Printing Invitations is part of THE ADVOCATE'S business.

—Walkerton Council has appointed Mayor Johnston as fuel controller for the town.

—"Advertising is the education of the public as to what you are, where you are, and what you have to offer in the way of skill, talent and commodities. The only man who should not advertise is the man who has nothing to offer the world in the way of commodity or service." Elbert Hubbard.

MAXWELL

Most Miles per Gallon — Most Miles on Tires



$1045

F. O. B. WINDSOR

With the accuracy of a scientific instrument—or a calculation in mathematics—the Maxwell Motor Company, Limited, has BALANCED the price of its car.

That balancing of the Maxwell price means this:

While materials cost what they do now, the Maxwell Company finds, it is impossible to build, and sell for less than $1045, any motor car in which efficiency, durability, economy, comfort, beauty and standard equipment are all present, as they are present in Maxwell.

On the other hand, these being co-ordinated in the Maxwell, all you could get by paying more money for a motor car would be either larger size or greater luxury of furnishings.

In other words, the Maxwell is built and sold on the MIDDLE LINE of real value.

This finding of the Maxwell builders is based on the lessons learned in many years of production on a vast scale.

We believe it to be scientifically—absolutely—correct.

D. A. LYON, Dealer, Paisley

AN EFFICIENT LEADER

WORK DONE BY GENERAL LOGIE IN THE WAR.

If Every Military District Had Done as Well as the One Over Which the Former Hamilton Lawyer Presides There Would Not Have Been Any Necessity for the Military Service Act.

It is now well known that Sir Arthur Currie was a professional real estate agent, and only an amateur soldier, before the outbreak of war in August, 1914. After upward of three years of war, it is not surprising how far that characteristic has run the ranks of the Canadian army; in fact, it characterised the Dominion's military forces from the outset. Apparently, every trade, profession, or means of obtaining a livelihood, outside of a military career, is represented. Further, some of the types of men ordinarily expected to join the "officer" class have been found in the ranks, and vice versa. The story is told of a professor from a Western university who went overseas as batman to an officer who, in civilian life, was a plumber.

The same "condition of affairs" applies to the army at home. While the permanent forces have been distinguished by men like Major-Generals L. J. Lipsett, C.M.G., and H. E. Burstall, C.B., and Brig.-Generals J. H. MacBrien, D.S.O., J. E. Ernatin, and P. E. Thacker, C.M.G., the majority of men occupying high fighting and administrative positions are from civilian life. Major-General E. W. Wilson of the Montreal command was an insurance agent in Belleville before hostilities commenced. Major-General W. A. Logie, who has made a name for himself in the work entailed by the mustering of the troops in Military District No. 2, was, and still is, a Hamilton lawyer.

One hundred and thirty thousand men is the contribution of Military District No. 2 to the Canadian army in Europe, an accomplishment that this district, which is half agricultural and half industrial and therefore needs so many of its young manhood at home, might well be proud of. It is away above the district's quota of the half million promised from Canada by Sir Robert Borden, and if all other districts had equally lived up to the letter of Sir Robert's promise, conscription would never have been considered by the Premier.

But the provision of 130,000 men—civilians—is not the alpha and omega of military organization; it is only the beginning. The end of organization is when the men are finally despatched overseas, and they come under the "fighting commands."

Few people realize the immense amount of detail connected with the enlistments and making of an infantryman, or the responsibility that is upon those made responsible for his training. But the work and responsibility imposed upon the one man in charge of this really great task is increased manifold. If is one thing to train an established army, where a large proportion of the personnel, officers and N. C. O.'s, have been previously organized and completed their military training at different military institutes, such as the Royal Military College, Kingston, and Sandhurst, England, and consisting of men who enlist in an army, etc., but it is another thing to take charge, and train men who, until the call came, never entertained the idea of training for war work, and to whom military life is at first unpleasant and irksome.

Under these circumstances, the results that have accrued during the past three years, or to be exact, since December, 1914, are a fitting tribute to Major-General William Alexander Logie, who has had charge of this difficult and exacting work for the greater part of that time, and has succeeded in making a reputation for himself that few men have made, even in the war zone. Being attracted by the events and happenings afar off, people are prone to overlook the events at home. The work of such men as Major-General Logie is perhaps too close, too familiar, too much a matter of daily report, to be really and fully comprehended and appreciated.

General Logie has made repeated requests to be permitted to go to the front on active service, but it was soon realized that his services were of more value at home. The organization of forces in Military District No. 2, the training of the men for work in the trenches, required competent men to remain in Canada despite their inclinations to be overseas. The work of fashioning the Canadian ploughshare into the sword was no easy task, especially when environment worked against it.

Assisted by no elation of the actual battlefield, impeded by difficulties far greater to contend with than are to be found outside of Canada, with no honors such as those given men in the zone of active operations, Maj.-General Logie has been patient, persevering, and indeed, long-suffering. He has had to play the part of a soldier and stern disciplinarian, a diplomat and a dictator. He has had to be fearless and determined. His greatest enemy for two years was the politician. "Pull" and "influence" were resorted to by all the sundry who wanted to pick their positions. The politicians who would "do" themselves with the "boys" criticised his work and his decisions. But his critics are silenced, and his work is a monument to a loyal service to his country in time of need.

These thousands of men were enlisted from their homes and thanked almost next door. At one time platoons were seen drilling on many of the city's side streets. This was not through lack of organization, but through lack of sufficient facilities for training the hosts of men who then flocked to the colors. Influenced by home environment, discipline was hard to maintain, as the men were under direct military rule only when on the parade ground. The few outbreaks that did occur when the camps were full of men speak eloquently of General Logie's ability to handle his work. At times it needed but a spark to set the train alight. General Logie and his staff sat upon a virtual volcano for months, but they prevented its eruption. The Camp Borden episode was forced upon them by the failures and weaknesses of others, yet the officers managed to keep the embers of revolt from breaking into a dangerous conflagration. It required determination and fearlessness to assume responsibilities like this where Major-General Logie succeeded. The Logie-Mewburn-Bickford combination was a powerful one, and Canadian arms has derived a great benefit in this, Canada's hour of military distress, from their forethought and sagacity.

The selection of men to command the battalions that grew so thick was no easy task; it was one fraught with big responsibilities. The commanders had to be soldiers and leaders. The lives and welfare of upwards of 1,200 men would depend upon their leadership and ability to cope with sudden emergency. True, the department at Ottawa made the final appointment, but the selections fell upon General Logie. He had no confidential reports to refer to as to a man's qualifications, etc., before making his selection. It was a difficult task, but the wisdom of those selections has stood the test at the front.

Major-General W. A. Logie is the son of a Wentworth County judge. He graduated from Queen's University with the B.A. and gold medal in classics in 1887. His post-graduate course was the M. A. degree a year later. In 1890 he took the LL.B., in his law course, and finally entered the legal profession in his native city of Hamilton, with the firm of Chisholm & Logie. There is no need to run through Major-General Logie's career as a lawyer; suffice it to say that he was enjoying a large practice at the outbreak of war.

It is the custom, as much as it is the fruit, for many prominent Canadian militia officers to say that they joined the militia as a private, and rose through the ranks to take out their commission. Major-General Logie did this, and, good, thoroughgoing Scot as he is, he preferred the Highlanders. At the end of 1903 General Logie, then Lieut.-Col. Logie, was head and mainstay of the 91st Highlanders of Hamilton, but was later placed in command of the 16th Brigade. Besides being a first-rate infantry officer, General Logie also qualified as a full Colonel of artillery, the result of his course at the Kingston Military College.

As Col. Logie, he took over the command of the Second Military District when General Lessard was made Inspector-General of Forces in Eastern Canada. From that time on he has been "sawing wood" vigorously, sometimes striking a few hard knots, but always going on, and in his sawing he built up a force that has reflected credit and made history for Canadian arms.—E. W. R.

ONLY MEDICINE MADE FROM FRUIT

Extraordinary Success which "Fruit-a-tives" Has Achieved

One reason why "Fruit-a-tives" is so extraordinarily successful in giving relief to those suffering with *Constipation, Torpid Liver, Indigestion, Chronic Headaches, Neuralgia, Kidney and Bladder Troubles, Rheumatism, Pain in the Back, Eczema* and other Skin Affections, because it is the only medicine in the world made from fruit juices.

It is composed of the medicinal principles found in apples, oranges, figs and prunes, together with the nerve tonics and antiseptics of proven repute.

50c. a box, 6 for $2.50, trial size 25c. At all dealers or sent postpaid by Fruit-a-tives Limited, Ottawa.

Brantite and New York.

An honest old burgher of Brantford was enabled by some strange chance to visit New York, and was questioned when he came back as to the character of that city, to which, it is said, he answered that "New York, a' thing considered, was a wonderful place; but still Brantford for pleasure!"

Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA

PAISLEY MARKET

Fall wheat, per bush....	2 00	2 10
Peas, per bush	3 00	3 50
Oats, per bush	57	57
Barley, per bush	1 40	1 45
Buckwheat	1 00	1 10
Potatoes, per bag.....	2 00	2 00
Butter, in pound prints.....	38	38
Eggs, fresh per doz.....	45	45

TORONTO LIVE STOCK MARKETS

Tuesday, 27th Feb., 1918

Butchers' picked	$13 75	$11 00
do common.....	8 00	9 25
do cows.....	6 00	10 00
do bulls.....	6 25	11 75
Stockers, choice.....	8 00	8 75
do common	7 00	7 40
Heavy feeders.....	8 00	9 75
Short keep.....		
Milch cows, choice	100 00	125 00
do common.....		0
Sheep, ewes	7 50	13 00
Bucks	7 00	9 25
Spring Lambs	18 00	18 25
Calves	9 00	15 50
Hogs, off cars.....	19 25	19 40
fed and watered.....	19 00	19 00

For Sale

NEW two-storied stone house. Bath, furnace, good spring well in good location. Will be sold at cost. Apply to T. H. GEORGE

Value for Value

Boots, Shoes, Rubbers. Felts, Socks, Leggins and Moccasins

We are clearing out broken lines and odd sizes at prices less than to-day's cost.

Call in and give us a chance to give you a bargain.

We make repairing a specialty.

H. PFAFF & SON

Notice to Creditors

In the matter of the estate of James F McArthur, late of the Township of Greenock, in the County of Bruce, farmer, deceased.

NOTICE is hereby given pursuant to 9 Geo chapter (2), R.S.O. 1914, and Amendments, that all creditors and others having claims or demands against the estate of the said James F McArthur, who died on or about the 8th day of December, 1917, are required on or before the 15th day of March, 1918, to send by post prepaid or deliver to the undersigned solicitor for the executors of the last will and testament of the said deceased, their Christian and surnames, addresses and full particulars of their claims, and the nature of the securities (if any) held by them.

AND FURTHER TAKE NOTICE that after the said 15th day of February, 1918, the executors will proceed to distribute the assets of the said deceased among the parties entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which they shall have had notice, and that they will not be liable for the assets or any part thereof to any person of whose claim they shall not have had notice.

HUGH McCREKLE, } Executors
ROBERT McKEAMAN, }
D. FORRESTER,
Solicitor for said Executors.

Dated at Paisley this 12th day of January, 1918.

THE BOYS AND GIRLS

Who have been working on spring seeds on the farms practically all winter, and who are now through school, should be given the opportunity of improving their time to the best advantage during the slack winter months, at the

NORTHERN Business College

The fees are no higher than when farm produce sold for half the price of to-day. The young people will be benefited throughout life from the training in business obtained in a few months of our special business course. Write us for particulars.

C. A. FLEMING, Pres. Owen Sound

MONEY BREEDS

The funds of the Dominion Life are accumulating at 5 per cent. interest, a those of the average company at 5½ cent. Do you know that an annual deposit of $100.00 at 5 per cent. will amount to $4012.29 in 20 years; at 5½ per cent to only $3678.61? Does it take a mathematical genius to comprehend why

DOMINION LIFE

is paying Unexcelled Profits to Policyholders?

Low Death Rate : Economy in Managem

Head Office: Waterloo, Ontar

S. BRICKER
District Manager Listowel, O

N. McALLISTE

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Contracts taken for any class of Hou building and Repairing

Sash, Doors, Dressed Lumber a other Building Material on ha

Dwelling and shop
two doors north of the Belmoral H

Court Saugeen, C
No. 58

MEETS in Oddfellows' Hall, Paisley, on the 1st Monday evening of each month at 8 o'clock. Sojourning brethern welcome.

A. B. ARCHER, C.R.
WM. ARCHER, R.S.

Get The Best! It Pays

ELLIOTT Business College

Yonge and Charles Sts., Toronto

Canada's Popular School of Business Training! Satisfaction assured all who come here! All graduates and scores of our undergraduates of the past year have secured good business positions and still the demand is far beyond our supply. Our catalogue free full particulars. Write for one. Students may commence a course at any time.

W. J. ELLIOTT, Prin.

For the BOYS & GIRLS



Ray Coon And The Birthday Basket

"Do you know what morning this is?" asked Mother Coon one crisp morning in the early part of the winter. When she asked the question, Ray Coon was just taking his sled to go coasting.

"Oh, yes, indeed!" answered Ray Coon promptly. "It is Saturday."

Mother Coon laughed and laughed until her glasses fell off her nose and the tears rolled down her cheeks.

"Trust you to know that!" said Mother Coon at last, wiping her eyes with a corner of her apron. "Especially when school is keeping. But this is a very special Saturday. It is the birthday of your dear grandfather, and I've filled a basket with good things for you to take to him. Can you start right away?"

Of course Ray Coon could start right away, and very gladly, too, for he was always happy to do any kind of errand for his mother; and there was no place that he liked better to go to than Grandfather Coon's home in Oak Hollow.

He put the basket of good things on his sled. Then Mother Coon buttoned his coat tight and told him not to stop and play on the road, and he set off through the woods, whistling cheerily as he trudged along.

Ray Coon had not gone far when he heard the sound of a trumpet beyond a hill, not far from the pond where he some times went skating.

"That's Reddy Fox," said Ray Coon to himself, "or may be it is Rusty Fox. They blow that trumpet so much that sometimes I am almost sorry that I gave it to them."

Pretty soon Ray Coon met Reddy Fox. He did not see Rusty Fox, and he did not know that Rusty was hiding behind a big tree when he and Reddy stopped to say "Goodmorning!"

"Where are you going?" asked Reddy Fox politely.

"Over to Grandfather Coon's," said Ray Coon. "It is his birthday, you know, and Mother Coon is sending over some good things for him to eat."

"I hope that he will like them," said Reddy Fox, and he chuckled in a way that Ray Coon did not understand. Then he put his trumpet to his lips again and went on down the road.

Ray Coon did not know that while he and Reddy Fox were talking Rusty Fox had crouched from behind a tree with a crooked stick and had taken the basket of good things from the sled. That was a little joke that the Fox boys had planned to play on Ray Coon when they saw him coming through the forest.

Ray Coon had not gone far, however, before he looked to see whether the basket was safe. The sled was bare! The basket was gone!

"My!" cried Ray Coon. "The basket must have fallen off! I'll run back and find it!"

Just at that moment he heard a cry from the pool beyond the hill. "Help! Help!" came the cry; and Ray Coon knew that it was the voice of Rusty Fox.

Ray Coon at once forgot all about the lost basket and ran through the woods to the shore of the pond as fast as he could go. There he saw Rusty Fox struggling in the water. He had fallen in not far from the shore.

"I'm coming, Rusty!" panted Ray Coon as he ran. "Hold tight a minute longer!"

He took his new Christmas knife from his pocket and cut one end of the long rope on his sled. With the help of that he quickly pulled Rusty Fox to the safety of the shore. Not until then did he see the basket of birthday good things on the shore of the pond. Rusty Fox had left it there when he stepped out on the ice to see whether it were strong enough to bear him.

"Why!" cried Ray Coon. "There's my basket! Did you find it when it fell from the sled?"

Rusty Fox was shivering from the icy water, and he looked very wretched and unhappy as he answered. "It did not fall from the sled, Ray. I took it off when you and Reddy were talking. We wanted to play a joke on you. I am ashamed of it now."

"Well, well!" chuckled Ray Coon. "You got the worst of that joke. It's lucky that I heard you call for help. Run home now and get dry. I'll come over to see you this afternoon."

And Ray Coon put the basket of good things back on his sled and went off through the woods toward Grandfather Coon's, whistling cheerily as he trudged along the snowy road.—Youth's Companion.

A WALL and A FIRING SQUAD

GRIM RECITAL OF A COWARD'S FATE

Many Vivid and Varying Experiences Make Up the Life of a Fighting Man.

It is unlikely that you have ever heard of Arthur Guy Empey, sometime a United States citizen, now a machine-gunner in the British Army. Yet in America he has made known the British fighting-man and his methods to a wider public than perhaps any other writer. Some half a million copies of his book, "From the Fire Step," have already been sold, and there is no slackening in the demand.

Mr. Empey, like many thousand others of his race, was not too proud to fight when the Huns sunk the Lusitania. He tells of many vivid and varied experiences in his book.

There is the story of the spy in the trenches, for instance. For days rumor had been rife that a German, dressed as a staff officer—red hatband and all—was prying round the British lines. It was whispered that an order had been issued to place anyone answering the description under arrest.

The Irishman's Capture.

So it happened that Empey and a friend—Atwell—on special intelligence duty, happened to be in a communication-trench when "we were horrified to see our brigadier-general, Old Pepper, being brought down it by a big private of the Royal Irish Rifles. The general was walking in front, and the private, with fixed bayonet, was following him in the rear.

"We saluted as the general passed us. The Irishman had a broad grin on his face, and we could scarcely believe our eyes. After passing a few feet beyond us the general turned, and said in a wrathful voice to Atwell:

"'Tell this d—n fool who I am. He arrested me as a spy.'

"Atwell was speechless. The sentry burred in with:

"'None o' that gassin' out o' it! Back to headquarters, you goss, Mr. Fritz. Open that face o' yours again, an' I'll deal in your napper with the butt o' me rifle.'

"The general's face was a sight to behold. He was boiling over with rage, but he shut up.

Bayonet Stops Argument.

"Atwell tried to get in front of the sentry to explain to him that it was really the general he had under arrest, but the sentry threatened to run his bayonet through him, and would have done it, too. So Atwell stepped aside and remained silent. I was nearly bursting with suppressed laughter. One word and I would have exploded. It is not exactly diplomatic to laugh at your general in such a predicament.

"The sentry and his prisoner arrived at Brigade Headquarters, with disastrous results to the sentry.

"The joke was that the general had personally issued the order for the spy's arrest."

A much more grim story finds its place in the book. About two one morning Empey was awakened. "Opening my eyes, I saw a regimental sergeant major bending over me. He whispered:

"'Get on your equipment, and, without any noise, come with me.'

Sealed Orders

"This greatly mystified me, but I obeyed the order.

Outside of the billet I asked him what was up. But he shut me up with:

"'Don't ask any questions. It's against orders. I don't know myself.'

"It was raining like the mischief. We splashed along a muddy road, finally stopping at the entrance of what must have been an old barn."

An officer took particulars of Empey's name and rank.

"When he had finished writing he whispered: 'Go into that billet and await orders. No talking. Understand?'

"I stumbled in the barn and sat on the floor in the darkness. I could see no one, but could hear men breathing and moving.

"During my wait three other men entered. Then the officer poked his head in the door and ordered: 'Fall in, outside the billet in single rank.'

"We fell in, standing at ease. Then he commanded: 'Squad—Shun! Number!'

"There were twelve of us.

"'Right—Turn! Left—Wheel! Quick—March. And away we went.

In the Grey Dawn

"With the officer leading, we must have marched over an hour, when suddenly the officer made a left wheel, and we found ourselves in a sort of enclosed courtyard.

"The dawn was breaking, and the rain had ceased.

"In front of us were four stacks of rifles, three to a stack.

"The officer brought us to attention and gave us the order to unpile arms. We each took a rifle. Giving us 'Stand at ease!' in a nervous and shaky voice he informed:

"'Men, you are here on a very solemn duty. You have been selected as a firing squad for the execution of a soldier who, having been found guilty of a serious crime against King and country, has been regularly and duly tried and sentenced to be shot at 3.29 a.m. this date.' This sentence has been approved by the reviewing authority, and ordered to be carried out. It is our duty to carry on with the sentence of the Court.

"'There are twelve rifles, one of which contains a blank cartridge, the other eleven containing ball cartridges. Every man is expected to do his duty and fire to kill. Take your orders from me. Squad—Shun!'

A Human Target.

"We came to attention. Then he left. My heart was of lead and my knees shook.

"After standing at 'Attention' for what seemed a week, though in reality it could not have been over five minutes, we heard a low whispering in our rear and footsteps on the stone flagging of the courtyard.

"Our officer reappeared, and in a low but firm voice ordered: 'About—Turn!'

"We turned about. In the grey light of dawn, a few yards in front of me, I could make out a brick wall. Against this wall was a dark form with a white square pinned on its breast. We were supposed to aim at this square. To the right of the form I noticed a white spot on the wall. This would be my target.

"'Ready! Aim! Fire!'

"The dark form sank into a huddled heap. My bullet sped on its way, and hit the whitish spot on the wall; I could see the splinters fly. Someone else had riddled the rifle containing the blank cartridge. But my mind was at ease, there was no blood of a Tommy on my hands.

Dismissed.

"'Order—Arms! About—Turn! Pile—Arms! Stand—Clear.'

The stacks were re-formed.

"'Quick—March! Right—Wheel!' and we left the scene of execution behind us.

"It was now daylight. After marching about five minutes we were dismissed with the following instructions from the officer in command:

"'Return, alone, to your respective companies, and remember, no talking about this affair, or else it will go hard with the guilty ones.'

"We needed no urging to get away. I did not recognize any of the men on the firing squad, even the officer was a stranger to me."

The writer learnt later that the man had been shot for cowardice.

WASTAGE IN LOGGING CAMPS.

Food Conservation in Canada's Lumber Camps Urged at Congress.

At the Pacific Logging Congress held recently, Mr. W. B. W. Armstrong of the British Columbia Loggers' Association made some very pointed remarks in connection with the present wastage of foodstuffs in logging and lumber camps. Something like a competition has developed among the several companies in providing luxurious food for their employees, with the definite object of attracting men to their employ. It was stated that: "now the foods served in our logging camps are more expensive and more varied than those used in our own homes or in the average hotel." Mr. Armstrong attributed the present "great waste of food" in the camps to the general and lavish use of canned fruits and vegetables. This waste he classified as follows:

1. The labor cost of canning fruits and vegetables is greater than that of drying or evaporating.

2. The heavy syrup in which fruits are put up is very expensive—and this class of fruit is used almost exclusively in the camps.

3. The material of which the containers is made is expensive and scarce, and is, moreover, very necessary for the conduct of the war.

4. It has been demonstrated that the food values of evaporated fruits are equal, if not superior, to those of the same materials put up in a heavy syrup.

No class of men, he pointed out, requires better food than the logger if he is to be efficient, "but, of late years, the selection of his food has been wrong in theory and wasteful in practice." As a remedy, Mr. Armstrong urged that this mistaken competition should be stopped by the companies co-operating [illegible] working out a standard diet of [illegible]le, body-building foods for their employees. He urged that legislation be had enforcing such standardization, at least for the period of the war.

It is most desirable that the men should be given plenty of wholesome food prepared in sanitary kitchens and served in clean, bright dining rooms, but this may be done without "the tremendous waste that now prevails."

Music During Air Raids.

To the folk of London town air raids have ceased to be a novelty. Londoners are meeting the trying circumstances with fortitude. During the raids music is frequently called into commission to enable the people to keep cool, be cheery, and stand the strain. One evening it is related that when the raid was on, a street organ in a sheltered corner of a busy thoroughfare ground out Leslie Stuart's "Soldiers of the King" with an air of defiance that is typical of the British spirit. In the days of the South African war that same number, which was then "Soldiers of the Queen," nerved many a heart.

A little later the same evening there was heard in a home some voices accompanied by a piano singing the old hymn "Hold the Fort." These represent the spirit that will not down.

Never forget that rye flour is a good substitute for wheat.

THE WAYS OF THE SPIES

ESPIONAGE NATIONAL UNDERTAKING OF GERMANY.

Incidents Which Throw Light on Methods Used by Prussians to Obtain Information.

A comprehensive account of the system of espionage in peace and in war would need something resembling the dimensions of a general encyclopaedia, but incidents which have come under my observation during the last few years throw white side lights on the whole of the game, says Capt. D. Fallon, of the Australian Army.

The Germans, before the war, as everyone knows today, made of espionage a great national undertaking. Spying is a very essential ingredient of Prussian character. The German has a natural tendency to spy not only upon his acquaintance but upon every one and every thing. Their military spying is as perfect as such work can be, marred occasionally by the contempt they feel for other nations in military masses.

In the course of my travels about the world I have met many Germans of high rank who have sunk their social distinction and taken up the most menial work. They served as hotel workers and porters, stewards on board passenger steamships; anywhere, in fact, they could come in close contact with people of the outside world, from whom they could glean a little information for their government.

Spies Shot on Sight.

The public in general believe that all spies are shot at sunrise, but you can take it from me that they are shot on sight. It might happen that they are caught in some action at four o'clock in the afternoon and at ten minutes after four they are dead. But does that deter them? Not in the least. They just keep on coming.

They come at morning, at noon and in the evening, and even at night they are to be found. They come dressed as our own people, as peasant girls, as natives of a country whom one is fighting and even the church is desecrated by these spies, who hold nothing in reverence.

The first regular spy with whom I came in contact was on board the good ship Thenie Koches as we were going from Australia to Egypt. A Boche had signed on as a stoker and had been caught in the act of attempting to destroy the engines with bombs. He was taken and summarily disposed of. The other ships of our convoys were not so fortunate, for six of them had to return to Australia. Their engines had been tampered with. The natives of Egypt used to do most of the menial work in our camps, clean the linen, look after the tents and tidy up where necessary.

Posed as a Native.

One of these natives, who had received a billet to clean up headquarters, was found one day looking over correspondence which was marked secret. He was just handed to an escort and shot.

During our stay in Egypt spies were at work in all disguises. Bazaars were plentiful and many a good Anzac met his death in them, until we found arms in one of them and burnt it about the heads of the occupants.

Other spies were caught while asking information about the numbers of battalions and brigades, the divisions and how many men Australia could send if they were all sent. On one occasion one of the men was asked if he would sell his rifle for £100. He reported that to his officer, and they trapped this native as he came along with the money for the rifle. He was found to be a German in disguise and was taken away and shot.

In the Dardanelles we had these spies about us constantly. Even after we had surmounted the impossible heights of Gallipoli we were not free of them. The day following the night of the first attack, as the sun rose over the hills to the east, the order was passed down the lines to fix bayonets. Soon as the order reached me I shouted along the line, "Who gave that order? Unfix bayonets!" But the harm was done. We were simply hurled under Turkish shrapnel. And even to this day I do not know who gave that command.

Spies in British Army.

Later on, during our advance on Lone Pine, after a bloody hand-to-hand combat where we had wrested the position from the Turks and were consolidating it, the order came from the left to retire on the first line. I knew when this order reached me that it was given either by a spy or by a fool. So I sent my platoon sergeant over to find out whence the order came.

He shouted along the line, "Who gave the order to retire?"

The reply came, "From Lieutenant Wilhelm."

But the sergeant, knowing that there was no officer in the battalion with that name, suspected one chap in khaki to be a German spy. The sergeant went right up to him, found he had a square head and blue eyes and light hair, and drove his bayonet right through him. On examining the spy we discovered in his pockets a code of signals which had been arranged between the spy and his friends in the Turkish lines.

When resting in Belgium, just behind the lines, a young peasant girl who daily supplied us with the European edition of the Herald and other newspapers and occasionally with food, was noticed by one of the boys to jot down something on a piece of paper. He at once reported the matter to me, and I watched her until she had sold all her newspapers and supplies and followed her into a disused house which had been partly destroyed by shells.

Father and Daughter.

I lurked around for about a quarter of an hour, expecting something to happen, and I noticed a pigeon making its way out of the tumbled down cottage and flying toward the enemy lines. Drawing my revolver I entered the house and made my way to where I heard bits of conversation. I surprised a man and this young peasant girl talking rapidly and excitedly. While moving toward them I tripped over a piece of stone and made a noise which turned their attention to me. The man was in the act of pulling a revolver out of his pocket when I fired. And caught him full. I then frightened the girl by telling her that I would do likewise with her if she didn't hand over all the documents and maps and any information she had of our lines. From her I received rough sketches of our trenches, ammunition stores, food dump and the whereabouts of our rest billets.

Getting the information, I marched her back to battalion headquarters and handed her over, with the documents I had obtained. The court sentenced her to imprisonment for life. She proved to be the daughter of the man who was with her.

When we were occupying Helbeturne before the Somme drive we noticed that though all the buildings of the town had been destroyed the church tower had escaped any material damage. The Germans were heavily straffing Helbeturne at that time, and somehow or other they would commence their fire just as our convoys and reinforcements were coming up with supplies and food, ammunition and mail.

Cloak of Religion.

We were nonplussed at this regular straffing of our convoys, and though we had changed the times of sending up men and supplies the shell still found them. One night one of the sentries during his tour of duty noticed a lamp flashing from the tower of the church and reported the matter immediately. An officer and a few men were detailed to enter the church and make themselves safe to the cause of the unusual incident. They met the curate leaving the church, and asked him if he had noticed any lights flashing from the tower.

Without looking into the officer's eyes he said "No," but the officer was suspicious, placed him under arrest and searched the tower. There he found a heliograph and a flash lamp. The curate, or spy, hiding under the cloak of religion, was shot at dawn.

YOU WILL WIN IF YOU STICK.

Wherever's a will there's a way, my lady,
If the will have the strength to serve;
But the goal is not reached in a day, my lad,
And the winning takes patience and nerve.
It's a long, long way and a hard, hard road,
And a lifetime is hardly enough
But you'll win if you stick
To the roadway you pick
And your heart is the right kind of stuff.

Oh, a bit of a song will help, my lad,
And a grin will ease many a pain.
The coward goes down with a yelp, my lad,
Get up and go at them again.
It's a long, long way and a hard, hard road,
To the thing that you're longing to do,
And the key to the game,
Is to stick to your aim,
And courage will carry you through.

Aye, many a path leads out, my lad,
From the road to the thing you want,
And they're pleasant to travel, no doubt, my lad,
And it's hard to know that you can't.
It's a long, long way and a hard, hard road,
And you haven't the time to rest;
So pick up your load
And stick to your road;
You will win; if you give it your best.

—Edgar A. Guest.

WEARS HAT BEFORE KING

Lord Kingsale May Remain Covered in Royal Presence.

There is but one other peer beside the holder of the Forester barony who enjoys the privilege of wearing his hat in the Royal presence. This is Lord Kingsale, an ancestor of whom, having in the reign of King John been champion of England in a dispute with France, was granted, and his successors in perpetuity, the privilege of remaining covered in the presence of the Sovereign. The privilege is, of course, never exercised at the present day, but in the time of King William III. the then Lord Kingsale appeared before the Sovereign covered.

Delicious muffins can be made from dried bread crumbs.

NATURE OF INSURANCE.

Combination of Interests Distributes Individual Losses.

Experience may show that, of 10,000 dwellings having an aggregate value of $50,000,000, fifty are damaged by fire every year and a loss of $250,000 entailed. Experience does not indicate, however, which 50 of the 10,000 will be burned next year nor the proportion of damage that will be done in any one. Consequently, each individual owner, where there is no system of insurance, is liable at any time to the total loss of his investment. But, assuming that these 10,000 property owners combine into one group, it is clear that they substitute for individual uncertainty a definite knowledge. Upon the basis of past experience, the annual loss upon the whole group will amount to $250,000, and it, therefore, follows that an assessment of one-half of one per cent. upon the valuation of each individual's property will provide sufficient funds to reimburse the loss of the entire group. The element of probability, when distributed over a group, becomes a certainty, and the larger the group the greater the certainty.

In its commercial aspect, fire insurance is an accumulation of funds to meet future eventualities by applying the law of average to losses by fire. Damage, to any given building, in any given location, within any given space of time, is a matter of uncertainty. With the combination of a number of separate buildings into a group, the element of probability is introduced. It is in the application of this principle that a distinct gain to society is apparent in the institution of insurance.

CONVALESCENTS AT HALIFAX.

Returned Heroes Are Undaunted by Big Handicap.

The indomitable spirit of the Canadian men who return from the front disabled for further military service, subject, according to the extent of their wounds for further medical treatment or vocational re-education under the Military Hospitals Commission, is glimpsed in the following story told by the Y.M.C.A. officer at the Halifax receiving depot.

Concerts are held every night in the recreation room of the depot while the men are detained there, and the talented citizens of Halifax have been very generous in giving their services. For the last load to land before the big disaster there was the customary programme on the night of their arrival. The battered heroes lined the big room. In the back a row of wheel chairs drew up as a rear guard, and in the front on the floor sat a row of lads cross-legged.

The artist was a young woman, a visitor in Halifax, unaccustomed to the maimed back-wash of war as Halifax has seen it since the first transport of disabled pulled into port. The expectant faces before her were a stimulus she never had known before; and when she stopped the room rang with a clamor of approval.

In the front row were two lads each of whom had lost an arm. They were boyish men carried away with enthusiasm. They just had to applaud somehow and so they got together on it. One lad held out his one hand and the other laid his into it with resounding whacks.

The young woman sang every song she knew at that, and when after the encores a friend said, "You never sang so well before," she replied, "And I never expect to sing so well again. I'll never again have those two wonderful lads to inspire me."

MOTOR FROM RURAL CHILDREN.

Country Schools Give Second Bus For Convalescent Soldiers.

The rural school children of Ontario have given a second motor bus to the Military Hospitals Commission to be used in transferring soldiers under treatment in the various convalescent hospitals in "D" Unit.

The presentation was made by Premier Sir William Hearst in front of the Parliament Buildings in Toronto and it was a proud day for the youngsters who had sacrificed many little pleasures to make their patriotic contributions.

The first motor bus was presented in the fall and came from the contributions made last year. It was a fine bus and has seen very active service in getting the men from the hospitals to their vocational training classes and the theatres. The second is a similar car.

These same children are purchasing a moving picture machine for the soldier settler colony at Kapuskasing.

A Child's Thought of God.

They say that God lives very high;
But if you look above the pines
You cannot see our God; and why?

And if you dig down in the mines
You never see Him in the gold;
Though from Him all that's glory shines.

God is so good. He wears a fold
Of heaven and earth across His face—
Like secrets kept, for love, untold.

But still I feel that His embrace
Slides down by thrills, through all things made,
Through sight and sound of every place;

As if my tender mother laid
On my shut lips her kisses' pressure,
Half waking me at night, and said,
"Who kissed you through the dark, dear treasure?"
—Elizabeth Barrett Browning.

Models for the Week



Sailor suits are always appreciated by the boy, and this is a particularly good model of one. McCall Pattern No. 7776, Boy's Middy or Sailor Suit. In 4 sizes, 2 to 8 years. Price, 16 cents.



This is a practical design for the cold-weather leggings. There is a choice of lengths. McCall Pattern No. 6810, Child's Leggings and Legging Drawers. Pattern in 7 sizes, 1 to 12 years. Price, 10 cents.

These patterns may be obtained from your local McCall dealer, or from the McCall Co., 70 Bond St., Toronto, Dept. W.

A DISLIKE FOR FOOD

Victims of Indigestion Often Dislike the Sight and Smell of Food.

Every healthy man and woman should have a natural desire for food at meal times. This means that the digestion is in working order and that the blood is in good condition. But if you feel a dislike for food—if the sight and smell of wholesome food repels you—then you may be sure that all is not well. If after a night's rest you have no appetite for breakfast, your digestion requires attention. If your food is distasteful, or if you feel that it is a trouble to eat, your stomach is rebelling. You do not digest properly the food you are taking and therefore not hungry.

All these symptoms of a disordered digestion mean that the blood is not absorbing proper nourishment from food, for the work of the blood is to collect proper nourishment from food and impart it to the system. The stomach tries to refuse food the nutriment from which the blood cannot absorb, and this causes the lack of appetite. If you force yourself to eat the undigested food becomes a clog to the system. Nature is warning you. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills alone give the blood the richness and purity that it requires to perform its natural function. That is why Dr. Williams' Pink Pills cure the most obstinate cases of indigestion—why they will cure any trouble due to poor blood. Miss Lizzie Ashton, Thamesville, Ont., says:—"I suffered for years with stomach trouble. At times the distress was so great that vomiting would follow, and there was always severe pain after eating. I tried several remedies but they did not help me. On the contrary the trouble was growing worse, and got so bad at last that I could not keep anything on my stomach. Finally I began using Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and gradually the trouble began to leave me, and I regained in all respects my customary good health, and enjoyment of food. I make this statement voluntarily so that others may know of the wonderful results that follow the use of this medicine."

You can get these pills through any medicine dealer or by mail at 50 cents a box or six boxes for $2.50 from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Jack Frost Failed.

I like to hang my washing out of doors in winter as well as in summer, but the clothes freeze, and so frequently by the clothes pins freeze to the clothes so tightly that they tear when taken off the line. I have found that by adding salt to the Bluing water the clothes pins will not stick fast even in the coldest weather.

Cleanliness is a matter of tremendous importance in everything that pertains to food.

How Kidney Trouble Struck Uxbridge Man

Mr. R. J. Thompson Was Seized With Convulsions.

Her Life Was Despaired of, But After Using Dodd's Kidney Pills He Feels Himself Again.

Uxbridge, Ont., Jan. 21st (Special.)—Mr. R. J. Thompson, who lives on R.R. No 2, near here, is loud in his praises of Dodd's Kidney Pills.

"I am delighted with Dodd's Kidney Pills," he says. "The doctors said I could not live, and if I did I would never be able to do anything again, as I had chronic Bright's Disease. But, thank God, I am doing my own work again.

"My trouble came on very suddenly. I had just finished my dinner, and was taking a man home when I was taken with a convulsion fit. I had fourteen that afternoon, and the third day I had nine more.

"I have taken only eleven boxes of Dodd's Kidney Pills, and I feel like myself again."

Mr. Thompson is only one of many in this neighborhood who look on Dodd's Kidney Pills as the standard remedy for kidney ills. They are purely a kidney remedy, and are used for all kidney troubles from backache to Bright's disease.

CHINA'S PAPER SCARCITY.

Is Now Importing Old Newspapers From United States.

The scarcity of paper has become so acute that China is now importing over issue and old newspapers from the United States in large quantities. One Hongkong house alone reports that so far this year it has imported such paper to the value of over $225,000 gold.

The papers are imported to be used for wrapping purposes, and to meet the needs of the market it is necessary that they be whole and of good standard to large size. In some recent consignments bales have been found to contain old magazines and even old clothing, shoes and other waste. A shipment to Saigon through Hongkong and for the account of a Hongkong firm was found to be so badly mixed with all sorts of waste that the Chinese concerns for which the paper had been imported refused to accept it.

In some cases material mixed with the paper would have as much value for paper stock as the over issue newspapers, but it is not wanted and does not meet the purpose for which the newspapers are purchased. The Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce now has on hand an arbitration of claims growing out of the shipment of paper not up to contract, and Hongkong importers at present are accepting deliveries only after examination.

There is a steady demand for these over issue and old newspapers throughout the Far East, which can be maintained as a profitable trade (at least so long as the price of paper remains where it is) provided exporters will realize the special purpose for which the paper is bought and ship only such stock as will probably fulfil requirements.

ORIGINATORS OF SEA KULTUR.

Bluefish Resembles the Prussians in Its Barbarous Habit.

Bluefish is the leading Mediterranean exponent of kultur now that the U-boat has begun to subside. Not even the shark is proportionately so vicious as this small game fish. He kills for the fun of killing, without reason or excuse, slaughtering anything that crosses his path, and not hesitating to attack any large creature of the deep that goes sailing by.

Scarcely ever weighing more than five pounds, he consumes at least seven ounces of food a day, and this weight does not take into account the amount of food he swallows, for the bluefish has the most barbarous habit of all fish.

As he attacks he bites off large pieces of flesh from his victim, and without taking time to cast the mouthfuls aside he swallows the quivering meat and snaps again with his powerful "chopping machine" jaws. He keeps this up until the fish he has swallowed makes him slow, in which case he darts away and vomits the accumulated mouthfuls. After this he sweeps back to the attack again. When attacking a giant fish the bluefish assault in force.

Kultur with them is scientific, as it is with the Prussians. They move in perfect order and discipline, sweeping round and round the fleeing monster in circles, each fish darting out of the circle, tearing away a piece of flesh and falling back into the line.

Keep Baby Warm.

When the baby creeps around the cold floors in winter he should have something warm on. I made a warm petticoat out of three pairs of white stockings which he had outgrown. I cut off the feet, cut them lengthwise and put them together, stitching on each side of seams. The top of the stockings were used for the bottom of the petticoat. I put a little waist on of canton flannel.—J. P. H.

The worst thing about many machine sheds is chickens.

King Honors C.P.R. Official



Sir Arthur H. Harris, Director of Overseas Transport.

Sir Arthur H. Harris, who has been made a Knight Commander of the British Empire for his services in Canada as Director of Overseas Transport, is a son of the late Henry Vinton Harris of Devonport, Devonshire, England.

Educated at the Devonport and Stoke Grammar School he came to this country in the seventies, entering the services of the Grand Trunk Railway, and rising to the position of General Freight Agent Through Traffic.

In 1902 he joined the Canadian Pacific Railway since which date to August, 1914, he was actively engaged in initiating traffic for the Company's rail and ocean services.

On the outbreak of the war, the President of the Canadian Pacific offered Mr. Harris' services to the Imperial and Canadian Governments for the purpose of organizing and directing an Overseas Transport Department, the successful administration of which is now recognized by His Majesty.

He is a member of St. James' Club, Montreal; Rideau Club, Ottawa; and the Montreal Royal Golf Club.

In 1898 he married a daughter of the late William B. Lambe, B.C.L., of Montreal, granddaughter of the late Hon. Wm. Morris, at one time Receiver-General of Canada, and niece of the late Hon. Alexander Morris, First Governor of Manitoba and the North West Territories.

WHEN BABY IS ILL

"Mother, when your baby is ill, when his little stomach and bowels are out of order; when he is troubled with constipation, colic, colds or his teething is painful give him Baby's Own Tablets—the perfect medicine for little ones. Concerning them Mrs. Alphonse Pelletier, St. Damase, Que., says:—"Baby's Own Tablets are a grand remedy for little ones. I used them on my baby with wonderful results." The Tablets are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

FOOD AND THE WAR.

Relative Position of the Entente and the Central Powers.

Britain has been slow to realize and slower to admit, but it is now beginning to make the confession, that in the matter of food and some other things much less important supplies, time is now beginning to fight on the side of Germany and against the Entente; whereas formerly time was always accounted the ally of the Entente. The Germans are preparing to make the most of the Italian agricultural areas which they have conquered to produce more food for Austria and Germany. By the 1918 crop season they will be able to produce very largely from the conquered areas of Old Poland, Rumania, France and Belgium.

Further their human power for the purposes of this production will be increased not only by the release of hundreds of thousands of prisoners useful enough for agricultural purposes if not for further military service, but also by the privilege of drawing upon the labor capacity of the conquered areas. The moment that peace or even a long armistice is arranged with Russia, Germany will resume with all the zeal which its spectacular necessities dictate, the programme of penetrating Russia and making Russian resources available for the support of Germany.

So that Britain, France and Italy, none of them now able to produce nearly all their food requirements, confront a future in which their food necessities will tend to face an increasing deficit of supplies, in proportion as the cumulative effects of submarine warfare become more serious. Germany on the other hand, will tend to escape from the effects of the food blockade and to increase its supplies.

RECEIVING DEPOT REPAIRED.

Halifax Hospital Ready for Disabled Men From the Front.

The Receiving Depot of the Military Hospitals Commission on Pier No. 2 at Halifax, which was badly damaged in the great explosion, has been repaired and is now ready to receive the ships from overseas bearing the invalids and disabled men back to Canada.

Immediately on receipt of the news of the disaster, Lt.-Col. J. J. Sharples, C.O. of the Military Hospitals Commission Command, left Ottawa for the scene to offer all the aid which the military hospitals could afford in the care of the injured. On his arrival arrangements were immediately made to restore the big depot which has received thousands of men in the past year, and the work has been completed.

In the interim the men returning were landed in New York and train service handicapped by lack of coal delayed their homecoming considerably. The value of the Military Hospitals Commission in the splendid facilities and organization of Halifax for the care of returning soldiers has gained a new appreciation in this one experience.

Minard's Liniment Cures Colds, Etc.

Forest Associations of Quebec.

The co-operative forest protective associations in the province of Quebec have been remarkably successful in reducing the damage by forest fires throughout large areas of that province. The pioneer in this movement was the St. Maurice Forest Protective association, organized in 1912. The success with which it met resulted in the organization of other associations until now there are four such, protecting a total of nearly 70,000 square miles of forest land. These associations are maintained and administered primarily by timber owners, although the provincial government contributes to their support in consideration of the protection afforded unlicensed Crown lands. Approximately 80 per cent. of the licensed Crown timber lands of the province are now under this form of forest fire protection. Each association has a manager, staff of inspectors, and force of fire-rangers, all selected on the sole basis of fitness for the work in hand.

Money Orders.

Send a Dominion Express Money Order. They are payable everywhere.

The City of Lyons has opened a professional training school for the higher technical and scientific development of French women.

Minard's Liniment Cures Diphtheria.

The popularity of the easily accessible wrist watch was doubtless what inspired the production by Parisian jewelry designers of a ring watch. It consists of a tiny timepiece mounted on a finger ring, and, if desired, embellished with precious stones.

Minard's Liniment Co., Limited.

Sirs,—I have used your MINARD'S LINIMENT for the past 25 years and whilst I have occasionally used other liniments [illegible] that I have never used any equal to yours.

I rubbed between the hands and inhaled frequently, it will never fail to cure cold in the head in 24 hours. It is also the Best for bruises, sprains, etc.

Yours truly,
J. G. LESLIE.

Dartmouth.

Canoes of Mahogany.

Major John S. Leitch, one of the five rangers of the Dominion Forestry Branch in Manitoba, who has been overseas from the beginning of the war with the Royal Fusiliers in British East Africa, writes as follows:

"Out in the tropics the majority of rivers can be crossed by a standing jump as it were. Rivers such as Canada has are a great surprise to the tropical man. What canoes are here are dugouts made by natives out of solid mahogany or teak trees. They take months to make and are very heavy. I have yet to see the first African making a portage with his canoe on his back. Some of these canoes are big enough to take 60 men or 3½ tons of stores."

GIRLS! WHITEN SKIN WITH LEMON JUICE

Make a beauty lotion for a few cents to remove tan, freckles, sallowness.

Your grocer has the lemons and any drug store or toilet counter will supply you with three ounces of orchard white for a few cents. Squeeze the juice of two fresh lemons into a bottle, then put in the orchard white and shake well. This makes a quarter-pint of the very best lemon skin whitener and complexion beautifier known. Massage this fragrant, creamy lotion daily into the face, neck, arms and hands and just see how freckles, tan, sallowness, redness, and roughness disappear and how smooth, soft and clear the skin becomes. Yes! It is harmless, and the beautiful results will surprise you.

Diamond Cutting For Heroes.

When peace is restored and England's disabled soldiers return to civil life they will not be without resources. Bernard Oppenheimer, who fought for England in the Boer War, realizes the lot of an ex-soldier who has to face life with the handicap of an amputated leg or arm.

In the London Technical College about 100 limbless soldiers are being taught diamond cutting. The scheme has been so successful that Oppenheimer has started building a block of factories in Brighton, where more than 1,000 will be able to learn the trade. Six months is the period of training allotted the soldier workman. On completion of the training Oppenheimer offers them a guaranteed minimum of three years employment if they care to stay in the factory and a minimum wage of $10 a week.

MURINE Granulated Eyelids, Sore Eyes, Eyes Inflamed by Sun, Dust and Wind quickly Relieved by Murine. Try it in your Eyes and in Baby's Eyes. No Smarting, Just Eye Comfort

YOUR EYES Murine Eye Remedy At Your Druggist's or by Mail. In Tubes 50c. Paint Book of the Eye free. Write Murine Eye Remedy Co., Chicago

It is hardly possible to realize the lack of knowledge of proper gardening methods which exists among the farming population of certain portions of the country.

Minard's Liniment Cures Garget in Cows

In taking out subsoil for feeding remove an equal depth of the material from the whole surface daily; this exposes the smallest possible quantity of the silage to the air, and so prevents excess spoiling.

IF FOOD DISAGREES DRINK HOT WATER

When food lies like lead in the stomach and you have that uncomfortable, distended feeling, it is because of insufficient blood supply to the stomach, combined with cold and food fermentation. It is such cases my plan now followed in many hospitals and advised by many eminent physicians of taking a teaspoonful of pure bisurated magnesia in half a glass of water, as hot as you can comfortably drink it. The hot water draws the blood to the stomach and the bisurated magnesia, as any physician will tell you, instantly neutralizes the acid and stops the food fermentation. Try this simple plan and you will be astonished at the immediate feeling of relief and comfort that always follows the neutralization of the normal process of digestion. People who find it inconvenient at times to secure pure water and bisurated magnesia can use Bo-grain tablets or what are now frequently called for in this hasty meals pearly prepared should always take two Bo-grain tablets instead of Bisurated Magnesia after meals to prevent fermentation and neutralize the acid in their stomach.

When buying your Piano insist on having an "OTTO HIGEL" PIANO ACTION

WITH THE FINGERS! SAYS CORNS LIFT OUT WITHOUT ANY PAIN

Sore corns, hard corns, soft corns or any kind of a corn can shortly be lifted right out with the fingers if you will apply on the corn a few drops of freezone, says a Cincinnati authority.

At little cost one can get a small bottle of freezone at any drug store, which will positively rid one's feet of every corn or callus without pain or soreness of the slanger of infection.

This new drug is an ether compound, and dries the moment it is applied and does not inflame or even irritate the surrounding tissue. Just think! You can lift off your corns and calluses now without a bit of pain or soreness. If your druggist hasn't freezone he can easily get a small bottle for you from his wholesale drug house.

Doctors Recommend Bon-Opto for the Eyes

Physicians and eye specialists prescribe Bon-Opto as a safe home remedy in the treatment of eye troubles and to strengthen eyesight. Sold under money refund guarantee by all druggists.

A Quick Relief for Headache

A headache is frequently caused by badly digested food; the gases and acids resulting therefrom are absorbed by the blood which in turn irritates the nerves and causes painful symptoms called headache, neuralgia, rheumatism, etc. In 30 drops of Mother Seigel's Syrup will correct faulty digestion and afford relief.

SELDOM SEE a big knee like this, but your horse may have a bunch or bruise on his ankle, hock, stifle, knee or throat.

ABSORBINE will clean it off without laying up the horse. No blister, no hair gone. Concentrated—only a few drops required at an application. $2 per bottle delivered. Describe your case for special instructions and Book 3 M free. ABSORBINE, JR., the antiseptic liniment for mankind, reduces Painful Swollen Veins, Wens, Bruises, Varicose Veins, allays Pain and Inflammation. $1 and $2 a bottle at druggists or delivered.

W. F. YOUNG, P. D. F., 510 Lymans Bldg., Montreal, Can.

Absorbine and Absorbine, Jr., are Reg. in Canada.

GILLETT'S LYE



The soy bean is a specie of the bean family having seed pods. It closely resembles the navy bean, but takes longer to cook and requires more heat. It is used for baking and in soup. There is also a flour form of soy bean used in bread, etc.

Minard's Liniment Cures Distemper.

Green feed is essential to the health of laying hens, and it must be remembered that only healthy hens can lay eggs.

HELP WANTED

LADIES WANTED TO DO PLAIN and light sewing at home, whole or spare time, good work sent any distance, charges paid. Send stamp for particulars. National Manufacturing Company, Orillia.

MISCELLANEOUS

CANCER, TUMORS, LUMPS ETC. Internal and external cured without pain by our home treatment. Write us before too late. Dr. Bellman Medical Co., Limited, Collingwood, Ont.



Railroad Men

These men know from experience that Sloan's Liniment will take the stiffness out of joints and the soreness out of muscles—And it's so convenient! No rubbing required. It quickly penetrates and brings relief. Easy to apply and cleaner than messy plasters or ointments.

Always have a bottle in the house for rheumatic aches, lame back, sprains and strains.

Generous sized bottles at all druggists

Sloan's Liniment KILLS PAIN

CUTICURA HEALS PAINFUL ECZEMA

Itched and Burned. Wanted to Scratch All the Time. Scarcely Any Sleep.

"When I was fifteen years old, eczema came in a rash, first on my head, then on my arms and afterwards on my body. It was very painful and was itching and burning so I wanted to scratch all the time. I scarcely had any sleep.



"After I used four cakes of Cuticura Soap and six boxes of Ointment I was healed." (Signed) Mrs. R. H. Carlton, County Steep Creek, Sask., Feb. 6, '17.

Clear the pores of impurities by daily use of Cuticura Soap and occasional touches of Cuticura Ointment.

For Free Sample Each by Mail address post-card: "Cuticura, Dept. A, Boston, U. S. A." Sold everywhere.

MOTHERHOOD WOMAN'S JOY

Suggestions to Childless Women.

Among the virtues of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is the ability to correct sterility in the cases of many women. This fact is well established as evidenced by the following letter and hundreds of others we have published in these columns.

Poplar Bluff, Mo.—"I want other women to know what a blessing Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has been to me. We had always wanted a baby in our home but I was in poor health and not able to do my work. My mother and husband both urged me to try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. I did so, my health improved and I am now the mother of a fine baby girl and do all my own house work."—Mrs. ALLIA B. TIMMONS, 216 Almond St., Poplar Bluff, Mo.



In many other homes, once childless, there are now children because of the fact that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound makes women normal, healthy and strong.

Write to the Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., Lynn, Mass., for advice—it will be confidential and helpful.

PINKERTON

Miss Alma Reid returned home from Paisley where she has been nursing the late Mrs Malloch.

Miss Mary McKee of Stratford had the misfortune to fall and hurt her arm. She is recuperating at her home here.

Miss Sylvia Reid of Toronto is visiting at her home here.

On Friday evening of last week, two sleigh-loads of youth and beauty of the village, piloted by Tom Richardson and Bert Elphick made their way to the Valentine social at the home of Mr Andrew Bain on the 18th con. As host and hostess Mr and Mrs Bain are to be congratulated as everyone of the crowd there thoroughly enjoyed themselves. A short and varied, but excellent program was followed by the playing of all kinds of games A special feature of the evening was an art competition. Tickets for a cushion were sold, the lucky ticket holder being Miss Mary McKee. A dainty lunch was then served and here again Mrs Bain is to be congratulated. The proceeds of the evening which amounted to about $65 goes to the Red Cross Society.

Owing to Anniversary services in the Presbyterian church in Cargill Sunday there will be no services in the Pinkerton church.

Mr and Mrs Jos Anstead and family spent a few days with friends in Carlsruhe.

The local Red Cross wish to thank Mrs H McAfee for her kind donation of $5.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children

In Use For Over 30 Years

Always bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher

—The citizens of Milldmay have arrangements well under way for the incorporation of the place as a village. Heretofore the majority have not been favorable to that step, and Milldmay is yet a part of Carrick Tp.

—The men of Teeswater Methodist church utilized the heatless days in providing heating material for the church for next winter. They were offered trees by a farmer on the cord for cord plan and spent two days cutting, and their bee was a great success.

SECOND CON ELDERSLIE

Jas Vancise has returned from Manitoulin Island, where he was visiting his sister, Mrs T Allen, who is somewhat improved in health.

Mrs Geo Addison and children are visiting her father in Owen Sound.

Mrs W Anderson, who has spent the winter here with her parents, Mr and Mrs J Ward, leaves for her home in the west this week.

Henry Priebe has leased John A McDonald's 50-acre farm.

Mrs Balston, of Blythe, came up to attend the funeral of her sister, the late Mrs Rich Jefkins. Messrs Jas Hope of Paisley, Ed Maxwell and Mrs John Maxwell of Ellengowan also were among friends from a distance.

Died—On Feb 11th, Mary Ann Hope, beloved wife of Richard Jefkins, aged 51 years, 10 months.

A feeling of sorrow and regret passed over this community when it became known that Mrs Richard Jefkins had passed away after a brief illness on Monday evening, Feb 11th. Deceased had not been enjoying the best of health for a couple of years, but previous to a few days before her death was able to attend to her household duties. Diabetes was the immediate cause of her death. The deceased was a daughter of Mr and Mrs Ed Hope of Chesley. She was born and raised on this con and also spent all of her married life here. Besides her sorrowing husband she leaves to mourn her loss a family of two sons, Edward and Frank. The funeral service on Wednesday was conducted by her pastor, Rev W E Phillips Rector of Holy Trinity Church. Interment was made in Chesley cemetery. The friends and relations have the heart felt sympathy of this community in their time of sorrow.

Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA

—The Times says that Port Elgin council is experiencing great difficulty in deciding how much to charge eager citizens who want to rent the vacant town lots for gardening. The council talks of having the lots and parks offered at auction.

Found New HEALTH

O'ercome when they gold and silver in health restored. Up in the mountains of Lake Lake, Ont., Mr. Alf. Cochrane discovered something—that his high health of Dodd's Kidney Pills are dead. More in his story, in part.

"I had heard of your

Gin Pills
FOR THE KIDNEYS

and decided to give them a trial at once, as I had been suffering from backache with my kidneys and urine. I spent about $5 for these and about 10 miles and I am pleased to say from that to this time I found I felt relief. In two days the pain had left me a long time. To-day I feel as well as ever I did and my kidneys are acting quite naturally. I can recommend Gin Pills to any sufferer with FREE SAMPLE of Gin Pills.

All dealers sell Gin Pills on our Money Back Guarantee, 50c a box, 6 boxes for $2.50.

National Drug & Chemical Co. of Canada Limited - Toronto
U. S. Address: Gin Pills Co., Inc., 202 Main St., Buffalo, N.Y.



SUCCESSFUL SOCIAL IN GREENOCK

The St Valentine's Social which was given by Mr and Mrs Andrew Bain, Greenock, at their home on Friday night, February the 15th, was a decided success. The weather man favored the occasion with a beautiful evening and the spacious rooms were filled with a jolly crowd each bent on 'doing his bit' to make things pleasant. Under the direction of the chairman, Mr Harvey Clarke, a short but very enjoyable program occupied the early part of the evening. Rev Mr Gale and Senator J J Donnelly of Pinkerton referred in a few words to the good work being done by the Red Cross Society of Pinkerton. Violin selections by Rev Mr Gale and Miss Kathleen Pinkerton, piano duet by the Misses Pinkerton, vocal solos by Mr Arthur Pfaff, vocal duet by Rev Mr Gale and Mrs George Gilchrist were much appreciated by all. After the program, games of various kinds were participated in until the hour for luncheon. The proceeds of the evening are gratifying to all, the splendid sum of sixty four dollars being realized.

Saugeen Council Decides to Commute Statute Labor

At the regular meeting of Saugeen council on Feb 4th the statute labor question was fully discussed.

As a result of the adoption of the good roads system by the county a large number of the road divisions in the township had very little and in some cases no roads on which to perform their statute labor. Three methods of dealing with the matter were discussed.

1st—The method adopted, commutation.

2nd—Commutation on all lands adjoining the county roads, and readjustment of the remainder.

3rd—A general readjustment of the road divisions and continuing all the statute labor.

Of the 1800 or 1900 days' labor in the township over 600 days was assessed on lands that border on the county roads. In view of this fact that one-third of the work would either have to be performed on roads other than those on the county system or commuted, it was thought advisable to treat all parties alike, and as a result there will be no road work in June this year, but $1 will be collected next fall for each day's labor.

The council also decided on a different method of arriving at the amount of labor to be assessed against each lot, which will result in less days for small assessments and slightly greater amounts for large landholders. Several men were appointed to keep the roads in passable condition until the system is in force.

Con 1—Donald Currie
Con 2—Chas Kettles
Con 4—Josiah Bell
Blind line and 18th sideroad—Isaac Thiele
Con 6—D H Chappell
River road from Bell's bridge to Elora road—Chris Bell
Gowanlock road—Walter Gowanlock, Jr.
Con 10 east and Pierson road—W J Pierson
Con 10 west and R R A to con 12—Ed Chappell
Con 14, High street and R R A from con 12 north—Ed Doll

Any other necessary work will be under the supervision of the members of council from the division.

At the same meeting of council Jas Cizek was appointed assessor.

Two tenders were received for cedar—W Anderson at $31, and E Chappell at $30, the latter being accepted.

The auditors' report was presented, showing balance on hand Jan 1st, 1918, $2800.73. The report was accepted and their remuneration paid.

Send THE ADVOCATE to the absent member of the family or to the distant friend. It is as good as a letter from home and is a weekly visitor. You can better imagine how the home paper is appreciated when you are absent yourself and a copy is forwarded to you.

Clearing Auction Sale

of Pure Bred

Clydesdale Horses Shorthorn Cattle also Implements

on the premises of the proprietor

Mr. Abe Stringer

Lot 35, Con. 5, Kincardine Tp. (near Kingarf)

— ON —

Tuesday, March 5th

at 1 o'clock p.m. sharp

HORSES

Span bay mares—Lady Hill and Bessie Banker (Imported) 10 and 12 years old. Artus 2nd, bay mare 11 years old, supposed to be in foal to Baron Royal. Prince Artus (stallion), rising 2 years old. Model Banker (stallion) 4 months old. Gold Banker (stallion) rising 1 year. Lady Beck, bay mare rising 3 years.

CATTLE

Maud Baron, red cow; Aggie, light roan cow; Myrtle, red cow; May, red cow; Red Star; Miss Cluny, roan cow; Lady Lancaster, roan cow; Jennie, red cow; Elsie, roan cow.

The above cows are all supposed to be in calf

Alma, red heifer rising 1 year; Maid of the Mist, roan heifer rising 1 year; Helena, red heifer rising 1 year; June Beauty, dark roan heifer rising 1 year; Donald D, stock bull (imported) rising 3 years; Roan Donald, bull calf, rising 1 year; Red Rex, bull calf rising 1 year

The above stock are all registered, and pedigree will be produced with each animal. See catalogue for pedigrees.

IMPLEMENTS, Etc.

Deering binder nearly new, Deering mowers, Deering hay rake, hay loader nearly new, land roller, disc harrow, set iron harrows, plow, 2-furrow plow, fanning mill, turnip pulper, Gurney scales, 2000 lbs, Adams wagon nearly new, low wagon, seed drill, hay rack, stock rack, grass seed sower, gravel box, buggy pole, hay fork, De Laval cream separator, ropes and allegs, set team harness, set plow harness, Daisy churn, a quantity of 2¼ and 3 inch tile, whiffletrees, neckyokes, forks, spades, shovels, tile scoop and other articles too numerous to mention.

Terms—From one to ten month's credit on furnishing approved joint notes at 6 per cent per annum.

For further particulars and catalogue write Abe Stringer, R.R. No. 2, Kincardine.

JOHN PURVIS, Auct.



Necessary Farm Equipment

MORE and more the Ford car is looked upon by progressive farmers as necessary farm equipment, the same as the plow, the hay-rake, the drill, the mower, the harrow and other labor and time-saving machinery.

A farmer with a Ford car can dispense with one or two of his horses and make the trips to town, railway station, creamery, or to the neighbours in one-third the time. In fact there is no farm machine made that will save the busy farmer and his busy wife so much valuable time as a Ford. And it's so easy to take care of—far easier than a horse. No bed to make, or hay and oats to get, no harnessing and unharnessing, and no stables to clean. The Ford practically takes care of itself.

Ask any farmer who owns a Ford if he would ever again try to get along without it. His answer will hasten your decision to own one.

Ford
THE UNIVERSAL CAR

Touring - - $495 Coupe - - $770
Runabout - - $475 Sedan - - - $970

F. O. B. FORD, ONT.

Halladay & Biehn - Dealers - Chesley
W. P. Power - Dealer - Port Elgin

—The baby is coming in for a larger share of attention from the health authorities and medical specialists. The conservation of life pivots on the rearing of the infant through its helpless period of existence. The mothers are also more generally posted as to caring for their offspring. A baby welfare clinic was held at London, Ont., last week, which was attended by many mothers who went considerable distances, taking their infants with them, to learn what more they could for the little ones' good. Addresses were given by specialists on numerous phases of child welfare and health. We quote one report which is referred to as a combination of the most advanced ideas in regard to the causes and treatment of nervous diseases in children, and the most pronounced pre-feminist views of the offices and duties of the mother:

Emphasizing the great responsibility devolving on the mother, apparently to the elimination of responsibility of the father, so far as could be gained from the lecture, Dr. McCallum said: "I put all nervousness in children back on the mother. There are four things which shape and determine life—heredity, environment, nutrition and training—and the last two in a large measure can offset the first two. We don't look on heredity as the baneful thing that we formerly considered it. The children bear with them the history of their ancestors, but it is up to every mother to amplify in her child the forces to overcome heredity. The mother is the biggest factor in environment. She is the lighthouse-keeper of the spirit. Nutrition stands at the base of most of nervous troubles." An arraignment was made against the "society butterfly," who neglects her children. "A woman should stay at home with her children and do it in a happy, cheerful spirit that will keep it from being a bondage. No woman can take care of her child ren and be a society butterfly. A woman's place is in the home," he said.

The audience was made up largely of women that evening, but what the men present lacked in numbers they made up in enthusiasm in applauding the "society butterfly" statement.

Farm to Rent

50 ACRE—west half of lot 16, con 12, Elderslie, to rent for a term of years, or the remainder of my life. Possession 1st March. Apply to ALEX McCANNELL, Bar goyne.

TRY TO ELIMINATE THE OVERLAPPING

Alliston Herald—An important meeting looking towards the union of struggling churches was held in Orangeville on Thursday of last week. The meeting was a conference between representatives of the Methodist Districts and the Presbyteries involved. The mission secretaries of the 10 Churches, Rev. G. B. Heyd and Rev. F. L. Brown, representing Presbyterian and Methodist missions respectively, were also present. Rev. Wm. Morris of Orangeville presided and among the clergymen present was Rev. Dr. Harrison of Alliston. The object was to make a survey of the localities where the two denominations are overlapping with a view to one or other withdrawing and leaving the field to the other. Recommendations will be made to the Methodist Districts and the Presbyterian Presbyteries which if approved will be passed on to the Conferences and Synods and if endorsed by these unions will be effected. The plan under which it will be worked will be for the union congregations to select a minister. The congregation will pay the salary and the general church funds raised will be equally divided between the two churches. The fields under consideration at Orangeville were Alton, Everett, Rosemont, Caledon, Caledon East Nicholston, Elm Grove, Baxter, Banning's Mills and Mono Mills. A meeting to deal with overlapping fields in the Owen Sound Presbytery will be held in Owen Sound in the near future and next week in Barrie, representatives of Barrie Presbytery and the Barrie, Bradford and Alliston Districts will confer on the advisability of uniting a number of charges in this territory. War conditions have made this action imperative.

WOULD YOUR ABSENCE ALARM?

Over in Ripley a certain man was such a regular attendant at church that the sight of his seat vacant caused an alarm, and knowing that he lived alone the pastor and the sexton hurried to his home and found him lying on the floor unconscious from coal gas. He was rescued in the nick of time, which shows that constant attendance at worship does save a man, for had he not been called to the services the coal gas would have got him. How many men in Walkerton would have been rescued under similar circumstances? Not over a thousand, we presume. In the first place half of them wouldn't be suspected of having coal, so the preacher would not be alarmed on that score, while of the other half so few go to church regularly they wouldn't ring the fire alarm if they failed to report. If there is one man, however, in Walker ton that



STEELE'S For Horse Collars and Sweat Pads, Rubber Leg Rugs, Whips, Auto Plush Rugs, Backman's Gall Cure, Stock Dressing Soap, &c.

Our Harness leads—in quality, durability, appearance and high-class workmanship found in no other makes of Harness.

Baggage Trunks, Suit Cases, Club Bags, Grips. Good assortment and close prices.

Harness parts and Repairing our Specialty

J. H. STEELE

YOU CAN SUCCEED

Central Business College Stratford, Ont.

Ontario's leading commercial school makes success easy. We have lively departments, Commercial, Shorthand, Telegraphy. We give individual instruction and students may enter at any time. Graduates passed to positions. This is your opportunity to go to a great call upon us for trained help. Write at once for particulars.

J. Elliott Prov. H. A McLachlan, Prin.

R. T. Robinson
CARPENTER AND CONTRACTOR

ESTIMATES furnished for the erection of any class of building. Large or small contracts undertaken.

Address Chesley or Cargill P.O.

PURDY'S LIVERY

Rates Reasonable, and every effort made to satisfy

F. PURDY

the preachers would feel apprehension over if his pew were empty we would like to see the color of his hair that we may notify Ripley that they haven't the only Christian that couldn't be successfully coal gassed on Sunday. — Herald and Times.

The Paisley Advocate.

D. McKENZIE, Publisher
Vol. 40—No. 9

PAISLEY, ONTARIO, FEB 27, 1918

Subscription, $1.50 per Annum

Paisley Mercantile Co.

The People's Popular Store

Spring Goods Arriving

WE are now through stock-taking, and are busy opening up new Spring Goods this week. We have yet some lines of Winter Goods that we are offering at sacrifice prices to clear. Our Millinery Department will be open in a few days. Miss Wilson will be in charge, who with a staff of assistants, will be busy preparing for the spring opening.

We would remind our friends whose accounts are not yet settled that we are also taking stock of our books. We need the space in safe for our new books, and we also need the money before the 7th of March.

THE PAISLEY MERCANTILE CO.

THE CITY BAKERY

Has a quantity of

FLOUR

on hand, and is expecting more in, so to make room for what is on the way we will retail some of this Flour for cash. Dry Fruits in

Peaches, Pears and Prunes

These are good and fresh. Did you ever use

Wool Soap

for washing Woolens? If you have not you should. We have it. We also have a stock of "LENOX" Soap, which we are retailing at 4 bars for 25c. This is good goods. Let us sell you your

Green and Black Teas

We have a very superior line of both kinds, and will guarantee them to give you satisfaction.

F. S. MacLachlan

Had an Operation

Mr. Wm. Mooney, of Long Lake, Sask., is at the Central Hotel this week, where he underwent an operation by which a part of the bone in his nose was removed. Drs. Houston and Laird performed the operation. Mr. Mooney went to the west from here about 15 years ago, and came down on a visit to his brother, Mr. H. Mooney of Greenock, and other friends.

Bruce Battalion the Best Trained in England

"The 160th is the finest trained battalion in England. There is scarcely any branch of training they have not taken up and become proficient in." This is what Lieut R A James tells the Walkerton Telescope. Lieut James had charge of the Pioneer section of the 160th, but owing to the age rule was obliged to relinquish his command and return home.

Now a Training Officer

Lieut A E Babcock is now anti-gas training officer with the 4th Reserve Battalion at Bramshott camp. This is one of the most important branches of training for the men before going into active service. In acknowledging receipt of a parcel from Paisley, Lieut Babcock writes to the sender: "I cannot express in words how much I appreciate your kind thoughtfulness, or how cheering and encouraging it is to the boys in England and France to know that they are still remembered by the folks at home, no matter how long they have been away, and I assure you that it is a pleasure for us to make little sacrifices for such people as we have in dear old Paisley. I was very sorry to hear of the death of Jack Hamilton and Emerson Pearce. How they will miss them at home. My deepest sympathy goes out to their parents and the rest at home. I receive The Advocate very regularly and enjoy it very much."

Cerson—Reid

A quiet wedding took place at the home of Messrs Wm and Elmer Reid, at Pinkerton, on February 16th, when their sister, Miss Agnes, was united in marriage to Mr Earl Cerson of Kingarf. The ceremony was performed by Rev R H Gain, pastor of Pinkerton Presbyterian Church. Quite a large number of guests were present at the wedding reception. The happy couple will live on Mr Cerson's farm near Kingarf.

Autos Running All Winter

Mr J S Elves, of Penhold, Alta, says: We would not like to be without your paper. It is like a letter from home. I think by all reports you are having plenty of snow for sleighing. We have had a very fine winter in this part of Alberta. Pretty cold at times, but there hasn't been a day this winter when autos haven't been running. We haven't had six inches of snow at any time so far. I am sorry to hear of so many of the boys who will not return from France.

Willow Creek Backed Up

The waters of the turbulent Willow Creek took a sudden rise after last week's thaw, and threatened a serious inundation in spite of the hard freeze-up that followed. The stream had apparently become so frozen up that the extra flow could not find an outlet, and backed up so that it rose to the floor of the Cambridge St bridge. Some of the residents in that locality were unable to get out of their houses for a day or so, but by Saturday the water had receded, and they were free to come and go again. Monday's rain caused another rise of the creek. By Tuesday evening Queen Street was overflowed at the north of the bridge, and some families had to leave their homes to escape being marooned.

ADVERTISING RATES

Subscription Price—$1.50 per annum in advance. To United States subscribers $2.00 per year in advance.

Advertising Rates—Legal and other casual advertisements 10c per nonpariel line for first insertion, 5c per line for each subsequent insertion.

Advertisements of Strayed, Farms for Sale or to Rent, and similar, $1 for 4 lines or less, and 25c each subsequent insertion.

Where no specific direction will be inserted till forbidden and charged accordingly. Transient display ads charged by the inch. Space measurement.

Advertisements in the local columns are charged 10c per line for first insertion, and 5c per line for each subsequent insertion. This includes announcements for church or school entertainments, concerts parties &c. No notice less than 25c. Regular advertisers 5c per line. No notice less than 1/2 inch in black-faced type, price and one-half.

—Marriage licenses issued and money to loan. T. H. GEORGE.

—Our last year's accounts are past due. How about yours? Ballachey, Laidlaw & Co.

—Full lines of fine engagement and wedding rings at I. Shoemaker's jewellery store.

—Highest prices paid for hides and sheepskins. H. E. McGregor, Butcher, Steele Block.

—$1000 will buy a comfortable home in the centre of Paisley. Apply to H. B. Putnam or P Carter.

—Parties requiring repairs for the Melotte cream seperator may obtain them at Fisher's flour Mill.

—FOR SALE—The residence of the late Mrs Fleming, Queen St north, Paisley. Apply to D. Forrester.

—Highest price for beefhides, horse hides, calfskins, sheepskins, tallow, &c. P. OLTSHER, Paisley Meat Market.

—Shoes of every description are on our shelves. Describe what you want and we can probably find it. Ballachey, Laidlaw & Co.

—Seed Beans—Buy early, while you can get them. I have a limited quantity to sell at $10 per bushel. Quality guaranteed. H. GRIER, Cargill, Ont.

—F Stevenson's quick healing salve is the best made. We have a choice line of tobaccos and cigars, stationery and school supplies. Agent for daily papers and magazines. Give us a call.

—All accounts must be settled by cash or note on or before March 15th. We are opening new books on that date, and all accounts not paid will be placed in court for collection. J S Hewar.

—FLOUR, FEED, SEEDS, GRAIN—We keep a full stock of Five Roses and Stark's high grade flours, bran, shorts, Blatchford's molasses meal, poultry foods and tonics. Always in the market for coarse grains. W STARK.

To Investors

Trust and Loan Company Debentures in sums of $100 and up wards bearing 5½ per cent interest, payable half-yearly. Authorized by law for the investment of trust funds. Apply to D FORRESTER, Barrister.



Keep a Smart Appearance

Work can be smartly dressed without being extravagant if you will leave your next order with us. We have a good assortment of the very newest patterns in fancy suitings. Look them over before buying. Also in Ladies' Suitings we have a full line to choose from of the newest patterns and styles.

L. S. CRUICKSHANK, the Tailor

—Mr H Reed went to Toronto on Monday.

—Pte Geo McLennan was home from training camp for the week-end.

—Miss Aitkens of Fergus is the guest of her aunt Mrs Dryden Victoria St.

—Mrs Seves of Listowel is visiting at the home of her sister Mrs Hugh Nichol.

—Mrs A B J Simons arrived home from Guelph on Monday much improved in health

—Miss Tena McKinnon, of Toronto, is visiting her sister, Mrs Neil McArthur, Water St.

—Patriotic Carnival in Paisley Rink on or about Friday, March 8th. Watch for further announcements.

—Apprentice wanted for dressmaking. Apply to Miss E McArtney, first door south of Hanna House.

—Mr and Mrs Herman Boettger have got moved from Paisley to their farm home in Goderich Road, Saugeen.

—Mrs. Stauffer went to Toronto on Thursday last, and is attending the temperance convention in the city this week.

—Miss Reta McDonald, 10th Bruce, returned home on Saturday after spending a couple of weeks in Walkerton with her friend Miss Hazel Irwin.

—Union services will be held in the Methodist church Sunday. Rev Mr Crighton preaches at the morning service, and Rev Mr Nellans at the evening service.

—Mr. Fred A. Elves, of Vulcan, Alta., was visiting here for a few days last week, at the home of his aunt, Mrs. Buchanan, Goldie St. He is a son of Mr. and Mrs. David Elves, formerly of Lockerby. The whole family are now in the west, and all doing well.

Honorably Discharged

Pte Thos R Foster, son of Mr and Mrs Wm Foster of 8th Bruce, who went overseas as a member of the 160th Bruce Batt, has been discharged as unfit for service, his trouble being a bad knee. He arrived home last week.

Union Service Overflowed

A considerable number could not find even standing room in the Church of the Ascension for the union service on Sunday morning, and the evening meeting was held in the town hall, which was well filled. Rev Mr Diehl officiated in the church and Rev Mr Nellans preached in the hall.

Clearing Off Church Debt

A special meeting of Knox church congregation was held on Wednesday afternoon of last week to consider financial affairs. The outcome of the deliberations was the opening of a subscription list, by which over $65 was raised at the meeting, and it is expected this will be considerably added to by subscriptions from members and adherents who were not present.

Y.M.C.A. Collection, $147.15

The Rev. I. W. Diehl and the Boy Scouts are to be congratulated upon their successful Y.M.C.A. campaign. They collected $122.15 for free drinkables for the soldiers at the front. The boys proved to be very efficient helpers. The contributors did nobly. At the close of the campaign the Scouts were invited to take supper at the Rectory. The full amount will be sent to headquarters, including a contribution of $5 from Knox Church Young People and $20 from the Women's Christian Temperance Union, which organization pays all expenses, and they wish to express their thanks and appreciation to all who have contributed in cash or to the Trinket Fund.

AUCTION SALE

Farmers interested in good stock will find it to their interest to attend the auction sale at D McRae's, lot 19, con 4, Saugeen, on Friday, March 8th, at which will be offered for sale 12 head of horses, five of which are pure bred Clydesdales, and two of these are imported mares; 20 head of good cattle, six of which are milch cows in calf; 53 first-class ewes and 2 yearling rams. Sale to commence at 1 p m. Eight months' credit on approved joint notes, 5 per cent discount for cash.
R C PEARCE, Auct.

Illustrated Lecture

Col. T. H. Race, the Field Secretary of the National Sanitarium Association, will give a lecture in the town hall, Paisley, on Wednesday evening, Feb'y 27th, at 8.30, on the subject of tuberculosis, its nature, treatment and prevention, illustrated with instructive lantern views. Col Race is an old journalist, a traveller of world wide experience, and a speaker of unusual ability. It is worth while hearing him on this scourge, known as the "great white plague," besides his side lights on the present war situation. Only a collection taken for the Muskoka Free Hospital for Consumptives.

How to Get More Eggs

GIVE your hens comfortable shelter with plenty of light. Keep dry, clean and well ventilated, but avoid draughts of cold air. Feed regularly a variety of good clean food. Table scraps, thickened with bran, boiled together, are also very good in winter, to which add a tablespoonful of Dr Hess' Poultry Panacea as directed. Give in a mash of corn meal, wheat bran and shorts, which should constitute the morning feed. In winter give warm. Small grain should be thrown among chaff, which will compel fowl to exercise.

Price of Panacea, 35c and 85c.

P. B. MORE, Druggist

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F. C. RYAN, Manager.

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Choice Beef, Pork, Veal and Lamb, Smoked Ham, Rolls and Bacon, Lard in 1-lb. pkgs., 3-lb., 10-lb. and 20-lb. pails, Cooked Ham, Headcheese, Pork Sausage, Jellied Tongue, Bologna, Weinners, Etc.

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Paisley Skating Rink

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Monday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday Evenings

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Wednesday and Saturday Afternoons

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J. S. DEWAR, Proprietor

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While they last

Starches, Corn and Silver Gloss, per pkg	.11
4 pkgs Jelly Powders for	.25
Kellogg's Corn Flakes at, per package	.10
3 cans Old Dutch Cleanser for	.25
6 packages Ammonia for	.25
Black and Green Regal and Hursley Tea, reg. 60c at	.40
Big B Overalls, reg $2, at each	1.39

Rubbers to fit every foot at reduced prices. Call and see before going elsewhere.

Cottons, Flannelettes, Ginghams and Dress Goods below manufacturers' prices.

1,000 pair Turkish Towels in white and colored, for per pair . . . . **.25 up**

Butter 40c, Eggs 55c, trade only

L. C. SPOFFORD

PAISLEY

Soils and Crops

By Agronomist.

This Department is for the use of our farm readers who want the advice of an expert on any question regarding soil, seed, crops, etc. If your question is of sufficient general interest, it will be answered through this column. If stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed with your letter, a complete answer will be mailed to you. Address Agronomist, care of Wilson Publishing Co., Ltd., 73 Adelaide St. W., Toronto.

Growing Radishes and Peas.

In no other way can you show your skill as a gardener so well as in the growing of perfect, crisp radishes in the minimum number of days. There are many crops which require to be "hustled," but none of them requires more hustle than the radish.

The composition of the radish is mostly water—the more water you get into it, and the less cellulose (which is the vegetable fibre residue) the better and more crisp it will be, and to accomplish this requires that they be kept growing constantly from the time the seeds are planted until they are ready to pick.

On the other hand, crisp radishes cannot be grown in a heavy soil, nor one which is not kept to the proper degree of moisture. They require what we call a "cool" soil. It should be rich to repletion, and composed very largely of decomposed vegetable matter. Experiments have shown that good radishes can be grown in coal ashes, as a base, with plenty of good well rotted manure, and the addition of commercial fertilizers.

But it is better to grow them in a light, mellow, rich soil. No green or unfermented manure should be used. Arrange for one pound of muriate of potash for a plot ten feet square, for use when the young plants show through the ground. This should be dissolved in water sufficient to give the soil along the drills a good soaking.

How to Plant Radish

Summer radishes naturally fall into two classes; the turnip shaped, and the slender. In the former class we have two divisions, the small "olive" or "button" radishes, which are the very earliest, and the true turnip-shaped which come later on in the season. The slender or, as they are sometimes called, "finger" radishes also come in early and late.

Radish seeds are planted in two general ways. One is broadcast, which is a very wasteful and inefficient way, and the other in drills.

Radish seeds are not too small to plant them single. With a little care this can be done, and an occasional one dropped in error, can be pulled out when they show through the ground. Make the drills by pulling the dibble along the straight edge, lightly, so as to make a drill not more than half an inch deep, just a trifle less will be better. Make the drills a foot apart for easy working, although if you make them in a double row to be worked by hand, six inches will do for the early ones.

Soil for Garden Peas

Then let us have a goodly row of garden peas; the dwarf ones for first early, the half dwarf for second and the tall ones for main crop. These with succession planting will give peas to eat from the time the first ones are ready to pick in sixty to sixty-five days until the heat of midsummer makes their growth impracticable.

To get the fine results we desire with garden peas they must have a mellow, loamy soil, well filled with humus and enriched with well-rotted manure dug in the trench, and the situation must be one which will drain well, so no peas of any kind known to our gardens will do well in soggy or swampy soil, even though they require a large supply of water. As one gardener put it, "They will not stand wet feet."

Of the early peas we have two classes—the round-seeded and the wrinkled. The former are from three days to a week earlier than the latter, and are more hardy. However, most persons consider the wrinkled ones so much finer in flavor that they are willing to await the few days necessary to get them. The wrinkled peas (those which have a wrinkled seed) are sweeter, have more sugar in their composition and rot more easily than the hard-seeded round ones, on which account the latter may be planted first.

Plant in Prepared Drills

I would advise the beginner to await until the soil is well drained, mellow and easily worked, and then plant the wrinkled peas for first early unless his space is large and he desires to try both kinds.

Garden peas should be planted in prepared drills. As the early peas are either dwarf or half dwarf, there will be no need of supports to hold them. A good plan is to plant them three drills together, allowing the vines to mat together. This will prevent the stalks of the dwarf ones falling down, which, especially in wet weather, may cause many of the pods to rot.

The early peas, not having the large mass of roots that the later ones have, may be planted closer together. If you set three rows together make them six inches apart and the seeds two inches apart in the row. The half-dwarf, which may reach a height of thirty inches, may be planted in a double row, the same distance apart, and the vines matted together as soon as they throw out tendacles. This will obviate the necessity for supports.

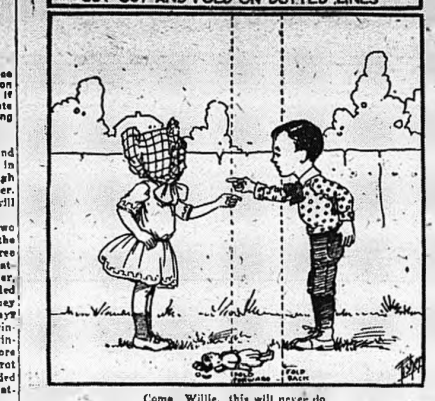
The aim should be in growing peas to get them all cleared off the vines in not more than two pickings. Most of the seed offered for sale to-day is of strains which have developed this quality under selection. This makes the space occupied by the early peas available for the use of later crops.

Support the Vines

Garden peas should have frequent cultivation and be kept free from weeds. The late ones will do best if mulched when the days get warm, in order to keep the roots cool. Any straw y litter will do for the mulching. Put it on and between the rows and water freely. It will also keep down the weeds.

There are a number of materials used for supporting pea vines. The original one was "brush," the twiggy branches of young trees. This is still by far the best. The use of strings, rye from poles and brackets, is a rather poor way to support the vines.

When brush is used the rows can not be so close together as when netting is used. With brush a good way is to plant the rows eighteen inches apart and set the brush between them, making a double row. The next row should be set three feet from the first, and another double row formed, and continue thus.



Come, Willie, this will never do,
We'll have no quarrel here with Sue;
You say you're very sorry, then
Go kiss her and be friends again.

GOOD HEALTH QUESTION BOX

By Andrew F. Currier, M. D.

Dr. Currier will answer all signed letters pertaining to Health. If your question is of general interest it will be answered through these columns; if not it will be answered personally, if stamped, addressed envelope is enclosed. Dr. Currier will not prescribe for individual cases or make diagnoses. Address Dr. Andrew F. Currier, care of Wilson Publishing Co., 73 Adelaide St. West, Toronto.

Diseases and Hygiene of the Mouth.

This subject includes many important diseases, particularly such as are common in children, and notably diphtheria, influenza, tonsilitis, adenoids and all varieties of sore throat, also diseases of the tongue, teeth, lips, gums, tonsils and salivary glands.

Mouth diseases of adults are less numerous than those of children but are often of grave significance.

Cancer of the lip, tongue or tonsil, is not infrequent; sores of the mucous membrance are the common characteristic of syphilis; suppuration, bleeding gums and loosened teeth, are the marks of Riggs' disease; and many victims of auto-intoxication have abscesses of the roots of their teeth upon which great stress has been laid in recent times.

Repulsive odor of the breath is familiar enough evidence of diseased teeth and gums, of decomposing food in the mouth or of imperfect mastication and disordered digestion.

Some of these diseases originate in the mouth, and others are symptomatic of disease elsewhere in the body.

Cancer of the lip, tongue, or tonsil originates there, but fever blisters on the tongue or lips may be one of the accompaniments of indigestion or grippe or scarlet or typhoid fever.

If we know the cause of a disease, we may be able to treat it successfully, or, better still, prevent it. Because we do not with certainty know the cause of cancer, is one reason why we do not treat it more successfully.

Bad hygiene of the home, poor nutrition, neglect of the teeth, indigestion and many other causes will result in decay of the teeth and diseases of the gums and other tissues of the mouth.

There are many bacteria in the mouth, some are harmful, others are not. In the presence of decayed teeth and decomposed and fermenting food, they are always waiting to jump in and produce disease.

The watery secretion and mucus in the nost and throat furnish splendid media for their multiplication and it is by this means that grippe, tonsilitis, laryngitis, diphtheria, pneumonia and many other diseases are caused, the bacteria extending as they multiply and finally producing the disease peculiar to the dominant variety.

The hygiene of the mouth from infancy to old age is a matter of the greatest importance. The baby's mouth must be kept clean and sweet with a soft rag and boric acid solution, from the day of his birth.

Children should be taught the use of the tooth-brush and the mouth-wash as soon as the teeth appear.

Simple powdered chalk as a dentifrice, and boric-acid solution as a mouth-wash, are all that is needed and they are inexpensive.

Adults should not only use the tooth-brush, but an antiseptic paste or powder and an antiseptic solution for rinsing and gargling.

This will mean better teeth, better health and an absence of offensive breath.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

Mrs. E. S.—1. Can one have gallstones without fever or loss of weight? 2. Will it help to take a bottle of fruitola on the chance that one has gallstones? Please don't tell me to see my doctor, for I have no funds.

Answer—1. Yes, it is entirely possible. 2. I should say it would not. Why load yourself up with medicine of problematic value and for a condition which may not exist.

O. R. K.—What is the cause of low blood pressure with sunken eyes, and what will improve the situation?

Answer—Many causes are possible, perhaps it is anaemia. If that is the case, you might be benefitted by an abundance of food, especially milk, out of door exercise, and perhaps by a good preparation of iron.

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HOMER-WARREN CO., DEPT. 38, TORONTO

MOTHER-WISDOM

Shall Our Children Play with the Neighbors' Children?

By Helen Johnson Keyes.

Some mothers are gravely afraid of child-companionship for their children. Their fears are reasonable. The contagious diseases, measles, scarlet fever, whooping cough and others, which we have learned to understand as harmful and dangerous are spread through the contact of child with child. Also, children are especially quick to imitate the slang and the rough habits which mark young people of less careful bringing up.

What can we do about it? Do you remember Tennyson's poem of the man who built a lordly palace for his soul? After he had dwelt in it for a time, his soul began to dwindle so that in order to keep any soul at all, he had to leave his lordly palace and come out among the world of men.

So it is with our children. They must live in the world. In order to have sympathies, powers of adjusting their ways to other persons' ways, powers of standing up for their rights as well as to develop the sense of justice and generosity often to yield their pleasure for the benefit of their friends, they must have companionship with children of their own ages.

This can scarcely begin too young. The gain will be greater than any gain which could result from the cowardly policy of isolation.

Mothers also need the education of seeing their children with other children! It teaches us that our youngsters are neither better nor worse than most of our neighbors' children, and that if we have cause to complain to Mrs. Adams of the behavior of her boy, Mrs. Burns has equal reason to complain to us of the manners of our girl!

As the good training of families depends largely on the education of parents, this side of the question is really important. The mother of an only child frequently regards her pet as superior to other children. In truth, an only child often is more developed and more mannerly than members of large households, who, necessarily, receive less individual care. But it is not good for this only darling to become aware of the fact.

It is equally true and equally injurious, that every busy mothers often regard their boys and girls as more unruly and unmannerly than those of other families. This may be unjust; it may give the children a feeling that they are not loved, that they are unfairly criticised and consequently implant in them a resolve to overtide authority and assert independence.

Children have an exceedingly correct sense of justice and they resent fiercely and righteously any betrayal of it. Parents need to keep this in mind. If these impatient mothers will watch their neighbors' children, they will probably find, repeated in them, the behavior of their own.

They will then understand that these traits are common to childhood and must be controlled by gentle measures and by an example of courtesy, patience and reasonableness in the home life.

Children learn most quickly by imitation. They reflect the manners and morals of their homes whereas they may be very little influenced by commands, scoldings and rules which are conveyed merely by word of mouth and not reinforced by example.

So, for the sake of the moral development of the children and for the sake of our education as parents, let us open our gates to the healthy, normal children of the neighborhood.

You will notice the limitation: to the healthy, normal child. The strictest quarantine against illness is not too strict. Country teachers and country parents have much to think about in this direction.

The common cold in the head is often the beginning of a contagious disease, and children suffering from it should not play with other children. Sharing towels and drinking cups is a means of spreading infectious of a most serious nature.

Let us make companionship, which is of such great importance morally, as nearly safe as possible by insisting on quarantine against the first indications of illness and by avoiding the use in common of eating and drinking utensils and toilet articles. Only ignorance and careless selfishness can consider such precautions discourteous.

The normal child! There are, unfortunately, children with perverted minds and evil habits against whom a mother must very carefully guard her children.

One such child will sometimes corrupt the young people of an entire neighborhood. There are also many of these children than it is pleasant to believe and for this reason every mother should know her children's playmates. This she can do by inviting them to her house or on picnics.

The child who is absent-minded, inattentive, unobservant, slow in play, who considers himself different from other children and badly treated by them, should be held under suspicion till proved innocent. The fact that his people are among the best in the community, does not alter probabilities, for this evil creeps in everywhere.

The fact that he is still almost a baby, five or six years old, does not make our fear unreasonable, for bad habits may begin in infancy; and if the suspected one is not a he at all but a girl, the evidence against her is equally strong, for this evil is even more frequent among little girls than little boys. The hardest possibility to face is the chance that it is our boy or our girl, but this should not make us less careful and honest in our observations or less truthful and brave in facing the findings.

It will be easier to bear if we remember that the sins which children commit are often scarcely sins to them. Their results, if we allow them to continue, may be ruin but that does not mean that the children themselves understand their acts to be evil with anything like the clearness with which they appear evil to us.

Many ruinous habits are started innocently and our attitude toward our little transgressors should not be one of punishment for what has already occurred but an unceasing watchfulness and quiet patience in setting them on the right path for the future.

The first step should be to consult a doctor, for a slight surgical operation will sometimes accomplish a cure although in most cases it must be supplemented by a long and constant watchfulness and days full of moderately hard physical work and out-of-door play.

These boys and girls must be kept apart from other children, and parents should train themselves to recognize their manners and appearance.

We should certainly not consider that mother wise who denied her children milk because some milk is not fresh and some herds are tubercular. She must find a way of securing a clean supply. This is equally the case with companionship. It is not enough to keep away from our children things which are harmful; we must give them also what is good and nourishing to their characters.

There are some mothers, I confess, who stem to me very conceited and foolishly sentimental—who feel that only they are pure and wise enough to watch over the unfolding of their child-en's characters. Of course a mother is the sacred guardian of her children but there are many persons in the world besides herself who may do them good, many hopes besides hers from which they may derive benefit. One of the duties of her guardianship is to bring them into contact with these persons and these homes.

Every woman with children of her own has responsibilities toward other children. Motherhood is larger than our own families and it is our duty to unlock the pleasures and blessings which surround us and to gather in the children of other women, too, for our children play with children.

Finely chopped suet in puddings or "scrapple" will often be eaten by children who need fat, but who cannot be persuaded to touch fat meat.

The Dairy

A high-producing dairy animal is a delicate and well balanced piece of machinery, and consequently she cannot continue normal production if she is exposed to severe winter weather. It is therefore essential that the discomforts incident to cold weather be eliminated if possible. The comfortable cow will repay in milk the necessary labor for her protection. Dairymen as a rule are more careful with their cows than the average farmer who merely produces the milk for family use.

Cows frequently refuse to drink the water in an icy trough. A cow must be thirsty, indeed, before she will fill herself with freezing water. It is necessary, in view of the fact that milk contains about eighty-seven per cent. water, to warm the drinking water for dairy cows if the highest possible production is to be maintained.

Unless the cow drinks a sufficient quantity of water her milk production will diminish, and she will not drink enough unless it is warm. Suitable shelter from cold rains and raw winds is another comfort which the cow will repay in milk.

A sufficient quantity of nourishing feed is, of course, a prime requisite if cows are expected to continue to produce milk after freezing weather has killed pastures. Corn stover and oat straw will hardly supply sufficient nutrients to maintain average production.

Sleet and freezing rains cause insecure footing, and care should be used in turning cows out of the barn. Ice at the doorway should be covered with cinders to prevent slipping. Do not hurry the animals and cause undue crowding. A slip and fall on the ice can readily result in injury to or loss of a valuable cow.

These things have been said often, but they bear repetition when the cold weather comes with accompanying discomforts. While they apply more specifically to the dairyman, it is well for all farmers to heed these suggestions and endeavor to keep all cows in milk to help increase the food supply for this winter.

Gunns Shur-Gain Fertilizer

Poultry

Healthy hens are not only on the job when there is something to eat, but they produce the eggs. To get maximum results from the laying flock, it is necessary to keep a constant lookout for the health of the hens. If one gets sick, it had better be removed entirely from the flock. Over-crowding is one of the evils to be guarded against. Each hen should not only have plenty of yard space, but their roosting room should not be crowded. If the hens get over-heated upon the roosts then rush out into the cold for their feed, evil results will undoubtedly follow. The poultry house should afford ample shelter and protection from the elements, but must not be too warm. They require plenty of fresh air, and should have clean surroundings.

The feed yard and roosting rooms should be kept clean and sanitary. Fresh straw should be put in the nests. Give them clean water, and wholesome feeds, together with fresh dust baths and feed litter, then their good health will be assured and the egg baskets well filled.

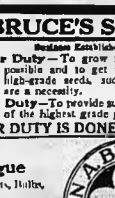
Merely Suggestive.

Figures giving the food supplies of the world tell us that in 1918 America will more and more be called on to share with a hungry world what she can spare from her own board. This can be done by substituting other foods not needed for shipping. Sometimes it is hard to think of that substitute. Why not prepare a list to hang on the kitchen cabinet to be used for ready reference when in doubt. Let the list below grow with your experiments.

Meat substitutes.—Poultry, rabbit, fish, eggs, cheese dishes, baked beans, bean loaf, nut loaf, bean soup, milk soup, chowders, milk.

Wheat bread substitutes.—Corn bread, brown bread, oatcakes, buckwheat cakes, hominy, potato biscuit, rye bread, potatoes, rice.

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MODEL STEAM ENGINE

Runs like a city, spurting steam and making as much fuss as though it were running the electric light plant in your town. Has brass tarnished boiler with safety valve, tilted steel fire box, with quick burners, and tilted steel chimney. All running parts of best quality metal.

Send us your name and we will send you 40 packages of our beautiful embossed Easter Post Cards to sell at 10 cents a package. When sold send us the money and we will send you the engine charges prepaid.

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This Big Doll is 16 inches high, has jointed legs and arms and natural hands and feet. The Doll Carriage has steel frame and wheels and the seat, back and hood are made of leatherette. It is 24 inches high and is just the right size for the Big Doll.

Just send us your name and address and we will send you 10 packages of our fine quality Easter postcards to sell at 10 cents a package (8 lovely cards in each package). When they are sold send us the money (three dollars) and we will send you the Big Doll, with all charges prepaid, and we will also send you the Carriage without any charge. If you will show your Doll to your friends and get just three of them to sell our cards and earn prizes too, send us your name and address to-day and get your Doll and Doll Carriage quickly.

Address—

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Dept. 36
TORONTO.



THE STARTING POINT OF CONSUMPTION

Lies In Weak, Watery Blood—Dr. Williams' Pink Pills Make the Blood Rich, Red and Pure.

Weak, watery blood is the starting point of consumption. When your blood is in this condition your whole health declines. Your face becomes pale or sallow, your appetite fails, your heart jumps and flutters at the least exertion or excitement. You are always weak and wretched and you lose interest in both work and amusement. This is the point from which you may easily step into that hopeless decline that leads to consumption and the grave. What is needed to bring back health, strength and energy is the new, rich red blood Dr. Williams' Pink Pills actually make. In all the world of medicine there is no other tonic and blood builder like them, and all who feel weak, run-down or easily tired should lose no time in giving these pills a fair trial. They have transformed thousands of weak, hopeless men and women, boys and girls into strong, robust people. In proof of these statements may be given the experience of Mrs. T. Brennan, Charlton, Ont., who says:—"Not only myself, but my friends think that had it not been for Dr. Williams' Pink Pills I would have filled a consumptive's grave. My condition was most serious; my blood seemed literally to have turned water; I was as pale as a sheet and became utterly unable to do any housework or go about. I doctored steadily for a long time but was growing weaker, and finally the doctor held out but little hope for my recovery. It was thought that a trip might help me and I was taken to New Ontario. Those who saw me while on my way did not think I would reach my journey's end alive. After I reached my destination a friend strongly urged me to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and as of course I was anxious to regain health I did so. The pills were the first medicine I had taken which seemed to help me at all, and it was not long until I felt they were doing me good. I continued their use gladly, and began to feel hungry and soon after was able to move about the house. Next I was able to go out of doors and to help in the housework, and from that time on my progress was rapid, and in the end I was enjoying better health than I had ever done before. There are many people who can testify to the absolute truth of these statements, and I feel I would not be doing justice to your wonderful medicine if I did not make these facts known."

You can get these pills through any dealer in medicine or by mail at 50 cents a box or six boxes for $2.50 from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

WHO ARE THE BEST FIGHTERS?

The Canadians Are Generally Admitted to Carry the Palm.

Early in the war the British War Office found it expedient to enter objections to the tartan kilt on the battlefield on account of its conspicuous colors affording too distinct a target for the enemy. An order was issued requiring the "Kilties" to wear a kilt made exclusively of khaki. To this the Highland regiments, with their devotion to the tartan, objected, and substituted for the all-khaki kilt a khaki apron which hid the conspicuous tartan colors in front.

The War Department again complained that their orders were not being complied with, and to this the Highlanders quickly replied, asserting that requirements had been fully met by the wearing of the khaki apron in front, for no Highlander ever turned his back to the enemy. Hence it had become generally accepted that the Highland regiments were the best fighters.

But now the New York Times claims that it is generally admitted in Europe, by French and British alike, that the Canadians are the best fighting men in the trenches, and aids in support of the claim "they are never subject to periods of high elation, which give them great élan in attack, and later periods of great depression, which seriously affects their morale, as are the British. Nor the lack of brilliancy individually or the absence of the great enthusiastic action of the French in attack, both of which in a general way characterize the British. The Canadians possess almost all of the brilliance and enthusiasm of the French, combined with the steadiness and absolute dependability of the British to get what they go after if it is humanly possible. It is purely a question of temperament, and of the environment of their youth. In both, the American and the Canadian are alike, and their action in battle will be the same."

We illustrate realize how children cherish their gardens. No flower ever cost more than a little pansy that was brought me by a generous, sweet little seven-year-old girl last autumn: "You will put it right in water, won't you, and keep it? It is the very last flower from my pansy bed this year."

Gunns Shur-Gain Fertilizer

TRAINING CANADIAN YOUTH.

The Demand for Technically Trained Workers is Imperative.

Probably 100,000 boys and girls from 14 to 18 years of age annually leave school in Canada to engage in some occupation connected with manufacturing, agriculture, mining or transportation. The present general plan of education does not provide sufficiently for these young people. They are stepping out into the world to find their way, with an almost entirely literary education. The apprentice system in our industries is almost a thing of the past, and the youth in our factories and other business organizations is left to pick up a smattering of his future occupation as best he may. Notwithstanding this, every manufacturer will agree that properly trained help is the best investment. Germany, in the past few years, has amply demonstrated the value of technical training.

Canada has very important natural resources requiring capacity to develop them. What are we doing to produce this capacity? How many of our farmers' children know the qualities of soil and the proper fertilizers to use for best results? Mgr. Choquette has told us of the Belgian farmer's knowledge of his land and his scientific use of it. Can we hope to meet him on even terms? How many metal workers know the composition and working qualities of their raw materials. Do our carpenters, textile workers, employees in our ceramic and other industries know why they perform certain operations and why they secure the results they do?

We are not doing justice to the rising generation. At the close of the war, Canada will no doubt see an influx of immigrants from the European countries. Their system of industrial training has put them in a position to understand the theoretical as well as the practical side of their means of livelihood. Canada will have to meet these European countries in competition for trade, and, to do so successfully, her manufacturing and other lines of activity must utilize all trained help available; to secure this result it will be necessary to give the most important positions to our foreign-born residents. We may then realize, too late, that we have been unfair to our own children. Industrial training schools with night classes should be a part, and an important part, of all educational work, and attendance of pupils, up to at least 18 years of age, should be compulsory.

A Tribute to a War Dog.

I turn the crimson page of war,
And here I find your name,
A comrade, shell and shrapnel scarred,
And plumed in battle fame.

A friend of man, a friend of God,
Of royal blood and true,
Who met the hell-hounds, breast to breast,
A soldier, through and through.

Ye trumpets sound a requiem,
Ye red, red waters cry
Your lamentations, coast to coast,
And darkness hide the sky;

Kneel, kneel, ye slaves of high estate,
O blue-flower-bow your head!
A dog that shames an emperor,
Somewhere, somewhere lies dead.

—Herbert Randall.

WINTER HARD ON BABY

The winter season is a hard one on the baby. He is more or less confined to stuffy, badly ventilated rooms. It is so often stormy that the mother does not get him out on the fresh air as often as she should. He catches colds which rack his little system; his stomach and bowels get out of order and he becomes peevish and cross. To guard against this the mother should keep a box of Baby's Own Tablets in the house. They regulate the stomach and bowels and break up colds. They are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

The Victors Overseas.

The other day a laconic British official statement announced the completion of the campaign in German East Africa. Its significance was little appreciated by a world whose attention was fixed upon Cambrai and the Russian revolution. And yet it marks the passing of one of the great colonial empires of modern times. When the war broke out German colonies occupied more than a million square miles of African territory, an empire in area larger than that lost by France under the old monarchy in the wars with Britain which preceded the Napoleonic era.

Baghdad, Jerusalem, German Africa—these are measures of the present struggle between the Briton and the German. We are now in the fourth winter of the war, a war which German statesmen and German scholars quite as much as German soldiers proclaimed was to be a contest between a modern Rome and a contemporary Carthage, a contest in which the German should play the Roman role. And after four campaigns no German ship sails the seas, every German colony is in British hands, save for those portions occupied by Britain's French and Japanese allies; Germany's Turkish ally has lost Mesopotamia and the Holy Land; British armies occupy the roads to Suez and the Persian gulf, and no single foot of British territory has now a German master.

OLD GENERAL HUNGER.

Allied Europe Needs 200,000,000 Bushels of Wheat.

The Food Controller says Allied Europe is short of 500,000,000 bushels of wheat. On Dec. 1 last, Canada had 110,000,000 bushels for export. On the same date, the United States, after allowing for the normal consumption of her own people, had not a single bushel, although Mr. Hoover thinks that, by economy and substitution, they will be able to export about 100,000,000 bushels. Where will Allied Europe procure the balance of 200,000,000 bushels to keep her from starving?

On account of the shipping situation it must come from America and Canada, as the granary of the Empire, must put forth a supreme effort, says Conservation. The farmer must have additional labor. He is doing his best now, and no amount of talking at him will induce him to put in a larger crop this spring. Provide him with extra help in seeding if you will, but as will not increase his crop acreage unless he is assured of enough help in harvest. Even in old-settled Ontario there has been for years a large acreage unercropped for lack of help. It is equally true that there are in our cities and towns many farm-trained men at work not as essential as farming, who would assist in the crucial periods of seed-time and harvest. If the law protected them in their positions and possibly made up a part of the difference between their ordinary earnings and what they would receive as farm laborers. We have conscripted men for overseas; what are we going to do to feed our Allies?

Man-power is needed for fighting, for munition working and for food production, and whichever is the most urgent should have the most men allotted to it. In such times as these, it is given only to those in high authority to know conditions fully, but, if the food administrations of Canada and the United States portray things as they are, the food situation is the most serious we have yet had to face. It is only when the ordinary citizen realizes this that the problem can be solved.

LEMONS WHITEN AND BEAUTIFY THE SKIN

Make this beauty lotion cheaply for your face, neck, arms and hands.

At the cost of a small jar of ordinary cold cream one can prepare a full quarter pint of the most wonderful lemon skin softener and complexion beautifier, by squeezing the juice of two fresh lemons into a bottle containing three ounces of orchard white. Care should be taken to strain the juice through a fine cloth so no lemon pulp gets in, then this lotion will keep fresh for months. Every woman knows that lemon juice is used to bleach and remove such blemishes as freckles, sallowness and tan and is the ideal skin softener, whitener and beautifier.

Just try it! Get three ounces of orchard white at any drug store and two lemons from the grocer and mix up a quarter pint of this simply fragrant lemon lotion and massage it daily into the face, neck, arms and hands. It is marvelous to smoothen rough, red hands.

CAMOUFLAGE TRAPS U-BOAT.

Trick by Which British Seamen Destroyed a Submarine.

Camouflage by the gun crew of a British steamer tricked a German U-boat commander into the belief that he was attacking an unarmed merchant vessel and caused him to manoeuvre his boat so that the gunners of the merchant vessel were able to send him and all on board to the bottom. The story was told by an officer of a British ship which recently arrived at an American port.

The steamer was nearing a French port with a cargo of foodstuffs and ammunition when the U-boat appeared.

"The German was some distance away when we first saw him," said the British officer, "and at the same time he was watching us through the periscope. The gun crew was all ready. Our big gun was hidden behind a screen, which covered the entire stern and which had been painted, both at starboard and port, to look like lifeboats. The U-boat came on. When about ten yards off, the commander, evidently having satisfied himself that we were unarmed, ordered the vessel sunk by bombs.

"Several men clambered from the forward hatch, dragging one of their collapsible boats after them. Officers stood on deck, leaning against the conning tower, as they waited for our finish. Meanwhile, the gunners had been working behind our lifeboat screen, and while the Germans were preparing their boat the gun pointer signalled the range.

"The screen was dropped, and before the Germans were aware of the trap they had fallen into, the big gun roared. We saw the shell tear into the hull at the water line and directly at the base of the conning tower. The submarine sunk in less than four minutes, with all its crew."

Skimmed milk furnishes protein at about half the outlay for which this essential can be purchased as milk; it is also a valuable source of carbohydrates and mineral water. The deficiency of fat in skimmed milk is counterbalanced by the fat of the ordinary mixed diet.

Minard's Liniment Cures Diphtheria.

The Doctor Did Not Do Her Lasting Good

So Mrs. Jos. Roger Used Dodd's Kidney Pills.

Popular New Brunswick Teacher Tells What Splendid Results She Got From Dodd's Kidney Pills.

Elm Tree, Gloucester Co., N.B., Feb. 11th—(special)—When the doctor I consulted failed to do me any lasting good I decided that my kidneys were the root of my troubles, and made up my mind to try Dodd's Kidney Pills.

"You may judge of the results when I tell you that I have not lost a day's work as teacher during the past year."

That is the statement of Mrs. Jos. Roger, the well-known and popular teacher here. Just how ill she was before using Dodd's Kidney Pills is best told in her own words.

"My trouble came from a strain," she says, "and I suffered for thirteen months.

Backache, heart fluttering, sciatica, neuralgia, nervousness, dizziness, and failing memory were among my symptoms.

"I took 12 boxes of Dodd's Kidney Pills in all, and I can say for them that they have done me all that was claimed for them."

If you have any of the symptoms that troubled Mrs. Roger, ask your neighbors if Dodd's Pills are not the remedy you are looking for.

Use For Old Sheets.

Being of an economical turn of mind, it has always bothered me to know what to do with the sides of worn out sheets, which are many times perfectly good when the center will be thoroughly worn. This summer I conceived the idea of making them into pillow cases and, as I always make the two hems in my sheets the same width, it was a very simple thing to do.

Fatrville, Sept. 30, 1902.

Minard's Liniment Co., Limited.

Dear Sirs,—We wish to inform you that we consider your MINARD'S LINIMENT a very superior article, and we use it as a sure relief for sore throat and colds. When I tell you I would not be without it if the price was one dollar a bottle, I mean it.

Yours truly,
CHAS. E. TILTON

The Perfect Day.

What a day that will be when the tidings are flashed over sea and land that the Allies have won and peace has been declared! From ten thousand times ten thousand steeples what bells will ring out, as if they were human things, their wild delight at the long hoped for event! Never in the history of the world will there have been such a day of universal joy.

Minard's Liniment Cures Distemper.

Drying Sweaters.

After washing sweaters do not hang them up to dry, but place them on a steam radiator or in an open oven, so that the weight does not pull them out of shape.

ACID STOMACH IS DANGEROUS MOST FREQUENT CAUSE OF CHRONIC DYSPEPSIA.

You must neutralise the acid in your stomach, says Doctor, or give up eating sweets, meats, potatoes and salads and quit drinking tea, coffee or liquor.

Alarming increase in dyspepsia and stomach disorders is largely due to too much rich food, and the widespread use of so-called digestive tablets and pills which give only temporary relief at the expense of ruining the stomach later on.

The best way is to consult a reliable stomach specialist or take a little ordinary bisurated magnesia—nothing else—to neutralize stomach acidity and thereby remove the cause of your stomach distress.

Put a teaspoonful of hydrochloric acid in your mouth, hold it there five minutes and all the tissues will be burned and inflamed. Yet you go around with a glassful or more of this same powerful acid in your stomach and then wonder why your stomach burns and hurts and your food will not digest. And when you put food into an acid stomach, the acid simply combines with the sweets, meats and potatoes you eat and the tea, coffee and liquors you drink, and makes a lot more acid.

Next, the acid may eat into your stomach walls, producing a stomach ulcer or cancer, and only half the cases of stomach ulcer ever get well under the most skillful treatment; the others, sooner or later, all die, and stomach cancer practically always means death in a year at most. But this is not all. The acid in your stomach passes on into the intestines, upsets them and disarranges your liver, so that you may soon require a serious operation with the surgeon's knife for gall stones or appendicitis.

Generally when people have sour or acid belching or eructations, heartburn, or a burning sensation at the pit of the stomach or other symptoms which indicate stomach acidity, they take some advertised digestive pills or buy a box of tablets from the nearest druggist. Such remedies may give temporary relief, but if you go on filling your stomach with a lot of drugs you may get to the point after a while when no food of any kind will stay on your stomach, and you will have an incurable case of stomach trouble. Therefore be very careful what you take. The best way is to consult a reliable stomach specialist or take a little ordinary bisurated magnesia—nothing else—to correct the stomach acidity, and thereby remove the cause of your complaint.

If you have an acid stomach, you must confine yourself to a diet of milk and eggs, or if you wish to eat such articles of food as meat, potatoes, salads, sweets or rich foods or gravies, or drink beer, wines, liquors, tea or coffee, you must take a teaspoonful of bisurated magnesia immediately after eating to neutralize the acidity. Statistics show that 90 per cent. of the people who have dyspepsia and indigestion have an excess of acid, and that this is the real cause of their trouble.

Keep the acid neutralized at all times by the free use of bisurated magnesia so that it no longer inflames the stomach walls, eat slowly and masticate your food thoroughly, and your stomach will soon get well of its own accord.

Bisurated magnesia is absolutely harmless. It is generally prescribed by physicians to be taken in teaspoonful doses immediately after eating or whenever you have any distress from excess acid; but it may be used in much larger quantities and much more frequently with perfect safety.

Be sure to obtain bisurated magnesia and not some other form of magnesia, as other forms are used as laxatives and as mouth washes, but they have not the same power for neutralizing stomach acidity, which is possessed by bisurated magnesia, which is inexpensive and can easily be obtained from any reliable drug store.

Tank Possibilities.

Tanks (says a correspondent of the Evening Standard) are the popular subject of the moment, and every kind of rumor is abroad regarding their development. It can be safely said that the type goes on improving. Colonel Stern, who has been responsible for the production of the Tank, has always been most insistent in their possibilities. It will be remembered that he recently changed his job from Director of Tanks Production for similar work in the Overseas and Allied Department. It is understood that the United States has been greatly impressed with Tank possibilities. A concerted movement of production by England and America might have great results.

Minard's Liniment Cures Colds, Etc.

Fresh Air Without Draught.

As storm windows interfere with ventilation in sleeping-rooms tack the cheapest grade of unbleached muslin on the outside of the screens. This protects the wire from the weather and the windows may be open day and night, thus keeping the air fresh without a suggestion of cold draught.

MONEY ORDERS

It is always safe to send a Dominion Express Money Order. Five dollars costs three cents.

Rabbit Wool.

Rabbit hair is supplanting wool in the felt hat making industry of Australia, where there are thirty factories in operation at present making use of rabbit fur for this purpose. It is said to be superior to the finest merino, and millions of rabbit skins are made use of annually.

MURINE Granulated Eyelids, Sore Eyes, Eyes Inflamed by Exposure to Sun, Wind, Dust, relieved by Murine. You'll like Murine Eye Remedy YOUR EYES No Smarting, Just Eye Comfort
Murine Eye Remedy At Your Druggist's or by Mail. Write for Free Eye Book. Murine Eye Remedy Co., Chicago

The demand for fruit will be great or greater than ever because prosperity will prevail, and that means that people will want good things to eat. Good things to eat means fruit.

YES! LIFT A CORN OFF WITHOUT PAIN

Cincinnati man tells how to dry up a corn or callus so it lifts off with fingers.

You corn-pestered men and women need suffer no longer. Wear the shoes that nearly killed you before, says this Cincinnati authority, because a few drops of freezone applied directly on a tender aching call or callus, stops soreness at once and soon the corn or hardened callus loosens so it can be lifted off, root and all, without pain.

A small bottle of freezone costs very little at any drug store, but will positively take off every hard or soft corn or callus. This should be tried, as it is inexpensive and is said not to irritate the surrounding skin.

If your druggist hasn't any freezone tell him to get a small bottle for you from his wholesale drug house. It is fine stuff and acts like a charm every time.

EATS DIRT
GILLETT'S LYE
E.W. GILLETT COMPANY LIMITED TORONTO, ONT.

We ought to be as cheerful as we can, if only because to be happy ourselves is a most effective contribution to the happiness of others.—Sir John Lubbock.

Minard's Liniment Cures Garget in Cows

Quebec's forest lands cover an area of over 100 million acres.

FOR SALE

WEEKLY NEWSPAPER IN Western Ontario. Being a good business. Death of owner cause of it coming to market. A great chance for a man with cash. Apply Box 32, Wilson Publishing Co., Limited, Toronto.

MISCELLANEOUS

CANCER, TUMORS, LUMPS, ETC. by internal and external cures. Cures with own or my home treatment. Write us before too late. Dr. Bellman's Medical Co., Limited, Collingwood, Ont.

WELL EQUIPPED NEWSPAPER and job printing plant in Eastern Ontario. Doing business over $12,000 per year. Will be sold for $7,500 on quick sale. Box 49, Wilson Publishing Co., Ltd., Toronto.

The Soul of a Piano is the Action. Insist on the "OTTO HIGEL" PIANO ACTION

Doctors Recommend Bon-Opto for the Eyes

Physicians and eye specialists prescribe Bon-Opto as a safe home Remedy in the treatment of eye troubles and to strengthen eyesight. Sold under money refund guaranty by all druggists.

Rheumatic Pains

Are relieved in a few days by taking 30 drops of Mother Seigel's Syrup after meals and on retiring. It dissolves the lime and acid accumulation in the muscles and joints so these deposits can be expelled, thus relieving pain and soreness. Seigel's Syrup, also known as "Extract of Roots," contains no dope nor other strong drugs to kill or mask the pain of rheumatism or lumbago, it removes the cause. 50c. a bottle at all druggists.

FIERY RED FACES and HANDS

Quickly Soothed and Healed by Cuticura

Trial Free

Bathe freely with Cuticura Soap and hot water, dry and gently apply Cuticura Ointment. Use night and morning.

For pimples, redness, roughness, itching and irritation, dandruff, itching scalp and falling hair, red, rough hands and baby rashes, itchings and chafings, the so fragrant, super-creamy emollients are wonderfully effective.

Sample Each Free by Mail. Address post-card: "Cuticura, Dept. N, Boston, U. S. A." Sold throughout the world.

TO ALL WOMEN WHO ARE ILL

This Woman Recommends Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound—Her Personal Experience.

McLean, Neb.—"I want to recommend Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound to all women who suffer from any functional disturbance, as it has done me more good than all the doctor's medicine. Since taking it I have a fine healthy baby girl and have gained in health and strength. My husband and I both praise your medicine to all suffering women."—Mrs. JOHN KOPPELMANN, R. No. 1, McLean, Nebraska.

This famous root and herb remedy, Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, has been restoring women of America to health for more than forty years and it will well pay any woman who suffers from displacements, inflammation, ulceration, irregularities, backache, headaches, nervousness or "the blues" to give this successful remedy a trial.

For special suggestions in regard to your ailment write Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., Lynn, Mass. The result of its long experience is at your service.

The Ubiter Advocate

PAISLEY, FEB. 28th, 1918

—It is reported from Ottawa that there is no doubt whatever but the Government intends to take over the whole of the Grand Trunk Railway, along with the Canadian Northern, the Intercolonial and the Transcontinental, and combine them into one system, also that the C P R will be included in the scheme sooner or later. It is a colossal undertaking, but one that would be in the future interests of the Dominion.

—Those who dreamed that a municipal telephone system could be established and managed so that after cost of construction had been met the service would be carried on at cost to nothing are due for a disappointment. The Bruce System paid nearly $5,000 in salaries alone, and the operating expense account reached in all about $8,000 for 1917. The system will require to be exceedingly well managed to be able to ever give subscribers phones at less than $10 a year. A good service at that figure will be cheap, however.

—A debating club last week decided that women who hold jobs should not be married. Whether the fair holders of jobs would rather work than get married is another question. If most of men were to express their minds openly, they would undoubtedly agree that without a woman to work for, a job would be a very unsatisfying thing to the male member of the human race. Neither men nor women, if they have their choice feel their lives properly rounded out by following the bachelor existence. When normal conditions are restored after the war it will be found that hundreds of thousands of women will desert industrial occupations to take up domestic life when an acceptable partnership is offered.

—We are promised, both by the Union Government at Ottawa and the Hearst Government at Toronto, that the patronage system is to be dispensed with, and all appointments to positions in the public service are to be made on the merits of the applicants, without regard to party pull or influence. The claiming of the spoils of office by the supporters of the political party elected to power has so long been a part of our governmental system that a great many who would be pleased to see a change are skeptical as to the sincerity of the Dominion and Ontario cabinets in their new proposals. However, both houses should be given a little time to demonstrate the workability of their plans. It is to be hoped that the new fabric will prove to be all wool and a yard wide, won't fray out at the edges, nor turn out to be shoddy. A genuine reform of the public service by present-day legislators will be a new broom to sweep some of the cobwebs from our political rafters.

A NEW CALL FOR VOLUNTEERS

Official forecast of the plans of the Government to secure necessary workers for essential industries indicates that the recent conference between representatives of the Administration and representatives of organized Labor has been productive of practical results. It is proposed to conduct a registration and compile an inventory of the entire manpower of the nation. This registration is to include all men and women over sixteen years of age. Concurrently it is planned to prepare an official classification of industries, based upon their respective value to the nation and the Allies in the stress of war.

Controversial propositions await the results. The question of the importation and employment of coolie labor stands over, and it is announced that no decision has been reached regarding the conscription of alien labor. The Government intimates its intention to open the national campaign of production by an initial appeal to the manhood and womanhood of the Dominion. It will conduct a thoroughly organized propaganda to secure, by voluntary enlistment, the necessary men and women to assist in the campaign for greater food production, as well as to secure the labor required for other essential industries."

To this call for recruits there should be an overwhelming response. The nation should transform itself into a great and busy hive of productive war industry. There should be no drones and no parasites. There is an abundance of work for all—work that needs to be done. The spectacle of stay-at-home Canadians tumbling over one another in tens of thousands to volunteer their services would be an inspiring one for the Allies and a disheartening one for the enemies of liberty and democracy. Two supreme purposes are necessary to ultimate triumph: the massing of forces to fight and the massing of forces to produce. Let Canada consecrate herself to both—Globe.

—Mr Elden Nicholson, son of Mr Thos Nicholson 4th con Arran, was a contestant in the Plaid Cow Competition last summer, and was successful in taking first prize for this district. This entitled him to a two weeks' course at the Guelph Agricultural College, which he recently took advantage of.—Leader.

Appeal Court Decides Against Crooks

TORONTO, Feb. 25.—Appelate Division at Osgoode Hall to-day sustained the conviction registered against Claude Forbes, alias J. W. Thornton, and Chas. Taylor for conspiracy to defraud J. E. Thompson a young farmer of Paisley, Ont., who alleged that these men did him out of $2,000 while visiting Toronto. The two defendants are now awaiting sentence.

Aviator Coming Home

—Lieut Willis McConnell, of the Royal Flying Corps, who was injured while on the Italian front, is on the way to his home at Owen Sound on three months' leave. Lieut McConnell was recruiting officer at Paisley for a few months. He was the first Canadian on the Italian front to bring down two Hun planes in a single flight. He is suffering from neurasthenia as well as the effects of an injury to his shoulder which resulted from a clash with a Hun plane in mid-air.

Farms Changing Hands

Numerous real estate transactions have been put through in this locality within the past couple of weeks. Mr Robt Bell of Kildersille, has sold his farm, lot 7, con 7 to Mr Albert J Lowes for $6,000. Mr Wm Johnson, of lot 10, con 8, Greenock, sold to Mr McLagnan from Sullivan Tp. Mr Ed Smith, of 8th Bruce has bought the property of his neighbor, Duncan Morrison. Mr Robt Campbell, of 4th Bruce, purchased Mr Jas McEwen's 200 acre farm on con 3, one of the best in the Tp., and Mr John Bennett bought Mr McEwen's other 100 acre farm. Mr Geo Potter, bought the John Smith farm, lot N, con 8.

Church Union at Harriston

A meeting of representatives of the four churches of Harriston was called by Mayor J J Pritchard, resulting in harmonious arrangements being made for union services for a period of six weeks, commencing Feb 10th, to be held in the Methodist church, which had the largest supply of fuel. One of the Presbyterian churches there is without a regular pastor, and the congregation is not likely to call one. An arrangement for a local union of the Presbyterian and Methodist churches is likely to be made, the two pastors taking alternate services and continuing this during the war. All the Sunday school services were held in the one church and the attendance on Feb 10th was 333.

Finances of Bruce Telephone System

By the financial statement of the Bruce Telephone System we note that a total revenue of $14,793.12 was derived from the operation of the lines during 1917. The operating expenses amounted to $7,801.61 (of which $4,879 was for salaries), there was paid on debenture account $3,580.81, and there is a balance of $3,427.71 carried to surplus account. The assets of the system are valued at $102,189.46—made up of cost of construction $94,934.44, real estate $2,490.14, cash $1,330.78, accounts receivable $1,232.55, material on hand $1,601.55. Liabilities are $89,486.07, of which $64,681 is debenture debt, and $10,000 payable to Royal Bank. The surplus account to date is $22,692.49.

Died at Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.

The late Wm. T. MacLachlan, brother of our townsman, Mr. F. S. MacLachlan, who died at his home in Sault Ste. Marie, Mich., on Feb. 9th, was, the Soo Times says, an enterprising and successful business man, and among the Soo's most substantial and highly respected citizens. It is conceded by all that in his death the city loses one of her best citizens and one who measured up to the highest standard in every respect. He had been engaged first as a building contractor, later in partnership with his brother Joseph as flour, feed and grain dealers, also as manufacturers of drain tile and cement blocks. The deceased was born at Burgoyne, and went to the Soo first in 1886. That year he was united in marriage to Miss Flora daughter of Mr. and Mrs. D. Munn, of Goldie St., Paisley, who survives him, with their four children.

Our Train Service Cut In Two

Beginning Monday next there will be only one passenger train run each way on this line. The morning and night trains will be cancelled. Our sole travelling and mail communication with the outside world will be kept up by the noon train from the south, which returns in the afternoon, at about same time as on the present schedule. At first glance this seems a hardship, but under prevailing conditions it is as much as we can expect, and as travelling has been cut down to the minimum by most of people, it will not affect all cases such a great inconvenience to the travelling public. An unfailing and prompt service with one train each way may fill our requirements for the time being as well as the old, and will give the railway company more men and power to handle the freight traffic, which has become badly congested. Our great loss by the change will be in the mail service, which will certainly be felt generally.

After the Wolfish Dogs

While the raising of sheep is considered one of the most advantageous lines of live stock production, for the average farmer, particularly so where the land is rolling and dry, the protection of lambs and sheep from destruction in many cases is a difficulty that cannot be overcome, and is the principal reason there are not more flocks in our own section. We know of one farmer who has made good profits for a number of years, but this season is going out of sheep because the foxes would get his lambs where he has to put them. A great move in favor of the sheep industry that is being made this year is that with regard to the dog nuisance. County councils throughout the Province of Ontario have decided very strongly in favor of stricter legislation for regulating dogs, and the sheep-breeders' associations have unanimously adopted similar resolutions. An increased tax on dogs in general would go a long way toward doing away with the wandering mongrels that at present destroy so many sheep and ruin the flocks that they attack, and if the owner of any dog is forced to tie the animal up at night, then the chance of the dog doing damage will be very much lessened. A tag on each and every dog would help further in the good work because if the owner were easily traced in each case of sheep-worrying there would be little likelihood of further trouble from the same quarter.

Boys and Girls Can Help

Seventy-one thousand boys and girls of school age last year increased the agricultural output of Ontario to the value of $125,000. Every farm boy and girl this year should be encouraged to rear a pig, a calf, a batch of chickens, or to grow a plot of potatoes, beans, corn or vegetables.

B. C. Has Big Snowfall

Mr. John McKinnon, of Vernon, B. C., in renewing his subscription to The Advocate, says: "I see by The Advocate that you are getting some winter, and very cold. We have had a very nice, mild winter, except a few days a little frosty. But the snow was and is very deep. There has been about five feet this winter, all told."

Bruce Boy With Edison

Mr. Andrew Thomson, son of Mr. Wm. Thomson, of Tara, a graduate of Toronto and Harvard Universities, and specialist in physics and mathematics, has been sent by the Science Department of Washington to Keywest to co-operate with Thos. A. Edison in working out the problem of defense to overcome the submarine menace. Mr. Andrew Thomson is only 23 years of age and his selection for this important work speaks eloquently of his ability.

Up to the Merchants

Recently a merchant in a rural town happened to see a farmer receive a box at the depot and noticed it was from a mail order house. He also noticed that the goods were right his line, and the same he had carried for years. He immediately approached the farmer and said: "I could have sold you the goods you have here for less money than the mail order house and saved you the freight." Then why don't you do so?" said the farmer. "I have taken the local paper for a year and have not seen a line about you selling these or any other goods. This mail order house sends advertising matter for my trade and they get it. If you have any bargains, why don't put them in the paper so we can see what they are?"

Death of Andrew Watt

After a short illness, Andrew Watt, who had been a resident of Wiarton for the past twenty years, passed away Tuesday at the age of 71 years. The deceased was born in Glasgow, Scotland, and came to Canada when only nine years old. He lived first near Hamilton, then moved to Eldersliefand settled in that township when the nearest neighbor was five miles distant, then moved to Paisley and afterwards to Wiarton. Before this he had made a trip to California. About forty years ago he was married to Elizabeth McPhail, at Paisley, who survives him, as well as one son, Frank, in Wiarton, and one daughter, Mrs. Dickson, in Toronto. It would be well nigh impossible to pay to high a tribute to the deceased gentleman. Quiet, unassuming, charitable, a friend to all, a man respected by everybody, was the man who will be interred in Bayview Cemetery to-morrow.—Wiarton Canadian-Echo.

The Late James D. Watson

The death of James D. Watson, aged 69 years, came with startling suddenness on Sunday morning last. He had risen as usual and while talking to his wife, passed away. Mr. Watson had been a severe sufferer from rheumatism, which gradually wore down his splendid physique and sapped his vitality. His death, however, was most unexpected by the family. Deceased was an Irishman, and was born in Hope Township, near Port Hope. He followed farming all his life. For many years he resided in the Township of Murris. Here he married Miss Flora Sheridan, who with two sons, Thos. and Robert, both at home, survive him. Thirty-five years ago he moved from Morris to concession 1, Saugeen, near Paisley. About ten years ago he bought lot 1, concession 5, Kincardine Township, where he has resided ever since. He was a man of quiet, unassuming disposition, a good neighbor and a true friend. Throughout his entire life he had been noted for his honesty and uprightness with his fellow man, and his word was all that was required to carry out any obligation he entered into. A host of friends will regret his passing away. He was a lifelong member of the Methodist church, and always attended it regularly until his illness. In politics he was a Conservative. The funeral took place to Kincardine cemetery on Tuesday afternoon.—Reporter.

Grade "A" Exemptions Must be Reduced

The military authorities are combing out the exemption lists as made by the tribunals, to find whether any have been improperly freed from service. All men previously allowed exemption to whom exemption is now taken will be notified that their case must again come up before the Appeal Courts.

—The Dominion Finance Department is preparing to gather in the new income tax, in accordance with the bill passed last session. War taxes are levied on incomes of single persons, widows and widowers without dependent children earning over $1,500 a year, and married persons, widows and widowers with dependent children earning over $2,000. As in the case of municipal income taxation, employers will have to certify to the wages paid each employe. But the great majority of these formal declarations will have to be made out by the people themselves. For instance, every farmer will have to fill in and sign a form. The onus of securing these forms and returning them to the proper officials lies with the persons paying the tax. Heavy penalties will be imposed upon those found making false statements regarding their incomes. Farmers, it is expected, will not be heavily hit by the taxes, as very few of them in Ontario have an income exceeding $3,000.

—A number of farmers in the vicinity of Dorham have realized handsomely from their sweet clover seed of last season. Mr D McNab sold three loads for $2,700 and another Glenelg farmer received a cheque for over $5,000.

BALLACHEY, LAIDLAW & CO.

The Store with the Stock

Wash Goods for Spring Sewing

Shirtings--The same kind you have always bought

Denims--Black and striped, for overalls, etc.

Prints--Light and dark colors, as good as we can get

Ginghams--The best bet in wash Dress Goods. The colors are fast, and the quality is dependable.

Galateas--In dark blues, as well as lighter shades. Specially suitable for dark house dresses.

Our prices on a great many of these are much below today's values, and we think you will save time and money by looking through our stock.

Top Prices for Produce

BALLACHEY, LAIDLAW & CO.

Both 'Phones



These Spex have overcome the misty vision that creeps on with the advance of years, and now I am the most pleased man I know."

A pleased patron is the best advertisement.

We give free tests and guarantee satisfaction.

That

Erring Time-piece

There is no time like the present to have your watch or clock repaired and regulated if it is out of order. And should it be beyond repair at a reasonable cost, we shall be pleased to sell you a new one to replace it. When time is so valuable as now, not a minute should be lost on account of a defective time-piece.

Our Jewellery stock is always replete with the best lines of goods. Wedding rings and presentation goods a specialty.

I. SHOEMAKER

Jeweler and Optician



Concerning

New Spring Clothes

And the joy of having them for Easter

You cannot afford to pay a cent less for your clothing than we charge you.

We believe that is a solid, sensible fact.

To deal with prices any lower than we charge you is to get among uncertainties.

Even a little bit lower prices means that something isn't as it should be.

We have set our prices at points where they cannot very well be lessened.

G. B. IRWIN

The Ladies' and Gents' Tailor

Bell 'Phone

Preaches in a Union Church

The following letter from Rev. R. C. Scott, a well known Goldie St. boy, now a pastor at New Hazelton, B. C., came to our desk recently: "First of all, 'enclosed please find' the amount of my subscription to The Advocate for another year. I believe that will be until next September, the time of the good old Fair, when the hearts of all Paisleyites turn naturally homeward. Indeed our thoughts turn that way very often these days, when I see from time to time the faces and letters of those who were mere boys when I was home last, but who are now men and at men's work for the defence of the Empire and the good of the world. You will be interested to know that Will has been called under the selective draft. He was exempt as a clergyman, but thought it rather a poor thing to take shelter under that privilege when so many of his congregation were being called. He went up for examination, and being placed in class 'A,' he at once signed the service card and waived the exemption clause. We expect to have him with us before he leaves for Vancouver to report for duty. These are trying times, but they are times that are helping men to 'see straight' to a degree impossible before. It leaves the church very short of men on this line, but better that than to fail in a very common duty. It will add To the desire for union, too, as, for instance, the other churches will have to do more for those who have lost their pastors to their mutual good, I imagine. By the way, you will be interested to know that I am in a Union church here. The Methodists and Presbyterians have divided the ground along the G.T.R., whereby the former withdrew from all points east of Rose Lake and the latter withdrew from all points between Pacific and Rose Lake. Thus I am living in a Manse, and begin the service with 'Psalm Selection number so-and-so,' and to tell the truth it comes quite naturally for me to do so. I also work Hazleton and a couple of the largest mines near by." The writer goes on to pay the Advocate editorial department some high compliments, which our modesty forbids publishing.

THE STORE OF QUALITY

WIRE FENCE



NOW is the time to place your order for Coiled Spring Wire, Woven Wire, etc. We sell Frost, Ideal and Invincible Fencing. A good stock on hand.

Bargains--A few pieces of Cutlery, best Sheffield goods. Cannot be duplicated. See them.

Brice Phone
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W. H. DAVISON

Please Renew your subscription to The Advocate by March 1st Without fail

A great many people buy shoes here

Who are of the come again and again kind.

Now, that wouldn't be so if our shoes didn't make it so, would it?

All this talk of ours is only intended to get you to be a tryer of our shoes. That's all.

After that it's up to the shoes to hold you as a steady customer.

They generally do it, but if they shouldn't do it in your case, we want you to tell us about it, because there is a mistake somewhere.

It matters not what your present or future needs in shoes may be, we guarantee you a good service.

Bring us your Butter and Eggs. Cash or Trade.

F. CARTER & SON



A Woman's Burdens

are lightened when she turns to the right medicine. If her existence is made gloomy by the chronic weaknesses, delicate derangements, and painful disorders that afflict womankind she will find relief and emancipation from her troubles in **Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription.** If she's overworked, nervous, or "run-down," she finds new life and strength. It's a powerful, invigorating tonic and nervine which was discovered and used by an eminent physician for many years, in his large medical practice among women. For young girls just entering womanhood; for women in middle life, the "Favorite Prescription" is the only medicine put up without alcohol, and can be had in tablet as well as liquid form. It's not a secret prescription for its ingredients are printed on wrapper. Send 10c for trial package to Dr. V. M. Pierce, Invalids' Hotel, Surgical Institute, Buffalo, N. Y., or branch in Bridgeburg, Ont.

Hamilton, Ont. — "When passing through middle life, as in most cases of this kind, I began to fail in health. I had severe pains in my head, dizzy spells, my back ached and I had pains in my side. I became very weak and nervous. I took medicine without getting relief until I took Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription and this medicine built me up in health and strength and I came through this critical period in a good healthy state. Women will find Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription very helpful during this trying time."—Mrs. Sarah Clapp, 100 Robins Ave.

Business Directory

LEGAL

D. FORRESTER, B.A., L.L.B.
BARRISTER, SOLICITOR AND NOTARY PUBLIC
OFFICE—TOWN HALL, PAISLEY

JOHN SUTHERLAND & SONS LIMITED
INSURANCE—FIRE AND MARINE
GUELPH - ONT.

J. C. GIBSON
Issuer of Marriage Licenses
Paisley, Ont.

DENTAL

DR. A. H ALLEN
DENTIST, (*formerly*) of Toronto.
Graduate of the Royal College of Dental Surgeons of Ontario. Honor Graduate of Toronto University Dental Department. Master of Dental Surgery. Graduate of the Dr. Meyer Post Graduate School of Prosthetic Dentistry, New York. Office over Morris Drug Store, opposite the Post Office.

MEDICAL

DR. H. E. GAGE, Physician, Surgeon and Accoucheur. Specialist in Diseases of the Eye, Nose and Throat. Late House surgeon Kingston General Hospital. Office hours 9 to 9 a.m., 1 to 4 p.m. Successor to Dr. O'Neill.

DR. P. J. F. HOUSTICH,
Honor Graduate of Toronto University Licentiate of the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons of Edinburgh and Glasgow. Post graduate Coats Hospital. Opthalmic Dresser, late assistant Edinburgh Eye Infirmary. Specialist—Diseases of the Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat.
Successor to Dr. Morrison.

VETERINARY

BOYD BROS., Veterinary Surgeons, Paisley. Graduates of Ontario Veterinary College. Day and night calls promptly attended to. Residence and hospital, fourth of park factory. Phone number—Bell 46, Rural 18.

AUCTIONEERS

R. G. PEARCE, Licensed Auctioneer, Saleable dates can be booked at the Advocate office, Paisley. Orders left at the Advocate will receive prompt attention. Terms reasonable.

FRIENDS THOUGHT HE WOULD DIE

"FRUIT-A-TIVES" Conquered Dyspepsia and Restored His Health.



MR. ROBERT NEWTON.

Little Bras d'Or, C. B.

"I was a terrible sufferer from *Dyspepsia and Constipation for years.* I had pain after eating, belching gas, constant headaches, and did not sleep well at night. I lost so much weight —going from 185 pounds to 146 pounds—that I became alarmed and saw several doctors who, however, did me no good. Finally, a friend told me to try '*Fruit-a-tives*'.

In a week, there was improvement. The constipation was corrected; and soon I was free of pain, headaches and that miserable feeling that accompanies Dyspepsia. I continued to take this splendid fruit medicine and now I am well, strong and vigorous". ROBERT NEWTON.

50c. a box, 6 for $2.50, trial size 25c. At all dealers or sent postpaid on receipt of price by Fruit-a-tives Limited, Ottawa.

BRUCE TP. COUNCIL

Bruce Tp Council met in the Tp Hall on the above date, pursuant to adjournment. Members all present. Minutes of previous meeting read, adopted and signed. A number of communications were then read and disposed of.

Only one tender was received for cedar, that of Mr W J Farrell, which was accepted.

Applications for assessor received from D M Cameron, A G Montgomery, Kenneth Smith, D H McDonald and Eastwood Clayton.

Tenders for tile received from C S Wood and J S Dewar. As there was not much difference in the tenders, for convenience to each side of the township the council decided to order some tile from each.

A resolution was passed granting each Red Cross Society in the township $50 as required upon a satisfactory report being received for the past.

The auditors' report was received and adopted.

Mr D M Cameron was appointed assessor for 1918.

Committees were appointed as follows: S W—Johnson and McNeill; S E—Baker and McKenzie; N W—Dobson and McNeill; N E—McKenzie and Dobson; Tp Hall—Johnson and Baker.

Accounts to the amount of $186 17 were passed, some routine business disposed of, and council adjourned to meet on Saturday, March 2, when pathmasters, pound-keepers and fenceviewers will be appointed.

J. G. McKAY, Clerk.

Railway Board Order

Revolutionary changes in local freight arrangements in Ontario will go into effect very shortly by order of the Canadian Railway Board. The idea will be to move freight cars by the shortest route from point to point, no matter what lines it covers. In some cases short connections between railroads will have to be built, and this will be done as soon as the frost is out of the ground. The change will mean quicker local service. It would seem probable that under this ruling freight between here and Toronto may be brought by C P R to Harriston instead of coming around by Guelph on the C P R.

BORN

WILSON—In Greenock, on Feb 24th, to Mr and Mrs Edgar Wilson, a son.

HOPPER—In Brant, on Feb 22nd, to Mr and Mrs W T Hopper, a son.

WEBB—In Greenock, on Feb 22nd, to Mr and Mrs Amos Webb, a son.

MARRIED

CALHOUN—DAVIS—At the residence of the bride's parents, Mr and Mrs Wm H. Davis, 4th con Arran, by the Rev W Quigley, B A, of Dobbington, on February 20th, Hazel Blanche Davis to Charles John Calhoun, of Elderslie Township.

Wanted

GENERAL supervisor for the village of Paisley (name may be made known on enquiry, by the town clerk. Applications received up to Monday, 11th March, at 4 p m.
J. GIBSON, Clerk.

Bruce Telephone System

THE annual meeting of Bruce Telephone System will be held in the Tp Hall, Underwood, on Thursday, March 14th, at 2 o'clock.
D. McNAUGHTON, Pres; J J STRUTHERS, Sec'y.

Ahiram Lodge, No. 205, I.O.O.F



MEETS every Tuesday evening at 8 o'clock in the Hall Oddfellows' Block. Visiting brothers always welcome.

JAS. McKAY, N.G.,
W. H. BARNETT, R.S.

Court Saugeen, C.O.F No. 99



MEETS in Oddfellows' Hall on the third Monday evening of each month, at 8 o'clock. All sojourning brothers are welcome.

A. M. ARCHER, C.R.
WM. ARCHER, R.S.

FIGHTING KING FROST

HOW THE LAKE FLEET MADE ITS LAST TRIP.

The Most Powerful Fleet of Ice-breakers Ever Gathered in This Country Helped the Vessels Containing Grain and Ore to Reach Lake Erie in Safety When Winter Arrived Prematurely.

WHEN marine historians set about chronicling the close of navigation on the Great Lakes for 1917 there will be no controversy regarding its position among similar events during the last 20 years, at least. Every man who was aboard the 100 or more vessels in commission when winter settled down almost over night, and in a few hours forged ice barriers that threatened to tie up every boat on the lakes, freely acknowledges that it was the most strenuous finish within his memory. Whether a novice rounding out his first season afloat, or a grizzled master accustomed for a score or more of years to battling with the elements at their worst, there was a striking unanimity of opinion regarding the summary manner in which the weatherman dealt with the crews and the boats putting forth their best efforts to bring down every possible ton of ore and bushel of grain from the head of the lakes, and to transport coal to the northland that the threatened suffering might be averted.

How the ice king stretched forth his hand and in an incredibly short period coated the harbors of the upper and lower lakes, and filled St. Mary's and St. Clair and the Detroit rivers with ice in such quantities as would ordinarily have been considered insurmountable, and how in turn he was cheated out of his anticipated prey and his efforts brought to naught by a small army of indomitable men who marshaled ingenuity and force on a scale never before attempted, provides one of the most interesting narratives in the annals of the Great Lakes, one chapter of which was written when an argosy of 23 vessels, carrying cargoes worth many millions, tied up abreast in the river off Detroit one afternoon after having battled for hours with the ice in Lake Erie, and getting through only with the assistance of the powerful ice-crushers that had been sent to aid them.

For many years the passing of the last boat down the Detroit river in the early winter has been an event of great importance in marine circles and to the public generally. There was more than a suggestion of romance and daring associated with the vessel and crew who had braved the elements in adding another trip to the season's record, something inspiriting about the sight of the steamer as it plowed its way silently downstream, its upperworks and much of the hull hidden beneath an icy coating, and faded away into the haze as eerily as it had come.

But the last boat down this year was stripped of much of the accustomed glamour by the fact that it had gone before, fighting foot by foot, battling with snow and ice in zero weather, picking their way warily through the tortuous channels from which the customary guides had long since been removed.

There have been other seasons when navigation proved as dangerous as it was in the one just closed —perhaps more so in some respects. The terrific gales that in past years have swept the lakes, leaving death and desolation in their wake, piling giant vessels high on rocky shores or sending the fleet and their brave crews to a watery grave, and inflicting heavy losses on shipping interests, were not so much in evidence this year. The damage resulting from this cause was comparatively slight, but in purely spectacular effects 1917 had few, if any, equals.

It is doubtful if there ever was seen such a strange flotilla as limped into the Detroit river on that memorable afternoon when, following in the wake of the steamer Britannia, of the Detroit & Windsor Ferry Co., 23 of the biggest freighters on the inland seas, which had been imprisoned in the ice in Lake St. Clair, rounded the fool of Belle Isle and came to anchor abreast of each other along the Detroit waterfront.

Not a vessel in the fleet but bore ample evidence of the battle it had waged coming down the lakes. Decks were covered to a depth of several inches with ice formed when the water swept over them. Pilot houses and cabins were an icy shroud of frozen spray, and great hazel icicles, often several feet in length, clung to the steel hulls, giving effects such as are popularly associated only with polar expeditions.

However, the only part of the story—the least important. Behind the icy sheathing that gave the vessels a ghost-like appearance there was hidden a narrative of daring such as only the exigencies of War and the crying need for the supplies being transported could produce. As related by the men aboard the argosy, in the matter-of-fact manner of those accustomed to doing rather than recounting, their exploits, the adventure was shorn of much of its picturesqueness. But by piecing together the fragments some interesting glimpses were obtained of the incidents marking that memorable cruise.

It is all very well in midsummer to loll back in a hammock and with half-closed eyes live over again the never-to-be-forgotten delights of a trip up the lakes on one of the splendid boats that traverse these waterways. If you were ever fortunate enough to make the cruise aboard a modern freighter your sum total of the joy of living was appreciably increased.

But coming down the lakes in a howling December blizzard, with the wind sweeping the ice-coated decks with such force as to imperil the life of anyone who ventured to travel the length of the vessel even with the assistance of the heavy cable that is stretched from end to end, with the snow blowing in such clouds as to make it impossible to see more than a ship's length, is a vastly different proposition than sitting under an awning whiling the hours lazily away, waving an occasional greeting to a passing freighter, and waiting for the ever-welcome summons from the commissary department. The man who could distort such a journey into a picnic certainly would possess queer ideas on what constitutes enjoyment.

From Duluth and Port William and the other ports on Superior to the end of the trip down on Lake Erie the final cruise for every vessel engaged in keeping navigation open to the last moment was a memorable event.

Ordinarily marine insurance on the Great Lakes is limited to November 30, although there is usually a voluntary extension of four or five days beyond that date to accommodate the final rush. This year the expiration date was moved ahead to December 15, with the further privilege of going out as late as the twenty-second. This was largely a war measure, put into effect by the companies interested because of the vast quantities of coal and ore and grain to be moved, the railroad congestion, and the desire to lend the Government all possible aid.

As a result the early part of December found scores of boats still in commission that ordinarily would have been laid up long before that date, with every prospect that they could continue uninterruptedly for some time.

Then came the quickest shutdown in twenty years, according to veteran marine men. St. Mary's river was clogged, floating ice drifted into the St. Clair river at Port Huron, with a temperature below zero to aid in forming a barrier. Lake St. Clair, which up to that time had been an open sheet of water, became a sea of loose ice that speedily piled high and congealed into masses at some points several feet in depth.

With the channel kept open between Detroit and Windsor by the passenger and car ferries, the loose ice congested down stream, piled up in the vicinity of the Livingstone channel and Amherstburg, and put an effectual stop to navigation either up or downbound in that vicinity, except as a channel might be broken through by powerful tugs and carferries acting as pathfinders.

As a result, almost over night 100 or more vessels, valued at many millions, and carrying cargoes in many instances representing more than a half million dollars each, were confronted by the prospect of tying up for from their intended destination, and even spending its winter in midlake, hemmed in by an unbreakable barrier of ice.

It was a time for strenuous action, and the men who were accustomed to doing things on a big scale rose to the occasion with a promptness that turned seeming disaster into victory after one of the most thrilling fights ever waged on the lakes.

Grand Trunk and Pere Marquette car ferries, powerful ice-breaking steamers of the Detroit & Windsor fleet, tugs of the Great Lakes Towing company and others were brought into play, but it took their combined efforts and many hours of unremitting battering at the ice jam before the boats held fast at the head of Lake Erie and in the lower river were enabled to move.

Backing ice is not the sort of pastime a normal person would select as his favorite form of pleasure. Time and again it seemed that the giant ferries must give up the unequal struggle, while the staunch tugs pulled and snorted and shoved their noses into the mass for a few yards again, only to find that further headway was impossible for a bit, while the channel they had made promptly filled up almost before the vessels that followed could reach the open water.

Yard by yard, rod by rod, mile by mile, the most powerful fleet of ice-breakers ever assembled for such a task kept at work, and always behind it came the heavily-laden freighters, doing their bit as best they could, moving almost imperceptibly, it seemed to the watchers on shore, but ever gaining a little.

It required long hours that proved dreary in spite of the attendant thrills before the first of the ice-breakers succeeded in cutting a channel down past Bois Blanc and out into the open waters of Lake Erie.

Eventually all the ships reached port, and when the coal stove league holds its sessions in the marine headquarters around the lakes this winter there will be a fresh crop of stories regarding the most spectacular cruise of two decades. And it is a safe gamble that with all the thrills with which these narratives may be embellished the half will not have been told.—Detroit Free Press.

Reforestation in Quebec.

Reforestation of denuded lands in Quebec continues to make progress, though on a small scale. The provincial forest nursery at Berthierville is to be materially extended. The reforestation work of the Laurentide Company is particularly active. Planting also has been done by the Riordan Company and the Pejepscot Company.

So far, practically all of the forest planting has been done on privately-owned lands, but the provincial government has now under consideration the question of systematic reforestation of denuded Crown lands. Obviously, the question is one of the highest possible importance.

Vine-robbed Statutes.

Chinese gardeners sometimes plant statuttes of clay men firmly in pots, just like real plants, and then drain five evergreens to grow up over these statuttes. The vines thus form a kind of robe for the statuttes men, their white faces and hands protruding from the green leaves.

Spring Wheat Seed for Ontario

The world demand for wheat for 1918 justifies the greatest possible effort towards increased production. The small acreages of fall wheat put in last fall will mean increased acreage in Ontario available for spring ahead. The Ontario Government is co-operating with the farmers in order to provide seed. It has purchased 50,000 bushels of No 1 Marquis Spring Wheat seed through the Seed Branch, of the Federal Department of Agriculture. More will be purchased if necessary to fill needs.

Distribution—Seed is sold only in 2-bushel bags. Carloads will be placed at certain points in the province where less than carload orders can be filled, the purchaser paying local freight from such distributing point to his own station. Where Farmers' Clubs or other organizations bring in carload lots, the price at their local stations will be the same as at distributing points.

Where to Buy—Purchases may be made either in the warehouse at the distributing points, or orders may be placed with the nearest District Representative of the Provincial Department of Agriculture, or they may be sent direct by mail to the Markets Branch, Department of Agriculture, Parliament Buildings, Toronto.

Payment in Cash—Price is $2.74 per bushel at distributing points. In all cases, without exception, Cash must accompany order. Send remittance by marked check, postal note, post office or express money order made payable to Ontario Department of Agriculture, Markets Branch.

Order Early—In the event of the requirements of the province being underestimated, there may not be enough seed to go around. It is advisable in order to insure having their orders filled that purchasers should place orders as soon as possible. All orders are subject to confirmation and will be filled in the order received. As seed is delivered in 2-bushel bags, orders should be for even number of bushels, and no order for less than two bushels can be accepted.

Names of Distributors at local points will be announced later. Distributing points at present decided are: Chatham, London, Woodstock, Hamilton, Brampton, St Marys, Oshawa, Toronto, Port Hope, Port Perry, Peterboro, Lindsay, Barrie, Orillia, Newmarket, Listowel, Orangeville, Alliston, Durham, Simcoe, Welland, Palgrave, Kemptville, Brantford.

N C MACKAY, Dept of Agr., Waterloo, Ont.
Ont. Dept. of Agricul. Markets Branch Parliament Bldgs. Toronto

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ARRAN COUNCIL

Council met February the 16th; all present. Applications for position of Collectors were received from Walter Barber, J C Hills and Wm Bain. On motion of Miller and Thomas Walter Barber and Alfred George were appointed. Robt Neil interviewed the Council urging the enforcement of the law as to cutting the weeds on the highways; The Clerk was ordered to notify each pathmaster at the time when he has to do statute labor that the law would be vigilantly enforced. Samuel Crowe drew the attention of the Council to the necessity of putting a snow-fence at bill on 15th side road, Con 4. The clerk submitted statement from the Registrar General of Ontario showing the number of births, marriages and deaths in Arran during 1917 as follows: Births 31, marriages 5, deaths 16, total 52. Communication from Miss Sang thanking the Council for gift to Red Cross. On motion of Thomson and George, the Reeve and Councillor Scarrow were instructed to purchase two snow plows. The Auditors' report was then taken up and received and adopted and ordered to be printed as usual. On motion of Miller and George the following orders were issued namely: W J Underwood, stationary for his duty as Assessor, $1 50; A G Hepler, stationary for Auditors, 50c; E Boyd, gift from Arran when he cut his leg, $5; Neil Dow, breaking road after storm, Con 2, Lots 34, 35, 36, $6; James Fletcher, breaking C S R after storm, Co to refund, $2 40; James A Crawford, services as Auditor, $8; Alex Vance, services as Auditor, $8; Joe Johnston, telephoning, 75; Wm McKeen, breaking road from Tara to Co line, Co refund, $5; Fred Sperle, breaking road 30 S R, Co to refund, $4; Oliver Stewart, breaking Con 12, Lot 33 to 36, after storm, $6; Cecil Barber, breaking con 10, 30 S R to co line, $3; J H Wismer, grant to Board of Agriculture W B $10; Chas McLean, drawing tile and putting in culvert east of Burgoyne on O S R Co to refund, $6. Council adjourned until March 9th next.

H T POTTS, Clerk.

Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA

S S No 8, Greenock & Elderslie

Report for Feb. Names in order of merit.

Sr IV—Annie Ritchie, Clara McMorran. Jr IV—Roy Teeple. Sr III—Ola Mcorran, Belle Ritchie, Howard Clarke, Reta Cottrill. Jr III—Bernard Clarke, Clarence McKeeman, Jim Calhoun. Sr II —Lily McKeeman, Ramona Calhaun, Jean Hay, Jack Cottrill. Sr I—Jim Nicoll, Beatrice Lyon.

E M WALSH, Teacher

Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA

The School Board Refused

In 1848 some of the public-spirited citizens of the town of Lancaster, O., requested the use of the school to discuss the question, "Are Railroads Practical or Not?" The board entered these remarks upon its minutes: "You are welcome to use the schoolhouse to discuss all proper questions in, but such things as railroads and telegraphs are impossible and rank infidelity. There is nothing in the word God about them. If God had designed that his intelligent creatures should travel at the frightful speed of fifteen miles an hour, He would have clearly foretold through His holy prophets. It is the view of Satan to lead immortal souls to hell." The school board refused to let the party to any such enterprise.

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NORTHERN Business College

The fees are no higher than when farm produce sold for half the price of to-day. The young people will be benefitted through out life from the training in business established in a few months of our special head now course. Winter term begins Jan 2nd
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Fall wheat, per bush	$ 2 00
Peas, per bush	1 00
Oats, per bush	67
Barley, per bush	1 40
Buckwheat	1 00
Potatoes, per bag	2 00
Butter, in pound prints	40
Eggs, fresh per doz	45

TORONTO LIVE STOCK MARKET

TORONTO, Feb 25th.

Butcher picked	$ 00
do common	8 50
do cows	8 25
do cows	8 00
Steers, choice	8 00
do common	7 00
Heavy feeders	8 00
Stockers, choice	7 00
Milch cows, choice	100 00
do common	
Sheep, ewes	7 50
Bucks	7 00
Spring Lambs	11 00
Calves	9 00
Hogs, off cars	17 50
fed and watered	17 50

A GRANDMOTHER IN SCARLET

The Old-Lady Proves She Is Not a Bit of Rare China to Be Guarded from Breakage.

By Rose Willis Johnson.

"You are sure you will not be lonesome, Mother? Cook isn't going out until evening and of course, should you be ill or need anything, you have the telephone. Still, if you feel the least bit like—"

Grandmother Weber made a gesture of impatience. Was she a bit of delicate old china, to be guarded from breakage?

"I shall be all right, Ruth. Run on! The day will be like all other days. I shall read and doze and potter among my flowers when it gets cooler. Don't worry about me!"

"Well, be careful of yourself!" Young Mrs. Weber still spoke doubtfully. "Take your nap and don't eat anything that will upset your digestion. And be careful of draughts. I suspect we'll have to hurry or the boat will leave us. I wish you were able to go with us but of course the trip would be too trying. Good-by. We'll have lots to tell you when we get back!"

Mother and daughter hurried away, eager to join the gay exodusionists on the deck of the Fairy Queen where hundreds of little flags fluttered and patriotic music set young blood dancing. They were going to Hamlet's Hill, to feast and frolic. There would be a reunion of friends and neighbors, a big celebration, speaking and dancing.

The music came in gay drifts to Grandmother Weber. It was ghost music of dead days. A ghost-girl in white was one of the flitting crowd. The girl was the centre of the joy and laughter. The youth beside her was—ah, he was asleep on Cemetery Hill to-day!

She walked restlessly to a mirror, looking long and earnestly at the reflection there. Was this the girl whom Gabriel Weber had asked in marriage that Dominion Day so long ago?

A spark of the old fire flamed in gray ashes. Why was she time's castaway—she who longed for the stir and surge of life, who listened for the first bird note in spring?

With a sob she jerked hairpins loose and shook down in cascading waves the silver which once had been gold. Looking hungrily into the eyes of her changed self, the hint of a resurrection glory touched her. She was not old! She was not Grandmother Weber! She was Kitty Cable, the girl in the white dress, the girl Gabriel loved and married!

Her hand quivered as she drew the comb through her hair. For years she had worn it like a silver crown. Now she shaped its crinkling abundance in the way granddaughter Bobby was following. People had always exclaimed over the beauty of her hair. It was none the less beautiful because of its touch of snow!

She studied her wardrobe discontentedly. There were house gowns, pretty dressing sacks and a rich satin, primly and elegantly correct and glaringly new.

With chin well up and shoulders squared she crossed to Bobby's room. She and Bobby were nearly of one stature. She could borrow from the child! Lying on the bed were garments, soft and white, a skirt and a middy, one of those gay little blouses with collar, belt and lacing of scarlet. There were undergarments, too, lacy and inconsequent. Kitty Cable felt lacy and inconsequent. She shrugged into the pretty things, dabbed powder on her nose and stuck a rose in her hair.

The person in the mirror smiled at her most audaciously. With light step she went out on the rose-shaded veranda and found its easiest chair. The street was quiet now. The crowd had gone its way and the band was still. The canary swung in its cage above her, now and then venturing a longing, calling note. From an alley came the secretive, jubilant snap of a fire-cracker. Farther off sounded the hum of an approaching automobile.

As the car swung into sight and came careening to the curb, Kitty Cable leaned out and waved her hand. Some youth, grandson Kennerly, answering her salute, was the pride of her heart. He ran up the verandah steps and joined her.

"Did you miss the boat, Bobby?" he cooed anxiously. "What are you doing here by your lonesome? Didn't you travel well, for the love of Mike! Grandmother!" His astonishment was a thrilling tribute.

"Hush, Ken!" she cried, her eyes dancing with excitement. "Don't give me away. I'm not your grandmother today. I'm your father's relative, Kitty Cable, come to visit you. I'm just as light-headed and impossible as yourself. Don't go after the doctor. I'm not insane! I've just gone young!"

There came a wistful tremble to her lips, pleading in the glance playing his understanding. He did understand. Swift, keen, the feeling of what it might be like to stand at the edge of the world, done with joy, done with responsibility, facing the plunge into darkness, swept over him. He dropped down beside her, gathering her into his young protecting arms.

"Dear Kitty Cable!" he loyed. "They'd never have left you behind with the canary had they thought about it. Maybe your presence here is not known? You arrived after the boat left? Sure! Well, see here, Miss Cable, I didn't intend to go to this celebration, but I am experiencing a change of heart. Let me take you to join the family. They'll be so surprised! There are oceans of time. Let me take you out in the car! Are you game, Dad's Relative?"

Dad's Relative considered. Habit held up a horrified, warning finger but the spirit of Dominion Day tossed its head. She stood proudly erect. "If I can find Bobby's hat and motor-veil and a pair of gloves, I'll go."

The little lady of dreams hurried. It was but a moment before she came out, smilingly ready to be assisted into the handsome new car she had admired but scarcely hoped to enjoy. Motoring is a reckless, draughty pastime for the infirm and aged!

"Kennerly," she jumbled breathlessly as the machine sprang into speed, "Kennerly—aren't you a—rather a—fine hand—with a high-mettled—horse—like this one?"

Kennerly's laugh was distributed down the road. "Oh, she knows her pace, Miss Cable! Isn't she gorgeous? Isn't this the life?"

The landscape was reeling by in a splendid blur of color, the wind singing in her ears. Her blood raced the wind. Freshness she drew through all her being, drinking as the thirsty drink.

"Ken!" she gulped. "I smell pennyroyal—not done up in—sacks—from the dear stores! And there's a farmhouse—like where mother—made butter—"

"Miss Cable," the chauffeur suggested, "shall we try out for a glass of buttermilk at the said farmhouse? I don't see any dog—nothing worse than that kiddy yonder. Hey, little girl, is your mammy to hum?"

The little girl inserted a finger into her pretty mouth and blinked at him shyly. The big, chugging machine was a novelty which left her speechless.

"Oh, very well!" Kennerly capitulated, assisting his father's relative to the ground and offering a gallant arm. "We still can find out. My lady of the shadow trusses, dont go near that thing while we are doing it! It might run you down. It bites like a bull dog—takes an axe to break its hold once it gets you."

"Kennerly!" remonstrated Miss Cable.

Kennerly led the way along a neat path bordered with delicate clove pinks. He took off his cap to the woman who answered his knock, making his want known in the engaging way which opened hearts to him.

"Come around with me to the kitchen," the woman invited.

It was very cool and clean there. The housewife uncovered a pat of golden butter and brought from the house a loaf of wholewheat bread.

"I was born on a farm," the rejuvenated grandmother confided softly. "This is the first real food I have had for a long time! I'm so glad we found you at home. I thought the whole world would be at the celebration to-day."

"I guess pretty nigh everybody did go," the housewife answered. "Me and Elsie intended to—fixed for it all week—but one of the horses went lame so Pa rode the mare and went by himself."

A sullen little shadow touched her smile. Kennerly looked his understanding of the shadow.

"There is room in the car and I know Grandmother will be glad to have you!" he said. "Want to go?"

The little girl whirled and looked at him with shining eyes. Then she looked at her mother. "Let's!" she breathed, her soul's desire in the pleading whisper.

"Well!" the woman said quietly. "The dog has gone and the hired man has gone—maybe the cat, too, for I don't see him anywhere. I thank you kindly. We won't keep you waiting but a minute. Come on, Elsie!"

"Old Liberty Carl"—softly apostrophized the youth. "How's this for another jail-delivery. Miss Cable? Why, I'm getting to be an expert on this line! I shall probably write a magazine special, showing a way to enlarge the eye of the needle so that, after all, the poor rich guy may have a show at getting into the Kingdom!"

Miss Cable laid an admonishing hand on the shoulder of her best beloved. "The word was not spoken against the rich in heart, Kennerly," she explained softly.

The youth flushed under her look. "Here they come!" he grinned. "All dressed up in their Sunday clothes! Now watch your grandson hand them out little chunks of bliss as we ramble!"

"Ken," she said fondly, "where did you learn to use so much slang? Do they have special courses at college?"

Miss Cable quietly accepted her own little chunk of bliss as they swept onward toward Hamlet's Hill. They were within a mile of the place when they became aware a car was giving chase. After a backward look Kennerly allowed the pursuer to gain on them. He thought he recognized the machine and its occupant. "It is young Norris," he whispered. "He thinks you are Bobby—the Bobby of his dreams. Bow to him, like a dear girl."

The dear girl's pretty old-fashioned courtesy sent a look to an eager smiling face which swept Kennerly into silent convulsions. "He thinks he is seeing things," he gasped. "That frozen smile! Here we are. For the love of Mike, what a crowd!"

Kennerly was assisting the little girl and her mother from the car when a man advanced from a group of roadside smokers and stared at them unbelievingly.

"O daddy, we've comed!" little Elsie shrilled, springing to her father's hand. "So much funny times, Daddy! Won't you buy us a car like Mr. Weber's so we can do it all the time our own selves? Won't you, Daddy? Ma says you can afford it easy and we want you to Daddy!"

"Jolted!" Kennerly giggled, under his breath, politely relinquishing his charge. "If she says her cards—you, who knows? Look yonder by the ropes! There they are, Bobby and the mater! Shades of our country's heroes, look at their eyes!"

Young Mrs. Weber was hurrying forward but Bobby, looking bewildered at her fluttering robes and Ken's naughty dimples, outstepped her. She slipped a caressing arm about her grandmother's waist.

"I know now why I am ale ys proud when people tell me I look like my grandmother!" she whispered. "You are lovely, dearest! Why have we muffled you in black and hidden you? Look at her Mamma!"

"How could you do such a reckless thing, Mother?" Mrs. Ruth wondered. "It may kill you! What will you and Kennerly do next?"

"Eat chowder and roast beef," retorted Kennerly. "Then while we watch the dancers, its quite likely we'll finish working out our receipt for eternal youth. And then—"

"And then go back by moonlight in the Liberty Car!" placidly concluded the grandmother in scarlet.



SOUP BY INSPIRATION.

I was once accused of making soup by inspiration. It is my conviction that good soup is a dish which must be more the result of good taste and judgment in combining ingredients, than of any closely followed receipt. Indeed, soup ought to appear frequently on all dinner tables and it is something that any housewife, whether rich or poor, ought to be able to make for herself, without a cook book, which may list a number of ingredients that are not on hand.

For instance, on my morning visit to the ice box, I found these left-overs: one small cupful of stewed tomatoes, half a cupful of cooked cabbage, two fried sausages, some scraps of beefsteak with a good sized steak bone, and some outer stalks of a bunch of celery.

I cut the sausages and celery into pieces and placed them with the other ingredients in the soup kettle. To them I added two onions sliced, four small potatoes sliced, salt and pepper to taste, a pinch of poultry seasoning and about two quarts of cold water, according to conditions.

I covered the kettle closely, let the soup come to a boil and placed it to simmer gently for six hours. A fireless cooker is ideal for preparing these inexpensive soups.

When sufficiently cooked, I put the soup through a rather coarse colander, using a fork to press through some of the very tender vegetables for thickening. The soup was then set away in a cold place so that the fat that would harden on top could be removed. The basis of the soup was then ready and might be finished and served in several ways. Cooked rice, macaroni or noodles could be added, or a small teacupful of tomato catsup to make a variety of tomato soup, or it might be merely reheated and served with crisp crackers.

Any housekeeper will have other left-overs as good or better than those I used. If there had been no tomato on hand, a little chili sauce might have been substituted, after the straining and skimming. When celery fails, there is always celery salt, seed or the dried and pulverized leaves. If there is no meat, a tablespoonful of beef extract added after skimming) or a scant tablespoonful of melted fat can take its place.

This is the true secret of the famous French soups, a secret worth its weight in gold to all housewives. It all lies in knowing how to combine the minute bits of good food that otherwise might be thrown away and seasoning them so lightly that the flavor is delicate rather than pronounced. Too strong seasoning spoils soup for most persons.

Still another secret in making inspiration soup is a discreet use of vinegar, lemon juice and even a pinch of sugar. By the wise addition of one or another of these valuable aids, the flat taste often noticed in homemade soups is lost. One needs to be very careful in the use and be sure of one's own tasting power for a very small amount of any of them goes a long way. Soup to be good must be tasted again and again and seasoned to taste until just right.

For the proper seasoning of all soups these supplies should be kept on hand: Herbs such as celery (the home-dried leaves rubbed to a power and kept in a covered tin) thyme, sage, savory, sweet marjoram, bay leaves and parsley; spices such as whole cloves, allspice, mustard seeds, celery seed, nutmeg, red pepper and stick cinnamon; tomato catsup, walnut catsup and any commercial flavoring. Rice, barley, macaroni, split peas, navy beans and other cereals and lentils are all useful.

Here is a roughly prepared list of ingredients which have appeared or rather disappeared in soups of mine that have received high praise.

Bakes! apples, lemon peel, cooked oatmeal and various cereals, scraps of bread, crackers and toast, mashed turnips, gravies (either thick or thin), left-over portions of hash, stew, cold meat, ham bones, sausage, bacon or salt pork, cooked vegetables, potatoes prepared in any form, liquor left from cooking meat, vegetables or poultry.

In short, with a little practice, almost anything that is clean and wholesome may be added to the soup pot, with benefit to the family health and great saving to the family purse.

Wartime Recipes.

Golden-Corn Tea Rolls.—Sift together one cupful of cornmeal with one cupful of white flour, four teaspoonfuls of baking powder and one teaspoon of salt. Work in three tablespoons of lard or vegetable shortening with the finger tips. Add enough milk and water in equal parts—from three-quarters of a cupful to one cupful—to make a biscuit dough. Turn out on a floured board, make into rolls, lay on greased tins and let stand for fifteen minutes in a cool place. Brush over with milk or melted butter and bake in a hot oven for twenty minutes.

War Cake.—2 cups brown sugar, 1 teaspoon ground cinnamon, 2 cups hot water, 1 teaspoon ground cloves, 4 tablespoons lard, 1 cup raisins, 1 teaspoon salt. Boil together for five minutes. Then cool and add 3 cups of flour, and 2 teaspoons soda dissolved in 1 teaspoon of hot water. Bake in two loaves in slow oven an hour and a quarter.

Boiled Haddock.—Wash and scale thoroughly, wipe the inside, and fasten the tail in the mouth with a skewer. Put 2 oz. salt into ½ gal. water, and when it is dissolved, put in the fish. Bring the water to a boil, remove the scum, then simmer gently (about ½ hour), until the flesh leaves the bones easily. Take it up as soon as it is sufficiently cooked or it will be hard and tasteless. Garnish with parsley, and serve with melted butter.

Barley Scones.—1 cup barley meal, 1 cup wholewheat flour, ½ teaspoon salt, 2 teaspoons baking powder 2 tablespoons fat, ¾ cup sour milk, 1-3 teaspoon soda. Sift flour, barley meal, salt, baking powder and soda together and work in fat with tips of fingers or two knives. Combine flour mixture and sour milk to form a soft dough. Turn out on a well-floured board, knead slightly, roll to one half inch thickness; cut in diamond shapes and bake in a hot oven.

Rice and Cornmeal Griddle Cakes.—1 cup cold soft-boiled rice, 1 cup cornmeal, 1 cup of milk, ½ cup flour, 1 egg, 4 teaspoons baking powder, 1 teaspoon salt, 2 tablespoons brown sugar. Put the rice and milk into a bowl and mix well; add the rest of ingredients and the well-beaten egg. If it is too thick, add a little more milk; last of all add the baking powder and mix well. Bake very brown on a hot griddle.

Lima Bean Roast.—2 cups dried Lima beans, 1 cup peanuts, 1 cup stale bread crumbs, 1 teaspoon onion juice, 1 teaspoon salt, pepper. Soak beans twelve hours. Cover with water and boil until tender. Press through a colander. Put peanuts through a meat grinder. Mix with bean pulp. Add onion juice, salt, pepper and bread crumbs.

Cottage Cheese.

When the curds of cottage cheese refuse to be anything but tough and lumpy after they have been drained through a cheesecloth bag, try running them through the food chopper and see how light and delicate they become. If you want to add piquancy to cottage cheese, either purchased at the store or made at home, add a few chopped-up cherries. Another way of varying the flavor is to mix in it tiny chopped onions or caraway seed.

Wood in Coal Furnaces.

Where wood is to be burned in a furnace intended for coal it will be found desirable to partly cover the grate with iron or firebrick, in order to reduce the draft. If this is not done the wood is wasted by being consumed too fast and makes a very hot fire which, in a furnace, may damage the firebox.

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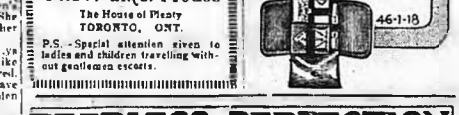
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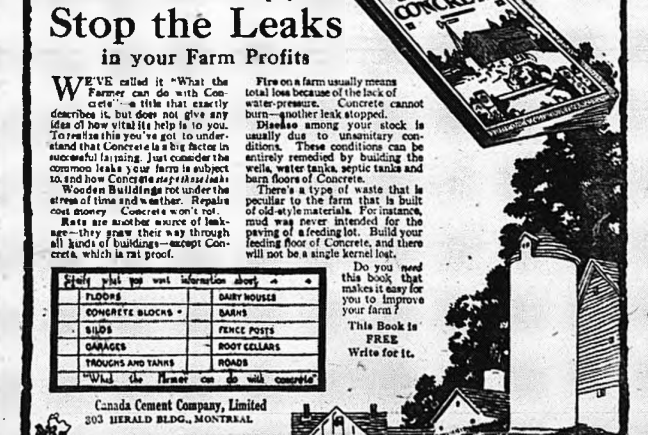
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Death in the Garage.

Every now and then the morning newspaper tells of some one who was found dead in a small, private garage; very recently two well-known persons, one an actor and the other an educator, were killed by poisonous gases released by the working of their automobile engines in a small, closed garage. In very cold weather it is necessary to let the engine run for a few minutes so as to warm it up before the car is brought out into the open air, and because the weather is so cold there is a temptation to keep the garage door closed the while. But among the gases that the engine produces is one that is a deadly poison. That gas is carbon monoxide, and it amounts to about seven per cent. of the exhaust gases.

It has been shown that so little as one per cent. of carbon monoxide in the air that is breathed in can be fatal, and it is easy to see that the atmosphere in a small, closed garage, while the engine is working, must soon become dangerous. It is carbon monoxide that kills when anyone breathes the fumes from a charcoal stove in a small room, or inhales illuminating gas. Death results from the poisonous action of the gas on the blood; the carbonmonoxide combines with the haemoglobin—the oxygen-carrying substance in the red corpuscles—and makes it incapable of absorbing the oxygen from the air in the lungs.

But carbon monoxide can do great harm even when it is not present in sufficient quantities to kill. The symptoms of this sort of gas poisoning are headache, dizziness, nausea, bronchial irritation and sometimes convulsions. The irritation to the air passages may cause a severe bronchitis or even prepare the way for pneumonia.

In treating poisoning by carbon monoxide try to stimulate respiration, dash cold water on the chest, carry the patient into the open air and, if other measures fail, practice artificial respiration. Hot black coffee may be given as a stimulant, but alcohol is best avoided, or given in small amounts. In severe cases a copious bleeding followed at once by transfusion of blood, in order to replace the poisoned red corpuscles by healthy ones, sometimes has saved life. The accidents mentioned at the beginning of this article can be prevented if the automobile owner will remember that the exhaust gases of internal-combustion engines are poisonous and is careful never to start the engine when the garage door is closed unless he has first attached a rubber or metal tube to the exhaust pipe and passed it out through a hole in the door. In that case the tube should fit closely over the end of the exhaust pipe so that none of the deadly gas can leak out.

Test Brakes Before Trip.

"Safety, convenience, economy, all are dependent more or less upon the efficiency of a car's braking apparatus," says an expert. "Tire economy, especially on hardened or slippery roads, can be governed by braking efficiency.

"Make sure both brakes take hold with equal effectiveness, keep your brake linings clean and dry, and use moderation in applying your brakes. Never apply them so suddenly that your wheels become locked, causing the car to actually slide over the road by its own momentum.

"I have seen tires with a section the size of a man's hand gouged out of the tread when uneven brake tension caused one wheel to lock and slide while the other rolled. Let the wheels keep turning, but under the slacking pressure of the brake, and your car will be brought to a standstill more quickly, in greater safety and without detriment to tires."

FISH WASTED IN WAR TIME.

Several Excellent Varieties Thrown Away.

Paradoxically enough, war is compelling economy. If the conflict continues, it will be difficult to avoid world hunger. Food conservation is especially essential. This implies greater production, the prevention of waste in every form, and the substitution of hitherto unused products for those that were formerly staples.

In the fishing industry there is room for considerable substitution. Many varieties of excellent food fish are not only not fished for, but, if caught with other fish, are thrown away and wasted. Prof. Prince stated recently before the commission investigating the salmon fisheries of British Columbia that "there must be forty or fifty varieties of edible fish in British Columbia waters that could be put on the market . . . but, of those forty or fifty excellent fish, at the outside limits, only eight or nine are utilized . . . and five or six of those belong to the salmon family." Many "flat" fishes, as well as varieties of the cod family, have not been utilized at all, and, as they abound in our Pacific waters, they could be turned to excellent account in relieving the food shortage. In like manner, the herring fishery is capable of great expansion.

Concerning the fisheries of the Atlantic coast, Prof. Prince has drawn attention to the waste of such fish as the tuna or horse-mackerel, a fish greatly prized on the French markets, but which is merely thrown away by Canadian fishermen for lack of a home market, and the failure to cultivate a foreign one. One species of this fish has been marketed to some extent in the United States. The wolf-fish or sea-cat is another fish of the Atlantic that is caught in large numbers, and thrown away as useless. The British market, always a fastidious one, has had a demand for these fish for a number of years.

In brief, the Canadian market has confined itself to a few of the well-known varieties—not always the best—and the greater number have been neglected or wasted. The result has been a steady depletion and the consequent need for artificial propagation of the oyster and lobster and such fish as the whitefish, shad and salmon. By using more varieties of fish the strain on the older fisheries would be relieved and, at the same time, great quantities of excellent food, at present neglected and wasted, would be turned to good account at a time of national and international need.

JAPANESE LIKE FAT MEN.

Weight and Girth Help to Make Oriental Wrestlers Champions.

In this country when a man of average height takes on girth until his weight runs up to 300 pounds or so, his friends have grave doubts about his condition and advise him to diet in order to bring back a slim elegance of figure. In Japan the contrary is true. If a man can carry 300 pounds of flesh with any agility he is of the material from which heroes are manufactured, and if he can work up to 400 or 450 a special notch, and becomes a wrestler, he is in the running for the championship.

Wrestling is to the Japanese what boxing is to us, and more. The populace goes crazy over it, and the magnates of the big game handle great sums in the way of gate receipts. The Tokio Wrestling Association controls the flower of Japan's heavyweights, and at its head is a 250-pound veteran, T. Dewanoumi, the holder of the championship for eleven years in succession—a record feat.

To Cut Stove Pipe

It was necessary for us to cut a piece of stove pipe, and as we were in a hurry to have the job done and a long way from the tinsmith, we had to devise a means whereby we could cut the pipe ourselves, evenly. With a piece of white chalk a line was marked where the cutting was to be done, then a can opener gently driven into the pipe, directly on the line. By proceeding carefully and slowly an ideal job was done.

Nurture your minds with great thoughts. To believe in the heroic makes heroes. —Disraeli.

Reading that does not create and foster a taste for good literature is of doubtful value.

HOW GERMANY BUILD'S U-BOATS

EXPERT DISCUSSES METHODS IN DETAIL.

Every Nerve is Being Strained by Huns to Intensify the Production of Submarines.

Quite recently Mr. Lloyd George told us the heartening news that our fleet had destroyed five German submarines in one day, says a naval expert. We know that, although this success was exceptional, it was by no means the only one that the British Navy has scored in its fight against the U-boats. One does not exaggerate when saying that in the past three years a larger number of these ruthless craft than Germany possessed when she started the war have been sent to the bottom. How, then, does she manage to continue her submarine campaign against our shipping?

Result of Concentration.

In the answer to this question lies matter for serious reflection for us at the moment. Germany manages to continue her under-water offensive vigorously because she has concentrated all her shipbuilding and engineering resources upon the production of U-boats in quantities.

She soon saw that it would be hopeless to compete against us in the construction of surface ships. Although her building facilities were considerable, they did not equal our own. So she concentrated upon submarines. For this purpose the whole of her thirty-odd shipyards, hundreds of engineering shops, and the shin-constructing power of Austria as well, were mobilized to keep the campaign of piracy going. She first designed certain standardized types, and then organized the production of them on an extensive plan.

The Ocean-Going Type.

Under this she turns out U-boats in the same wholesale way that American factories do cheap motor-cars. So far as can be ascertained, her output of these craft averages three or four per week. They are not all supersubmarines. One class is used for minelaying, another for coastal operations; but the most important is the ocean-going type, displacing about fifteen hundred tons.

The latter craft are about three hundred feet in length, carry some sixty men, and leave port equipped for a voyage of three months. They have sufficient radius of action to carry them practically anywhere about the Atlantic or the Mediterranean.

It is upon this sort of undersea boat that Germany applies most of her constructive energy. Possibly she may have built "diving cruisers" of larger displacement; but, if so, she has not yet risked them at sea.

An Efficient System.

This is how her system of building U-boats rapidly is worked. The various parts required are divided out amongst factories all over the Central Empires. One firm makes a given section of the hull, another firm a particular part of the engine, yet another has one of the instruments required for navigating allotted to it. Whatever part may be allocated to a factory, that factory does nothing else but manufacture. Its work may be merely a piece of plating with so many holes punched in it, or it may be a part of a periscope-fitting requiring the most skilled workmanship. Whatever it be, every bit of time goes to the turning out of that article as quickly as possible.

As a result of this specializing, the workmen employed upon the single job become very expert at it, and their output reaches the maximum in quantity, coupled with accuracy in finish. As they are completed, the different parts are sent to one of the shipyards at Kiel, Wilhelmshaven, Dantzig, or Trieste, and there bolted together. In a manner of speaking, a truckload of sections goes in at one end of a shop and a submarine comes out at the other. By this practice of standardizing output is raised to the maximum, since a boat thus "assembled" can be turned out all ready for sea in a mere fraction of the time that would be required to build one from the keel up.

Practice Makes Perfect.

Really, the mechanics in the yards do not build at all in the accepted sense of the word; they simply sew together a garment that has been cut out elsewhere. But long practice at the job enables them to do it very quickly. That is another advantage of the German system of intensive construction. Everyone employed under it, whatever his part may be, acquires such deftness from doing the same thing overfand over again that he accomplishes it in the minimum number of minutes, or hours, as the case may be, allowed for the work; and all these operations are carefully timed. In fact, timing so that there shall be no waste of minutes is one of the essential features of the system.

The submarines turned out by these methods are not, perhaps, so perfect as they would be if ordinary ways of construction were adopted for producing them. They are roughly finished in so far as the hull goes. Inside, they may be compared to a new house with unplastered walls. But the periscopes, compasses, and the various other instruments required for working them are carefully made, so that rawness in the mere shell of the craft does not matter. There is nothing shoddy in the more important parts of her equipment.

Training as Pirates.

From the enemy's point of view the system has been a great success, as it gives him numbers, and that is the object he most desires to attain. So long as he can keep up an output of three or four new submarines per week, so long will his U-boat campaign remain a very grave menace to us.

Numbers is not the only advantage which Germany reaps from her methods of standardizing submarine output. By them she gains time in training crews, and is thus able to send her U-boats straight from the building yard into blue water.

At Kiel and in the Elbe she has established submarine training schools, where, budding "pirates" serve their apprenticeship in the navigation of U-boats, and are taught the other elements of the "skull and cross-bones" trade. As the boats are all alike, crews trained in one can be put aboard another, and handle it competently without needing a long period of experience in her before they get used to their training vessel.

Of the crews thus licked into shape, the best that can be said is that they match the boats. By means of them Germany achieves her purpose of keeping a submarine campaign going.

A Formidable Foe.

Having more space in them, the latter type of U-boats provide better accommodation for their crews than the earlier ones did. Apparently, as much is made of this as possible, but even so the "pirates" have but a rough time of it at the best. Although this may not concern the kaiser and his Grand Admirals, greatly, the crews whom they hustle to sea in raw-edged submarines feel the discomforts of their incompletely finished craft pretty acutely.

As fighting machines these new U-boats are formidable. They are fitted with a sharp bow, which enables them to cut through such obstructions as nets. They carry four-inch guns, placed on a disappearing mounting, the hood of which forms a protecting shield over the crew when the weapon is lifted for action, and their torpedoes hold a charge of about one hundredweight of high explosive, which means that anything they hit will almost certainly be destroyed. They can move very rapidly on the surface, and are double-hulled, so as the better to resist attack.

Where Ostriches Waltz.

One of the oddest sights on the sandy stretches of plain in Southern Africa is a party of waltzing ostriches. A writer thus describes their queer antics:

"When there are a number of them they will start off, and running a few hundred yards, will stop, and, with raised wings, whirl rapidly round till they are stupefied, or perhaps break a leg. The males pose also before fighting. They kneel on their ankles, opening their wings, and balancing themselves alternately forward and backward, or to one side or the other, while the neck is stretched on a level with the back and the head strikes the sides, now on the right, now on the left, while the feathers are bristling. Then the bird appears at this time so absorbed in its occupation as to forget all that is going on around him, and can be approached and caught. The male utters a cry which sounds much like an effort to speak with the mouth shut tight."

THE END OF THE AIR RAID

A REMARKABLE PERSONAL EXPERIENCE STORY.

Told by Second Lieutenant F. de Marmier of the French Flying Corps.

Dunkirk, April, 1916.—Magnificent day; sky, clear; wind, west. The bomb dropping group, G. B. 104, has set up its hangars and offices on the beach, and since January every fine day we fly over the enemy to destroy his fighting forces.

On the 9th all hands, pilots and observers, were lounging about the offices, some playing bridge, others engaged in lively discussions, still others studying their maps or, with the aid of their mechanicians, putting their airplanes in readiness.

Ten o'clock.—The commander calls us all together. An order has come from headquarters to bombard the submarine station at Ostend, where two submersibles are resting. Each one, in accordance with the instructions of the commander, marks upon his map the designated point on the canal, between the outer and inner harbor, where are located the hangars which protect the submarines.

Lined Up For the Start.

Instructions are as follows: "Start in a bunch at two o'clock, spread out, arrive at Ostend from the sea and return any way you can."

As soon as finished every one hastens. The pilots and mechanicians run to their airplanes, fasten the bombs in place, fill the gasoline tanks, see that everything is ready and perfectly adjusted. Each observer lays out his route and determines his land marks for firing.

After a good breakfast, partaken of with subdued gayety, every one is on the field. The commander squeezes the hand of each one and the machines are lined up for the start.

Now comes my turn. Maillefert, sergeant observer, my passenger. He climbs on board, takes his seat, inspects his sight and bombs and fastens his map in place. I make a final inspection of my engine, of the whole machine (the condition of success). Then, at a signal from the commander, I start and climb swiftly into the sky. There I observe to see if all is well. I listen to the purring of my engine, whose regular rhymth strengthens my confidence. I look at Maillefert, who likewise gives me a last glance, and we exchange a confident smile.

Over the Enemy Lines.

Off Nieuport, at a height of 2,100 metres, we cross the lines. The guns of the enemy now begin to sow the air with puffs of white and black. Those are the explosions of the shells.

We are almost the last and already our foremost comrades have reached Ostend, for the cannonade, which has increased in intensity, is now sowing the sky with thousands of puffs at all altitudes.

We are now off Ostend, at a height of 2,400 metres. The defensive barrage fire which covers the city is adjusted to our altitude. It is impossible to pass. I veer off, climb a little higher, then, after having exchanged a last glance with my observer, I dive straight for Ostend.

We are at the barrage. The moment is critical. Shells are bursting above and below us, to the right and to the left. Through the noise of the engine the sounds of three or four explosions reach our ears. Pretty close shots, those! Not more than 100 or 150 metres away.

At last we are past. Quickly I bring into my sight the line of the canal and head to the wind. With engine at low speed I await the firing of my observer. It is done. He slaps me on the shoulder, and cries "Let us go." I open the throttle and start off, but the barrage fire increases in intensity and the Boches have got our range.

Hit by a Hun Bullet.

Suddenly I feel the airplane lifted. There is an enormous hole in front, a deafening noise, blood. We are hit. Parts of the airplane, the compass, have fallen. My blood is flowing. My foot has been cut off. I do not move. I am so stupefied. Six shots from the battery, adjusted like the first, burst within fifty metres.

We are lost! No, the airplane keeps on. The engine is running. I have the intuition that we are going to escape. Then I collect myself. A sharp tack to the right, another to the left, but without avail. The shot which cut off my foot also broke the left rudder bar.

I try the ailerons. They fail to respond. We are diving downward, falling. This false move saves us. I let the machine dive. The Boches, seeing us fall, stop firing.

After falling two hundred metres I suddenly right the machine and make off. The terrible cannonade breaks out anew and follows us with ferocity.

Finally, after about twelve kilometres of flight, it is over. The Boches no longer reach us. We forget the sea —the possible breakdown. The cannonade is over. My observer is standing talking to me.

The wind rushing through the airplane covers me with blood, which drips everywhere. The airplane is covered with it, too, and on its white wings there is something tragic about this blood.

A Beautiful Landing.

Maillefert asks if I am all right. Forward! To pilot, also, he does not know how, and the airplane is so badly damaged that in his hands it could only be the fall and death. I have the conviction that I can save us. I refuse his aid.

He sits down and writes a farewell to his mother.

I collect my senses, bind up my left leg (with the foot cut off) to lessen the flow of blood and take account of conditions. A dark mass, by the vibrations, is approaching the opening and is in danger of falling into the propeller. I gather it up and pass it to Maillefert. It is my foot that I pass him without knowing it!

The ignition connection is broken. The throttle also cut, so that, with it clear down, the engine still runs at 540 revolutions a minute, with no way to stop it further. The front wheels of the airplane swing before my eyes, the axle broken. I must land, which means a crash and fire.

Thirty-seven minutes after the blood is gan to flow, the cold is taking hold of me and I feel very weak. Then, near Furnes, an airdrome—French. Time to land. Guiding with a single foot, I arrive over the airdrome and am about to land when I perceive that we are not facing the wind. Although completely exhausted, I make a last turn, before the astounded eyes of my comrades below, and, face to the wind, accomplish the most beautiful and difficult landing of my life.

Cross of the Legion of Honor.

My observer stands up and kisses me. *He is not hurt.* A piece from the bursting shell had pierced his helmet and lodged in his hair, while the airplane itself was riddled. Maillefert tells me that he saw the shell strike.

We are satisfied. My enthusiastic comrades lift me from the airplane and carry me to the hospital, where my chief, in bringing me his felicitations, announces that I have won the Cross of the Legion of Honor.

Although very low, the surgeons succeed in saving me and seven months later I returned in a fighting plane to see this excellent man.

My passenger has received the army medal and became pilot.

One of Many Heroes.

Individual incidents of bravery at the front are so numerous that only occasional mention is made of them in the newspapers. Many a gallant Tommy or poilu has risked his life and very likely lost a leg or arm, only to find that, while he has earned a medal, few persons know of his heroism. Recently eight Albert medals were granted by the King of England to men whose deeds of valor stood out above the others. Sergeant Healy, in France during bomb practice, grabbed a live bomb which threatened to explode and kill several men, and ran with it to a point where the explosion could injure only himself. He was killed. All the others whose lives had been endangered were saved. The medal was presented to his relatives. And on it are mentioned other deeds just as gallant which he did for the welfare of others. He was a hardy Irishman.

Chicken fat is often wasted. The French housewife thinks it is the finest shortening for cakes.

Nearly 20,000 British South African natives have been recruited for service behind the lines in France and Flanders.

The Doings of the Duffs.



PRESENTATION AT WILLOW CREEK

On Monday evening, Feb 18th, a surprise party comprised of a large number of friends and neighbors of Mr and Mrs Wm Wrightson invaded their home on the 4th of Grece to pay their best respects to this estimable couple before they left the farm to live in Paisley. Rev Mr Hallman, pastor of the U d church, was appointed chairman, and soon a good programme was under way. Short speeches were made by Messrs Geo Baker, Jos W Hyde, John Hyde and Fred Schnitker. Some young ladies sang a quartette, and a recitation was given by Mr Wm Moir, from the west. Then Mr and Mrs Wrightson were made the recipients of a very tangible token of good will, a handsome couch. The accompanying address was read by the chairman, the presentation being made by Messrs Geo Baker and J W Hyde. Following Mr Wrightson's appropriate reply the ladies served lunch. The balance of the evening was given over to the enjoyment of dancing, games and music. Mr and Mrs Wrightson removed to Paisley on Friday, and they have the best wishes of all for the future. Below is the address:

To Mr and Mrs Wm Wrightson:

Being aware of your early departure from our community, we as your friends and neighbors have gathered ourselves together to spend another social evening with you, and above all to express our regret to you of your removal from us. Mr Wrightson, being reared and spent the major part of his life in the community, has always had the respect and confidence of all classes. Mrs Wrightson, since her coming to the community, has also won the esteem and goodwill of the neighbors and friends. Your removal from us will be a distinct loss, yet we feel grateful to know that what will be our loss will be the gain of the town of your new abode. We kindly ask you to accept this couch, not for its monetary value, but to express to you in a slight and tangible way our esteem towards you, and trust that in the years to come it may often bring bodily comfort to you, and also recall many pleasant memories of happy associations spent in your former community. For the future we wish that Providence may be kind to you, that you and your family may be blessed with health and temporal prosperity, and that you may have grace (spiritual) to live a life that is pleasing to Him from whom all blessings flow. Signed on behalf of your neighbors and friends, G H Baker, J W Hyde.

WALKERTON

A young man was brought in to the County Goal from Lucknow on Tuesday to serve sixty days for vagrancy. He states that he is a "dope" fiend and he begged the magistrate to send him down until he could break himself of the morphine habit. At present he is so used to the drug that he can take a dose big enough to kill several people. He is 27 years of age and has been quite a bright young chap before the "dope" got him. He has clerked in drug stores in Toronto for about seven years.

The case of the Village of Teeswater vs. Trench came up for trial at County Court on Tuesday before Judge Thos Dixon. It is an action brought by the Village of Teeswater to recover moneys held, it is claimed illegally, by Constable Bolt. Trench, who is the well known ligetning rod contractor and race horse owner, took the job of Constable under local option in 1915. the agreement being that he was to retain half the fines as his fees. He secured conviction of two parties who paid $1250. After paying out the legal and other expenses and retaining $625 as his own fee, he paid the sum of $519.75 to the village. He claims that he made an agreement with the corporation's solicitor that this amount would be accepted as payment in full. The village sued him for the difference between $625 and the amount paid in ($519.65) or $105.25 plus interest to date. After hearing a number of witnesses the Judge reserved judgment.

A Walkerton soldier's wife is in a dilemma to know whether or not he has been fleeced of $50. Last week she received a cable signed by her husband asking her to send that amount of money by cable to a certain address in England. She sent along the money. Shortly afterwards she heard of a woman in Stratford who received a cable something like hers who afterwards found she had been fleeced. As the Walkerton woman's husband has been 14 months in France, she wired, on the advice of friends, to Ottawa to ascertain if he was on leave in England, and got a reply that her husband is in France with his unit. This would appear to confirm the theory that she was the victim of a swindle. But on the other hand it is learned that other soldiers have sent cablegrams from private addresses in England lately and received the money O.K. As the soldier's wife gets letters from her husband on every British mail she will likely discover very soon whether the cable was bona fide or whether she was the victim of a flim-flam game and is out an amount she can ill afford to lose.—Telescope.

TENTH CON. BRUCE

The pleasant weather of the past week has been a welcome visitor, after such a long, cold hard winter.

Quite a number of the young folks of this line took in the box social and dance at Underwood on Friday evening and report a good time.

Mrs George Thompson of Owen Sound was visiting friends here last week.

The ratepayers of No 15 school are preparing for the erection of a new up-to-date institution. With the high cost of material and labor at the present time it is no small undertaking.

Mr McKay, agricultural expert, is holding a meeting in McGillivary's school house on Monday evening for the purpose of forming a farmers' union or club. Particulars later.

Our old friend Charlie McDonald says we are going to have an early spring. If Charlie has been studying astronomy and weather conditions this winter and was wise to this good piece of news all along, we think it was a mean trick of him that he did not let us hear of it before.

Mr John Thompson's clover threshing outfit is making the rounds once more. He reports a very slim turnout and not of very good quality.

Miss Reta McDonald has returned from a two weeks' visit in Walkerton with her friend Miss Hazel Irwin.

TWELFTH CON. ELDERSLIE

Death again entered our midst and removed one of our oldest and most respected residents, when Mrs Martha McCallum was called home. She had been enjoying splendid health until within a short time of her death, when she contracted a severe cold, to which she succumbed in spite of all that medical aid and loving care could do. The deceased, whose maiden name was Martha Leonard, was born in County Cavan, Ireland, in 1835. While young she came to Canada, settling in the township of Darlington, Durham county, where she lived till five years after her marriage, when she and her husband moved to lot 11, con 11, where she has ever since resided. Her husband predeceased her, having passed away on Jan 12th, 1910. She is survived by a family of three sons and two daughters, all of whom live on the 10th con. Though of an unassuming disposition she was a true friend and a kind neighbor who's presence will long be missed by all who knew her. Much sympathy is extended to the bereaved family, and may they feel that "One above, in perfect wisdom, perfect love, is working for the best."

CLAMIS

(Intended for last week)

Mr. Dan C. McKinnon, of the 10th of Kincardine, has sold his place to a Mr. Johnston, and bought another one in Huron, and will move in the spring.

Mr. and Mrs. Allen McKinnon, of North Bruce, spent Thursday afternoon with Mr. Joseph Cunningham and family.

Mrs. Neskitt returned on Thursday from Holland Centre, where she attended the funeral of her mother, the late Mrs. Jackson. Her brother-in-law, Mr. Rolston, of Owen Sound, accompanied her and remained a few days.

The ordinance of the Lord's Supper was administered in the Presbyterian church on Sunday last.

A box social will be held in the Oddfellows' Hall on Tuesday, Feb. 27th, proceeds to go to replenishing the library.

Miss Winie Wrightson who has been bedfast for the past week, is improving.

Mrs. Dougald Gilchrist, of Detroit, is home on account of the illness of her father, Mr. McLeod on the 2nd of Bruce.

—Rev J A Hills, of Geneva Presbyterian church, Chesley, has received a call from Davenport Road Church, Toronto.

DON'T WORRY THE "BOYS."

Letters to the Front Should Contain No Troubles.

"Write to the boys in the training camps and at the front," is the exhortation that comes to us from those who are most closely in touch with the whole situation, thus emphasizing as a patriotic duty what is to us a personal privilege of love. Write to them often. Do not allow them to think for a moment that you have forgotten them or are getting so used to their absence as to be indifferent to it. Write to them minutely, touching on all matters of the life they have left behind them. Do not let them feel that they have "dropped out" of everything back there. Help them to keep in touch with whatever is going on. Try to make them realize that in your understanding of the matter the separation is only temporary, and that you are expecting them to come back and pick up the threads just where they dropped them when the call came. Nothing will more hearten them than the consciousness that they still "belong."

But do not write anything that will tend to discourage them or to make their task harder. It will be hard enough at the best. Do not add to the load by detailing your own troubles and fears and distresses and loneliness. Touch lightly on the fact that the baby is not very well, or that the business is not running smoothly, or that it is becoming increasingly difficult to get along with all prices so high. He cannot help these things, and it will only add to his uneasiness to have them continually thrust upon his attention. Of course they belong to the budget of home news that you are expected to send him, but they need not be too strongly accentuated. Use the soft pedal for some things, and beat down hard upon the loud pedal on the cheerier, brighter, funnier side of life. Put in the children's comical sayings. Tell of the growing patriotic sentiment in the village or town, and how it expresses itself. Quote the last joke you have heard. Tuck in a funny picture clipped from the newspaper—if you can draw one yourself so much the better. Make your letter of such a nature that he will have to shout with laughter when he reads it, and do it even though your hand trembles so that you can scarcely write, and you can hardly see through the tears the words you are trying to form on the paper. That is your part of a hard job. He has his. Do not make it any harder by emphasizing how hard yours is. Tell him that you love him and miss him—of course you will tell him that; you could not well help it. But do not forget to tell him, too, and to tell him again and again, that you are proud of him, and are glad to the very depths of your soul that he is a man big enough and brave enough, and self-sacrificing enough to dare everything in defense of his country's life and honor. Such a letter as that will put new heart in him. When you write it you will be "doing your bit" with him for the country. The first line must be held by the valor and courage of the men who have gone or who shall go to the front. The second line must be held no less strongly by the love of those who must stay at home—a love that will be cheerful and considerate and, unselfish, a love that will be sacrificial, choosing to suffer in silence rather than that its natural expression in sighs and groans should unnerve the arms of the Nation's defenders.

Champlain Book Sold.

A volume written by Samuel De Champlain in 1603 on his exploration in Canada, entitled "Des Sauvages," which was bought several years ago in a book store in Paris, France, for thirty cents, was sold for $3,500 at a book sale in New York. A few years after it was published the explorer discovered Lake Champlain.

Send THE ADVOCATE to the absent member of the family or to the distant friend. It is as welcome as a letter from home and is a weekly visitor. You can better imagine how the home paper is appreciated when you are absent yourself and a copy is forwarded to you.

Farm for Sale

150 ACRE farm for sale. Well good clay loam, excellent buildings, splendid water all year round at both barns and house on R. R. daily mail and telephone line, situated on a much travelled road. For further information inquire at this office.

Farm for Sale

ONE 4 miles from Paisley, on the Elora road, 100 acres, under cultivation except about 15 acres of bush. Large frame house, barn 40 x 70. Will be sold cheap. For full details write F. G. MOORE, Elora Head, Ont.

BRUCE STOCK BREEDERS'

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Market Square, Walkerton

Thursday, March 7th

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For particulars and terms see bills and write for catalogue.

W. A. TOLTON, Pres. Walkerton, R. R. No. 3

N. C. MacKAY, Secretary Walkerton, Ont.



SEND FOR THE FREE SAMPLE

If you suffer from Backache, Rheumatism, Brick Dust Deposits, Urinary and Bladder Troubles, or Swollen Joints, write for free sample of Gin Pills to

The National Drug and Chemical Co. of Canada, Limited, Toronto



STEELE'S For Horse Collars and Sweat Pads, Rubber Leg Rugs, Whips, Axle Plush Rugs, Buckmore's Oil Cure, Star Harness Soap, &c.

Our Harness includes quality, durability, appearance and high class work usually found in the other makes of Harness.

Baggage Trunks, Suit Cases, Club Bags, Grips. Good assortment and prices prices.

Harness parts and Repairing our Specialty

J. H. STEELE

YOU CAN SUCCEED

Central Business College Stratford, Ont.

Ontario's leading commercial school make success easy. We have the best Commercial, Shorthand, Telegraphy. We give individual instruction and students may enter at any time. Graduates placed in positions. This is your opportunity as here is a great call upon us for trained help. Write at once for particulars.

W J Elliott Pres. D A McLachlan, Prin.

AUCTION SALE

— OF —

Farm Stock and Implements

The undersigned has received instructions from Mr. Robert Brown, lot 14, con. 14, Bruce Tp., to offer for sale by public auction on the premises, on

Tuesday, March 5

At 12 o'Clock p.m. the following:

HORSES—1 mare 11 yrs old supposed to be in foal, 1 mare 5 yrs old (driving mare) 1 mare 3 yrs old due Feb 15, 1 colt rising 2 yrs, 1 heifer due March 7, 1 cow due March 8, 1 cow due Feb 15, 1 cow due March 1, 1 cow due March 8, 1 heifer due March 15, 2 steers rising 2 yrs, 2 heifers rising 2 yrs, 1 steer 1 yr old, 1 heifer rising 1 yr old, 2 spring calves, 3 calves 3½ months old.

POULTRY—25 young pure bred Plymouth Rock hens, 2 pure bred roosters, 1 turkey.

IMPLEMENTS—1 Massey Harris binder 6 ft., 1 Deering mower 5½ ft., nearly new, 1 mower with pea harvester attached, 1 Deering rake, 1 rake, 1 Massey-Harris seed drill 12 hoes, 1 turnip seeder, 1 single riding plow, 1 stiffler & Martin plow, 1 McArthur plow, 1 three furrow gang plow, 1 disc harrow, 1 fleming harrow, 1 set harrow, 1 lumber wagon with box, 1 democrat wagon, 1 buggy, 1 bobsleigh, 1 hand fan mill, 1 set scales 1850 lbs on beam, 1 sugar kettle, heavy chains, iron chains, forks, shovels, hoes, 1 hay knife, hay rack, gravel box, and other small articles too numerous to mention.

HARNESS—1 set double harness and some old harness.

PURE-BRED GATE hogs, a quantity of cedar posts.

HAY—About 10 tons of hay.

HOUSEHOLD EFFECTS—Melotte cream separator, butter, cook stove, coal heater, and other household effects.

Terms—All sums of $5 and under, cash. On sums over that amount 10 months credit will be given on approved bankable joint notes. No reserve, as the proprietor has sold the farm and is giving up farming.

H. C. PEARCE, Auct.

AUCTION SALE

— OF —

Farm Stock and Implements

The undersigned has received instructions from Mr. Geo. J. Davison, Lot 8, Con. 10, Greenock, to sell by public auction on his premises on

Tuesday, March 12

At 12 o'clock noon the following:

REGISTERED CLYDESDALE MARES—Lady Raven Dunn (Imp.) 7 yrs old, supposed to be in foal to Cumberland Glory; Nelly Baron, foaled May 11, 1912, sire Lancelot Baron (11761); Margaret Allinan (Imp.), 3 yrs old (11760). 1 horse rising 3 yrs, 1 filly rising 2 yrs by McAdam supposed to be in foal to Cumberland Glory, 2 colts rising 1 yr old by Matchless, 1 driving mare rising 5 yrs old.

CATTLE—1 cow 7 yrs old with calf at foot, 1 cow 7 yrs old due March 3, 1 cow 6 yrs old April 16, 1 cow 5 yrs old due March 4, 1 cow 3 yrs old milking, 1 cow 8 yrs old milking. Three grade well bred Durham grades. 1 Holstein cow milking, 3 steers rising 3 yrs, 2 steers rising 2 yrs, 3 heifers rising 2 yrs, 8 calves rising 1 yr, 10 pigs 3 months old, 1 brood sow due to farrow.

POULTRY—A good young lot.

IMPLEMENTS—1 Massey-Harris mower 6 ft cut, 1 Ideal Nixon drill, 1 hay rake, 1 disc cultivator, 1 set iron harrows, 1 3-horse spring tooth cultivator, Massey Harris mower, 1 seeding machine attachment, 1 set diamond harrows, No 1 Leader plow, No 1 Williamson plow, hay rack, wagon and box, set sleigh sleighs, gravel box, land roller, road cart, single buggy, single tire buggy pole, cutter pole, Chatham fanning mill and bagger, set sleigh bells, forks, shovels, chains and other articles. HALF-BLOOD Red Poland Chinese boars, 2 sows in pig, 1 brood sow due to farrow, 1 young sow, 1 young boar, a quantity of hay.

HOUSEHOLD EFFECTS—Melotte cream separator, washing machine, churn, sideboard, wood cook stove, kitchen table.

Terms—All sums of $5 and under cash on sums over that amount 10 months credit will be given on furnishing approved joint notes, bearing 7 per cent interest. Cash and hay to be cash. No reserve as the proprietor has sold his farm and is giving up farming.

R. C. PEARCE, Auct.

Farm to Rent

50 ACRES—West half of lot 16, con 11, G. Garrick, to rent for a term of years, or the remainder of the present term 1st March. Apply to ALEX. McCANNELL, Bervie.

WIRE - FENCE - WIRE

Peerless Farm Fence

Made in rolls of 20, 30 and 40 rods

Heavy Weight Styles

Style No.	Price per rod	Description	Distance between stays	Lbs. per rod
4330	32½	4 wires 33 ins. high	22 ins.	5½
5380	40	5 " 38 "	22 "	6¾
5420	40½	5 " 42 "	22 "	7
6300	44½	6 " 30 "	22 "	7½
6390	46	6 " 39 "	22 "	7¾
7400	52	7 " 40 "	22 "	9
7480	53½	7 " 48 "	22 "	9¾
841	65	8 " 41 "	16½ "	11
8410	60	8 " 41 "	22 "	10
847	66	8 " 47 "	16½ "	11
8470	61½	8 " 47 "	22 "	10¾
919	72½	9 " 49 "	16½ "	12½
0951	82	9 " 51 "	12 "	14¾
951	72½	9 " 51 "	16½ "	12½
9510	67	9 " 51 "	22 "	11½
1050	79	10 " 50 "	16½ "	13¾
10500	74	10 " 50 "	22 "	12½
1156	90½	11 " 56 "	16½ "	15¾

No 9 Full Gauge Styles

These prices are good only until March 23rd

Therefore it will be to your advantage to leave your order for your total requirements with us before the above mentioned date.

TERMS—Spot cash with order or on date of delivery F.O.B. Paisley station.

Coiled Spring and Barb Wire

Coiled Spring	$5 75 per cwt.
Barbed	7 25 "
No. 9 soft (brace wire)	6 00 "
Staples	6 00 "

TERMS—Same as above.

SINCLAIR'S HARDWARE

Clearing Auction Sale

of Pure Bred

Clydesdale Horses Shorthorn Cattle also Implements

on the premises of the proprietor

Mr. Abe Stringer

Lot 35, Con. 5, Kincardine Tp. (near Kingarf)

— ON —

Tuesday, March 5th

at 1 o'clock p.m. sharp

HORSES

Span bay mares—Lady Hill and Bessie Banker (Imported) 10 and 12 years old. Artus 2nd, bay mare 11 years old, supposed to be in foal to Baron Royal. Prince Artus (stallion), rising 2 years old. Model Banker (stallion) 4 months old. Gold Banker (stallion) rising 1 year. Lady Beck, bay mare rising 3 years.

CATTLE

Maud Baron, red cow; Aggie, light roan cow; Myrtle, red cow; May, red cow; Red Star; Miss Cluny, roan cow; Lady Lancaster, roan cow; Jennie, red cow; Elsie, roan cow.

The above cows are all supposed to be in calf

Alma, red heifer rising 1 year; Maid of the Mist, roan heifer rising 1 year; Helena, red heifer rising 1 year; June Beauty, dark roan heifer rising 1 year; Donald D, stock bull (imported) rising 3 years; Roan Donald, bull calf, rising 1 year; Red Rex, bull calf rising 1 year

The above stock are all registered, and pedigree will be produced with each animal. See catalogue for pedigrees

IMPLEMENTS, Etc.

Deering binder nearly new, Deering mowers, Deering hay rake, hay loader nearly new, land roller, disc harrow, set iron harrows, plow, 2-furrow plow, fanning mill, turnip pulper, Gurney scales, 2000 lbs, Adams wagon nearly new, low wagon, seed drill, hay rack, stock rack, grass seed sower, gravel box, buggy pole, hay fork, De Laval cream separator, ropes and slings, set brass harness, set plow harness, Daisy churn, a quantity of 2½ and 3 inch tile, whiffletrees, neckyokes, forks, spades, shovels, tile scoop and other articles too numerous to mention.

Terms—From one to ten month's credit on furnishing approved joint notes at 6 per cent per annum.

For further particulars and catalogue write Abe Stringer, R.R. No. 2, Kincardine.

JOHN PURVIS, Auct.

PURDY'S LIVERY

Rates Reasonable, and every effort made to satisfy

F. PURDY

R. T. Robinson

CARPENTER AND CONTRACTOR

ESTIMATES furnished for the erection of any class of building. Large or small contracts undertaken.

Address Chesley or Cargill P.O.

Sign and Carriage Painting, House-Decorating and Wall Papering

The undersigned is prepared to do all classes of work in the most stylish, neat and satisfactory manner. Orders executed promptly. Will be glad to receive your patronage, whether in town or country.

W. H. BAKER, Paisley

—Printing Invitations is part of THE ADVOCATE'S business.

The Paisley Advocate.

D. McKENZIE, Publisher
Vol. 49—No. 9

PAISLEY, ONTARIO, MARCH 6, 1918

Subscription, $1.50 per Annum

Paisley Mercantile Co.

The People's Popular Store

Spring Goods Arriving

Shipments of New Spring Goods continue to arrive daily, and in order to make room for them we are offering the balance of our

Winter Stock at Sacrifice Prices

to clear

Our Millinery Department

Is now open, and as Easter comes early this year our milliners are bnsy preparing for the opening.

We would remind our friends whose accounts are not yet settled that we must insist on having a settlement by cash or note before the 15th of the present month, ~ Please note this.

THE PAISLEY MERCANTILE CO.

THE CITY BAKERY

Has a quantity of

FLOUR

on hand, and is expecting more in, so to make room for what is on the way we will retail some of this Flour for cash. Dry Fruits in

Peaches, Pears and Prunes

These are good and fresh. Did you ever use

Wool Soap

for washing Woolens? If you have not you should. We have it. We also have a stock of "LENOX" Soap, which we are retailing at 4 bars for 25c. This is good goods. Let us sell you your

Green and Black Teas

We have a very superior line of both kinds, and will guarantee them to give you satisfaction.

F. S. MacLachlan

Paisley Boy in Important Position

Mr T W Quayle, formerly of Paisley, has entered upon his duties as private secretary to the Hon. A. L. Sifton, Minister of Customs, at Ottawa. Mr Quayle had been engaged in journalistic work in the west for a number of years, on Lethbridge and Calgary dailies.

Elected an Alderman

Mr John McDonald, a Bruce Tp. boy, son of Mr Chas McDonald, of the 10th con., is one of the city councillors of Grand Forks, B C, this year. He was asked by some of the leading citizens to stand and was elected by a good vote. The Bruce boys fill a lot of civic positions in B C municipalities.

Red Cross Shipments

Contents of bales of Red Cross supplies in January shipment: 123 pairs socks, 18 flannel shirts with collars, 8 suits pyjamas, 6 sheets, 60 Turkish towels, 7 trench towels, 24 cheesecloth handkerchiefs, old flannel and old linen. Sent to Nurse Jessie Ross—23 flannel shirts, 9 suits pyjamas, 12 prs socks, 1 muffler. Donated by 12th Bruce, per Miss N McGillivray—19 flannel shirts, 9 suits pyjamas. Donated by Lockerby W P L—10 pairs socks, made by Williscroft ladies—24 prs socks, 7 flannel shirts, 3 suits pyjamas.

—Dr John McGillivray, who died in Denver on Feb 9th, had numerous relatives and friends in this section. Deceased was born in Bentinck Tp. and was 58 years of age. He taught school in Grey and Bruce and then went to the United States and studied medicine. He located at Denver, where he remained up to the time of his death. Deceased was a very prominent personality. Besides his large practice, he held the position of police surgeon in the city.

Has Diphtheria in France

Mrs N D McLeod has received word that her son Pte Wilbert McLeod, of the A. M. C., is ill with diphtheria at the hospital where he has been stationed in France.

Curlers at Walkerton

Two rinks of Paisley curlers went to Walkerton on Friday afternoon and had a friendly little tout with the county town manipulators of the besom and stanes. The score for the day's playing came out a tie with the score at 30 shots each. The Paisley rinks were: J D Glover (sk), Rev Mr Diehl, F S Ballachey, L C Spofford, Thos Muir (sk), W Rae, Jas McGill, D McGregor.

Red Cross Report

The report of the Red Cross workers of U S S No 10, Bruce and Greenock, for the year ending January, 1918, is as follows: Balance on hand from last year, $205 25. grants from Bruce Tp Council, $135; grants from Greenock Council, $60; donations and collections, $61 01 — total $461 26. Expenditures—$383 47. Balance on hand, $77 79. Work shipped—235 pairs socks, 171 flannel shirts, 2 quilts, 1 sheet and 1 pr of pillow slips. Mabel Nelson, Sec'y.

Public Not Interested

The advertised lecture on "Tuberculosis and Its Prevention," by Col T H Race, was attended by only a handful of women and one man on Wednesday evening of last week. It is rather a deplorable thing that the people are so indifferent to the efforts being made to eradicate a disease which is a menace to human life in our midst. However, Col Race was more successful in his canvass for funds, his subscription list being supported by contributions from numerous citizens.

ADVERTISING RATES

Subscription Price—$1.50 per annum in advance. To United States subscribers $2.00 per year in advance.

Advertising Rates—Legal and other casual advertisements 10c per nonpareil line for first insertion, 3c per line for each subsequent insertion.

Advertisements of Strayed, Farms for Sale or to Rent, and similar, $1 for first three weeks and 25c for each subsequent insertion.

Advertisements without specific directions will be inserted till forbidden and charged accordingly. Transient display ads. charged by the inch. Rates on application.

Advertisements in the local columns are charged 10c per line for first insertion, and 5c per line for each subsequent insertion. This includes announcements for church or school entertainments, grain or produce ads. No notice less than 25c. Regular advertisers 5c per line. No adv. less than 25. Set in black-faced type, price and one-half.

—Marriage licenses issued and money to loan. T. H. George.

—Millinery apprentice wanted. Ballachey, Laidlaw & Co.

—Full lines of fine engagement and wedding rings at J. Shoemaker's jewellery store.

—Highest prices paid for hides and sheepskins. H. E. McGregor, Butcher, Steele Block.

—$1000 will buy a comfortable home in the centre of Paisley. Apply to R. B. Putnam or F. Carter.

—Parties requiring repairs for the Mellotte cream separator may obtain them at Fisher's flour mill.

—FOR SALE—The residence of the late Mrs Fleming, Queen St north, Paisley. Apply to D. Forrester.

—Highest price for hardhides, horse hides, calfskins, sheepskins, tallow, &c. P. Oltsher, Paisley Meat Market.

—Our Women's Tailoring section will furnish you suitings of exclusive designs. We invite your inspection. G B Irwin, Ladies' and Gents' Tailor.

—R Stevenson's quick healing salve is the best made. We have a choice line of tobaccos and cigars, stationery and school supplies. Agent for daily papers and magazines. Give us a call.

—All accounts must be settled by cash or note on or before March 15th. We are opening new books on that date, and all accounts not paid will be placed in court for collection. J S Dewar.

—FLOUR, FEED, SEEDS, GRAIN—We keeps full stock of Five Roses and Stark's high grade flours. Bran, shorts, Blatchford's molasses meal, poultry feeds and tonics. Always in the market for coarse grains. W Stark.

—We have secured for our millinery department this season Miss Louie, of Whitby. She will be able to supply all the new ideas in up to date head gear, and you will find the prices extremely moderate. Ballachey, Laidlaw & Co.

To Investors

Trust and Loan Company Debentures in sums of $100 and upwards bearing 5% per cent. interest, with half-yearly. Authorized by law for the investment of trust funds. Apply to D. Forrester, Barrister.



Keep a Smart Appearance

You can be smartly dressed without being extravagant if you will leave your next order with us. We have a good assortment of the very newest patterns in fancy suitings. Look them over before buying. Also in Ladies' Suitings we have a full line to choose from of the newest patterns and styles.

I. S. CRUICKSHANK, the Tailor

—*Patriotic Carnival in Paisley Rink on Friday, March 8th. See bills for prize list. Competition open to all.*

—Mr Alex Rose is home from Port City.

—Cadet Herb Barnett was home from Toronto over Sunday.

—Mr and Mrs J A Logie were in Toronto for a few days last week.

—Mr Wm East went to Pennsylvania on Tuesday to attend the funeral of an uncle.

—The W C T U will meet in Putnam's Hall on Friday afternoon, March 8th, at 3 o'clock.

—Mrs Dan McNeill, of Owen Sound, is visiting at the home of her mother, Mrs Wm McBeath.

—Mr John Teeple is home on a visit from the west prior to taking up military life in a training camp.

—Mrs Montgomery is in Toronto, having gone to attend the funeral of her sister, the late Mrs Mitchell.

—Mrs Borebill, school principal, was called to Toronto on Saturday by the serious illness of a sister there.

—Mr John McInnes, of Moosejaw, who has been visiting his home on 10th Bruce, returned to the west on Monday.

—Deputy-reeve Peter Dobson, of Bruce, went to Chatham on Tuesday to attend the Orange Grand Lodge meeting.

—The session of Knox Church have decided that all regular services will be resumed in the church on March 17th.

—Mrs Chas Welsford, of Guelph, has been up visiting her father, Mr Wm Watson, Albert St., who is in frail health.

—Mr Robt Greig has sold his farm, lot 8, con 4, Arran, to Mr Colin Campbell. Mr Greig intends going west this summer.

—A meeting of the Women's Institute will be held in Putnam's hall on Thursday, March 7th, at 4 o'clock. Finished work requested.

—Miss Ethel Stewart has returned to McDonald Hall, Guelph, after a visit at the home of her parents, Mr and Mrs W T Stewart, 14th Greenock.

—Union services will be held in the Methodist church next Sunday. Rev Mr Neilson will preach in the morning and Rev Mr Creighton in the evening. Music by Methodist choir.

—Rev E J McEwen, formerly pastor of Paisley Baptist church and late of Wingham, has accepted the pastorate of Durham congregation, where a very unanimous call was extended to him.

—Among the latest Canadian troops that have arrived in England were three more Paisley boys—Corp Bert McArthur, son of Mr D McArthur, Pte Wilfred Brown, son of Mr Thos Brown, of the flats, and Pte Jas Mitchell, son of Mr Hugh Mitchell of Elderslie. All these joined up in the west.

—Bruce Presbytery met in Knox church on Tuesday, and the docket of business not being wholly disposed of, adjourned to meet at Chesley on March 19th, where the resignation of Rev Mr Hills of Chesley will be dealt with. The resignation of Rev Mr McNab, of Underwood, and Centre Bruce was accepted to.

—FOR SALE—Comfortable house and six acres of land, the McCaffrey property. Apply on the premises.

—Have you seen our special sugar offer? You will be wise to take advantage of it. Ballachey, Laidlaw & Co.

—A carload of B C shingles just in. If you intend to do any shingling secure your supply now, as all building material is advancing in price. J S Dewar.

—Ladies' Spring Suitings tailored up-to-the-minute. We have the fashions which are now and dressy. Place your order early for Easter. G B Irwin, Ladies' and Gents' Tailor.

—Auction sale of 2 horses, 1 cow, 1 calf, cream separator, sleigh, wagon, buggy, cutter, harness, etc, at Dennis, on Saturday, March 8th. Mrs R J Nesbitt, prop; R C Pearce, auct.

—Auction sale of farm stock, grain, hay, etc, on lot 8, con 5, Arran, on Thursday, March 14th. Four horses, 4 cows, 3 heifers, 4 calves, 2 pure bred sows due in April, 5 sheep. Robt Greig, prop; R C Pearce, auct.

AUCTION SALE

Farmers interested in good stock will find it to their interest to attend the auction sale at D McRae's, lot 19, con 4, Saugeen, on Friday, March 8th, at which will be offered for sale 12 head of horses, five of which are pure bred Clydesdales, and two of these are imported mares; 20 head of good cattle, six of which are milch cows in call; 54 first-class ewes and 3 yearling rams. Sale to commence at 1 p m. Eight months' credit on approved joint notes, 5 per cent discount for cash. R C Pearce, Auct.

How to Get More Eggs

GIVE your hens comfortable shelter with plenty of light. Keep dry, clean and well ventilated, but avoid draughts of cold air. Feed regularly a variety of good clean food. Table scraps, boiled together, are also very good in winter, to which add a tablespoonful of Dr Hess' Poultry Panacea as directed. Give in a mash of corn meal, wheat bran and shorts, which should constitute the morning feed. In winter give warm. Small grain should be thrown among chaff, which will compel fowl to exercise.

Price of Panacea, 35c and 85c.

P. B. MORE, Druggist



THE
STANDARD BANK
OF CANADA
HEAD OFFICE - TORONTO

This Bank offers every facility in the conduct of accounts, of manufacturers, farmers and merchants.

EST'D 1873 SAVINGS DEPARTMENT at every Branch. 235

PAISLEY BRANCH

F C. RYAN, Manager.

PAISLEY MEAT MARKET

Choice Beef, Pork, Veal and Lamb, Smoked Ham, Rolls and Bacon, Lard in 1-lb. pkgs., 3-lb., 10-lb. and 20-lb. pails, Cooked Ham, Headcheese, Pork Sausage, Jellied Tongue, Bologna, Weinners, Etc.

P. OLTSHER

Cash for Hides and Skins — Bruce and Bell 'Phones

Paisley Skating Rink

SKATING

Monday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday Evenings

— ALSO —

Wednesday and Saturday Afternoons

Skates to Rent

J. S. DEWAR, Proprietor

Week-end Specials

While they last

Starches, Corn and Silver Gloss, per pkg	.11
4 pkgs Jelly Powders for	.25
Kellogg's Corn Flakes at, per package	.10
3 cans Old Dutch Cleanser for	.25
6 packages Ammonia for	.25
Black and Green Regal and Hursley Tea, reg. 60c at	.40
Big B Overalls, reg $2, at each	1.39

Rubbers to fit every foot at reduced prices. Call and see before going elsewhere.

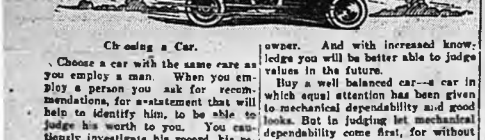
Cottons, Flannelettes, Ginghams and Dress Goods below manufacturers' prices.

1,000 pair Turkish Towels in white and colored, for per pair . . . **.25 up**

Butter 45c, Eggs 55c, trade only

L. C. SPOFFORD
PAISLEY

The AUTOMOBILE



Choosing a Car.

Choose a car with the same care as you employ a man. When you employ a person you ask for recommendations, for evidence that will help to identify him, to be able to judge his worth to you. You cautiously investigate his record, his reputation with former employers, his reliability in past performance of duty. You are particular about his appearance. If he gives you a bad impression at first he may never have another chance. You are anxious to secure the best available for your need.

Your car should be selected with the same care. In the beginning, however, keep in mind that no single car is the only good car. No car is the best in the world. There are many cars of acknowledged reliability in make and performance, and hence you should judge a car by the known reliability of its maker. Seek a car built by a company of acknowledged financial standing, inquire of the extent of its equipment, of the number and size of its plants, of its reputation. It is safe to assume that only a successful car can create a large and sustained demand from the public.

Make up your mind to the fact that a motor car presents the ideals of the manufacturer—and its worth will be in proportion to that ideal. You should seek a car that has been sincerely built—in which there is incorporated a high mechanical standard. There is wisdom in the public taste. Find out how the average owner regards the car you intend buying. You should buy a car that your wife and children will be proud of—a car with a good name. You cannot be too scrupulous in your choice, when you purchase an automobile you make an important investment.

Like Buying a Horse

Let us compare buying an automobile with buying a house. In buying a house, you would make certain of the strength of the foundation. You would inspect it inside and out. You would go over it from every view. You would weigh each item. You would consider the purchase from the angle of sturdiness, its method of construction and material used. It would be the same from an artistic standpoint. You would consider the harmony, the finish, the detail, comfort and beauty.

Cover these points in buying an automobile. Be just and careful. Be thorough. It pays, for your thoroughness will help you to gain a good idea of automobile construction. And you need this knowledge. For once an automobile owner, always an owner. And with increased knowledge you will be better able to judge values in the future.

Buy a well balanced car—a car in which equal attention has been given to mechanical dependability and good looks. But in judging let mechanical dependability come first, for without it you will be helpless.

A beautiful exterior is something to feel proud of. But it will not help you in case your car breaks down on the road. It is good business sense to buy a car that is right mechanically as well as artistically.

Learning to Drive

After you have made your purchase be careful how you start. In the beginning read minutely the instructions furnished with the car. They are given you for the purpose of acquainting you fully with the various mechanical operations. Know every rule, every definition, every instruction. Have confidence in yourself and your ability to master the knowledge of driving. Learn in the beginning the functions of the motor, clutch and transmission. Know how the power is delivered to the rear wheels.

Know what each lever will do. Study the use of each instrument on the dashboard. Learn thoroughly the principles of motoring. These will be found simple. Take your first lessons when there is little traffic and as you increase in knowledge and practice venture in busy streets.

Keep your eyes in front of you. Do not endeavor to speed. Go slowly. Forget everything but the car, in learning to drive, exercise care. Do not get nervous. That leads to confusion. It is comparatively easy to go through the motions of starting, steering and stopping before you drive your first mile—if you concentrate!

Hold your feet ready on the clutch and brake pedals. This adds confidence. Hold the steering wheel lightly. Steer easily. Start and stop gradually. Practice makes perfect. Use good common sense all the time and do not lose your head.

You should see a service man when you notice an unusual noise or a grinding or binding, or when your car does not seem free in running. A good driver is a good listener. The adage, "A stitch in time saves nine," holds especially true here.

Little neglects bring big troubles. If a brake band needs tightening have it done. Delay might prove disastrous. You may want to stop suddenly and be unable.

Select for your work men who know your car. Do not take it to strange places. When your car is injured have it attended to promptly.

TRAINING WAR WIDOWS.

Scheme Under Preparation by British Ministry of Pensions.

The British Ministry of Pensions is preparing a scheme under which widows of soldiers and sailors can receive training in some occupation whereby they may become self-supporting. These occupations have not yet been designated, but there are certain callings for which women are well adapted. The scheme will be worked under the Local War Pensions Committee and consideration will be given different local conditions.

After the war there will undoubtedly be an oversupply of stenographers, as many temporary government officers will be no longer needed with their clerical staffs, and the same will apply to many private businesses. In this and similar occupations training would be restricted to those who have possessed knowledge of the work before marriage and could regain former proficiency. Determining factors will also be her age, education, previous occupation and apparent adaptability and her prospects of success in augmenting her income. A course of training will not be considered advisable where there are children under 16 years of age, unless adequate provision is made for their care.

The fee for the training, exclusive of cost of maintenance if living in the institution in which the training is given, will be paid by the Ministry and will not ordinarily exceed $1.80 a week. The Ministry may also make a maintenance allowance at a maximum of $5 per week. A normal training period of three months is contemplated, but in more skilled or semi-professional occupations a longer time will be necessary.

The Saskatchewan Department of Agriculture has sent a circular letter to officials of all urban municipalities in the Province urging backyard and vacant lot cultivation.

FREE to Boys or Girls



SIMPLEX LITTLE GIANT TYPEWRITER

Has all letters, figures, period and comma. Rubber type, strong and durable, iron body, and a perfect feed roller. Can be used for writing letters, addressing envelopes, bill-heads, tags, etc.

Send us your name and address and we will send you 20 packages of our lovely embossed Easter postcards to sell at 10 cents a package (6 lovely cards in each package). When sold send us the money (three dollars) and we will send you the typewriter, all charges prepaid.

HOMER-WARREN, Dept. 39, TORONTO

THIS WATCH FREE

TO ANY BOY



This "Railroad King" watch is an absolutely guaranteed timekeeper. It is stem wind and stem set, double dustproof back, nickel case. Regular man's size. Send us your name and address and we will send you 25 Packages of our lovely embossed Easter post cards to sell at 10 cents a set (six beautiful cards in each set). When sold send us the money, and we will send you the watch, all charges prepaid.

HOMER-WARREN CO.
DEPT. 42, TORONTO

CONSERVATION IN GREAT BRITAIN

KEROSENE NO LONGER USED FOR CLEANSING PURPOSES.

London General Omnibus Company Utilizes Grease Removed From Motor Vehicles.

Grease removed in the cleaning of wheels, axles, and other parts of motor buses, trucks, and other motor vehicles is now utilized in England by the London General Omnibus Company.

Before the war kerosene was largely employed for the cleansing of engines and other parts of vehicles, but now its consumption is restricted to the barest minimum, the net effect being the saving of five-sixths of the former consumption. Kerosene, as a matter of fact, is now employed only on certain parts of the mechanism for the cleaning of which there is no practical substitute. For the cleansing of wheels, axle casings and front axles, a weak solution of hot caustic soda is employed.

When the engines, gear boxes, back axles or other parts are stripped for overhauling, a very great saving is effected over the former practice.

The unit is dismantled and the parts are placed in a cradle and dumped into a tank of water into which a jet of steam is turned so as to bring the water to boiling point. Caustic soda is added to the water until a solution of about 3 per cent. strength is obtained.

Removed by Boiling.

All the grease is removed from the parts in the process of boiling and comes to the top of the water. Before the contents are removed the grease is drawn off the top. This is done through an overflow pipe of large diameter which leads into a barrel.

The cradle of parts is then transferred to a second tank of clean boiling water, which finishes the cleansing and as the parts are drawn out quite hot they drain perfectly dry and absolutely clean.

The result so far as cleanliness of parts is concerned is considerably better than if kerosene had been used. All minute parts of metal, dirt and grit go to the bottom of the first cleansing tank, where there is a large drain cock, the tank occasionally being washed out and all the sediment drawn away.

The London General Omnibus Company has a central depot for reclaiming oil and washing rags, and to this depot the barrels of waste oil, as they are obtained from the various garages, and the rags are sent.

At this depot there is a battery of three tanks erected over a furnace, each of which is filled to about two-thirds with water which is brought up to the boiling point. The barrels of oil as they come in are drawn off into the first boiling tank, a little being added at a time.

Process of Cleansing.

The oil is thoroughly boiled, and when it overflows into the second tank (by adding more oil to the first) it has become almost fit for use again, but it passes into a second tank and is given a second boiling, and then on to the third tank, where it goes through its final stage of cleansing, and from the last tank it is drawn off and run into barrels.

As to rags, their price to-day is much higher than before the war, when they were thrown away after being used. At present every rag is collected in each garage and sent once a week to the central cleaning depot.

The first process through which they go is the extraction of all grease and oil in a centrifugal steam heated chest. All oil, by the rotary action of this chest, is expressed from the rags, whence it runs into barrels for the reclaiming process already described. The rags are then put into a washing machine and later into a rotary drying machine.

The oil gained by the reclaiming process is not entirely suitable for use again as a lubricator, but as much of it comes from solid grease it is of a far better quality than cleansed engine oil. It still has a value as a fuel, as can be gathered from the fact that at the North Road coach factory of the London General Omnibus Company two 80 horse-power Diesel engines are run from the output of the oil reclaiming depot, leaving a certain quantity in excess available for sale.

Has Paid For Itself.

The cleansing plant of the London General Omnibus Company has paid for itself in a very short time, because oil reclaimed may easily be sold for blending or fuel. A small plant can be easily put up in any garage, fuel for the furnace being rubbish and shop sweepings, or if the raw material is too small in quantity for economical handling on the spot, it can be collected and dealt with in larger bulk at some central collecting plant.

CANADA'S FORESTERS ABROAD.

A Splendid Record of National Service By Youngest Profession.

Forestry, the youngest of all the engineering professions in Canada, has given liberally of its manhood to the overseas forces of the Dominion. Numerically, the ranks of Foresters or Foresters-in-training have not yet reached beyond a few hundred.

According to lists compiled for the Canadian Forestry Journal, and which at best cannot be free from some omissions and inaccuracies, there are 112 foresters or forestry services or tached to Canadian forest services or colleges who have donned the uniform and gone overseas. Of this number at least 17 already have been killed, while many others have been wounded in action, some repeatedly. Most of these men enlisted before Forestry Battalions were organized. A few have been transferred so as to utilize their technical abilities, but it is a striking fact that the greater number of Foresters and students were at the front early in the campaign and chose to take their place as fighting men. Some have fought in Mesopotamia, others across the sands of Egypt and most of them in France and Belgium.

Of the relatively small group of graduates and students of Toronto University Forest School, under Dean Fernow, twelve men have made the supreme sacrifice, while twelve others have been either wounded victims of shell shock. From the Toronto school alone, there went forth 4 captains, 28 lieutenants, 8 N.C.O.'s, and 24 privates. Indeed, the only men who did not go were those debarred by physical defects. The profession of forestry in the degree to which the graduates and students promptly placed themselves at the service of their country and cheerfully accepted a tragic record of casualties surely stands in the forefront of all callings. Many have given their lives whose services were sadly needed by Canada. Letters from the wounded and from men in desolate corners of the field of war, thoroughly homesick and tired of the business of fighting, nevertheless refuse to complain against conditions or express regret that they were called to a perilous and exhausting task.

WORST FOE OF THE SUBMARINE

CYLINDER SHAPED BOMB OF INGENIOUS MECHANISM.

The "Depth Charge" is Best Remedy Yet Found For the U-Boat Menace.

The so-called "depth charges," which have proved the most efficient weapon against the submarine to date, are now being manufactured in great numbers by the U.S. Bureau of Ordnance of the navy, and of larger size than any hitherto used. The latter point means, of course, that they hold a greater quantity of high explosive and have a wider "radius of action." In other words, one of these bigger depth-bombs is capable of destroying a U-boat at a further distance.

Bombs of this description have the shape of a cylinder. They are steel cases of size sufficient to hold several hundred pounds of explosive. For setting them off reliance is had upon hydrostatic pressure.

How the Bomb Works.

The depth-charge is set to go off at fifty feet beneath the surface, at 100 feet, or further down, if desired. It is simply dropped overboard. Of course, the water pressure (reckoned in pounds to the square foot) varies directly with the depth, and is known so accurately as to furnish a mathematical formula.

When the bomb reaches the level at which it is set to explode the pressure actuates a sort of trigger arrangement and it goes off automatically. Nothing could be more simple, though the details of the ingenious mechanism are a carefully kept secret.

A submarine does not ordinarily venture to descend more than 200 feet below the surface for fear lest its steel shell be crushed by the pressure. Usually it travels at a depth of about fifty feet. But in any case the revolution of its propeller makes a sort of wake that is easily discernible from an airplane or "blimp," or even, as often happens, from a destroyer or patrol boat.

In the meantime, of course, the U-boat has no notion that it has been discovered, and it is an easy matter (watching its course) to get ahead of it and drop a few depth-bombs. To make an actual hit is not necessary inasmuch as the explosion of one of these depth-charges within some hundreds of feet of the submarine will either smash it or else bring it to the surface, an easy target for guns, and probably with its delicate machinery deranged.

The Useful Microphone.

Destroyers, in their search for submarines, are greatly aided nowadays by an arrangement of microphones that constitute a most sensitive listening apparatus, adjusted to the keel. By this means they are enabled to hear the U-boat's propeller at a long distance, to determine the direction of the sound, and even to know how far away the submarine is.

Thus one can understand why so many U-boats are being successfully attacked and destroyed. The depth-bomb is the nearest thing that has been found to a remedy for the submarine mischief.

ANZACS LIKE WINTER SPORTS.

Australians Learn to Skate During Convalescence in Canada.

The Australian soldiers, like the Canadians, have seen a bit of the world in their military service, but according to the men from the southern Commonwealth they have seen nothing in the way of sport that appealed to them more than the hockey matches they have watched on the Canadian rinks.

At Cobourg, where a number of these men are under treatment in the Ontario Military Convalescent hospital they have enjoyed the open air rink in connection with the institutions, and learned to cut a few curves themselves. The fine expanses of skating surface in Canada are a novelty to them.

FREE TO GIRLS



ROLLED GOLD LOCKET AND CHAIN

We will give this beautiful rolled gold locket and chain free of all charge to any girl who will sell 25 Packages of our lovely embossed Easter Postcards at 10 cents a package.

Send us your name and we will send you the cards to sell. When sold send us the money and we will send you the locket and chain. Address

HOMER-WARREN CO.
DEPT. 41, TORONTO

2,000 MILES THROUGH ICE.

Stars Were the Only Guide to Ice-encircled "Endurance."

Although Sir Ernest Shackleton's ship, the Endurance, made a perilous voyage of 2,000 miles through pack ice in the Weddell Sea, scientific work never ceased. After three days' gale the ship was held fast, and then she drifted slowly on the ice to the northward. Finally she had to be abandoned.

Work of the scientific instruments, said Lieutenant J. M. Wordie, who had charge of the oceanographic work, at the Royal Geographical Society, was considerably hampered by four inches of frost rime, and the position of the ship was tested by the stars.

When the ship was abandoned amid the pack ice, said Lieutenant Wordie, the crew took to the boats, but it was some months before they could find a passage through the ice, and it was not until April, 1916, that, after many adventures, they were able to land on Elephant Island.

Lieutenant Wordie spoke of two points of land in the Weddell Sea which had been named by their German discoverers, "Luitpold Barrier" and "Wilhelm Barrier." He thought the names ought to be changed to their English equivalents, "Leopold" and "William" Barriers, but the Admiralty insisted upon the first names being retained.

Jewels as Medicine.

Certain precious stones are still regarded as talismans, the believers in destiny and the influence of mascots pinning a good deal of faith to them. But even these people would be surprised if their family doctor were to prescribe amber for a sore throat, or garnet for scarlet fever or influenza, whilst if one of our surgeons at the Front were to try to stop bleeding with a bloodstone, instead of a tourniquet, he would be regarded as a fair case for Bedlam.

Yet it is not long since these qualities of healing were attributed commonly to precious stones. The moonstone, generally regarded as rather uncanny, according to this belief would be invaluable in our county asylums, especially if associated with the sapphire, for the first cures epilepsy, and the second insanity.

Anyone wearing a ruby might venture into the most pestilential haunts, for it was a sure disinfectant, whilst the pain of a burn or scald was stopped by the topaz, of toothache by the tourmaline, and cuts found a panacea in the turquoise.

Begin at the top in pruning a tree to secure a low, broad-spreading branching system, with open centre, to admit sunlight and air from above. Do not remove strong lower limbs if they can be given sufficient light from above. Aim to secure bearing branches throughout the main body of the tree. If the tree is shaded by too much growth at the top the inner and lower twigs will weaken and die instead of bearing fruit.

Free to Girls



We will give this Bracelet free of all charge to any girl or young lady who will sell 40 sets of Easter Postcards at 10 cents a set.

The Extension Bracelet is of rolled gold plate and fits any size.

Send us your name and we will send you the cards. When sold, send us the money and we will send you the bracelet. Address

HOMER-WARREN CO.
DEPT. 40 TORONTO, ONT.

The Doings of the Duffs.



THE AFTER EFFECTS OF LAGRIPPE

Often Worse Than the Disease Itself—Victims Left Weak, Nervous and Worn Out.

La Grippe—the name by which Influenza is most generally known—is a disease prevalent throughout Canada during the winter and spring months. Anyone who has felt its pangs is not likely to forget the trouble. La grippe starts with a slight cold—and ends with a complication of troubles. It lays a strong man on his back; it tortures him with fevers and chills, headaches and backaches. It leaves him a prey to pneumonia, bronchitis, consumption and other deadly diseases. In fact its after effects are more serious than the trouble itself. You can avoid la grippe and winter colds by keeping your blood rich and red by the occasional use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. If you have not done this and the disease lays you low, you can banish all its evil after effects by this same great blood-building, nerve restoring medicine. This has been proved in thousands of cases throughout Canada by la grippe victims who have been made well and strong through the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. Among the cured is Miss Irene Bootes, Portsmouth, Ont., who writes: —"I take much pleasure in recommending Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, because I have proved their worth in my own case. Last winter I had a severe attack of la grippe and it left me weak and all run down. I had severe pains in the chest and under the arms, palpitation of the heart and attacks of neuralgia which left me with the feeling that life was scarcely worth living. I was taking doctor's medicine, but it did not help me and I was much discouraged. I was advised to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and began their use only on the principle that I would try anything that might better my condition. I had only been using the pills a couple of weeks when the pains began to leave me. Gradually my strength returned, my appetite improved, and in a little more than a month I felt all my old time vigor had returned. I am sincerely glad I was persuaded to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and I shall always have a good word to say for them."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills not only cure the disastrous after effects of la grippe, but are also a specific for all these troubles due to poor blood, such as anaemia, rheumatism, indigestion, women's ailments, and the generally worn out feeling that affects so many people. You can get these pills through any dealer in medicine, or by mail at 50 cents a box or six boxes for $2.50 from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

BRITISH USE HORSE FLESH.

People Pay As High As Sixty Cents a Pound For Steaks.

Horse steaks are in demand in Great Britain. The effect of the meat shortage is to break down the insular prejudice of the Britisher against foods to which he has not been accustomed. In a number of districts horse meat shops have been established. Quite a number have sprung up in the Soho district, but until lately their patrons have been Belgians or the proprietors of the cheaper little French restaurants.

During the past few weeks, however, there has been quite a rush of Englishwomen for horse steak and chops, and in consequence the prices have risen enormously, and people have been paying up to 60 cents a pound for horse steak.

Horseflesh does not come under the meat price order of the Food Ministry at present, but if the English people continue to add it to their menu it will shortly.

In the provinces the prices are far lower than they are in the London districts. A story is told of a woman who failing to receive from the family butcher the supply of meat for her favorite dog visited a Liverpool horsemeat butcher and obtained for a small sum more than one appetizing meal for her collie.

One day, so attractive was her purchase—it could hardly be distinguished from a fillet steak—that she was tempted to cook it, but after it was served her insular prejudice proved the stronger. Still she remarked, "One might do worse in these hard times."

Retain All Breeding Sows.

The demand from overseas for bacon and other pork products is such as to ensure a profitable market for many months and farmers are urged to retain all breeding sows. The keep-a-pig campaign is meeting with a large measure of success. The response indicates not only that the farmers are preparing to keep more pigs but that many people living in suburban areas are also planning to buy one or more and feed them on household garbage. It is certain, therefore, that young pigs will be in strong demand in the spring. To kill sows under present conditions, is, therefore, not only unpatriotic but is likely to prove distinctly unprofitable.

Gunns Shur-Gain Fertilizer

TENNYSON'S KNOWLEDGE.

The Gifted Poet Possessed a Store of Scientific Learning.

Of the poet Tennyson's wide knowledge in scientific matters Sir Norman Lockyer speaks entertainingly in Tennyson and His Friends.

About the year 1866, he says, we used to devote Monday evenings to our friends who came informally to talk and to smoke. One night it happened that many travellers—Baker, Baines and Winwood Reade among them—were present, and the question of a certain kind of dust storm came up. Tennyson listened for some time, and then remarked how difficult it was for a student to gain certain knowledge on such subjects, and astonished the company by giving the names of eight authors, four of whom had declared that they had seen such dust storms, although the other four insisted that they simply could not be produced under any known meteorological conditions.

In many of our talks I came upon similar evidences of minute knowledge in various fields; nothing in the natural world was trivial to him, or to be neglected. This great grasp was associated with a minute accuracy, and it was his double habit of mind that made Tennyson such a splendid observer, and therefore such a poet; for the whole field of nature from which to cull the most appropriate epithets was always present to his mind.

WORTHLESS DOGS.

A Menace to the Sheep-Growing Industry of Canada.

Everyone loves a useful, gentlemanly dog. Such a dog is invaluable. But, one dog eats as much as a man and more than a sheep. Two dogs will eat as much as a hog on alfalfa and more than a dozen chickens. And there are thousands of dogs in the country, one for eight sheep. Sheep furnish wool and mutton, hogs make pork, and chickens produce meat and eggs.

More than 5,000,000 hogs are needed to relieve the present meat shortage, and many sheep furnish wool and mutton. Hill farms are ideal for sheep raising, and almost every prairie farm is adapted for keeping a small farm flock without much extra expense for buildings or added use of grain.

No single thing has done more to throttle the sheep industry in this country than the cure which are allowed to run at large. Besides killing and worrying sheep, they kill poultry, attack cattle and carry hog cholera.

Fences will not solve the problem, for that added expense will keep many farmers who already have hog-tight fences from starting a farm flock. Keeping the dogs chained at night will not do, for dogs often attack sheep in daylight. Paying for the animals killed helps some, but it does not encourage those whose flocks have been destroyed to start again.

GUARD THE BABY AGAINST COLDS

To guard the baby against colds nothing can equal Baby's Own Tablets. The Tablets are a mild laxative that will keep the little one's stomach and bowels working regularly. It is a recognized fact that where the stomach and bowels are in good order that colds will not exist; that the health of the little one will be good and that he will thrive and be happy and good-natured. The Tablets are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

The Home Letters.

Write a sunny, funny letter
To the boy somewhere in France,
Happier it is the better,
Make it cheer him at first glance.
Tell him of the latest winning
Of the team from Homeville High,
All the little home jokes spinning
Leave out every doleful sigh.

We must keep the home fires burning,
Bright within each khaki breast,
If we frown our fears and yearnings
His courage will do the rest.
His to fight the nation's battle
Ours to work and wait and pray
Then when guns have ceased to rattle
Freedom shall have come to stay.

LEMON JUICE IS A FRECKLE REMOVER

Girls! Make this cheap beauty lotion to clear and whiten your skin.

Squeeze the juice of two lemons into a bottle containing three ounces of orchard white, shake well, and you have a quarter pint of the best freckle and tan lotion, and complexion beautifier, at very, very small cost.

Your grocer has the lemons and any drug store or toilet counter will supply three ounces of orchard white for a few cents. Massage this sweetly fragrant lotion into the face, neck, arms and hands each day and see how freckles and blemishes disappear and how clear, soft and white the skin becomes. Yes! It is harmless.

A good cooking fat may be made by taking two pounds of kidney suet running it through the meat grinder and rendering out the fat. This is strained, and just before it hardens one cup of vegetable oil is added. This keeps the suet from hardening and gives it a delightful flavor so that it may be used in any kind of cookery.

She Often Had to Lay Off For a Day

Mrs. Mantle Tells Why She Used Dodd's Kidney Pills.

Results She States, Were So Good That She Recommends Them to All Sufferers From Kidney Disease.

St. John, N.B., Feb'y 18th (Special.)—Mrs. Mantle, an estimable lady living at 117 King St. East, this city, is always ready to tell of the benefit she has received from using Dodd's Kidney Pills.

"Yes, Dodd's Kidney Pills have done me a wonderful lot of good," Mrs. Mantle told an interviewer. "For three years I was in a worn-out condition, often having to lay off for a day or two.

"I suffered from drowsiness and sharp pains across my back. I had headaches, and was subject to neuralgia and rheumatism.

"Dodd's Kidney Pills helped me so much that I can highly recommend them to anyone suffering from kidney disease."

Dodd's Kidney Pills are purely a kidney remedy. Making the kidneys healthy enables them to strain all the impurities out of the blood. That means pure blood and good health. Dodd's Kidney Pills are recommended by thousands of women who were once run down and worn out.

GENERAL PETAIN.

Some Characteristics of the Noted French Commander.

A war correspondent recently saw Gen. Petain, the French generalissimo, bestowing war crosses upon some of his soldiers.

My first impression, he says, was tinged with a little disappointment. He might be a business man, a lawyer or a village doctor. I could name half a dozen men who could look the part more acceptably. He has a good, wholesome face. I think it must have been there that I suffered the disappointment. I had pictured him as thin-visaged and frowning, with a downward look. The prominent nose seemed not unlike Gen. Pershing's, but there the resemblance ended. Gen. Petain's chin gave no indication of his character, as chins are supposed to do, and his head seemed of average size and shape. His cheeks have color and his eyes are kindly and brownish.

He means well to you, but no liberties must be taken—a glance tells you that. He wore brown chamois gloves on his hands, which were frequently in action, but there was neither extravagance nor affectation in his gestures.

Gen. Petain does not play to the galleries. You are sure that he is not thinking of himself, even glimmeringly; he gives the impression of being sincere in what he is doing. He is "on his job" every minute. If he is pinning on a medal, he is looking at it and thinking of that particular thing.

Gen. Petain has not a certain mystery and magnetism that characterize Gen. Joffre, nor has he the stature. No one else can speak in that soft monotone of Gen. Joffre's—a tone in which one might read a psalm. But Gen. Petain has fixed his place as a soldier. He took over the command under most extraordinary circumstances of difficulty, and has met the test splendidly.

THERE IS A DIFFERENCE——!

Can anyone who has not seen them imagine what it is like to be a prisoner in this present war? Someone, who saw the first French, English, Russian and Canadian prisoners either returned or escaped, writes of them: "They have an expression of their own, a concentrated, unuttered suffering in their eyes, an unending patience in their voices. There is all the difference in the world between them and the soldiers returned from the front. The latter, even when severely wounded, have a proud, almost satisfied look, as if in making their supreme effort, something of the glory and exaltation of those fearful moments still clung to them. They are warriors hurt in the great game, brought gladly and triumphantly home, where they know well what welcome awaits them.

"How different is the lot of the allied prisoners? The sight of them, of any nation, is an unforgettable recurring nightmare. A voice, weak, but insistent, rings in your ears: 'Won't you help us!'

"They know what it is to do valiantly, without praise, to suffer silently without sympathy, to ache with homesickness, surrounded by the enemy. They are the unseen heroes and we cannot guess at half their pain."

There are at present more than a million and a half Allied prisoners of war in German hands. The Prisoners of War Society, of which Principal Hutton of University College, Toronto, is president, is appealing through the churches of Ontario for money to help provide the bare necessaries of life to these unfortunate heroes. Congregations who have not yet contributed may send their donations to the treasurer of the society, Hugh Fletcher, Esq., 532 Huron St., Toronto.

"Might is right, so it is—the right to bear the burdens of the weak, to cheer the faint, to uplift the fallen." —Napier.

Minard's Liniment Cures Distemper.

February Gardens.

The days of catalogues have come,
the best of all the year,
When every mail its quota brings of
books from far and near,
With gorgeous blossoms on their
fronts and cabbage on their backs,
Their insides filled with fruits and
flowers all tabled neat as wax.
We reckless grow, extravagant—no
cost too high we find
For this February garden we are
planting in our mind. . . .
But, mercy me! while we have dreamed, there is no sign of doubt,
That miserable coal stove has gone
completely out!

Minard's Liniment Cures Diphtheria.

Weight For Gold.

The weight used by goldsmiths in gauging the quality of gold apart from the alloy, i.e., carat, is derived from that of the seed of an Abyssinian carat flower, which, being exceedingly uniform in size, was employed in weighing gold and precious stones.

Monsanville, June 27, '13.
Minard's Liniment Co., Limited.
Yarmouth, N. S.
Gentlemen,—It affords me great pleasure and must be gratifying to you to know that after using 36 bottles of your Liniment on a case of paralysis which my father was afflicted with, I was able to restore him to normal condition. Hoping other sufferers may be benefited by the use of your Liniment, I am,
Sincerely yours,
GEO. H. HOLMES.

Sugar Situation in Europe.

Before the war England received approximately 1,400,000 long tons of sugar per annum from Germany and neighboring sources. France produced about 750,000 long tons of beet sugar and exported 50,000 tons. The French production in 1917 fell to 210,000 long tons. Before the war Italy produced about 210,000 long tons and imported almost none.

PAIN? NOT A BIT!
LIFT YOUR CORNS OR CALLUSES OFF.
No humbug! Apply few drops then just lift them away with fingers.

This new drug is an ether compound discovered by a Cincinnati chemist. It is called freezone, and can now be obtained in tiny bottles as here shown at very little cost from any drug store. Just ask for freezone. Apply a drop or two directly upon a tender corn or callus and instantly the soreness disappears. Shortly you will find the corn or callus so loose that you can lift it off, root and all, with the fingers.



Not a twinge of pain, soreness or irritation; not even the slightest smarting, either when applying freezone or afterwards.

This drug doesn't eat up the corn or callus, but shrivels them so they loosen and come right out. It is no humbug! It works like a charm. For a few cents you can get rid of every hard corn, soft corn or corn between the toes, as well as painful calluses on bottom of your feet. It never disappoints and never burns, bites or inflames. If your druggist hasn't any freezone yet, tell him to get a little bottle for you from his wholesale house.

Dangerous Gas and Acids That Hurt The Stomach—Sour The Food Cause Dyspepsia, Indigestion

Recommends a Safe Way to Treat Stomach Trouble At Home

Many stomach sufferers who are always full of gas and whose stomachs burn with acid after nearly every meal think these things are the RESULT of indigestion when in reality they are the CAUSE.

It is just as foolish to give artificial digestants such as pepsin, etc., to a stomach full of gas and acid as it would be for a man who had stepped on a tack to rub liniment on his foot without removing the tack.

Some stomachs generate too much gas and acid. This distends the stomach walls, causing a full, bloated oppressive feeling while the acid irritates and inflames the linings of the stomach. Naturally the food ferments and sours, digestion is often delayed and stomach misery is the result. Artificial digestants will push this sour, fermenting mass into the intestines and so relieve the stomach pain but the acid still remains in the stomach to generate more gas and produce more trouble at the next meal.

If you are using digestive aids after meals drop them for a while and instead get a few 5-grain tablets of pure bisurated magnesia from any druggist and take one with each meal. Bisurated Magnesia does not digest food but will neutralize the excessive acid in your stomach, keep the food sweet and will drive the gas and bloat right out of your body. As Magnesia is prepared in various forms be sure to get Bisurated Magnesia for this purpose as it is not a laxative and in this refined form will not injure the stomach in any way.

Machinery For Sale

1 WHEELOCK ENGINE, 18x42.
New Automatic Valve Type. Complete with supply and exhaust piping, flywheel, etc. Will accept $1,200 cash for immediate sale.

1 ELECTRIC GENERATOR, 80 K.W., 110-120 Volts D.C.
Will accept $425 cash for immediate sale.

PULLEYS, Large size.
24x60—$80; 15x50—$30; 12½x48—$12; 12x24—$8.

1 BLOWER OR FAN, Buffalo Make.
14 inch discharge—$30.

REAL ESTATES CORPORATION, LTD.
80 Front St. West, Toronto



Cleaning Wringer.

When rubber rolls on your wringer become dirty so that they streak the clothes try cleaning them with a cloth moistened with kerosene. Rub briskly and rinse with clean water several times. Dry with a clean cloth.

MONEY ORDERS.
Send a Dominion Express Money Order. Five dollars costs three cents.

"A Nasty Thing Called Famine."

"The food wanted by mankind does not exist. The word 'shortage' is not strong enough for the situation. To put this matter bluntly, the whole world is up against a nasty thing, familiar to the people of India, called 'famine.'"—Lord Rhondda.

MURINE FOR YOUR EYES
Granulated Eyelids, Sore Eyes, Eyes Inflamed by Sun, Dust and Wind quickly relieved by Murine. Try it in Baby's Eyes. No Smarting, Just Eye Comfort
Murine Eye Remedy At Your Druggist's, or by Mail 60c per Bottle. Murine Eye Salve in Aseptic Tubes, 75c. For Book of the Eye—Free. Ask Murine Eye Remedy Co., Chicago

"S.O.S." Has New Meaning To-day.

There is a new meaning for the familiar "S.O.S." signal. The letters now stand for another imperative command, "Save or Starve."

Minard's Liniment Cures Colds, Etc.

Grated cheese and chili sauce make a good sandwich filling.

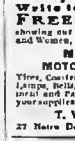
When buying your Piano insist on having an "OTTO HIGEL" PIANO ACTION



Write to-day for our big FREE CATALOGUE showing our full lines of Bicycles for Men and Women, Boys and Girls.

MOTOR CYCLES
MOTOR ATTACHMENTS
Tires, Coaster Brakes, Wheels, Inner Tubes, Lamps, Bells, Cyclometers, Saddles, Equipment and Parts of Bicycles. You can buy your supplies from us at wholesale prices.

T. W. BOYD & SON,
27 Notre Dame Street West, Montreal.



ABSORBINE
Reduces Bursal Enlargements, Thickened, Swollen Tissues, Curbs, Filled Tendons. Soreness from Bruises or Strains; stops Spavin Lameness, allays pain. Does not blister, remove the hair or lay up the horse. $2.00 a bottle at druggists or delivered. Book 1 M free.
ABSORBINE, JR., for mankind—an antiseptic liniment for bruises, cuts, wounds, strains, painful, swollen veins or glands. It heals and soothes. $1.00 a bottle at druggists or postpaid. Will tell you more if you write.
W. F. YOUNG, P. D. F., 310 Lymans Bldg., Montreal, Can.
Formerly Allaire, Woodward & Co.

Oilcloth on Shelves.

To lighten the work in the pantry, use shelf oilcloth instead of paper. The oilcloth is easier to clean. Roaches will keep out of the pantry, for there is something about the oilcloth they dislike.

If tea leaves are ground they will make twice the amount of tea.

Minard's Liniment Cures Garget in Cows.

HELP WANTED

LADIES WANTED TO DO PLAIN and light sewing at home, whole or spare time, send stamp for a sum any distance, charges paid. Send stamp for particulars. National Manufacturing Company, Montreal.

FOR SALE

WEEKLY NEWSPAPER IN WESTern Ontario. Doing a good business. Death of owner places it on the market. A great chance for a man with cash. Apply Box 37, Wilson Publishing Co., Limited, Toronto.

WELL EQUIPPED NEWSPAPER and job printing plant in Eastern Ontario. Insurance carried $1,600. Will go for $1,200 on quick sale. Box 19, Wilson Publishing Co., Ltd., Toronto.

MISCELLANEOUS

CANCER, TUMORS, LUMPS, ETC. Internal and external, cured without pain by our home treatment. Write us before too late. Dr. Bellmas Medical Co., Limited, Collingwood, Ont.

A Cure for Pimples

"Youdon'tneed mercury, potash or any other strong mineral to cure pimples caused by poor blood. Take Extract of Roots—druggist calls it "Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup—and your skin will clear up as fresh as a baby's. It will sweeten your blood and regulate your bowels." Get the genuine. 50c. and $1.00 Bottles. At drug stores.

Doctors Recommend Bon-Opto for the Eyes

Physicians and eye specialists prescribe Bon-Opto as a safe home remedy in the treatment of eye troubles and as strengthener of sight. Sold under money refund guaranty by all druggists.

CUTICURA HEALS TERRIBLE ITCHING

On Hands From Salt Rheum At Very Small Cost for Soap and Ointment.

"I was a great sufferer from salt rheum on my hands. It came in small blisters between my thumb and finger and it itched terribly and kept spreading. I could not use my hands at all and the skin would crack and bleed so that I could not bend my fingers. I cannot describe what I have suffered and the sleepless nights I had.

"Then I got the Cuticura Soap and Ointment. I only used one cake of Cuticura Soap and one box of Ointment when my hands were healed." (Signed) Mrs. M. L. Allen, Shoreham, Que.

Keep your skin clear by daily use of Cuticura Soap, with touches of Ointment now and then.

For Free Sample Each by Mail address post-card: "Cuticura, Dept. A, Boston, U. S. A." Sold everywhere.

MOTHERS TO BE

Should Read Mrs. Monyhan's Letter Published by Her Permission.

Mitchell, Ind.—"I wrote to Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound helped me so much during the time I was looking forward to the coming of my little one that I am recommending it to other expectant mothers. Before taking it, some days I suffered with neuralgia so badly that I thought I could not live, but after taking three bottles of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound I was entirely relieved of neuralgia, I had gained in strength and was able to go around and do all my housework. My baby when seven months old weighed 19 pounds and I feel better than I have for a long time. I never had any medicine do me so much good."—Mrs. PEARL MONYHAN, Mitchell, Ind.



Good health during maternity is a most important factor to both mother and child, and many letters have been received by the Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., Lynn, Mass., telling of health restored during this trying period by the use of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

The Paisley Advocate

PAISLEY, MARCH 13th, 1918

—An extreme political proposition is that of Dr Godfrey, M.P.P., who wants the German language entirely put out of public use in Ontario. He would forbid it being taught in our schools or spoken at church or other public meetings. Such a measure may win some popularity, but it is safe to say that a majority of the people of Canada are not concerned about it. We are fighting against Prussian despotism and Hun savagry, and will fight them to a finish, but with their language we have no quarrel.

—Hon. Adam Beck has suggested that a propaganda should be started to educate the farmers in sidecrafts and industries which would fill their winter months with profitable occupations. In the old days special provision for winter employment on the farm was not needed for the year's supply of wood had to be gotten out, logs cut and hauled to the saw mill. In addition there were the chores. Today conditions are different. The average farmer has little to do in the winter months and his sons and help are likely to go to the cities and work in factories. When spring comes these men are well settled in a factory job and do not care to go back to the farm. And so the movement to the cities goes on. Inside work on the farm for the winter might keep men there the year around to the benefit of themselves and to all concerned.

—Out in Saskatchewan they have a bigger way of doing things than we have here in staid Old Ontario. At the recent School Trustees' Convention held in Saskatoon, between three and four thousand delegates were present and two large churches were crowded to their utmost capacity and questions of the most vital interest and importance were discussed and voted upon. Upon the findings of this association educational legislation is largely moulded by the Saskatchewan legislature and, as a result, Saskatchewan is building up in spite of great difficulties presented by a foreign and mixed population, one of the most versile school systems in Canada. In the great Province of Ontario with its army of 40,000 trustees, the attendance at the Annual Provincial Trustees' Association, does not half fill one of the class rooms of Toronto University. Although they directly represent the people who pay for it all, they are a negligible quality so far as their effect upon legislation is concerned. In fact, when they desire to interview the Minister of Education they are compelled to go cap in hand to secure a hearing. All legislation is moulded according to the idea of professors, high school teachers and inspectors and, as a result, our school system is running to seed. The trustees of our province must take a greater interest in our public school system if reforms are to be effected. Every school section in Bruce Co., should send a delegate to the Provincial Association which meets in Toronto during Easter week.

—There is nothing that can be said in favor of allowing titles to be conferred upon Canadians that are to be handed down from one generation to another. The custom is an old English one, established centuries ago, and is entirely foreign to the spirit of a new age and a new country like Canada. Canadians are almost universally opposed to having the custom thrust upon us by the British Government, but as yet there has been no united protest been made against its continuance. There should be some movement made to have an expression of our sentiment reach the title fountain, and we are glad to see that such a movement is being commenced. At a joint meeting of Farmers' Clubs held in York Township a resolution was passed unanimously in favor of informing the Government at Ottawa that it is their duty forthwith to prohibit all further traffic in such offensive feudal titles as knight, baronet and baron; to cancel such as have not been gratuitously bestowed for conspicuous public or philantropic services; and by statute to decree the extinction of any remaining hereditary titles with the death of the present owner. These titles are termed a menace to our democracy, threatening it with the social cleavages of the old world, as well as with the intolerable evils historically allied with aristocratic insolence, influence and privilege. It is charged that these titles have frequently been sought or purchased by men who have covertly exploited the people of this country, or have openly shown their contempt for public welfare, thereby rendering the said titles doubly ominous and obnoxious. It is pointed out that the Washington government has, with commendable promptitude, in order to render their democracy immune and inviolate, made it illegal for a American citizen to receive any objectionable title. The resolution also affirms that it would materially aid in making the world safe for democracy to decree that all future governor-generals of this Dominion shall be selected from the ranks of untitled statesmen.

THE KAISER'S DOWNFALL

A great many people were interested in the 200 year old prophecy which appeared in The Advocate a few weeks ago. The 19th of February came and went by without any mishap to the Kaiser. We notice a correspondent to a daily paper speaks of the prophecy as follows:

It is a debatable question whether the personality of the Kaiser is prophetically referred to in the Bible, but there can be no doubt that from the beginning to the end of the Word of God, doom is pronounced upon all who have reared themselves against the laws of God and the rights of men. That pride goeth before destruction and a haughty spirit before a fall; that a haughty heart is a prelude to destruction; these the cause of God is upon him who removeth his neighbor's landmarks; and that Pharoah, and Nebuchadnezzar, and Sennacherib, and Herod fell upon the rock of God's eternal justice and were broken. All these things prove that a career that is pre-eminently characterized by egotistic megalomania, tyranny, treachery and cruelty can have only one end. As the stars in their courses fought against Sisera, the laws of God, spiritual, moral and eternal, are ranged against the Kaiser most remorselessly. It is only a question of time: Destiny, unswerving precedent, eternal principles, as fixed as the universe, are involved. The gleams from the Scriptures seem to accentuate this. There is the rider on the red horse, who took peace from the earth (Rev. vi., 4); there is the fierce countenanced king, whose spy system caused treachery to prosper (Dan. viii, 23-25); there is the swiftly invading power who assailed without provocation the unprepared (Ez. xxxviii, 9-11); there is the producer of whirlwind of war, involving all nations (Jer. xxv, 32); there is the king that shall do according to his own will, and shall exalt himself and magnify himself, and in his estate shall honor the god of forces or munitions (was there ever more marvellous definition of the autocrat of modern militarism?) (Dan. xi, 38). And there is one end, and one end only—a fall, and that a mighty one. He shall be broken without hand (Dan. viii, 25). Tidings out of the East and out of the North shall trouble him, and though he go forth with great force to destroy, yet he shall come to his end and none shall help him (Dan. xi, 44-45). O, Kaiser, Kaiser, the stars in their courses are fighting against you! The words of the eternal God, which will outlast heaven and earth, pronounce the verdict of your doom. Your dream of German World-Empire by the power of the mailed fist is the dream of an anti-christ, whom the Lord shall consume with the spirit of His mouth, and destroy with the brightness of His coming.

WONDERFUL YEAR FOR THE STANDARD BANK OF CANADA

Of Vital Assistance to Canada

Legitimate Heads of Business and Agricultural Interests Liberally Served

Special attention is called to the annual statement of the Standard Bank of Canada, which was submitted to its shareholders at the 44th annual meeting held at the Head Office of the Bank in Toronto on the 28th of February last, particulars of which will be found in another part of this issue.

Our Banks are properly regarded as the barometers of trade, and their annual statements may be accepted as a fairly accurate indication of the conditions of the commercial atmosphere. The Standard Bank's statement reflects very strikingly the great prosperity which the Dominion is enjoying, and it may be safely stated that at no period since confederation has such activity in business and substantial financial growth been recorded. This prosperity is shown in the remarkable increase of the Bank's assets during the past twelve months, amounting to over $14,000,000, and now totalling over $73,990,000. Of this substantial increase, deposits, which now amount to $58,080,000, account for some $11,700,000, and may be regarded as an evidence of public confidence in the Bank, which is one of our solid financial institutions.

While the Bank's business has been increasing by leaps and bounds, its cash resources and readily available assets have increased in even greater ratio, as we find that the total readily available assets amount to $32,348,000, which is equal to over 50 per cent of its liability to the public. Of these assets $14,100,000 is represented by cash in hand. During the year the funds of the Bank have been actively and profitably employed, and while generous loans have been made to the Government, the legitimate needs of merchants, manufacturers, farmers and cattle raisers have also been liberally served. The interests also of the shareholders have received due attention, as in addition to paying the usual dividend provision has been made for estimated depreciation in the Bank's securities of $100,000; $10,000 has been contributed to the Officers' Pension Fund, $31,250 to Patriotic Funds, and the Government tax on bank note circulation amounting to $33,891. The balance, $175,515, has been carried forward to the credit of profit and loss account.

During the period the Standard Bank of Canada has been in existence, now some forty-five years, no such progress has been recorded, and the substantial growth of the past twelve months must afford much gratification to the shareholders, and a confirmation of the public confidence in this well conducted institution. The capital has been increased during the year, and now stands at $3,451,390, and the reserve fund and undivided profits at $4,628,503.

—The city of Niagara Falls, Ont., has now only one daily newspaper, instead of two. The Daily Review, of which Mr Frank Leslie, a Canada boy, is managing editor, has bought out the Record.

COULD NOT STOP THE HEADACHES

Until She Tried "Fruit-a-tives" —Made From Fruit Juices

112 Cedrus St., St. John, N.B.

"I feel I must tell you of the great benefit I have received from your wonderful medicine, 'Fruit-a-tives'.

I have been a sufferer for many years from *Violent Headaches*, and could get no permanent relief.

A friend advised me to take 'Fruit-a-tives' and I did so with great success; and now I am entirely free of Headaches, thanks to your splendid medicine".

MRS. ALEXANDER SHAW.

50c. a box, 6 for $2.50, trial size 25c. At all dealers or sent on receipt of price, postpaid, by Fruit-a-tives Limited, Ottawa.

ELDERSLIE COUNCIL

Gillies Hill, March 4, 1918

Council met on above date, all the members present.

Allen — Fraser — That Councillors Oswald and Clement arrange for men and teams to operate grader.—Carried.

Fraser—Oswald—That each councillor be road commissioner in his own polling subdivision: No 1, J W Allen; No 2, C A Fraser; No 3, A Clement; No 4, John Oswald; Reeve Lewis, boundary lines; the sum of $200 to be allotted to each division.—Carried.

Allen — Clement — That the tender of Chas Emke for cedar at $32 per M be accepted.—Carried.

Oswald—Clement—That the following parties be appointed to look after bridges during spring freshet: John McCullough, J D Allen, Jas Walks, D McBeath, Angus Taylor, A D McKay, J J Thompson, Oscar Lloyd, John McLaughlin, Frank Quigley, Chas Sparrow, Jas Dudgeon, Wm McCullum.—Carried.

Fraser—Allen—That the following parties be appointed pathmasters, pondkeepers, fenceviewers, and that a by-law be passed confirming same.—Carried.

PATHMASTERS

Edward Mayes, W J Hyde, John B McCurdy, W J Footune, Wm Pepper, Reid Hastie, Thos O Brown, Jas Sheepy, W E Barnfather, Jas Walks, Jas Vanclee, And Young, And Green, John McCullough, Fred Lowe, J Bell, John McBeath, J Stoddart, Jas Blue, J C Johnston, John Black, Harry Case, T Laurie, J T Richardson, J J Thompson, W T Thompson, John S Crowe, Jas Fenton, John Doherty, A McConnel, J H Cruickshank, A Mitchell, J H Turner, David Rathven, Arch Thomson, Oscar Lloyd, Samuel Fenton, Jas Spencer, Jas Hammond, Jas Cameron, Hugh Davis, L N McClure, John Shaw, Wm Calhoun, Jas Hammel, H J Daley, D H Sparrow, Jas Dudgeon, Neil McKay, A T Powell, John Thomson, W T Cruickshank, Robt Harper, Rich Grant, Archer Rushton, Alex Strong, Geo Collard, R H Clark, B H Foster, Thos Ferris, H Walpole, H Rudolph, M S Sparrow, Geo Daniel, Alex McLean, B T Watkins, J T Buchanan.

POUNDKEEPERS

W J Fortune, M Jackson, Arch Hall, A D Marshall, H Rudolph, J Stoddart, P Laurie, P Baker, John Thomson, D Darroch, Wm Young, Jas Cameron, Albert King.

FENCEVIEWERS

Thos Smith, John McBeath, R Oswald, Geo Thompson, John Lewis, Chas Sparrow, And Cormack, Robt Adams, James Park, J Robinson, Lewis Brown, James Spencer, Oscar Legge, D Darroch, John Davis, John McDermid, Chas Smellie, D McDonald.

Alice—Oswald—That orders be issued for the following accounts.—Carried.

D McArthur, postage for clerk's office, $3; Fred Jacklin, Eld share work on town line Eld and Brant, $8 10; Miss Annie McKelvey, grant to Ebenezer Patriotic Society, $15; Miss Margaret McArthur, grant to Elora Road North Patriotic Society, $15; C J Mickle, tp solicitor, damages and law costs Turner vs Elderalle, $300 50; D Darroch, trip to Chesley for examination Turner vs Elderalle, $2; John Hammond, do, $2; John Buchanan, do, $2; C A Fraser, two trips to Chesley re Turner vs Elderalle, $5; Jas Lewis, do, $5; R C Pearce, trip to Chesley re Turner vs Elderalle, and express charges on by-law and minute books, $3.

Clement—Oswald—That this board do now adjourn to meet again the first Monday in April at 1 o'clock p m for general business.—Carried,

R C PEARCE, Clerk

Taxing Dead People's Estates

Of the total revenue of the Province of Ontario for the year ending October 31st, 1917, amounting to a little over eighteen million dollars, one-sixth of this was raised from succession duties or taxing dead people's estates, the percentage increasing according to the amount of property owned by the deceased. In Bruce county the Government obtained $3,601.69 from ten estates of men and women who had wealth sufficient to be taxed after $5,000 is exempt of bachelors' and spinsters' estates and $10,000 of married people's. A few of those in Bruce from whom the Government got a slice of their estates were: Mrs Ellen Cargill, $365.60; Patrick O'Hagen, Elderalle, $714 54; Miss Corinne Sinclair, Walkerton, $391 69; Miss Ella Stark, Paisley, $727 77; Wm Thompson, Chesley, $265 42; and John Tolmie, ex-M P, of Kincardine, $180 78. In Grey county the estate of Mr Fred Harrison of Owen Sound yielded to the Government $6322 52, and Robert Thomson's estate, also in Owen Sound, gave a slice of $1142 60 to the provincial treasury. The estate of Edward S Walker, the rich whiskey man of Walkerville, put up $602,622 19 for the carrying on of the provincial government; the estate of Geo A and H W Cox, of Toronto, $363,134 44, and Robert Davies of pork packing fame, also of Toronto, $85,000. Couldn't and shouldn't the law of the land be so adjusted that a provincial income tax would relieve these millionaires of a portion of their wealth during the lifetime as well as after the death?—Chesley Enterprise.

—Printing Invitations is part of THE ADVOCATE'S business.

BALLACHEY, LAIDLAW & CO.

The Store with the Stock

SUGAR

We have just received a carload of Sugar. Till **March 16th** we will sell **for spot cash only**, at

$8.80 per hundred

or

$4.50 per 50 lbs.

You know how scarce sugar has been and what the chances are for the future, so lay in a year's supply now while the opportunity is yours. We **thoroughly guarantee every pound.** This offer closes on March 16th.

BALLACHEY, LAIDLAW & CO.

Both 'Phones



He who has lost his sight best knows its value.

Hundreds suffer loss of sight.

Timely attention might have prevented it.

Examination free.

Satisfaction guaranteed.

That

Erring Time-piece

There is no time like the present to have your watch or clock repaired and regulated if it is out of order. And should it be beyond repair at a reasonable cost, we shall be pleased to sell you a new one to replace it. When time is so valuable as now, not a minute should be lost on account of a defective time-piece.

Our Jewellery stock is always replete with the best lines of goods. Wedding rings and presentation goods a specialty.

I. SHOEMAKER

Jeweler and Optician



You Get Your Money Back

If you put it into one of our Suits.

You get it back in length of wear, and in pleased satisfaction while you are wearing it.

The fits are faultless, the workmanship unsurpassed, the garments guaranteed.

WE WOULD LIKE YOU TO CALL SOME DAY.

G. B. IRWIN

The Ladies' and Gents' Tailor

Bell 'Phone

YOU CAN SUCCEED

Central Business College Stratford, Ont.

Ontario's leading commercial school under common sway. We have three departments, Commercial, Shorthand, Telegraphy. We give individual instruction and students may enter at any time. Graduates placed in positions. This is your opportunity as here is a great call upon us for trained help. Write at once for particulars.

W J Elliott, Pres. D A McLachlan, Prin.

PURDY'S LIVERY

Rates Reasonable, and every effort made to satisfy

F. PURDY

Ahiram Lodge, No. 205, I.O.O.F

MEETS every Tuesday evening at 8 o'clock in the Hall Oddfellow Block. Visiting brothers always welcome.

JAS. MCKAY, N.G.
W. R. BARNETT, R.S.

Court Saugeen, C.O.F. No. 81

MEETS in Oddfellows Hall on the third Monday evening of each month, at 8 o'clock. Sojourning brothers are welcome.

A J ARCHER, C.R.
WM. ARCHER, R.S.

Farm to Rent

50 ACRES—west half of lot 18, con 12, Elderslie, to rent for a term of years, or the remainder of my lot. Possession 1st March. Apply to ALEX MCCANNELL, Burgoyne.

THE STORE OF QUALITY

WIRE FENCE

Frost Fence



NOW is the time to place your order for Coiled Spring Wire, Woven Wire, etc. We sell Frost, Ideal and Invincible Fencing. A good stock on hand.

Bargains—A few pieces of Cutlery, best Sheffield goods. Cannot be duplicated. See them.

Bruce Phone
Bell Phone

W. H. DAVISON

Skipper Did Not Bite

How the clear-headedness of the skipper of an Irish packet brought to naught a dramatic effort of the Germans to torpedo his craft, is related. When in mid-channel a man suddenly bumped overboard from the packet, and a cry went up from those who saw his struggles in the water. But the skipper saw something else—a periscope. Not only did he refuse to turn back despite the protests of passengers that he was leaving a man to perish, but he crowded on all the speed possible.

—Southampton Beacon: No matter how high the chickens roost there still continues someone able to reach them; and the most likely looking birds continue to disappear from various chicken pens in town. One resident happened in here a good idea who was responsible for the disappearance of four from his pen, and he talked pretty loud on the street about something happening. The result was four were returned, three strangers and one of his own. Some parties are likely to board stock where chicken is never served, and it is about time.

A great many people buy shoes here

Who are of the come again and again kind.

Now, that wouldn't be so if our shoes didn't make it so, would it?

All this talk of ours is only intended to get you to be a tryer of our shoes. That's all.

After that it's up to the shoes to hold you as a steady customer.

They generally do it, but if they shouldn't do it in your case, we want you to tell us about it, because there is a mistake somewhere.

It matters not what your present or future needs in shoes may be, we guarantee you a good service.

Bring us your Butter and Eggs. Cash or Trade.

F. CARTER & SON

OUR BOYS IN EUROPE AND HOME PROTECTION

The men on the firing line represent the pick of our country's youth. Many were rejected because of physical deficiency. Many times the kidneys were to blame.

If we wish to prevent old age coming on too soon, or if we want to increase our chances for a long life, Dr. Pierce of the Surgical Institute, Buffalo, N. Y., says that you should drink plenty of water daily between meals. Then procure at a drug store, Anuric (double strength). This "Anuric" drives the uric acid out and cures backache and rheumatism.

If we wish to keep our kidneys in the best condition a diet of milk and vegetables, with only little meat once a day, is the most suitable. Drink plenty of pure water, take Anuric three times a day for a month.

Send Dr. Pierce 10c for trial pkg. Anuric—many times more potent than lithia, eliminates uric acid as hot water melts sugar. A short trial will convince you.

Preston, Ont.—"I am pleased to express my experience with Anuric. I have been troubled with rheumatism in right hand and hand for several years, and lately in left shoulder. The only way I could tie was on my back. I had great difficulty to sit down and more to get up. Lately I had a very severe pain in my back. I have taken Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery several times with the most satisfactory results, so I concluded to give his Anuric Tablets a trial. The pain in limb and shoulder has stopped entirely and is right hand it is very slight and getting less all the time. I can now sit or lie in any position I wish without discomfort or pain. I recommended the Anuric Tablets to two parties and they both claim a decided improvement. I certainly will recommend them to any one troubled with the kidneys; there is nothing nearly so good; I tried them all."—Gideon Boos, cor. Duke and Waterloo.

Business Directory

LEGAL

D. FORRESTER, B.A., L.L.B.
BARRISTER, SOLICITOR AND NOTARY PUBLIC
OFFICE—TOWN HALL, PAISLEY

JOHN SUTHERLAND & SONS
LIMITED
INSURANCE—FIRE AND MARINE
GUELPH - ONT.

J. C. GIBSON
Issuer of Marriage Licenses
Paisley, Ont.

DENTAL

DR. A. H ALLEN
DENTIST, formerly of Toronto.
Graduate of the Royal College of Dental Surgeons of Ontario. Honor Graduate of Toronto University Dental Department. Master of Dental Surgery, Graduate of the Dr. Mayer's Post Graduate School of Prosthetic Dentistry, New York. Office over Moore's Grocery, opposite the Post Office.

MEDICAL

DR. H. E. GAGE, Physician, Surgeon and Accoucheur. Specialties: Diseases of the Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat. Late house surgeon Kingston General Hospital. Office hours—9 to 10 a.m., 1 to 4 p.m. Successor to Dr. O'Neill.

DR. F. J. F. HOUSTON,
Honor Graduate of Toronto University Licentiate of the Royal Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons of Edinburgh and Glasgow, post graduate Coombe Lying-in-Hospital, Dublin, late assistant Edinburgh Eye Infirmary. Specialty—Diseases of the Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat. Successor to Dr. Mevinson.

VETERINARY

BOYD BROS., Veterinary Surgeons, Paisley. Graduates Ontario Veterinary College. Day office at Andrews' blacksmith shop. Residence—Boyd's livery stock barn. Phone numbers—Boyd, 36; Brant, 18.

AUCTIONEERS

R. C. FRANCIS, Licensed Auctioneer, Bruce county. Sales in all parts of the county attended to on reasonable terms. Orders left at the Advocate Office will receive prompt attention. Telephone at house.

SCHOOL REPORTS

PAISLEY PUBLIC SCHOOL

ROOM III

Sr III—Honors—Marjorie Bird, Della Bant, Beatrice Watt, Betty Neilson, Reta Lennox, Howard Bine. Pass—Angus McKinnon, Oscar Hopper, Hugh McArthur, Sherwood Collins, Grogan Irving. Failures—aWilfrid Hay, John Sutherland, aHazel Hay, aNellie Watson, aJack Shoemaker.

Jr III—Honors—Wilfred Shoemaker, Bruce McKerrell. Pass—Mary Fletcher, Lecta Hepburn, Helen McArthur, Russell Grant, Sadie McKinnon, J D Babcock, Lucile Cage, Lloyd Gregg, Catherine McMillan, aRhea Brown, aGreta Fleming. Failures—David Leitch, Melville Brown, Burton Irving, aPaul Olsther, Gladys Bird, Verna Rae and aMary Sutherland, aCharlotte Sutherland, aRosalie Clayton, aTeddy Muir.

Those marked a absent from part of work.

MAY E BOYLE, Teacher

ROOM II

Sr II—Jack McArthur, Archie McKinnon, Asells Olsther, Jack Pearce, Isobel Pearce and Gordon Bailey (equal), Alvin Bird, aWallace Brown, T V McKinnon, George Fleming, Charlotte Watt, Harry Flood, aJean Grant, Clifford Marshall.

Jr II—Alma Tooke, Dorothy Fisher, Gervais Heath, Grace Stark, Nadine Gregg, (Howard Bant and Stanley Ellis, equal) Phoebe Heath, Elmer McLeod, aMary McArthur, Viola Fleming, Willie Tooke, Frank Watt, Albert Brown, Velma Rae, Willie Sutherland, aDorotta Cage, Lena Maxwell, aArthur Abrey, aMay Little, aGeorge Clayton, aMabel Pearce.

aAbsent for examinations.

M S NEILSON, Teacher

PRIMARY ROOM

Class A Sr—Helen Fleming, Rose McArthur, Harry Lyon, Mary Flood, Merle McGregor, Gertrude Bant, Howard Davison, Wilmer Irving, Reta Brigham, Gillies Parker, Donald Jacques, Agnes McGill, aElmer Clayton, Louis Wrighton.

Class A Jr—Billy Glover, Margaret Ellis, Viola Fleming, Lily Mirk, aHazel Evans.

Class B—Louis Diehl, George Olsther, Merton More, Harry Mitchell, Bruce Shoemaker, Angus McArthur, aBiddie Maxwell.

Class C—Luella Bird, Ella Neilson, Bertie Heath, aTom Muir, Jim Davison, Isabel McArthur, Margaret Bailey, aAndy Sutherland, aNellie Boettger, aAnnie Grant.

Class D—Jean Bell, Madge More, Stella Parker, Jean Lyon, Leonard Baker, aJoe Fleming, aWallace Tooke, aViola Bannister.

a Absent for much of the time.

H MILLER, Teacher.

S S No 7, GREENOCK

Sr IV—Pass—Ellen Reid and Hazel Creichshank (equal). Fail—Tom Fullerton.. Jr IV—Pass—Bob Porter, Elwin Keyes, Ogle Needham, aGeorge Nicholls. Fail—Hugh Houston, Willie Clark. Sr III—Pass—Dolph Wilson and Christena Houston (equal). Jr III—Honors—John Fullerton. Pass—Florence Clark and Hugh Bell (equal), Nellie Hetzler. Sr II—Honors—Louise Smith, Amy Keyes. Pass—Joe Reid. Jr II—Honors—Norman Wilson. Pass—Mary Clark, Carlyle Taylor. I—Honors—Reta McLeslie, Gladys Hetzler, Jean Leask, Wilfred Houston. Pass—John Hetzrick. Sr Primary—Honors—Margaret Porter, Ivan Leask. Pass—Elmer Osborne, Ivan Reid. Primary—Honors—Jack Clark. Jr Primary—Monta Taylor, aMorney Carr, aMildred Osborne, aEvangeline Jones.

aAbsent from one or more tests.

DD CAMPBELL, Teacher

S S No 7 & 8, ELDERSLIE & SAUGEEN

Sr IV—Aileen Tanner 80, Jack Winch 53. Jr IV—Harvey McGill 88, Mary Winch 80, Gregor Rudolph 66, Gordon Fraser 64, Clarence Hammond 63. Sr III—Edith McKinnon 85, Clifford Tanner 77, Bessie Tanner 66. Jch Collins 43. Jr III—Elizabeth Tanner 81, Isabel Rudolph 67, Walter McGill 65, Ina McKinnon 52. Jr II—Evelyn McMillan 65, Edna Fraser 63, Millie Collins 56. Sr I—Rhoda Fraser 78, Clifford McGill 75. Pr—Charlie Collins, Franklin Hammond, Archie Collins.

J M McKERRACHER, Teacher

S S No 14, BRUCE

Sr IV—Charlotte Dunlop. Jr IV—Pieter Stafford, Grace Thomas. Sr III—Clarke White, Howard White, Bess Cowie. Jr III—Ethel Kaske, Alma Dunlop, Arthur Stafford. Sr II—Walter White, Stella Scott, Edna Luttrell. Jr II—Hugh McGillivray, Milton Scott, Willie Kaske. Carl Luttrell, Willie Christie, Johnnie Stafford, Zella Atkinson. Jr I—Sam Christie. Pr—Catharine Thomas, Ethel Scott.

R MOULTON, Teacher

S. S. No 1 Brant & Elderslie

Sr IV—Honors—Walter Hopper. Jr IV—Pass—Marjorie Hopper, Lloyd Hopper. Jr III—Pass—Ethel Hopper. Sr II—Pass—Florence Tolchard, Ruby Cargill, John Rody. Sr I—honors—Edith Hopper. Pass—Grace Gregg. Pr C—Adolph Rody. Pr B—Harry Cargill, Howard Dalgarno.

H KERR, Teacher

No 15, Bruce

Vclass—Nelson Howe 85per cent, Lauretta Cumming 80. Sr IV—Hesse Thurstons 84, Hazel McIntyre 73, May McInnes 51. Jr IV—Isobel Howe 81, Mamie Weismiller 75, Retha Kunsack 50. III—Charlie Kunsack 80. Sr II — Gordon Haney 84, Howard Annens 79, Roger Cumming 75, Lecil Kunsack 49. Jr II—Alex Sinclair 73, Elmer Rankin 40. Pr—Eddie Howe 81, Norman Annens 70, Leslie McIntyre 60.

NELLIE MacGILLIVRAY, Teacher

Send THE ADVOCATE to the absent member of the family or to the distant friend. It is as good as a letter from home and is a weekly visitor. You can better imagine how the home paper is appreciated when you are absent yourself and a copy is forwarded to you.

BORN

POTTS—In Arran, on Feb 27th, to Mr and Dolght Potts, a son.

SNOWDON—In Bruce Tp., on Feb 25th, to Mr and Mrs Geo Snowdon, a son.

DIED

DOUGLASS—At Tara, on Feb 27th, Mary Grey Hall, widow of the late Robert Douglass, in her 84th year.

J. B. Bowes' Weather Forecast for the year 1918

Based on purely scientific principles as I know them. They are for the Northern Hemisphere and mostly applicable to regions about the 45th degree of latitude. They do not apply to districts whose temperature is varied or ruled by air or water currents like Britain and British Columbia.

JANUARY—First week and last ten days quite stormy and decidedly cold. FEBRUARY—Very cold for first three weeks, very high winds especially about the tenth. Latter part of month milder. MARCH—Colder than average with extra heavy snow and wind from tenth to fifteenth. APRIL—Average temperature; last week rain and snow. MAY—Average temperature and rain. JUNE—Fore part average temperature, 15th some very heavy frosts and rains; latter portion very warm. JULY—Fore part warmer than average. Latter portion average temperature and rains. Best chances for rain in latter portion. AUGUST—First ten days average temperature, 11th to 19th frost and rains; latter part warmer than average. SEPTEMBER—1st frost and rains; rest of month warmer than average and very dry. OCTOBER—Average temperature and quite dry with rain and frost at 15th. NOVEMBER—Average conditions until about 23rd when there will be a storm of wind, rain, snow and frost. DECEMBER—Milder and drier than average until 18th then snow storm. JANUARY, 1919—First week very heavy snow and wind.

BRUCE TP. COUNCIL

Bruce Tp Council met in the Tp Hall on the above date. Members all present. Minutes of previous regular and special meetings read, adopted and signed.

A number of communications were then read and dealt with.

As the county roads system affects the statute labor divisions on con 1, 8 and 9, east of the Goderich road, a re-adjustment of beats was necessary. A draft of such changes was made, which will be passed at next meeting of council.

Murdoch Ayls was re-appointed as grader operator. All pathmasters interteuding to use grader are to let Mr Ayls know of such intention before May 1st so he can plan the work to best advantage. A grant of $10 was made to Underwood library.

John Nuttall and W J Farrel were re-appointed truant officers for the Tp.

Pathmasters, fenceviewers and pound-keepers for 1918-1919 were appointed, a number of amended by-laws of council adjourned to meet on April 6th next.

J G MacKAY, Clerk.

Keeping 160th for Open Fight

Lieut F B James, who returned to town last week, after training with the 160th in England for about a year, made some thrilling references to "Bruce's Own" at a reception given in his honor by the Brant Preparedness League in the opera house on Thursday evening last, and in which he claimed that the 160th were being especially trained for open battle. The cutting of wire entanglements, the storming and taking of hills, and all the latest methods of bayonet charging and field fighting were being so thoroughly drilled into them that was different from the trench mode of warfare now going on that the lieutenant could hardly but think that they were being held in England for a special purpose, and although attaining all the leads to get into the fray, they would not be loosed on the foe until the big Allied push began on the western front. It had been said that the 160th owned every hill in Hampshire and Surrey, as they had attacked and taken them all from other battalions, so if they can pull off the same stunt against the Germans in Flanders we see where the march on Berlin starts. The 160th, which had won prizes in every military event they engaged in in England were destined to make a great showing at the front, and the lieutenant's eyes moistened as he told of the sorrow he felt that he wouldn't be there to see them. Major Moffat was at present in command of the battalion and was almost idolized by the men.—Herald and Times.

What He Went For

A clergyman who had failed to gain the confidence and esteem of his flock was giving a lifeless sermon. He stuttered: "My dear friends.—It is clear God does not love you, for I have not buried any of you. It is equally clear you do not love one another, for I have not married any of you. It is painfully clear you do not love me for you have not paid me my last quarter's salary. I shall, however, be independent of you in future, as I go to take a position of Chairman in a coal company." He then calmly gave out his text: "I go to prepare a place for you."

Wanted

GENERAL superior for the village of Paisley Duties may be made known on enquiry, by the town clerk. Applications received up to Thursday, 7th March, at 8 p.m. J COLBSON Clerk.

To Clover Seed Growers

HAVING bought a machine for cleaning Beehners or Timothy from clover seed, am prepared to clean it cheaply on my premises. 2 miles from Paisley, on township Bruce Centre. A quantity of good red clover seed for sale, also some timothy seed. D J PORTER.

Farm for Sale

150 ACRE farm for sale. Soil good clay loam, good stone buildings, splendid water and new roofed at back house and barn, on R. R. delivery and telephone line situated on a main travelled road. For further information inquire at this office.

Farm for Sale

ONE 4 miles from Paisley, on the Elora road, 100 acres, 90 under cultivation except about 15 acres of bush. Large frame house, barn 60 x 30 and 16 to sold at a bargain for cash. Apply to J. G. MOORE, Lion's Head, Ont.

THE Standard Bank OF Canada

The 42nd Annual Meeting of the shareholders of the Standard Bank of Canada was held at the Head Office of the Bank, 25 King Street West, Toronto, on Wednesday, the 27th February, 1918, at 12 o'clock noon.

A large number of shareholders were present.

The chair was occupied by the President, Mr. W. F. Cowan, and Mr. E. R. Wood, Chief Inspector, acted as Secretary for the meeting and read the following report:

The Directors beg to present to the shareholders the 43rd Annual Report and Statement of the affairs of the Bank for the year ending the 31st of January, 1918.

The Net Profits, after making provision for bad and doubtful debts, rebate of interest on unmatured bills under discount, exchange, cost of management, etc., amount to $649,544.44. This amount, together with the balance forward from last year and $120,647.86 for premium on new stock issued, makes the sum of $892,197.85.

This has been appropriated as follows:—

Four quarterly dividends at the rate of 12% per annum	$448,782.77
Contributed to Officers' Pension Fund	20,000.00
Contributed to Patriotic Funds	21,250.00
War Tax on Bank Note Circulation to 31st of December, 1917	12,221.42
Transferred to Reserve Fund from Premium on New Stock	120,647.86
Reserved for estimated depreciation in securities	100,000.00
Balance of Profit and Loss Account carried forward	175,215.28

Your Directors deeply regret to record the sudden death, in March last, of our late general manager, Mr. George P. Schofield, who entered the service of the Bank as a Junior Clerk in 1882, becoming general manager in 1906, and a director in 1912, under whose management the Bank made marked progress. Your Directors appointed as his successor, Mr. Charles H. Easson, formerly of the Bank of Nova Scotia.

We also regret having to record the death of Mr. T. H. McMillan, who became a director of this Bank in 1909, when the Western Bank of Canada, of which he had been general manager, was amalgamated with this Bank. The vacancies in the Board have been filled by the appointment of Mr. T. B. Greening and Mr. James Hardy, F.C.A.

During the year, Branches and Sub-Branches of the Bank have been opened at Lethbridge, Alta.; Orion, Alta.; Richles, Sask. (sub. to Esten); and Westerham, Sask. (sub. to Estuary). The Sub-Branch at Cherry Valley and the Branch at Schumacher, Ontario, were closed.

The usual inspection of the Head Office and Branches has been made, and the duties of the staff have been faithfully and efficiently discharged.

The regular audit of the Bank's affairs has also been made by Mr. O. T. Clarkson, F.C.A., whose report is appended herewith. Mr. Clarkson's name will be again submitted at the Annual Meeting for reappointment as Auditor for the ensuing year.

W. F. COWAN,
President.

GENERAL STATEMENT

1st JANUARY, 1918

Notes of the Bank in circulation		$ 5,454,889.00
Deposits not bearing interest (including interest accrued to date)	$40,301,888.95	
Deposits not bearing interest	17,779,814.95	
		58,080,703.90
Dividend No. 109, payable 1st February, 1918		112,094.17
Balances due to other Banks in Canada		1,160,943.63
Balances due to Banks and Banking Correspondents elsewhere than in Canada		1,000,951.16
Acceptances under Letters of Credit		70,016.80
Capital paid up		3,453,200.00
Reserve Fund		4,453,200.00
Balance of Profit and Loss Account carried forward		175,215.28
		$73,990,907.42

ASSETS

Current coin held by the Bank	$ 1,547,333.80	
Dominion Notes held	10,565,781.00	
Deposit in the Central Gold Reserves	2,500,000.00	
		$14,123,114.80
Notes of other Banks	245,094.00	
Cheques on other Banks	2,822,442.85	
Balances due by Banks and Banking Correspondents elsewhere than in Canada	1,051,210.87	
Dominion and Provincial Government Securities not exceeding market value	3,969,591.66	
Canadian Municipal Securities and British, foreign and colonial public securities other than Canadian	7,192,950.65	
Railway and other bonds, debentures and stocks not exceeding market value	892,843.09	
Call and Short (not exceeding thirty days) Loans in Canada on bonds, debentures and stocks	2,037,523.76	
		18,225,686.89
		$32,348,775.69
Other Current Loans and Discounts in Canada (less rebate of interest		39,853,677.77
Liabilities of Customers under Letters of Credit as per contra		70,016.80
Real Estate other than Bank Premises		16,000.00
Overdue debts, estimated loss provided for		111,047.11
Bank Premises, at not more than cost, less amounts written off		1,374,898.64
Deposit with the Minister for the purposes of the Circulation Fund		175,000.00
Other Assets not included in the foregoing		92,051.92
		$73,990,907.42

W. F. COWAN, President.
C. H. EASSON, General Manager.

AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE SHAREHOLDERS.

I have compared the above Balance Sheet with the books and accounts at the chief office of The Standard Bank of Canada, and with certified returns received from its branches, and after checking the cash and verifying the securities at the chief office and certain of the principal branches on January 31st, 1918, I certify that in my opinion such Balance Sheet exhibits a true and correct view of the state of the Bank's affairs according to the best of my information, the explanations given to me, and as shown by the books of the Bank.

In addition to the examination mentioned, the cash and securities at the chief office and certain of the principal branches were checked and verified by me at another time during the year, and found to be in accord with the books of the Bank.

All the requisite returns required by law have been duly made, and all transactions of the Bank which have come under my notice have, in my opinion, been within the powers of the Bank.

C. C. CLARKSON, F.C.A.,
of CLARKSON, GORDON & DILWORTH, Toronto, Canada.

Toronto, February 18th, 1918.

The President referred to the satisfactory progress made during the year, and the Vice-President, Mr. Wellington Francis, K.C., and the General Manager, Mr. C. H. Easson, also addressed the meeting.

The usual motions were passed and the following Directors were elected for the ensuing year:—W. F. Cowan, W. Francis, K.C., H. Langlois, W. F. Allen, F. W. Cowan, T. H. Wood, T. B. Greening and James Hardy, F.C.A.

At a subsequent meeting of the Directors, W. F. Cowan was elected President and W. Francis, K.C., Vice-President.

C. H. EASSON,
General Manager.

BRUCE STOCK BREEDERS'

AUCTION SALE

20 Registered Shorthorns 20

Market Square, Walkerton

Thursday, March 7th

at 1 o'clock p.m.

15 Bulls 6-16 months old
Heifers 6-18 months old

For particulars and terms see bills and write for catalogue.

W. A. TOLTON, Pres. Walkerton, R. R. No. 3

N. C. MacKAY, Secretary Walkerton, Ont

—A proposal is being considered to have a change made in the sales and inspection act in regard to the sale of eggs. It is proposed that a dozen eggs should weigh a pound and a half. If a dozen eggs does not weigh this amount the purchaser could demand additional eggs, even fourteen, fifteen or sixteen. Another change proposed is in regard to the sale of wood. A clause may be put on the act fixing a cord of wood at 128 cubic feet and making it an offence to sell less than this amount as a cord.

—A young man who, it was rumored, has come east to claim a bride, on his arrival at Toronto last week, was accosted by another young man, a stranger, but of plausible address. This two grew confidential, with the result that the stranger sold to Tommy from the west a black bottle full of whiskey. The price paid is said to be $2 50. The contents were not sampled until Tommy got among friends at Arthur, when they were discovered to be simply water. Moral—well, there are several.—Mt Forest Confederate.

Spring Footwear

Be ready for the slush and mud. We have a complete range of

Men's, Women's, Boys' and Youths' Heavy Staples

We assure you the best of satisfaction and service in these lines. The prices are right. Please call and examine them.

Rubbers of All Kinds

H. PFAFF & SON

NORTHERN Business College

THE BOYS AND GIRLS

Who have been working as strenuously on the farms producing food for those at home and those overseas should be given the opportunity of improving their education during the dark winter months, at the

The fees are no higher than when farms produce sold for half the price of to-day. The young people will be benefitted throughout life from the training in business obtained in a few months of our special business course. Winter term begins Jan 2nd. C. A. FLEMING, F.C.A. Owen Sound.

A Typical Policy Result
— OF THE —
DOMINION LIFE
OF WATERLOO, ONT.

Policy No. 6. 10 payment 35 year Endowment, profits to increase sum assured Premium $112.00. Amount $2000.00.

Amt. increased end of 5 yrs. to			$2070.00
"	"	10 "	2150.00
"	"	15 "	2230.00
"	"	20 "	2300.00
"	"	25 "	2380.34

Assured paid 10 premiums of $112.00 each. Received $231.19 for every $100.00 invested, that is, his money returned with compound interest at 4½ per cent., besides addition to insurance protection.

S. BRICKER
District Manager Listowel, Ont

N. McALLISTER
Carpenter and Contractor

Contracts taken for any class of House building and Repairing

Sash, Doors, Dressed Lumber and other Building Material on hand

Dwelling and shop two doors north of the Belmoral Hotel

Open All Year, Enter Now.

ELLIOTT Business College

Toronto, Ont. has to-day a stronger hold upon the public confidence than ever before. The cry is "Trained Help" and graduates in business life is given in all of our departments. Hale colleges do not ask for a better reputation than it has now. We place many students in positions each year. Write to-day for large catalogue.

734 Yonge St. Yonge and Charles Sts. W. J. ELLIOTT, Principal

For Sale

NEW two-storied stucco house, Bath, furnace, good spring well in front kitchen will be sold at cost. Apply to T H GEORGE

Bruce Telephone System.

THE annual meeting of Bruce Telephone System will be held in the Tp Hall, Underwood, on Thursday, March 14th, at 2 o'clock p.m. D McNAUGHTON, Pres; J SCHMIDT, Sec'y.

PAISLEY MARKET

Fall wheat, per bush	2 00	2
Peas, per bush	3 00	3
Oats, per bush	57	
Barley, per bush	1 40	1
Buckwheat	1	
Potatoes, per bag	2 00	2
Butter, in pound prints	40	
Eggs, fresh, per doz	45	

TORONTO LIVE STOCK MARKET

Toronto, March 4th, 19

Butchers' picked	$13 00	$13
do medium	12 50	12
do common	11 00	11
do butcher	10 50	10
Stockers, choice	11 00	11
do common	7 00	7
Heavy feeders	12 00	12
Short keepers		
Milch cows, choice	100 00	110
do common		
Sheep, ewes	12 00	14
Bucks	10 00	11
Spring Lambs	17 00	17
Calves	12 00	13
Hogs, off cars	17 00	17
fed and watered	16 75	16

FACING A CRISIS

How Bank Was Saved in Face of Frantic Mob of Depositors.

By George Elmer Cobb.

Randal Webster, the young and handsome president of the Bank of Greenville, opened the door of his private office. He glanced into the outside room, and beyond it at the swelling crowds in the street outside. Then with a groan he sank to a chair, the picture of despairing misery.

"It has come," he told himself in a harsh, racking whisper—"the worst, the end!"

There came a tap at the door. The young financier sprang to his feet. A brief, vague hope gave him momentary energy. Then his soul seemed to die within him, as his cashier entered the room with a face blanched and fear-crossed as his own.

"Any word?" projected Webster, hoarsely.

"None. Mr. Webster, we must face the crisis, the worst of rumors as to the solvency of the institution have got abroad. A mob of depositors from the mills is in front of the bank. They are wrought up and dangerous. They threaten to smash every window and blow up the bank with dynamite, if their money is not paid them promptly at ten o'clock."

"Impossible!" gasped Webster.

"No one knows that better than myself," responded the cashier in a hollow tone. "There is no promise whatever that your messenger to the city will arrive before night. Then it is too late. The train is just in, and neither man nor money has appeared."

"How much is there in the bank in ready cash?"

"Less than $10,000."

"Pay it out to the last dollar as slowly as you can. If we can tide over for a few hours the expected help may come."

"And if it does not—and when the money gives out?" questioned the cashier, fearsomely.

"Put up a sign and close the bank."

Left to himself, the young banker reviewed the situation. Energetic, impetuous, ambitious, he had gone beyond his depth in an investment sure to turn out profitable in the end. A temporary complication, however, had tied it up. He could not realize in ready cash under a week. A heavy draft came upon the surplus funds, depleting the bank reserve to a dangerously low figure. Somehow a public rumor of all this got out. The report was current that the bank was going to fail. Result: The frantic, desperate mob of frightened depositors now clamoring at the great locked doors.

Webster had sent a trusted employe of the bank to a rich relative in the city. He carried an urgent appeal for succor. The messenger had not reported.

A graver shade of feeling covered the features of the young financier as he thought of the one dearest to him in all the world—Ethel Morris. They were to have been wedded in a month, but if the bank broke—then Webster well knew her proud, exclusive family would scarcely favor a discredited bankrupt. It was a forlorn fight for business preservation and love.

Webster hurried into the counting room as a great outcry arose. He hoped it was his messenger arrived; he feared it was new riot. It lacked just five minutes of ten. A remarkable scene greeted his sight.

A whiskered, farmer-looking man was talking to the excited crowd. He was waving a great bundle of bank notes in one hand. There was a cheer. In his other hand the stranger carried an old battered satchel. With it he now pounded on the door.

"Let me in. I must get in!" the astonished Webster heard him shout out, and then to the people: "Don't get scared. Randal Webster is an honest man, and the Bank of Greenville is solid as a rock!"

Something in the determined manner of the visitor caused the watchman to open the door for him. The stranger helped him reclose it against the eager, crushing crowd.

"Where is Mr. Webster?" he demanded. "Ah there he is," and he approached the counter and nodded to the wondering banker. "Remember me, Mr. Webster?"

"Why, I can't say that I do," was the hesitating reply.

"Never mind. I've changed. Had to, wanted to," rattled on the stranger. "See here," and he began to bring from his pockets bundle after bundle of bank notes. "There's $20,000. Use it."

"But, my dear sir—" began the bewildered cashier.

"Use it, I said, didn't I?" interrupted the stranger, unceremoniously.

"But we have no right; the condition the bank is in—to receive deposits," stammered the cashier.

"Call it a loan, then," said the stranger. "I know all about your worry here. It won't last. Keep the crowd goodnatured Pay them off smiling. I'll guarantee the run will soon stop."

Then he lifted the satchel. As it opened, the startled cashier, used as he was to the sight of money, uttered a great cry. The man piled up bundle after bundle of crisp green bank notes.

"Shove them up against the glass where they will show," ordered the stranger. "Only, don't pay out any of this heap. You won't need to. That pile, the real cash paid out right along, will soon tame that unruly mob."

"Ten o'clock," announced the dumbfounded cashier. "Open up."

The stranger grew to one side, as if enjoying the scene. The astounded Webster was soon too busy to notice him. The eager crowd filed in; everybody was paid promptly. The sight of the great bundles of bills began to have an effect. Some, shamed redeposited their money. Others, catching the infection of restored confidence, did not ask for their money at all. Within an hour the news went all over town that the bank was safe.

With a great sigh of relief Randal Webster beckoned the stranger into his private room.

"Now, then," he said, "what does this all mean?"

The stranger laughed. Then he seized the banker's hand in a friendly grip.

"You don't know me, eh?" he said. "Well, I'm bringing you back some of the bread you cast upon the waters five years ago."

"I don't understand you," murmured the puzzled banker.

"You was a lawyer then, and you defended in the city a member of a gang of counterfeiters. Now do you remember?"

"Why, yes," answered Webster, slowly.

"My name was Dallas—not now; I've changed it. You got me free, you gave me a great lecture. It was my life chance, and I improved it. I went to my folks fifty miles from here. A relative left me a fortune. I have kept track of you. I heard of your trouble."

"And you have saved the bank!" cried the grateful Webster.

"The gang believed a large amount of their counterfeits destroyed. I saved the satchel containing them," went on the man. "I buried it. That show money I took from the satchel is counterfeit. The real money I drew from my bank early to-day to loan to you. We will burn the counterfeits now they have served their purpose."

An hour later the bank messenger came rushing up in an automobile, with plenty of money to safely ride the bank over.

Webster paid back his grateful friend in need. He did not tell even Ethel the story. Down deep in his heart, however, he fervently cherished the gratitude of the reformed criminal who had saved the bank at a critical juncture.

(Copyright by W. G. Chapman.)



With a Gross He Sank to a Chair.

Their Fathers.

Two little Scotch girls were boasting about their respective soldier fathers. "My father's a scget," said Jeanie. "My father's a soger tae," retorted Jessie. "Ah, but my father's a brave man, a terribly brave man," persisted Jeanie; "he's been in a war an' he's got medals, a terrible lot o' medals; an' he's got the Victory Cross, and the King fastened it on with his own han'!" "But my father's a braver man than yours," said Jessie, sticking up valiantly for the honor of the family, "an' he's got a wudden leg 'at the King nailed on wi' his ain han'!"

Prepare For Next Winter.

Unless all signs fail, the coal shortage next winter will be more acute than this winter, and every effort should be exerted to provide a supply of dry hardwood. Farmers and villagers will be expected to look after themselves, but in cities and towns the responsibility is devolving upon the municipal authorities. These should lose no time in organising to have wood cut, hauled and stored to dry during the summer. If this is not done, the situation next winter promises to be very serious indeed.

Doesn't Seem Fair.

"Mamma," said little Ethel, with a most discouraged appearance, "I'm never, never going to study any more."

"Why, dearie, what's the matter?" inquired mother.

"'Cause it's no use," was the impulsive answer. "It's no use at all. I can't never learn spelling. Teacher keeps changing the words all the time!"

Gunns Shur-Gain Fertilizer

Food Control Corner

Mr. H. B. Thompson, Canada's new Food Controller, in his first personal public statement to the Canadian Press, called for broad-minded, constructive co-operation by all the people of the Dominion. He also paid tribute to the work of the Hon. Mr. Hanna, his predecessor in the Office.

"When the history of Food Control is written, the initial handling of its most difficult and complicated situation will be appreciated. Not till then will the work of the Hon. Mr. Hanna be fully recognized. The people of this country will then come to the conclusion that Canada was truly fortunate in the selection of Mr. Hanna as Food Controller," said Mr. Thompson.

"Now that the full seriousness of the world food situation has been grasped by Canadians, all will devote their energies to helpful and constructive co-operation in this nation-wide work.

"Food Control viewed from the eminence of the 'parish pump' is very simple; but there are no 'parish pumps' in Canada of sufficient altitude to command a view of the forty-ninth parallel from the Atlantic to the Pacific, 3,500 miles.

"The war is not being fought by one man. Canada presents a solid front of some 400,000 men in the trenches. The Victory Loan of $450,000,000 was not raised by a few, but was paid for by one person in every nine throughout Canada. This was all voluntary work under guidance. Now that the whole situation and the pressing necessity of conservation and production have been put before the people, each of the eight millions citizens of Canada should constitute him or herself a Food Controller. It is up to everyone of you to see that there is no break in the line.

"The whole urgency of the case is summed up in two words, THRIFT and INDUSTRY. Get to understand the meaning of both of these words and then 'DO YOUR UTMOST.' Miracles cannot be performed; but enormously greater good can be accomplished if we all pull together."

After conference with General S. T. Mewburn, Minister of Militia, the Food Controller has issued a statement pointing out that it is entirely unnecessary for additional food to be supplied by relatives and friends to Canadian soldiers while in this country, in view of the liberal and varied food ration issued to the troops by the Militia Department.

The statement adds that the aggregate quantity of food thus privately sent to the soldiers is very large and that much of it, having been conveyed long distances in heated express or mail cars, is more or less spoiled and consequently injurious to the health of the men. The public are, therefore, asked to discontinue the practice of sending foodstuffs to the soldiers in Canada.

The waste referred to can be checked only by getting each soldier's family and friends to realize that they individually are the persons who are asked to stop sending food in this way. The situation overseas is so critical that every avenue of food waste must be closed, the statement concludes.

WOUNDED HEROES SERVING.

Needle Becomes War Weapon To Men Eager to Serve.

Sewing is no longer a despised art for men. The needle is now classed among small arms in this war, and the wounded soldiers in the convalescent hospitals are still able to do their bit.

A contented mind is half the battle of convalescence and to have an easy mind, the wounded men must kill time with some occupation. Sewing and embroidery, even crochet and tatting have been brought into service by the vocational training instructors of the Military Hospitals Commission who also direct the occupational work in the hospitals.

The men in the Canadian Hospitals are not yet engaged in practical sewing as are the convalescents in many of the continental convalescent hospitals where the wounded are engaged in making clothes for the war stricken peasants of Syria and Palestine, but they have many art novelties which have been sold to support relief funds for such purposes.

The convalescent soldiers in Europe were given at first the straightforward sewing of children's simple dresses which had been cut out and tacked together. They became so proficient in a short time that they were allowed to cut them out as well, and now they are skilled seamstresses or "seamsters." Sewing machines have been installed through the agency of the Red Cross and the work is going ahead with great speed. The completed garments are going to the refugee ramps.

Go back to the simple life, be contented with simple food, simple pleasures, simple clothes. Work hard, pray hard, play hard. Work, eat, recreate and sleep. Do it all courageously. We have a victory to win.

WHEN I GOT MY "BLIGHTY ONE"

"HOW DOES IT FEEL TO BE WOUNDED?"

A Famous Writer, Who Has Himself Experienced the Sensation, Tells All About It.

First voice: "Where's th' officer?"

Second Voice: "He's buried, pore beggar!"

Third Voice: "No he ain't! He's in the shell-hole yonder!"

People are fond of asking men in hospital what it feels like to be wounded. When I got my "Blighty one," the above conversation was the first intimation I had that I was wounded. At the same time, I was conscious of some warm fluid trickling down the back of my collar. I found myself lying on my back in a deep hole. I wondered dully what had become of the sky. I was making a feeble effort to focus my eyes so as to solve this riddle, when I suddenly discovered myself looking into a dark, sunburnt face.

The Long Sleep.

Then it dawned upon me—I was wounded! I remembered hearing a shell "coming for me," as much experience of the sound of approaching shells has taught men in the trenches to say. Something hit me hard—and I gently went to sleep. I have often thought since that Death must come to men in action like that.

When I came round I was all pain and very frightened. The man with the sunburnt face bandaged my head and found a flask in my pocket. The brandy brought me back to my senses to the extent of my suddenly realizing that war was highly dangerous, and I longed—oh, how I longed!—to be somewhere safe, somewhere soft and warm and clean, where one need not think, but only rest and sleep.

Most men who have been wounded will tell you afterwards that they remember only snatches of their subsequent movements, faint, inconsequential pictures, like impressions of one's early childhood. I have not the slightest recollection of getting out of my shell-hole, but I have a hazy idea of seeing a knot of dishevelled and very meek German prisoners, and of being told that I was to take them down to Battalion Headquarters with me. I don't in the least remember what became of them, but the orderly who escorted me back told me afterwards that he handed them over, with numbers complete.

"Out of the Game."

A wounded officer has always seemed to me like a man in a tennis tournament who drops out early in the contest. Once he is beaten he has no further personal interest in the game, and he likewise ceases to engage the attention of the other competitors who are playing or waiting their turn to play. This sensation of being "out of the game" was, I remember, very strongly on my mind as I made my way down on a sunny autumn afternoon from the front line, past the dead bodies of men who had been "over the top" with me a few hours before.

Somehow I felt neutral. I seemed to be a leisurely spectator who had no business with all these active men, digging trenches, laying lines, bringing up ammunition. I was out of it all, and I knew it, and somehow the knowledge hurt.

Resulsion of Feeling.

I was given a man at Battalion Headquarters to help me along, as walking was very painful. I put my arm around his neck and he put his round mine, and so we hobbled along. In what had been our first objective that morning, a German trench much damaged by shell fire, where the regimental aid-post was reported to be, I came across a man from my own regiment, a machine-gunner. I remember resenting the breezy way in which he greeted me.

"Hallo, you've taken the knock, too, have you?"

I told him rather testily that his surmise was absolutely accurate, and asked him the news.

"Jack's killed," he said, mentioning a man we both knew. "A shell got him and his orderly early this morning."

Now Jack was a particular friend of the speaker, but the latter's voice was steady, and he spoke quite unemotionally. In action one realizes next to nothing, and one may thank God for it.

A Good Samaritan.

The Germans were shelling that trench, fitfully and inaccurately, I expect, as no shells burst near us. But the old feeling of panic came over me again.

Near the aid-post my escort handed me over to a doctor, who was going down to the dressing station. That doctor was a Good Samaritan. He led me very gently through the barrage and on to a road where our ways parted. There we fell in with an officer who had been shot through the knee, who was hobbling along, using a rifle as a crutch. With a pat on the back the doctor left me. I never saw him again, and I never knew his name, but I hope the Recording Angel booked what he did for me on the credit side of his account.

The next stake of my journey that I recall is the dressing station, a great jumble of stretchers and muddy walking wounded, and horse ambulances stuck up to the axles in the mud. There was a doctor there in a blood-stained surgeon's smock, who said to all and sundry:

The Callousness of War.

"If you can walk, please do, as you'll be sparing a place for a more seriously wounded man!"

So my companion and I trudged on. A friendly gunner, who emerged from nowhere, gave us a drink of hot tea out of his mess tin, which made the other officer sick. After this my impressions are a blurred again. There was a very deep dug-out, I remember, where a cheery and bespectacled youth changed the bandage round my head, and after that an interminable journey over atrocious roads on a jolting munition-limber. Of that journey I only recall one little incident. The limber halted outside some kind of dressing station installed by big white and brown marquees by the roadside. Just outside one of the tents there stood a man with a lantern—for dusk had fallen—and he was bawling with stentorian voice:

"Only bleeding wounds here! Only bleeding wounds here!" for all the world like a "barker" outside a picture palace.

Unshaven and Begrimed.

After that someone, somewhere laid me on a bed and gave me hot beef-tea to drink, a seemingly endless drive in a motor char-a-banc, loaded with groaning wounded, followed, and at length, shivering with a rising temperature, I reached a casualty clearing station, where the doctors promptly labelled me a lying-down case. Four sturdy and very youthful German prisoners carried me to the ambulance train; they paused a minute to wipe the perspiration off their foreheads.

"What is that one?" said Hun No. 1.

"He is an Indian," promptly replied Hun No. 2.

"He has not got a turban," said Hun No. 3, doubtingly.

"But he is black!" retorted Hun No. 2.

Then I knew what the sun and the mud had done to my complexion.



TRY THESE ONE-DISH DINNERS.

Fish Chowder

Rabbit, fowl, or any meat may be used instead of the fish, or tomatoes instead of milk. Carrots may be omitted. 1½ pounds fish (fresh, salt, or canned), 9 potatoes, peeled and cut in small pieces, 1 onion, sliced, 2 cups carrots cut in pieces, ½ pound salt pork, 3 cups milk, pepper, 3 tablespoons flour. Cut pork in small pieces and fry with the chopped onion for five minutes. Put pork, onions, carrots, and potatoes in kettle and cover with boiling water. Cook until vegetables are tender. Mix three tablespoons of flour with one-half cup of the cold milk and stir in the liquid in the pot to thicken. Add the rest of the milk and the fish which has been removed from the bone and cut in small pieces. Cook until the fish is tender, about 10 minutes. Serve hot. You can omit salt pork and use a tablespoon of other fat.

Dried Peas with Rice and Tomatoes.

1½ cups rice, 2 cups dried peas, 6 onions, 1 tablespoon salt, ¼ teaspoon pepper, 2 cups tomato (fresh or canned). Soak peas over night in two quarts of water. Cook until tender in water in which they soaked. Add rice, onions, tomato, and seasonings and cook 20 minutes.

Potted Hominy and Beef

Hominy is excellent to use as part of a one-dish-dinner, if you have a fire in your stove so that you can cook it for a long time, or use a fireless cooker. Heat 1½ quarts of water to boiling; add 1 teaspoon of salt and 2 cups of hominy which has been soaked overnight. Cook in a double boiler for four hours or in the fireless cooker overnight. This makes 5 cups. This recipe may be increased and enough cooked in different ways, for several meals. Hominy is excellent combined with dried, canned, or fresh fish, or meat and vegetable left-overs may be used. Here is one combination: 5 cups cooked hominy, 4 potatoes, 2 cups carrots, 1 teaspoon salt, ¼ pound dried beef, 2 cups milk, 2 tablespoons fat, 2 tablespoons flour. Melt the fat, stir in the flour, add the cold milk, and mix well. Cook until it thickens. Cut the potatoes and carrots in dice, mix all the materials in a baking dish, and bake for one hour.

These dishes supply all five kinds of food. Each is enough for the whole dinner for a family of five. Eat them with bread and with fruit or jam for dessert. Then you will have all the five kinds of food your body needs. These five kinds are:—1. Milk, cheese, eggs, fish, meat, beans, peas. 2. Cereal: corn, rice, oats, rye, wheat. 3. Syrup, sugar. 4. Fats: butter, oleomargarine. 5. Vegetables, fruits.

Choose something from each of these five groups every day.

The Clean Plate.

"Please don't eliminate the leftovers altogether. My husband and boys like some of my left-over dishes better than the originals."

Thus reads a letter just received from a reader. From what she says and from the examples of the dishes she makes from those left-overs, it is very easy to see that she is one of those rare cooks who waste nothing that good cooking can make eatable. For her a little extra cereal or a few slices of toast too many are not a waste; they are an opportunity.

But the moral of the slogan "Eliminate the left-overs" is this: Nothing should be left over that cannot be used, and remember that left-over dishes which are most costly after the necessary additions are made to transform them into palatable foods than entirely new dishes would be are not an economy. The cook who can use the extra servings to good advantage need not worry about cooking a little too much, but the less resourceful housewife will do well to count heads and measure carefully.

However, the "clean plate" recommended by the Food Controller is a matter which cannot be argued. "I hate to be so skimpy about my serving that I cannot tell whether my children are satisfied or not," reads a letter from a person who preaches and practices generosity. This is the old Canadian attitude. But look at it in this light: The generosity you show in serving your children and your guests more than they want is depriving other human beings somewhere in the world of food which is actually necessary for their existence.

Carelessness about butter is a common Canadian sin against thrift. In nearly every family some member has the habit of taking huge helpings of butter which he or she does not use. The remedy is simple. Cut slices off the oblong pound of butter a quarter of an inch thick, and cut each slice into four pieces. When the butter is served, let each member of the family take one small piece at a time. It sounds like a small economy, but it is one which careful city housewives have practiced for years, and now that we are asked especially to conserve butter, country women will do well to follow their example.

Articles Wanted for Cash

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Do Not Use Coal Oil.

A prominent surgeon has called attention to the fact that every year there are several cases of fatal burns from coal oil being used to hurry up a slow fire. Sometimes also people will lay a new fire, thinking that the old one is out, and pour on a little coal oil, with the result that the oil takes fire explosively, catches fire to the oil pouring from the can, which in turn ignites the clothing of the person, and perhaps the building.

If you are accustomed to use coal oil, ponder over the possibility that death by burning is exceedingly painful, and that if you continue the practice you many be the next victim.

Excellent bread can be made of wheat, barley and rye.

Raw Furs

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If there was just one WALKER HOUSE in each town where I go,

My troubles then would last like that Proverbial ball of snow.

Of which I have no doubt I will be!

But you have oft' heard tell

I mean the one which people say Was located down in—well!

It doesn't matter 'bout that snow ball,

Which could never last,

What in'freats you and me is

Having comforts to be passed.

And I KNOW PEACE and JOY and HAPPINESS

To me would flow,

If there was just one WALKER HOUSE

In each town where I go.

The House of Plenty

The Walker House

Toronto

Geo. Wright & Co., Proprietors

Farm Crop Queries

Conducted by Professor Henry G. Bell



Henry G. Bell

The object of this department is to place at the service of our farm readers the advice of an acknowledged authority on all subjects pertaining to soils and crops.

Address all questions to Professor Henry G. Bell, in care of The Wilson Publishing Company, Limited, Toronto, and answers will appear in this column in the order in which they are received. As space is limited it is advisable where immediate reply is necessary that a stamped and addressed envelope be enclosed with the question, when the answer will be mailed direct.

Fertilizers and Early Ripening.

The lesson of the past year is clear. Of the 450,000 acres of corn in Ontario, but a comparatively small per cent. was fully ripened when early frost cut short the life of the crop. Seed corn is consequently at a premium.

Granted that sufficient seed corn can be located to care for the 1918 planting, is it surely high time, it is surely good business for Ontario farmers to do all they can to mature the 1918 crop.

Moreover, farmers who are fortunate enough to have silos know that the feeding value of the silage is materially improved if the corn is fairly ripe before it is cut.

How is the situation to be helped? How can Canadian farmers avoid a repetition of the disastrous condition in 1917? The answer is by abundant fertilization of the crops, with fertilizers for grain crops, high in phosphoric acid. This advice is amply supported by experimental evidence.

Director Hall of Rothamsted wrote in 1910: "It (phosphoric acid) is in some way closely bound up with grain formation, being always found in greater proportions in the reproductive parts of the plant than elsewhere. This ripening action is very clearly seen in the Rothamsted experiments on barley; the plots without phosphoric acid being, as a rule, about a week behind those which received this fertilizer . . . As might be expected, this ripening effect of phosphoric acid will be particularly seen in a wet year when the crop is late to harvest."

A diagram in connection with these statements shows how the fertilized crop matures earlier and more uniformly than does the unfertilized.

Ohio Bulletin 182, published in 1907 has a frontispiece showing a bird's eye view of the ripening wheat plots at that station. The foot-note reads: "Wheat on section C of the 5-year rotation as seen from the tower of the main building about a week before harvest in 1905. This picture shows the early maturity of the plot receiving acid phosphate as part of the fertilizers. The average unfertilized yield of this wheat was only 5 bushels per acre, but plots 11, 12, 14 and 16 yielded 24, 25, 22, and 21 bushels respectively."

In the Middle West of the United States it is the corn crop which is most effected by early frost and slow growing season. Probably the necessity of an ample supply of available phosphoric acid for growing corn is best shown by the exhaustive studies made by Houston and Jones of Indiana and published in Purdue Agricultural Experiment Station Bulletin No. 175. An area of corn was planted on May 28th; the variety used, Riley's Favorite. The soil was very carefully prepared. It had in the past ten years, received one liberal dressing of stable manure, and three applications of acid phosphate and muriate of potash. That the land was in a fair state of fertility was shown by the average yield of 76.3 bushels of corn per acre. Frequently the yield of corn is cut short by drouth, so to avoid this contingency the experimenters arranged to irrigate the corn once a week. Samples of the crop were taken periodically from June 16th to November 12th. These were subjected to chemical analysis which clearly showed the amount of nitrogen, phosphoric acid and potash taken out by the growing crop at various stages. These researches showed that the pounds of phosphoric acid taken out by ten thousand plants rose from nothing to 43 pounds by July 24th; almost 14 pounds early in August; reaching a maximum of 41.8 by October 8th; and receding to 40.2 by November 12th. The big practical point, however, is brought out by the figures shown by the analysis of the plant at husking time. This showed that 86 per cent. of the phosphoric acid removed by the plant was found in the corn ears. Bernberg experiments show that when wheat is ripe 76 per cent. of the phosphoric acid removed by the plants is found in the wheat kernels.

But the Indiana experiments show more than the final analysis of the crop. As indicated, these experiments reveal an increasing need for available phosphoric acid from early in August until the corn is ready to husk. This is the all-important point for the farmer, especially in late, cold seasons. If the soil is short of this constituent which is most largely responsible for the ripening of the crop, the result is immature corn and large quantities of inferior seed for the following year. Fertilizer agents and progressive farmers can render a great national service at this time by so impressing the foregoing facts so that corn growers in general will actually pay attention to this means of hastening the maturity of their crops.

Fertilizers Pay Better Than Ever

Bigger crops cannot be raised by increasing acreage; Shortage of labor makes that impossible. Grow bigger crops without increased LAND, LABOR or SEED by using

HARAB-DAVIES FERTILIZER

Don't depend upon barn-yard manure alone. Manure is valuable, but insufficient. It helps maintain fertility—returns part of the plant foods your crops extract. Additional supplies of plant food (Fertilizer) must be added to your soil to grow more on your PRESENT acreage. Experiments have shown that the Nitrogen in only 100 lbs. of 2-8-2 fertilizer produced as much as the Nitrogen in a TON of manure.

A bushel of corn or wheat will buy more fertilizer now than before the war. Fertilizers have advanced in price less than other commodities. They pay better than ever. Write for nearest agent's address or ask for agency yourself.

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COOKING FOR RURAL SCHOOLS

By Lola D. Wangner

"I have found," said a school principal, "that in country schools which have the hot-lunch system the pupils do 75 per cent. better work in the afternoon than when they have only a cold lunch."

To the inexperienced young teacher, in her isolated one-room school, the task of introducing this hot-lunch system seems almost too great to undertake. To her I can say that while she may find it difficult, she will also find it far from being impossible.

The first step is to try to interest the parents, and the best way to do this is to call a community meeting at the school house. This, of itself, is a big step toward helping her school, for the average farmer is glad to take an active interest in school affairs if he is asked to. In order to prepare for such a meeting the teacher must study up this work and be prepared to talk about it. She must write to her provincial agricultural college, asking not only for helpful bulletins on the subject of hot lunches but for any and all school helps and suggestions that will aid her.

Enlisting Co-operation of Parents

She must be thoroughly prepared to explain to the people in her district the benefits this system will bring, and to tell of her plans for carrying it out. First, supplies must be secured. The teacher should try to interest the farmers and find out just how they will co-operate. One may donate a basket of potatoes, another, one of carrots, several may agree to take turns supplying milk, still others may give canned vegetables, onions, fruit, and so forth, to help the good cause along.

In nearly every case, the second year finds the pupils eager to grow their own vegetables and, in this way, school gardens may be begun.

Following the installation of the school gardens, comes the next logical step of canning the products of these gardens for the school lunches of the coming year. And, I am sure, that school gardens will be merely starters for much actual work in improving the school grounds. Boys and girls are generally eager to work if they are properly directed and interested. They will soon decide that shade trees are needed in the school yard, that the yard needs cleaning up, and the outbuildings need to be painted and kept in repair.

In fact, the introduction of the hot-lunch system may lead up to as high a point of attainment as the teacher wishes to reach. She will find it an easy matter to make her school the centre of the community by bringing the home interest to the school. Her pupils will not only be able to do better work, but there will be a new interest with each noon meal.

The Necessary Equipment

Just how can a teacher in a poor, disinterested community establish this system? First of all, a stove, fitted for cooking and baking, should be secured. Where the school stove is not suitable, then an oil or alcohol stove with a portable oven should be provided. Each child should bring from home a bowl or cup and teaspoon and fork. The boys of the school may build a cupboard to hold the cooking utensils and the girls may make the dish-cloths and towels.

The following equipment is suggested for this work: Double boiler, kettle, sauce-pan, strainer or sieve, egg-beater, quart measure, measuring cup, can-opener, tablespoon, teaspoon, paring knife, vegetable brush, butcher knife, two dish-pans, potato masher, six fruit jars, six jelly glasses, water bucket, dipper, baking pan, tea kettle, dish-cloths, paper napkins. Where the box is donated free, the cost of this equipment, including the oil stove, should not exceed twenty-five or thirty dollars. The teacher could get up a community entertainment to pay for this and arouse interest in her scheme.

The teaching of domestic science could be combined with the hot-lunch system, and, after a time, the girls might invite their parents or the trustees to a dinner they had prepared—another way of arousing and holding interest in this work.

How the System Works.

How can the teacher do this work without robbing her other classes of valuable time? By making this cooking supplementary work to the other classes. She need only serve one hot dish each day. This may be soup, cocoa, baked potatoes or apples, or something of the sort; whatever is decided upon should be worked into the other lessons. For instance, were she to serve creamed corn, then it could be made the subject of the daily nature talk.

Corn, wheat, rice, eggs, sago, and so forth, may be used in the same way as supplementary work in geography, physiology and hygiene. Sanitation follows as a natural sequence, care of cooking utensils, methods of dish-washing, cleanliness of hands in cooking and eating, and why these are necessary.

Two of the main factors in maintaining sanitary conditions are pure, fresh air and sunlight. Most rural schools are constructed with no regard for ventilation. Here, again, the teacher can help and teach her pupils to help. The boys can make skeleton frames to fit the windows. Over these sashes may be tacked muslin bags or double pieces of cheese-cloth. With a window at one side of the room lowered at the top and one raised from the bottom on the other side, and the cloth screens put in, there will be a supply of fresh air without a draft.

But to go back to the school-lunch problem.

"How shall I actually go about cooking a hot dish for noon?" asks the teacher. The best answer I can give to this is the following account of how one teacher in a small rural school carries out this system:

Four girls are appointed each day for the preparation of the following day's hot dish, which is decided upon by the teacher. Four other girls are appointed to serve the meal, collect and wash the dishes. By taking two large girls and two smaller ones in each group, all the girls in the school are thus given a share.

The day I saw her, she served baked potatoes. After the morning exercises there followed a short talk on potatoes as this happened to be the subject chosen for the weekly composition.

What One Teacher Accomplished

The pupils were required to give definitions of some words used in this talk, and these same words were given out to the advanced classes for their spelling lesson. On the board were written ten short paragraphs stating the food value of potatoes, why needed in the diet, and so on.

The utensils put away, the girls took their seats and the day's regular work was begun. At the appointed time, without a work from the teacher, the fire was lighted and the potatoes put in to bake. When dinner time came, the pupils were dismissed for five minutes in the open air. During this time, the room was aired and four girls spread paper napkins on each desk, setting the pupils' lunch boxes on the desks with spoons and bowls holding the potatoes.

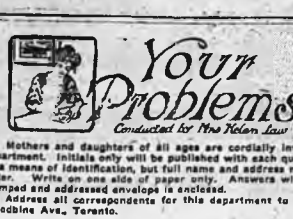
This particular teacher's school was in an isolated, non-interested district and her task had been a most uphill one. Her first task had been to invite all the mothers to her boarding house for a discussion of school matters. She tactfully introduced the subject of good school lunches and showed many leaflets and pamphlets she had secured.

Then she followed her talk with a delicious lunch, serving many varieties of dainty sandwiches, and they began to be interested. After that, it was an easy matter to tell them of food values, and why they cannot vary the contents of the lunchbox.

That school has long since ceased to be merely a wooden building where children are unwillingly driven to study the "three R's." It has become the centre of its community, the leader of its social side and an active agent for good. All this came about because one woman saw the great possibilities in her school work.

Rollers for Chair.

For an invalid or afflicted child when one cannot afford a wheel chair take the rollers from a pair of skates and fasten to the rockers of a chair which is comfortable and of size to be pushed through all doors. You will find this an excellent substitute.



Mothers and daughters of all ages are cordially invited to write to this department. Initials only will be published with each question and its answer as a means of identification, but full name and address must be given in each letter. Write on one side of paper only. Answers will be mailed direct if stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed.

Address all correspondents for this department to Mrs. Helen Law, 238 Woodbine Ave., Toronto.

Just Sixteen:—You and your questions are most welcome, Miss Sixteen. You are to be congratulated on your ability to write a most charming letter. Regarding the spring frock, the one-piece style is decidedly advisable, as it will be very popular this season and it is especially suitable at your adorable age. Your decision to do your bit by raising chickens is commendable, and the work should be quite within your capabilities. You are making a wise start by studying the subject at the outset. If you will write to the Experimental Farm, Ottawa, or to the Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, you will be sent, free, reliable information on poultry culture. You have our best wishes for success. Will you not report progress occasionally, and in the autumn send us an account of your experiences. Probably there are a number of our readers who will follow Just Sixteen's good example. "Ypres" is pronounced in one syllable, like expr. "Hohenzollern" Sol. Please see, with accent on the third syllable. "Invalided," in-va-lid-ed with accent on the first syllable.

Britannia:—Yes, the new standard loaf will soon be on the market and then there will be no more picking or choosing and no wrappings or expensive et caeteras.

It is provided that rolls may be manufactured and sold only in units of specified weights. The rules prohibit the wrapping of bread or the placing on it of a paper or other band for the period of the war. By providing for a standard loaf, unwrapped and of the simplest character consistent with wholesomeness, the Food Controller has ensured for the people of Canada bread at as low a price as it can possibly be made and distributed. The consumer will benefit by the regulations, while the bakers will be placed on a basis of equality and protected against unfair competition as well as being freed from many undesirable methods which have crept into the trade.

Mother of Five:—You are particularly fortunate to have five growing boys who are all keen to do something this year. There isn't a boy or girl in Canada now who can't do a little to help in food production. Seeing that you live on a farm why not have them rear a pig, a calf or a batch of chickens. Again they can have a garden plot and grow potatoes and all kinds of vegetables. Seventy-one thousand boys and girls of school age last year increased the agricultural output of Ontario to the value of $125,000. Other provinces did equally well.

Miss R.A.A.:—If you want really good substitutes for wheat why don't you use rolled oats and oatmeal in mixed breads. The first advantage is that they are easily obtained. Secondly, they will absorb far more water than wheat flour and retain it longer; thirdly, they are as cheap as any other ingredient which is available; and lastly, the oatmeal loaf is said to have a greater nutritive value than even a straight wheat flour and far greater than a corn-meal or barley-flour mixture.

A Soldier's Sister:—As a matter of fact, it is very unwise to send any food to your brother. It is really a source of waste to send food-stuffs to soldiers overseas. The rations issued by the Militia Department are liberal and varied. The aggregate quantity of food sent privately to the soldiers is very large and much of it is spoiled in transit. The situation overseas is so critical that every avenue of food waste must be closed.

Mrs. F. B.:—I have given your name and address to some prospective customers for your guess feathers. They will write you shortly.

Poultry

The production of eggs in winter from pullets, and to some extent from hens, can be greatly stimulated by good methods of feeding, housing and handling. Very few eggs are secured on the average general farm during the fall and winter when eggs bring the highest prices. Poultrymen, however, by better management secure a fair production during these seasons.

In order to get the greatest egg production in fall and winter it is essential to have well matured pullets which were hatched in March or April.

Feed the grain in a deep litter on the floor and make the hens exercise for all of their grain. The mash may be fed either wet or dry, and should be so regulated that the fowls will get about equal parts of mash and of the starch grains. It is necessary to give the fowls plenty to eat to get good results, but the birds should always be eager for each feed. In cold weather feed about one-third of the scratch grains in the morning and two-thirds at night, in which way the hens are forced to exercise more than if given all the grain they desired at the morning feed. Scratch grains, mash or ground grains, animal protein, green food, grit and shell should be supplied in the winter.

Clean the dropping boards at least once a week and spray the roosts once a month during the winter with kerosene or some commercial preparation for killing mites. Have a good supply of sand or dry dirt on hand to use on the dropping boards during the winter.

If any of the birds develop colds put as much potassium permanganate as will remain on the surface of a dime into a gallon of water and keep this material in their drinking water for several days or until the symptoms of the colds have disappeared. Remove any sick birds from the flock as soon as noted and treat them in coops by themselves, or kill and bury them if they are not worth treating.

Gunn's Snur Gain Fertilizer

The Dairy

The food value of alsike clover for cows does not differ materially from that of red clover. As a matter of fact, there is not enough difference in the food value of the two plants to make any difference in compounding a ration; one would take the place of the other. Alsike makes just as good hay when it is cured under just as favorable conditions. Cattle like it just as well. But in their growing habits, red clover and alsike vary considerably and a farmer would take this into consideration, whether he grew alsike or red clover. For instance, alsike will grow in soil that is too moist and too sour for red clover to thrive in. Alsike clover grown alone is much more inclined to lodge than red clover because it has a weak or reclining stem. It is a pretty good practice to mix some alsike clover in with the red clover in seeding down, for on much of our soil a portion of the field will be more adapted to the growth of alsike clover than of red clover, consequently, one is reasonably sure of getting a larger yield of hay if he mixes them than he would to grow either one separately. They do not mature just at the same time, yet the difference isn't enough to prevent cutting both plants at the same time without very much lessening in the value of either as a food. We most always mix a little alsike clover seed in with the red clover seed for the reason stated above.

Growing Beans With Small Cost.

Plowed the ground early and worked it several times both ways so as to make it level. I planted with two-row corn drill, twenty-eight inches apart, and dropped a bean every ten inches in the row. I worked them with a two-row cultivator and hoed them once. Harvested them, eighteen acres, in one day, with two bean pullers and a side-delivery rake. Had two men follow the rake to pick up any scattered beans. We let them dry a few days and then threshed them from the field. Had 329 bushels of beans that picked two pounds.

One must have his land in the best of shape to raise beans. My land was tiled, another essential thing to save the bean crop.—T.A.H.

Sheep Notes

It is now time for the live stock farmer to mark sheep raising one of his regular lines of production.

One of the first considerations is the shelter for sheep is ventilation without draughts.

Bean fodder is an excellent rough-age feed to be used in combination with other forage, particularly for sheep. It may also be successfully fed to cows in small quantities. When used for sheep in combination with other roughage feeds, bean straw will have approximately as high feeding value as good hay, although it will not be as closely eaten, on account of the coarse stems. The feeding value of the forage is almost always enhanced by the grain it contains, as even where a good job of threshing is done, some beans will nearly always remain in the straw.

How to Save Coal.

Burn wood instead of coal whenever you can. There are dead trees, dead limbs and old rails that can be burned now to the betterment of the farm and your country.

Weather-strips, double windows, pipe-covering, heating drums in stove-pipes, and extra radiators, pay. It is cheaper to install a larger radiator in the always chilly room or in the room to be kept specially warm than to force the fire. Never let the house get too warm—68 degrees is about right.

Chemical fuel savers are expensive.

Open fireplaces are inefficient. Use them sparingly.

See that stove or furnace smoke passages and chimney are kept clean. If soft coal is used, they should be cleaned every few days.

Study the directions for running your furnace. If you do not have directions, send to the maker of the furnace for them.

Keep ashes cleaned from under the grate. The fire burns more uniformly and with less clinker with a clean ash-pit.

It is best to keep a full fire-pot, level with the bottom of the firing door. If the draft is poor or the coal fine, thinner or lower fires must be kept. In mild weather the fire can be carried thinner by allowing a few inches of ashes on the grate. In cold weather keep the grate free of ash.

Attend the furnace at regular periods. Anticipate the demand for heat. Rapid pushing or retarding of the fire is uneconomical.

If soft coal is used, break the lumps to fist size and do not cover the whole surface with fresh fuel. Leave a bright spot to ignite gases.

If the fire gets very low, open the ash-pit damper and add a little coal, not too fine, without disturbing the grate or ashes. When the fresh coal is well ignited, shake the grate and add more.

A fresh fire or a large fire requires air over the fuel bed as well as through it. The damper in the door is for this purpose.

To check a fire, close the ash-pit door and open the check-draft in the smoke-pipe. Never check by leaving the firing door open.

There will be little good coal or coke in the ash from a carefully managed fire, but if there is much, recover it by sifting the ash.

Canadians keep their houses too dry. A pan of water on the stove or radiator, giving off a little moisture, will make for health and comfort at a considerably lower temperature than is agreeable in a dry room.

Unused portions of the house should be closed off.

Small charges of coal frequently applied are more economical than infrequent firing, but the fire-bed should be disturbed as little as possible by shaking and poking. Convenience usually determines periods of firing. Shaking and cleaning the grate twice a day is usually enough. Stop shaking as soon as it begins to be bright under the grate.

How to Prevent Epidemic of Colds.

A wheezing, sneezing, nose-blowing, sore-throated individual should be isolated. Colds are catching. Watch how they spread through a home, or an office, or schoolroom, or any place where people congregate.

Offering cures for colds is a popular philanthropy. We are all ready to pass on our prescription and preach its merits. But the very best time to cure a cold is before you get it. Hygiene is more efficacious than drugs. Careful eating, healthful sleeping—windows open rain or shine and a hot water bottle at the feet, if needed for warmth.

Wet feet conduces to colds. If you are anxious to get rid of a cough, or better still to outgrow the habit of catching cold, wear warm shoes, and keep the feet dry.

The campaign initiated by the Food Controller to increase consumption of frozen fish as a substitute for meat required overseas is meeting with much success.

Bedtime Stories

A Rain-drop Song.

Sing a song of rain drops,
Sliding down the pane.
Sing a song of winter,
Cloudy days and rain.

Sing a song of study time,
Things to read and write,
Sing a song of happy time,
Faces clean and bright.

Sing a song of teacher,
Smiling as she stands,
Sing a song of stories,
All of distant lands.

Sing a song of recess,
When we run and play,
Sing a song of gladness,
Make a happy day.

UNDERWOOD

The Agricultural Society held their annual box social in the Tp. Hall on Friday evening, Feb 22nd. The good roads and fine night brought out a large attendance, the proceeds amounting to over $150. Reeve Jas. Johnston was in the chair. The programme was a notably good one throughout. Misses Nellie McKay and Muriel Inkster sang a duet that pleased the audience. Recitations by Misses Lena McKay and Lena Wittig, also solos by Miss Kate McKenzie and Miss Mary Giles were much appreciated. Mr Arch McLean made a few remarks, and Mr J J Hunter of Kincardine spoke for a few minutes on the Fall Fairs and Exhibitions Association, and also on the need of greater production. Mr. Walter McKay sang a couple of solos. Orchestral music was furnished by Messrs. W Avis, W McKay, W Orford, Mr and Mrs Thos Brown. also male quartette selections by Messrs L Roppel, J B Richardson, W Thede and W A Cole. Auctioneer R C Pearce of Paisley sold off the boxes. After this dancing was indulged in for a couple of hours.

The January thaws that came in February brought more than a sufficiency of surface water, making the roads impassable at times, also getting into cellars and stables.

The high wind on the night of Monday week took off a few barn doors and caused much alarm.

The Agricultural Society has decided to hold a field competition this year if twenty entries can be secured. Oats has been chosen as the most general grain. Saugeen has been holding competitions now for some years, and it is felt that it would be to our interest to have one in Bruce. Seven prizes are offered, from $20 for the highest down to $4 for the lowest. It will be worth while taking pains with five acres of grain or an acre of roots. The first prize winners will have the chance of showing samples of their produce at the Provincial Winter Fair and the Canadian National Exhibition.

Mr Arthur Abbs is home from Neustadt for the remainder of the winter. Arthur has been in charge of the creamery down there.

Messrs Simon and Louis Roppel are preparing to move to the West this week.

Mr Albert Salmon was up from Clifford on Saturday.

Mr John Harstone, of Severn Bridge, arrived here on Tuesday to help his father, Mr Wm Harstone, in their store here for a few days.

PINKERTON

Mrs (Rev) W Richardson and son, of Arthur, are visiting at the home of her parents, Rev and Mrs Gale.

Mr Richard Garland is visiting friends in Toronto.

Pte Russell Birrell, of Toronto, spent a few days at his home here.

The sacrament of the Lord's Supper will be dispensed in the Presbyterian church on Sunday next. Preparatory services will be conducted on Friday afternoon.

The ladies of the Red Cross at their regular meeting on Thursday last packed and shipped the following: Soldiers' comforts—159 pair socks, 76 flannel top shirts; Red Cross supplies—18 suits pyjamas, 13 pillows, 7 pillow covers, 2 quilts, 1 package old linen, 1 scrap book.

ELORA ROAD NORTH

Mr H Rudolph shipped a carload of stock to Toronto last Saturday.

Mr Angus McDougall has been out in Bruce assisting his uncle, Mr John Thornburn.

Messrs Elves and McKinnon are threshing clover in this neighborhood.

Mr John McDougall has bought a team from Mr Jacques of Paisley.

Mr Wm. Winch spent a few days in Toronto.

It is reported that the McArthur ranch on Petticoat Lane has been sold to Mr Dougal McArthur of Port Elgin.

Mr Duncan McNeill has bought a house in town and is having it handed home.

TENTH CON. BRUCE

Up to time of writing March is a record for good weather. May it continue.

Mr Jas A Irwin lost a valuable young horse last week.

Mr and Mrs Wm Mountney, of Bethune, Sask, were visitors at Mr R J Caldwell's last week.

We are pleased to hear that Mr Allen Bell is able to be up and around again.

Mr G R Brown has disposed of his driver to Mr Russell, of Pinkerton.

Mr Hector McDonald, of Walkerton, was a visitor at Mr C McDonald's over Sunday.

EBENEZER

Mrs Geo Knight, of Mar, visited her brother, C A Thomas, for a week.

We are glad to report that Robt Kirkland is recovering, after having a couple of strokes recently.

Mrs Wm Grant is under the doctor's care, and is being attended by Nurse Johnston.

Mr and Mrs Robt Quigley visited Chesley and Sullivan friends for a few days.

The social at the rink last week was a fine success, about $45 being made. Half of this amount goes to the hockey team to help the boys with their expenses. Our boys have made the fine record this winter of not losing a game on their own ice and having given all these games free of charge, so they certainly deserve recognition for their hockey ability.

Paisley puck chasers were beaten at the social for the fourth time this winter. It was a very close, interesting game. At the end of the second period Paisley had a good lead, but in the last period the home team lived up to their reputation of being there with the punch, and came through with one goal to the good—total score 8 to 7.

The Hockey League finished up on Monday evening with one of the fastest games that was ever staged on this ice. After the 160th had defeated the Wanderers and were out on top, the Stars had the same opportunity if they could defeat the Vics, but they went down to defeat in a desperate overtime struggle by the score of 5 to 4. This ended a very exciting race in the League, the final standing being as follows:

	Won	Lost
160th	5	1
Stars	4	2
Vics	2	4
Wanderers	1	5

The names of champion players are as follows: Goal, Tracey Thomas; r defence, Eph Grant; l defence, Dave Young; centre, Steve Wallace; r wing, Geo Thomas; l wing, Deight Potts.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children

In Use For Over 30 Years

Always bears the Signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher*

GLAMIS

Mr McClung is visiting his son Rev. J. C. McClung.

Misses Lizzie and May Ferris left last week for a trip to the west.

Mr Clyde McKeeman spent a few days in London last week.

Mr Jack McLeod of the second is spending some time with friends in Niagara.

We are sorry to report the illness of Mr Wm. Gilchrist's second oldest boy. We hope to hear of his speedy recovery.

The box social held on Tuesday evening of last week was very well attended. A short programme was rendered, consisting of solos, recitations, violin music, also selections on the grafonola. After partaking of lunch, those who wished remained for the dance.

At our Red Cross meeting on Feb 1st we decided to have a knitting contest. Captains were chosen each side choosing six, who are all supposed to find knitters. The results were, the winning side 132 pr. of socks the others 99 pr. making 231 pr. Both sides were somewhat handicapped in not having sufficient yarn on hand.

On Feb 28 our Red Cross Society shipped 256 pairs of sox, 60 towels, 36 personal property bags, 1 doz. pyjama suits.

(Intended for last week)

Rev Mr McClung who has been laid aside with sickness for some time was able to take the services in the home church on Sunday.

The Misses McKinnon of the B line Kincardine called on friends in the village on Monday.

Mrs Will Shane of the tenth spent a few days with Mrs Nesbitt last week.

Mr Robert Jackson of Kincardine is visiting on the 2nd. He called on friends in the village on Monday.

About 30 of the young people of the Baptist church spent a social evening on Thursday at the home of the bride and groom, Mr and Mrs Arthur Groves.

Mr Jackson of Holland Centre returned on Saturday and will spend some time here with his daughter Mrs Nesbitt.

Mr Dan McArthur from Alberta who spent some time here with his mother left on Monday for the return trip. He will go by Chicago and visit his daughter.

A young son came to gladden the hearts of Mr and Mrs Amos Webb on Friday last.

GRESHAM

We are pleased to welcome Mr and Mrs Sturgeon back to this locality. Mr Sturgeon lately purchased Mr McKinnon's farm on the 6th con.

Charles Drummond of the 6th has purchased a Chevrolet car.

Those who left for the west from this vicinity are Mrs Bowie and daughters, Mabel Irwin and Isabel Young, Mr and Mrs Simon Roppel, Louis Roppel and Hugh Young.

Mr and Mrs Forsythe and son of Meyronne, Sask, visited at Mrs J. Young's and Mr Wm Young's last week.

Webb Kanke is down from the west visiting his parents. Mr. Kanke has done well in the west.

(Intended for last week)

Miss Victoria Rose of Paisley spent Sunday at the home of Mr Wm Rose here.

Mr Dan Sinclair has purchased one of Mr J Metcalfe's farms lately. We are sorry to report Mr Metcalf and family are leaving our community.

The many friends of Mr Tom Foster are pleased to see him home again. Tom looks fine after his interesting trip overseas.

Quite a number of Greshamites attended the box social in Underwood, all report a good time.

We are pleased to see Mr John Pace out and around again.

Contractor Jas. A McKinnon ploughed the Government road along here making a first class job, last week.

We are pleased to report that J. G McKay is doing as nicely as can be expected.

Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA

SIXTH CON. BRUCE

Pte T. R. Foster, of the 160th who has been home for a short time, has gone to London, Ontario.

Mr. and Mrs. Milbourne, who was visiting at Mr. John Reptke's, has returned to the West.

Miss Jennie Russel is visiting at the home of her sister, Mrs Wm. Baptist, near Teeswater.

The Red Cross workers of S. S. No. 10 had a successful quilting bee last week.

Miss Alice Lamont is at present at Mr Geo. Snowdon's.

The infant daughter of Mr. and Mrs Frank Hyde was ill with pneumonia, but is recovering nicely.

Much damage was done by the wind storm on Monday night of last week. Mr Alex Ross's barn is badly damaged.

We welcome Mr. and Mrs. Sturgeon to our line.

Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA

TURNER'S

Miss Daisy McIntosh, of Southampton, spent a few days with her friend, Miss Annie Cairns.

Miss R Pace, of 8th con Bruce, spent a few days with her sister, Mrs Robt Pollock.

Mrs R Fleming left last week for Toronto, where she will spend some time with her son, Jas B Fleming.

Archie Pollock has laid in a good supply of tile for his under drain, which he intends putting in this summer.

Geo Gibbons is moving to the farm he recently bought from A J Lamont.

MEN AND WOMEN TO EARN MORE MONEY

The most powerful single influence to greater production, and consequently to greater earning power, is the energy of the worker.

To work his or her best, the worker must be in possession of perfect health. So many who start the day's work with full vigor, tire as the day's work goes on and are forced to make frequent stops to relieve an aching back.

This backache is not due to the work, but to defective kidney action, and will disappear if treatment with Gin Pills is resorted to.

We have a number of testimonials on file from men who have had to give up work on account of backache, rheumatism, and the various ills that follow poor Kidney action. Gin Pills enabled these people to resume steady work again, with the vigor of youth and all the happiness of unfettered activity.

We will gladly send a free trial of Gin Pills to all who feel the need of this tested remedy, or we urge you to buy from your dealer on the strict understanding that your money will be returned by us if Gin Pills fail to benefit your particular case, accepting your word on this matter. Gin Pills are 50c. a box or 6 boxes for $2.50. Write for sample to National Drug & Chemical Co. of Canada, Limited, Toronto, or to the U.S. address, Na-Dru-Co Inc., 202 Main St., Buffalo, N.Y. 122

AUCTION SALE
— OF —
Farm Stock and Implements

The undersigned has received instructions from Mr. Geo. T. Davison, Lot 31, Con. 3rd, Greenock, to sell by public auction on the premises on

Tuesday, March 12

At 12 o'clock noon the following:

REGISTERED CLYDESDALE MARES—Lady Raven (imp) (3353) 7 yrs old, supposed to be in foal to Cumberland Glory; Molly Raven, foaled May 17, 1911, sire Lauriston Pride (11393) (imp); Maggie Milburn (3355), 7 yrs old. HORSES—1 horse rising 3 yrs, 1 filly rising 2 yrs by Matchless supposed to be in foal to Cumberland Glory, 2 geldings rising 2 yrs old by Royal Sam, 1 driving mare rising 6 yrs old. CATTLE—1 new 7 yrs old with calf at foot, 1 cow 7 yrs old due March 4, 1 cow 6 yrs old due April 15, 1 cow 6 yrs old due March 1, 1 cow 5 yrs old due April 15, 1 cow 4 yrs old due March 1, 1 cow 3 yrs old milking, 1 cow 3 yrs old milking. Three are all well bred Durham grades. 1 Holstein cow milking, 1 steer rising 2 yrs, 2 steers rising 2 yrs, 2 heifers rising 2 yrs, 1 calves. Over half of the above will be fresh or in milk by the 1st of May. Balance will be fresh in the fall. Also 11 pigs 3 months old. 1 brood sow due to farrow in April. POULTRY—50 Barred Rocks. IMPLEMENTS—1 Massey-Harris mower 6ft cut new, 1 12 hoe Noxon drill, 1 hay rake, 1 disc harrow, 1 set iron harrows, 1 3-horse spring tooth cultivator, Massey Harris, new, 1 Deering manure spreader new, 1 new duckfoot hay-rows, No 1 Leader plow, No 1 Wilkinson plow, hay rack, wagon box, set bobs, set sleighs, gravel box, land roller, road cart, single buggy, rubber tire buggy new, cutter new, Chatham fanning mill and bagger, about 2000 lbs roots, shovels, chains and other articles. HARNESS—Set heavy harness, set single harness, plow harness, set single harness, set single harness new. HAY AND GRAIN—About 200 bush oats, a quantity of hay. HOUSEHOLD EFFECTS—Melotte cream separator, washing machine, churn, sideboard, couch, stove, kitchen table.

Terms—All sums of $5 and under cash; on sums over that amount 12 months' credit will be given on furnishing approved joint notes, bearing 7 per cent. interest. Owing to the fact that the undersigned has sold his farm and is giving up farming.

R. C. PEARCE, Auct.

AUCTION SALE
— OF —
Farm Stock and Implements

The undersigned has received instructions from Mr. Robert Sturrock, Lot 31, Con. 3, Elderslie Tp., to offer for sale by public auction on his premises, on

Wednesday, March 13

At 12 o'Clock p.m. the following:

HORSES—1 heavy mare rising 6 yrs old in foal, 1 general purpose mare rising 4 yrs, 1 general purpose mare rising 3 yrs, 1 heavy colt rising 1 year, 1 road horse rising 6 yrs old. CATTLE—1 milch cow, freshened Nov 20th, due to calve Oct 15th, 1 milch cow, freshened Nov 25th, due to calve Oct 15th, 1 cow 5 yrs old due to calve April 15, 1 cow rising 4 yrs due to calve March 15, 1 cow due in April, 1 cow freshened May 15th, due to calve May 15th, 1 cow 4 yrs old due to calve in May, 4 heifers rising 2 yrs, 1 steer rising 2 years, 1 steer rising 1 year, 1 calf, 1 bull rising 2 years, 2 steers rising 1 yr old, 2 steers rising 1 yr old, 3 steer calves 3 months old. SWINE—1 brood sow 11 months old, 8 pigs 3 months old. IMPLEMENTS—1 Deering mower 5-ft cut, 1 Frost & Wood drill 12 hoes, 1 Massey rotating tooth cultivator nearly new, 1 steel land roller, 9-ft, nearly new, 1 Frost & Wood disc harrow, 12-inch cut, new, 1 set iron harrows, 2 walking plows, 1 Massey-Harris hay rake, 1 walking cultivator and hoe, 1 Bain-Smith rubber-tired buggy nearly new, 1 cutter, 1 set sleigh sleighs, 1 hay rack, 1 combined turnip slicer and pulper, 1 fanning mill, 1 set scales 1200 lbs, 1 set counter scales, 1 Melotte cream separator, 400 lbs, nearly new, 1 Favorite churn, forks, spades, shovels, and other articles too numerous to mention. HARNESS—Set team harness, set plow harness, 2 set single harness. HAY AND GRAIN—About 10 tons of hay in the barn and about 8 tons in stack, about 250 bush oats, 150 lbs alfalfa seed, about 20 lbs red clover, 1500 lbs coal chop. A large coal box, self feeder.

Terms—All sums of $10 and under, cash; on sums over that amount 10 months' credit will be given on furnishing approved joint notes bearing interest at 6 per cent. Seed, hay and grain to be cash. No reserve, as the proprietor has sold the farm and is giving up farming.

R. C. PEARCE, Auct.

WIRE - FENCE - WIRE

Peerless Farm Fence

Made in rolls of 20, 30 and 40 rods

Heavy Weight Styles

Style No.	Price per rod		Description		Distance between stays	Lbs. per rod
4330	32½	4	wires	33 ins. high	22 ins.	8½
5380	.40	5	"	38 "	22 "	8½
5420	.40½	5	"	42 "	22 "	7
6300	.44½	6	"	30 "	22 "	7½
6390	.46	6	"	39 "	22 "	7¾
7400	.52	7	"	40 "	22 "	9
7480	.53½	7	"	48 "	22 "	9¼
841	.65	8	"	41 "	16½ "	11
8410	.69	8	"	41 "	22 "	10
847	.66	8	"	47 "	16½ "	11
8470	.61½	8	"	47 "	22 "	10½
949	.72½	9	"	49 "	16½ "	12½
9051	.82	9	"	51 "	12 "	14¼
951	.72½	9	"	51 "	16½ "	12½
95110	.67	9	"	51 "	22 "	12½
1050	.79	10	"	50 "	16½ "	13½
10500	.74	10	"	50 "	22 "	13½
1156	.90½	11	"	56 "	16½ "	15¼

These prices are good only until March 23rd

Therefore it will be to your advantage to leave your orders for your total requirements with us before the above mentioned date.

TERMS—Spot cash with order or on date of delivery F.O.B. Paisley station.

Coiled Spring and Barb Wire

Coiled Spring	$5 75 per cwt.
Barbed	7 25 "
No. 9 soft (brace wire)	6 00 "
Staples	6 00 "

TERMS—Same as above.

SINCLAIR'S HARDWARE

Sign and Carriage Painting, House-Decorating and Wall Papering

The undersigned is prepared to do all classes of work in the most stylish, neat and satisfactory manner. Orders executed promptly. Will be glad to receive your patronage, whether in town or country.

W. H. BAKER, Paisley

R. T. Robinson
CARPENTER AND CONTRACTOR

ESTIMATES furnished for the erection of any class of building. Large or small contracts undertaken.

Address Chesley or Cargill P.O



STEELE'S

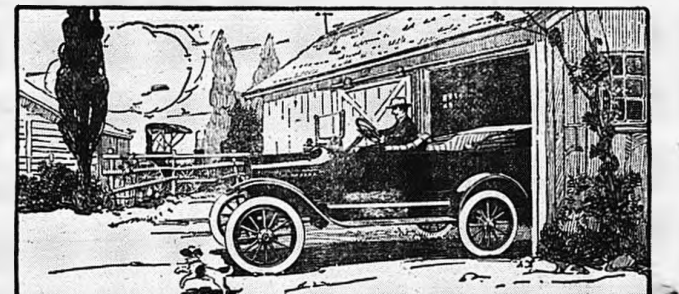
For Horse Collars and Sweat Pads, Rubber Lap Rugs, Whips, Axle Plank Rugs, Bickmore's Gall Cure, Star Harness Soap, &c.

Our Harness includes quality, durability, appearance and high class workmanship found in no other makes of Harness.

Baggage Trunks, Suit Cases, Club Bags, Grips. Good assortment and close prices.

Harness parts and Repairing our Specialty

J. H. STEELE



Replace Your Buggy With a Ford

MORE than 100,000 Fords are owned by people in Canada in preference to the old horse-drawn buggy and other makes of cars.

Your neighbors, and farmers in every section of the Dominion are abandoning their old buggies—selling their driving horses and buying Fords.

Ford cars are utility cars. They are built to endure the strain of constant daily use over rough roads.

These are the tests every farmer gives his car. The Ford meets them in a satisfactory manner. It is the farmer's car, so why not replace *your* horse and buggy with a Ford?

Ford

THE UNIVERSAL CAR

Touring	$595
Runabout	$575
Coupe	$770
Sedan	$970

F. O. B. FORD, ONT.

Halladay & Biehn - Dealers - Chesley

W. P. Power - Dealer - Port Elgin

The Paisley Advocate.

D. MacGREGOR, Publisher
Vol. 49—No. 10

PAISLEY, ONTARIO, MARCH 13, 1918

Subscription, $1.50 per Annum

Paisley Mercantile Co.

The People's Popular Store

New Goods! New Goods!

WE have now for for the ladies a good range of Dress Goods in all the leading weaves and colors for spring and summer wear. See our Silks in Duchess, Pallette, Taffeta and Crepe de Chene. These we have in black and other shades. Have a look at our Black Silk, special line, well worth $2 10 a yd, our special price $1 80 spot cash. Notice our Crepe de Chene in black, navy, green and white, very special value, sold in all the leading stores at $1 50 a yd, we have it at $1 35 spot cash. We have also a beautiful line of Serge Dress Goods in all the leading shades and at special value. We are showing a big range of Wash Goods in Voiles, Marquisettes, Zephyrs, Dimitys and Ginghams. We have also a wide range of

Goods for the Men and Boys

at special value. See our Ready-to-wear Suits, Shoes, Rubbers, Hats, Caps, Shirts, Braces, Neckties and Gloves, all of which are new and up-to-date goods for our spring trade, and if you purpose taking a trip we can also fit you out with a Trunk, Suitcase or Club Bag.

Groceries

Our shelves are now well filled with fresh Groceries of all kinds. We have very special value in Tea. See our Uncolored Japan at 1 lb for $1 to. SUGAR—We can supply you with the Sugar you require from time to time, but owing to the present congested state of railroads and the importance of giving preference to all supplies for soldiers' overseas shipments, sugar to the trade is somewhat limited. We will, however, sell you Redpath's Sugar, 11 lbs. for $1, Cash, and as soon as transportation gets back to normal conditions after the severe winter, there will be lots of sugar, and it is almost sure to be as cheap as ever, cheaper than at present.

Bring us your Butter, Eggs, Potatoes, and all other Farm Produce, for which we always pay Highest Market Prices

Spring Millinery Openings

We invite the Ladies of Paisley and vicinity to visit our Millinery Show Room

Friday and Saturday, March 22 and 23

When MISS WILSON will have on display a beautiful selection of Spring Millinery for your inspection.

THE PAISLEY MERCANTILE CO.

THE CITY BAKERY

Has a quantity of

FLOUR

on hand, and is expecting more in, so to make room for what is on the way we will retail some of this Flour for cash. Dry Fruits in

Peaches, Pears and Prunes

These are good and fresh. Did you ever use

Wool Soap

for washing Woolens? If you have not you should. We have it. We also have a stock of "LENOX" Soap, which we are retailing at 4 bars for 25c. This is good goods. Let us sell you your

Green and Black Teas

We have a very superior line of both kinds, and will guarantee them to give you satisfaction.

F. S. MacLachlan

Wounded Soldiers Returned

Pte's Norman McLeod and Ross Woods, two veterans from France, who have been maimed by wounds so that they are incapacitated for further service, arrived home on Thursday last. Word having been received that they were coming, Reeve Steele called a meeting of the Preparedness League, and that organization arranged to meet the returned heroes at the station, which was done, quite a number of citizens turning out to join in the reception. Pte McLeod had his right arm shot off by shrapnel, also sustained wounds in the neck and side. There is sufficient stump left at the shoulder to attach an artificial limb, but he must undergo an operation before that can be done. Pte Woods suffered severe wounds in the left left leg, and his ankle is stiff. Both men feel the effects of their terrible experience upon their nervous system, but are in good heart, and glad to get back in Canada alive. It is proposed to have some form of public reception in their honor soon, but arrangements are not yet made.

The Late John Milne

After an illness of a few weeks, Mr John Milne, of Cambridge St., passed away on Thursday last, at the age of 81 years. The deceased was born at St Fergus, Aberdeenshire, Scotland. After coming to Canada he first lived for a while at Whitby, and ten years in Fullerton Tp before coming to Bruce Tp in 1884. He was a good farmer and stock raiser, quiet going but thorough, an honorable, kindly man, respected by all who knew him. Some years ago he retired from active work, and has since lived in Paisley. He was married to Ellen Moir, who survives him. They had no family, and the only near friend in this country is Mr Alex Wood, of Bruce, who lived with them as their adopted son. The funeral of deceased took place on Saturday afternoon to Stark Vale cemetery, the services being conducted by Rev Mr Little. The deceased was a Presbyterian in religion and a Liberal in politics.

A Record Auction Sale

At the sale held by Mr Geo Davison, both Greenock, on Tuesday, the bids accepted by auctioneer Pearce in three hours amounted to $5,600. This is probably the largest total of any farm sale ever held in the district.

Horse Market Livanine

The west still demands horses from Ontario. On Tuesday a carload was shipped from here by Mr. Geo. Craig, and two carloads by Irwin Bros., of Walkerton. We hear that some of the farmers who disposed of all their horses to the buyers are having difficulty in obtaining teams for their spring work. With the attractive prices for wheat the western farmers are apparently determined to produce as much as they can this year, and require extra horse power to carry on the work.

Patriotic League Report

The report of the Elora Road north Patriotic League for the year ending Feb., 1918, is as follows: Balance on hand from last year, $43.16; amount raised in year, including donations and collections, $221.29; grants from Saugeen Tp. council, $22.50; grants from Elderslie Tp. council, $30.65; grant from Bruce County council, $79.04; total receipts —$396.64; total expenditure—$317.38; cash on hand Feb. 28th, $79.26. Work shipped—302 pairs socks, 24 flannel shirts, 109 bars soap, 72 towels, 7 pillows, 12 pillow cases, 9 scarfs and numerous smaller articles. Margaret McArthur, Sec'y-treas.

ADVERTISING RATES

Subscription Price—$1.50 per annum in advance. To United States subscribers $2.00 per annum in advance.

Advertising Rates—Legal and other casual advertisements 10c per nonpareil line for first insertion, 3c per line for each subsequent insertion.

Advertisements of Strayed, Farms for Sale or to Rent, and similar, $1 for first three weeks and 25c for each subsequent insertion.

Advertisements without specific directions will be inserted till forbidden and charged as ordered. Transient display ads. charged by the inch. Rates on application.

Advertisements in the local columns are charged 10c per line for first insertion, and 5c per line for each subsequent insertion. This includes announcements for church or school entertainments, garden parties, &c. No notice less than 25c. Display matter 5c per line. Reading notices, 10c per line. Set in black-faced type, price and one-half.

—Marriage licenses issued and money to loan. T. H. GEORGE.

—Full lines of fine engagement and wedding rings at I. Shoemaker's jewellery store.

—Highest prices paid for hides and sheepskins. H. E. McGregor, Butcher, Steele Block.

—$1000 will buy a comfortable home in the centre of Paisley. Apply to H. E. Putnam or F. Carter.

—FOR SALE—Comfortable house and six acres of land, the McCaffrey property. Apply on the premises.

—FOR SALE—The residence of the late Mrs Fleming, Queen St north, Paisley. Apply to D. Forrester.

—Highest price for beefhides, horse hides, calfskins, sheepskins, tallow, &c. F. OLTSHER, Paisley Meat Market.

—Do your spring sewing now. We have the machines and the goods, so there is no reason to delay. Ballachey, Laidlaw & Co.

—Our Women's Tailoring section will furnish you suitings of exclusive designs. We invite your inspection. G B Irwin, Ladies' and Gents' Tailor.

—E Stevenson's quick healing salve is the best made. We have a choice line of tobaccos and cigars, stationery and school supplies. Agent for daily papers and magazines. Give us a call.

—All accounts must be settled by cash or note on or before March 15th. We are opening new books on that date, and all accounts not paid will be placed in court for collection. J S DEWAR.

—FLOUR, FEED, SEEDS, GRAIN—We keep a full stock of Five Roses and Stark's high grade flours, bran, shorts, Blatchford's molasses meal, poultry foods and tonics. Always in the market for coarse grains. W STARK.

To Investors

Trust and Loan Company Debentures in sums of $100 and upwards bearing 5½ per cent interest, payable half-yearly. Authorized by law for the investment of trust funds. Apply to D FORRESTER, Barrister



Keep a Smart Appearance

You can be smartly dressed without being extravagant if you will leave your next order with us. We have a good assortment of the very newest patterns in fancy suitings. Look them over before buying. Also in Ladies' Suitings we have a full line to choose from of the newest patterns and styles,

I. S. CRUICKSHANK, the Tailor

—*Grand Fancy Dress Carnival in Paisley Rink on Monday evening, March 18th. See bills for prize list, etc.*

—Mrs D McKenzie was in Port Elgin over Sunday.

—Miss Zeta Black, of Clifford, is a guest at Mrs. Fletcher's, Inkerman St.

—Mrs. I. Stanley went to Ripley on Tuesday to wait upon her aged mother, who was injured by a fall.

—Chesley Junior O H A team were beaten by Scrutton in the semi-final championship match at Chesley on Tuesday night, by the score of 5 to 3.

—In Paisley school report published last week the name of Rennie Bell was omitted from Class II, primary room, and should have appeared in first place. The mistake was the printer's.

—Mr. and Mrs. Fred Watson, Elora road south, leave this week for Davidson Sask., taking a carload of effects. Mr. Watson has rented a farm in that section.

—Messrs Jas. Begg, 4th Bruce, and N. E Leeder, Saugeen, president and secretary of the local branch of the Brotherhood of Threshermen, attended a convention of that organization in London last week.

Mr and Mrs Geo Craig and family have returned home from their three months stay at a winter resort in Florida. Mr Craig, we are pleased to report, has been very much benefited in health by the rest and change. He has gained twenty pounds in weight.

Patriotic League

A meeting of the Women's Patriotic League will be held on Friday, 15th inst., at 2 p.m., in Putnam's hall. A full attendance requested, as special business is to be considered.

Union Services Continued

On account of the success of the union services held during the past four weeks for the conservation of fuel, the committee has decided to continue the union services for the next six weeks as follows: March 17, in the Baptist church; March 24, in the Methodist church; March 31 (Easter Day), in the Church of England; April 7, in the Baptist church; April 14, in the Methodist church; April 21, in the Church of England.

—Our spring shoes are arriving. The styles are good and the prices reasonable. Ballachey, Laidlaw & Co.

—FOR SALE—About 30 bush. red clover seed. Apply to Thos. Irwin, Elora Road North, R R No 3, Paisley.

—FOR SALE—White Blossom Sweet Clover seed, also eight pigs 3 months old. R J McGill, lot 27, con A, Elderslie.

—A carload of B C shingles just in. If you intend to do any shingling secure your supply now, as all building material is advancing in price. J S Dewar.

—Ladies' Spring Suitings tailored up-to-the-minute. We have the fashions which are new and dressy. Place your order early for Easter. G B Irwin, Ladies' and Gents' Tailor.

—For Sale—Summer cottage at Port Elgin—4 rooms, beautiful surroundings, lot 66 ft. wide by 260 ft. long. Further information from Verne McLean, Port Elgin.

White Field Seed Beans

I have some for sale, guaranteed A1 quality at $10.00 per bushel, delivered. H. Grice, Cargill.

Patriotic Dance

Under auspices of Red Cross Society of Elora Road South, in Town Hall, Paisley, Friday evening, March 15th. Rayner's orchestra. Admission 50c each including lunch. Admission to gallery, 15c.

Lily Cream Separator Day, Friday, March 22nd

Mr. McKenzie and Mr. Sinclair, of the I. H. C., will be at Davison's hardware store, Paisley, on March 22nd, to give a demonstration of the Lily Cream Separator. Anyone interested is invited to call and see the demonstration on March 22nd, one day only, Davison's Hardware.

International Harvester Co.

—Just a few words regarding our Ladies' Department. We have a large assortment of the very newest patterns in Ladies' Suitings and Coatings which we will make up at reasonable prices from any style you choose. We have the new styles and fashions for spring, which are up-to-date, or we will sell you the goods and you can get it made. Look our samples over before placing your order. I. S. Cruickshank.

How to Get More Eggs

GIVE your hens comfortable shelter with plenty of light. Keep dry, clean and well ventilated, but avoid draughts of cold air. Feed regularly a variety of good clean food. Table scraps, thickened with bran, boiled together, are also very good in winter, to which add a tablespoonful of Dr Hess' Poultry Panacea as directed. Give in a mash of corn meal, wheat bran and shorts, which should constitute the morning feed. In winter give warm. Small grain should be thrown among chaff, which will compel fowl to exercise.

Price of Panacea, 35c and 85c.

P. B. MORE, Druggist



THE

STANDARD BANK

OF CANADA

HEAD OFFICE • TORONTO

Your surplus earnings in our Savings Department earn interest at current rate.

236

PAISLEY BRANCH

F. C. RYAN, Manager

PAISLEY MEAT MARKET

Choice Beef, Pork, Veal and Lamb, Smoked Ham, Rolls and Bacon, Lard in 1-lb. pkgs., 3-lb., 10-lb. and 20-lb. pails, Cooked Ham, Headcheese, Pork Sausage, Jellied Tongue, Bologna, Weinners, Etc.

P. OLTSHER

Cash for Hides and Skins — Bruce and Bell 'Phones

Paisley Skating Rink

SKATING

Monday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday Evenings

— ALSO —

Wednesday and Saturday Afternoons

Skates to Rent

J. S. DEWAR, Proprietor

Week-end Specials

While they last

Starches, Corn and Silver Gloss, per pkg	.11
4 pkgs Jelly Powders for	.25
Kellogg's Corn Flakes at, per package	.10
3 cans Old Dutch Cleanser for	.25
6 packages Ammonia for	.25
Black and Green Regal and Hursley Tea, reg. 60c at	.40
Big B Overalls, reg $2, at each	1.39

Rubbers to fit every foot at reduced prices. Call and see before going elsewhere.

Cottons, Flannelettes, Ginghams and Dress Goods below manufacturers' prices.

1,000 pair Turkish Towels in white and colored, for per pair . . . **.25 up**

Butter 40c, Eggs 45c, trade only

L. C. SPOFFORD

PAISLEY

Lin Lee, Patriot

How He Provided For His Wife's Safety When Called on to Fight.

By George Munson.

Nobody ever suspected that there were two Chinamen in Lin Lee's laundry until we met Lin Loo. For the matter of that, nobody cared, or would have cared, if there had been half a dozen. Chinamen come and go and nobody takes any stock of them except the immigration officials, mainly because all Chinamen look alike, at first glance, to the untrained Caucasian eye. And the first glance is fatally in most cases, to be the last, also.

In that part of Virginia where Lin Lee had his temporary residence Chinamen are not common. The slight prejudice against them in the north and the considerable antagonism of the west do not exist. If they were not pig-tailed heathen they might pass among us whites as equals—and I come of the Ramsay family. To say that is quite enough in our part of the country.

Everybody liked Lin Lee. He had cut off his pigtail and he attended the Episcopal church. When he brought home the laundry he was generally asked to come into the parlor and have a glass of wine. Yes, it sounds odd, I know, but Lee was a very intelligent man, a member of the Chinese Reform association, and had studied law in Canton, he told us, before the Manchus drove him from the country on account of his participation in a seditious movement. Like all Chinamen, he had a natural genius for the washtub.

So Lin Lee became a resident of our village and, as I said, everybody thought he occupied his shanty alone. We thought so until the evening when, having brought home the laundry in its usual highly starched condition, and having received the red paper with its mysterious hieroglyphics which he always left as security, he turned round and whistled and another Chinaman came out of the darkness.

"My cousin, Lin Loo," he volunteered. "He washee well—as well as me. He take your laundry to-night."

"Where are you going, Lin?" asked my father.

Lin grinned "Me going to China," he said. "Me fight in grand army of the republic."

This sounded a little like blasphemy to my father, who was a Grand Army man, and fought under Grant, though it cost him his estates to do so and he was boycotted by the neighbors until an indefinite time in the seventies. However, all that is forgotten now, thank God. We understood that Lin



It Was Lin Lee.

Lee had felt the breath of patriotism stirring in the dry, sapless bones of his native land and wished to enroll himself under the Dragon-flag to fight against the tyrant, and, as patriotic Americans, we could not but approve his choice.

Lin Lee disappeared just as mysteriously as Lin Loo had come, but that made no difference. Lin Loo was just as capable a laundryman as Lin Lee. The ladies of our family, in fact, maintained that Lin Loo had a special genius for interpreting the laundry needs of their own garments and, as a result, Lin Loo was to be seen ironing until far into the night in his little store on Main street. It is strange, by the way, isn't it, that one always sees Chinamen ironing and never washing.

Lin Loo was also an Episcopalian, we found, and when he made his first visit to our church everyone sat up and gasped. He was attired in quite the extreme of fashion, in a silk hat and frockcoat and patent leather shoes. He carried a silver-head cane, too, and was very devotional in the responses. The rector took a great fancy to him and invited him to his home to discuss theology. Mrs. Stubbs, his wife, was equally attached to him.

Yes, it was odd what a general favorite Lin Loo became. Of course ladies are apt to take a fancy to Chinamen, especially when they are converted. People say that they only pretend to believe, for the sake of advantages. I don't know much about that, but anyhow, the ladies all liked him and, what is stranger, the men too. Lin Loo was astonishingly well posted in western ways. But he wouldn't drink and wouldn't swear. None of us thought the less of him on that account.

"Any news of your cousin, Loo?" we would ask as we stopped in to watch him bending over his iron and pressing with his scrawny arms. And Loo always looked up and smiled and shook his head.

Whether or not any news of the missing cousin filtered through to him, he always denied knowledge of his relative. Yet somehow he never seemed to doubt that Lee would return. And when a year had rolled by and Lin had become only a memory, he still maintained the same assurance. Imperturbable, suave, courteous, jolly, Lin Loo was a social asset in our town.

And then the missing cousin turned up just as unexpectedly as he had gone. One evening Lin Lee stepped into our parlor, his basket on his arm, as though he had only left us that afternoon, and received the red paper from my mother. Then he announced:

"Me going to leave to-morrow. No more wash. My cousin, Sam Hong, has bought my shop."

"And your other cousin—Lin Loo?" we asked.

"He go away," replied our visitor. "No see any more."

That was all. Sam Hong was a very "ornary" kind of Chinaman, with a thick pigtail, a surly expression, and an ugly cast in his eye. He was a rank heathen and was suspected of smoking opium in his little shack behind the store on Sunday afternoons. Our interest in the Celestial race rapidly evanesced.

It must have been nearly a year after our friends' departure that business called me to Richmond. I was strolling down one of the side streets when I caught sight of Lin Lee behind the glass window of a laundry, ironing as hard as ever. I walked in.

He greeted me with the same cheerful smile as ever. We shook hands and discussed old times.

"Why did you leave us so suddenly, Lin Lee?" I asked. "We all miss you in our town. What was the matter? Didn't we treat you well?"

"Sure—fine," answered Lin Lee with a broad grin. "I come to Richmond to open bigger place, more business. I get married."

Then I ventured upon a very bold experiment. I asked if he would present me to Mrs. Lin Lee. I knew it was not Chinese etiquette and I was not surprised when he told me that she was out.

But she wasn't out, because at that moment the door opened and a Chinese woman, with a little black-haired, squint-eyed baby in her arms, peered out. I knew her too. It was Mrs. Lin Lee—once Mr. Lin Loo. She nodded and smiled and shut the door in my face and I said good-bye quickly and went out.

Now I had no brief for or against Chinamen, but I will say I was offended at this horrible deception at the time. But afterward I began thinking; could he have been assured of his wife's safety, living alone in our town, the only Celestial within twenty miles? I think he could; I know he could. But I can imagine what dangers he may have feared for her—the young husband called back eight thousand miles to fight his country's battles, with all he loved dwelling alone among white-faced barbarians.

MAKE THIS EXPERIMENT NOW.

On a Sunny Day While the Snow Is Deep.

When there is snow on the ground it is easy by means of a simple experiment to demonstrate the extent to which materials of different colors absorb the rays of the sun.

Take several small squares of cloth of various tints. These might be black, red, light blue, white and yellow. When the sun is shining brightly place these bits of stuff on a level patch of snow where the rays can strike them.

Leave them in this position for a few hours, and then see what has happened.

Thus the black cloth will have gone down the farthest of all, so deeply, indeed, that it will be out of reach of the rays of the low winter sun. The red and yellow cloths will have sunk down also, but not nearly to the same extent. The light blue will have only gone a little way below the surface, while the white will be still on the top, quite unaffected by the sun's rays, having absorbed virtually no heat.

Conscripting Sharks.

There have been "sharks" in the boot trade ever since it was a trade, of course, but only since the war has it occurred to the ingenious to conscript the shark for making of footwear.

The scarcity of leather has led to numerous experiments with the skins of sharks and other large fish. These skins have been tanned quite successfully, and before very long we shall be covering our feet with this new material. It is said to be soft and pliable and durable, and, considering that Nature fitted the shark to live in the sea his skin should be watertight.

The supply of shark-skins is practically unlimited at present. From Alaska alone 11,000 pounds of skins were exported in one month.

The Duke of Portland's extensive British estates comprise 100,000 acres in Caithness, 17,000 in Ayrshire, 12,000 in Northumberland, 10,000 in Nottinghamshire, and 5,000 in the Midlands.

Gunns Shur-Gain Fertilizer

From Industrial Agent to Flight Commander

Interesting despatches of incidents in the lives of flying men in England are given in letters to friends written by Acting Flight Commander Graham Waters Curtis, formerly Industrial Agent of the Canadian Pacific Railway in Montreal, who is now a flying instructor in England. The school in which he teaches is a vast expanse of country close to a beautiful seaside



Acting Flight Commander G. W. Curtis and his machine just after a "crash" at a training camp in England.

resort. He writes: "The view from the air is superb, and we often fly out over the sea, and dive down near the British warships and wave to the sailors. When diving we only travel at the rate of about 175 miles an hour! I am kept very busy instructing and am turning out a lot of expert pilots. The school I am connected with is one in which flyers finish their course of training. A lot of chaps from Borden come to us to get final lessons, and then they are sent to France. We do all kinds of fancy performances—loop the loop, roll, make spinning nose dives, side slips, and vertical turns."

He describes how "little excitements" happen when one aeronaut gets into the "wash, or slip-stream of air" made by a preceding navigator. The letters indicate that Acting Flight Commander Curtis is a lucky master of the high school in which he soars. He says: "We have a lot of smashes, but very few deaths, considering everything. None of my pupils has been killed yet."

Acting Flight Commander Curtis has lately been recommended by his commanding officer for a first lieutenancy, and expects to be sent to France at any time. He joined the Royal Flying Corps on November 15th, 1916.

About the House

Correct Diet as Health Insurance.

Isn't it queer that when so much that is vital in life depends upon food and correct feeding, so few of us understand a thing about balanced ration, or pay any attention to feeding the human family sanely. We are told that food will play a big part in winning the war, yet we go about conserving with only a hazy idea of what we can best use as foods if we wish to conserve our strength, and development, as well as conserve wheat for the allies.

Yet the whole thing is so simple that "even the way-faring man, though a fool, need not err therein." We eat to promote growth and to give us strength, or, as the experts say, to give us heat or energy. There are three classes of food and everything we eat may be placed in one of these three. They are the proteins, or the foods which promote growth, and the carbohydrates and fats, which give us heat and energy. The proteins consist of lean meat, eggs, milk, and the legumes. At least these are the important proteids, though many cereals contains proteins, and the proteins contain others of the food elements. For instance, milk contains fat in the shape of cream, and wheat contains a proteid—the gluten which makes wheat bread elastic. The carbohydrates are the starches and sugars, and the fats we all know.

It will be seen at once that children must have plenty or proteids if they are to keep up a normal growth, while adults who have attained their full development may get along with just the amount of proteids necessary to replace wornout cells, that is, to build the body up daily as it is burned out with work.

Here is where our danger will come in during these days when we are asked to save food. We will be tempted to economize on the milk and eggs given our children, a thing we have no right to do. The children must be properly nourished or their health will be impaired for life. Those of mature growth may get along on skimped rations with only temporary inconvenience, provided the food shortage does not last too long. But children must be fed.

Up until seven months the baby should be fed nothing but milk. Mother's milk preferably. Failing that, consult the best doctor you can secure as to the right way to modify cow's milk. Don't give your baby a prepared baby food because some one else gave it to her child and it "got along." And don't give condensed milk except as a last resort and on a physician's order. It is too sweet for a perfect food.

At seven months the salivary glands are able to do their part in digesting starch. Begin with a wheat breakfast food, or rice. Either is more apt to be digested by the average child than is oat meal. Feed only a teaspoonful the first day, and note the effect. If the cereal you choose is not digested, causes distress, choose another. Remember each child is a law unto itself and you must decide what yours can best digest. If there is a tendency to constipation oat meal is good as a corrective. If the tendency is the other way, rice is a good food.

After a few days' trial, if the starchy food is properly digested, try to introduce egg into the dietary. Half a coddled egg, or soft boiled, is enough to begin with. Give this in the morning, and if it is properly digested, add a little more at each feeding until the baby can eat the whole egg. Crackers and hard toast, not toast soaked in hot water or milk, may be given. Watch the child to see that it does not nibble off pieces large enough to choke on. Orange juice, a tablespoonful to begin with, and scraped apple should be given each day. Home-made sugar cookies may also be given occasionally in moderation.

Remember, these foods should not all be introduced at once. Never give more than one new thing on any one day, and wait for at least twenty-four hours to see its effect, forty-eight hours is better. Otherwise you can not tell which food upset the child.

Remember, that your child's future depends to a large extent on how you feed it, for health plays a large part in our ultimate success or failure. An eight-year-old boy in our block developed tuberculosis of the hip bone. He had practically nothing to eat until he was two years old except condensed milk in a bottle. His mother would not cook him cereals, it took too much time to sit down and feed him. Fresh eggs were too expensive. He used to throw the bottle away and lie on the floor and cry with hunger, but the mother declared he could take the milk or go hungry. She had too much to do to bother with "a kid."

When tuberculosis developed the mother blamed a fall at school. Other mothers, whose boys had worse falls with no ill effects, blamed wrong feeding. And they were right.

What Waste Costs.

The waste of 500,000 pounds of paper a week, Canadian authorities estimated, entailed the cutting of at least 2,000 trees a week. Every ton of old paper recovered means a saving of eight trees of mature growth, says the Christian Science Monitor. The saving of woollen rags for the manufacture of shoddy saves land for crops which otherwise would be required for the raising of sheep; men, money and material—capital and labor—are conserved every time a bit of material is re-employed which formerly was destroyed.

Delicious winter shortcake is made with canned strawberries.

Raw Furs And Ginseng Wanted Highest Prices Paid

N. SILVER

220 St. Paul St. W., Montreal, P.Q.

30 years of reliable trading

References—Union Bk. of Canada

Come to Toronto TO DO Your Buying



In addition to the outing and change, a shopping trip to Toronto may save you much money. The advantages of buying in a large metropolitan city are very many. Wider choice, newer goods, fresher commodities, special bargains, all of which mean a saving in money, in addition to a pleasurable trip. And all this is doubly enhanced by the fact that you can stay at the most home-like and comfortable hotel in Canada, and at moderate cost, and have your parcels sent direct to our check room. There is no extra charge.

The Walker House

The House of Plenty

TORONTO, ONT.

Articles Wanted for Cash

Old Jewellery, Plate, Silver, Curios, Miniatures, Pictures, Needlework, Laces, Old China, Cut Glass, Ornamental Watches, Rings, Tools, Coins.

Write or send by Express to

R. H. & T. JENKINS, Limited

ANTIQUE GALLERIES

28 and 30 College Street, Toronto, Ont.

Uses of Brown Sugar.

Brown sugar is cheaper than white sugar. It has many uses. Use it for sweetening tea, coffee and porridge. Make a syrup of it with water and see how delicious it makes those griddle cakes taste. Sprinkle it over baked squash. Scoop out the apple cores and stuff the space with brown sugar and a bit of butter.

When you put a porridge saucepan to soak always fill it with water.



YOU can accomplish more during the day if you have had a really enjoyable shave—an AutoStrop shave.

Every time you use your AutoStrop you realize what it means to own a razor that is always in perfect condition for its blade is sharp and keen.

The AutoStrop is the only razor that sharpens its own blades automatically.

Guaranteed to Satisfy

Complete Outfit $5.00 AT ALL STORES

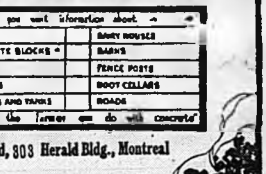
AutoStrop Safety Razor Co., Limited

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AutoStrop SAFETY RAZOR

It's a money-saver— this book we send you free



It's no exaggeration to call this book—

"What the Farmer can do with Concrete"—

a money-saver. It makes money by saving money—for every farmer who reads it and who acts on the advice and instructions it contains. How does it save money? Simply by telling how to build farm improvement of Concrete.

The farmer nowadays realizes that he is under a terrible handicap in his efforts to make money, if he has to be constantly sinking profits in repairs. Only by using Concrete can he have buildings that do not call for repairs and painting. Only with Concrete for his building material can he have his farm fireproof, waterproof, watertight, repair proof, vermin proof and sanitary.

In our 100-page book, there are directions which enable the farmer to construct all sorts of improvements of Concrete, in odd times—with the help of his man. Send for this remarkably useful, money-saving book. Mark on the coupon the subjects which are of immediate interest to you.

By building Roads of Concrete we can reduce the cost of living, and at the same time increase the farmer's profits on everything he sells or buys.

The welfare of the farm demands Permanent Highways of Concrete. Concrete is the best for the hauling of garden truck, fruits and dairy products into town. On Concrete roads this hauling be done economically. It provides the only surface that resists the wear and tear of modern traffic. Concrete, in fact, is necessary to successful road building as it is for successful farm construction. Concrete roads, like Concrete buildings, pay for themselves in the saving of repairs.

Simply mail us this coupon with a cross (X) opposite the information you want.		
FLOORS		BARN HOUSES
CONCRETE BLOCKS		BARNS
SILOS		FENCE POSTS
GARAGES		ROOT CELLARS
TROUGHS AND TANKS		ROADS
What the farmer can do with concrete		

The Canada Cement Company Limited, 803 Herald Bldg., Montreal



Soils and Crops

By Agronomist.

This Department is for the use of our farm readers who want the advice of an expert on any question regarding soil, seed, crops, etc. If your question is of sufficient general interest, it will be answered through this column. A stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed with your letter, a complete answer will be mailed to you. Address Agronomist, care of Wilson Publishing Co., Ltd., 73 Adelaide St. W., Toronto.

Growing Beans and Parsnips.

Nothing is to be gained by planting the bush beans outdoors too early, as they are very tender and one light frost may either kill or retard them more than a week or more's later planting. Of course, if you are equipped to cover or otherwise protect them and are sure to attend to it, you can get an earlier crop by taking some risk. But, in any case, it will not be wise to plant until the ground is warm and the weather somewhat settled, as beans planted in cold or soggy soil are likely to rot in the ground.

The Various Varieties

Beans naturally divide themselves in the following classes: The dwarf green and yellowpodded, the dwarf shell beans, which are matured, and beans shelled out for winter use; the tall, or pole, green and yellow podded, and the tall shell beans for winter. Few persons grow any of the shell beans in small home gardens, and we will not further consider them here.

For beans the soil should be rich and mellow. To get them tender at picking time they should have quick and continuous growth, and this is best assured when they are planted in a warm, rich, porous soil, well-drained and given plenty of water. Well-rotted manure, dug into the trench, is best; and the soil should be made fine with the shovel when digging and finished with the rake.

Beans are planted in two general ways: In hills and in furrows or drills. Cleaner cultivation can be given by the hill system, but more can be grown in the same space of garden by the drill plan.

By the hill system you can hoe all around them, but when planted in drills, if you have many weeds, it will require hand-weeding along the rows where the hoe cannot reach.

As some beans, for different reasons, do not germinate, it will pay to plant them rather thickly, and thin out in the drills to four inches apart. Make the drills as far apart as may be convenient. If to be worked entirely with the hoe, eighteen inches apart will do; if to be worked with the wheel cultivator, make them two feet apart between the drills.

When using the hill system of planting, drop four to six beans to a hill, making the hills a foot apart. When fully up, thin out to three or four to a hill.

Beans require frequent cultivation, always drawing the soil up around the plants. If the wheel cultivator is used it will be well to go over them with the hoe to get the soil well up to the plants. Work them when the crust forms after rains, and at all times when necessary to keep down the weeds.

Parsnip a Valuable Food

As a solid dinner vegetable the parsnip is welcomed on the tables of the rich and poor alike. Boiled with meat it makes a whole meal, and it is just as much relished when cooked in any of the many ways in which it can be served.

It is the sugar content which makes the parsnip so valuable as a food. It is heavy with sugar, and it is to get into it so much of this valuable quality that we give it the very best soil and cultivation.

A great deal of the value of the parsnip also lies in its good keeping qualities. It may be taken up in the fall and stored in pits, or cool cellars in sand, or it can be allowed to remain in the open ground over winter, which will improve its flavor and make a good vegetable for use in the early spring when such are scarce.

As they are an all-season vegetable, they can be planted eighteen inches apart, and the space between interspersed with radishes, lettuce and other smaller vegetables.

Best results will be obtained by digging into the soil as much well-rotted manure as it will take, using it in the trench in preference to spreading it on top. As is the case with all large-growing root crops, the soil should be made porous and mellow, so that the roots can grow and expand easily.

Parsnip seed is of rather easy germination, on which account it should not be covered more than a half inch with fine soil. A gentle wetting down of the drills will pack the soil and the seeds together sufficiently that compacting with the foot will not be necessary.

Requires Much Water

When the young plants are two inches high they should be thinned out to three inches apart.

Early small-growing parsnips which are pulled out for bunching can be left stand at three inches apart, but if you plant the long winter varieties, they should be thinned out to six inches apart, as their foliage is very heavy and will crowd even at that distance. The largest varieties had better be thinned out to eight inches.

Parsnips, like all root crops containing large quantities of sugar, require a great amount of water, and it should be given them regularly; but be sure that the ground they are growing in is well drained so that it does not get boggy.

The Dairy

There can be no successful dairying which does not rest upon an appreciation of the fact that a cow is first of all a mother. A cow's ability to bring forth strong and vigorous offspring and to provide abundantly for the nourishment of such is the corner stone of the dairy business.

There are those who call the cow a machine, who figure painstakingly the amount of foodstuffs she should have to produce her utmost, and who go about their business upon the basis that, as in the case of other machines, production is simply a matter of how much raw material can be turned in a given time into finished product.

It is, of course, unjust to the cow to call her a machine. Machines do not possess nerves, whereas a cow has an intricate system of them. And the relation between this system and the milk pail is so intimate that any condition which affects the cow's nervous system reacts at once upon the milk-producing system. An undue disturbance of normal, tranquil conditions diverts the blood supply from the milk glands and the cow either "holds up her milk" or gives a lessened quantity. It is not without reason that Swiss peasants sing or yodel softly to their cows at milking time.

If calves are weaned they should be fed whole milk until they are one month old, when they should be changed to skim milk. They should be fed skim milk until they are six months old. While they are on milk they should be given some grain and alfalfa hay.

A good mixture for grain feed is four parts of corn chop, one part of oil meal, and two parts of wheat bran. After taking the calf off the milk, increase the grain gradually to two pounds a day in addition to silage and alfalfa hay.

The heifers should be bred so as to calve when from twenty-four to thirty months of age, depending upon the breed and growth of the animal. If bred so as to calve earlier than this, their growth is apt to be injured.

It is estimated by The Bulletin that 500 tractors will be at work in the Edmonton district next spring.

Donald Smith of Red Deer received for some fine beef cows what is reported to be the highest price ever paid for this class of beef in Western Canada $9.45 per hundred.

Bacon contains about 7 per cent. bone, dressed beef 20, mutton 20 and veal 25. That is one reason why bacon is so much desired for shipment to Europe under present conditions of shipping.

GOOD HEALTH QUESTION BOX

By Andrew F. Currier, M. D.

Dr. Currier will answer all signed letters pertaining to Health. If your question is of general interest it will be answered through these columns; if not it will be answered personally, if stamped, addressed envelope is enclosed. Dr. Currier will not prescribe for individual cases or make diagnoses. Address Dr. Andrew F. Currier, care of Wilson Publishing Co., 73 Adelaide St. West, Toronto.

Blood Pressure.

Blood pressure is an important subject, insurance companies lay stress upon it and doctors who keep abreast of the progress of the times find it necessary to be skillful in determining it.

It means the degree of force which the blood current in the arteries exerts against their wall under the influence of the contractile force of the heart muscle.

It is measured by the height of a column of mercury in a capillary tube.

It should be remembered that the heart is a pump and the arteries a series of elastic tubes proceeding from a great trunk vessel attached to the heart, and dividing and sub-dividing until every portion of the body has been traversed by them.

Any artery can be used to determine the blood pressure, if the system is in good working order, but one of moderate size is more convenient than one which is very large or very small.

It is also desirable to choose an artery near the surface, which can easily be got at.

The arteries of the body are subject to disease like any other tissue or organ and such disease is often an important symptom of disease elsewhere.

Changes in the structure of the arteries may take place at any time, but there are certain changes which ordinarily occur in them after middle life and in old age which are characteristic, so that we are accustomed to say that a person is as old as his arteries.

Hardening or arterio-sclerosis is a change which occurs naturally in the arteries during old age.

This means that the connective tissue which holds together the cells composing the arterial wall, is increased, making them more or less rigid and inelastic instead of resilient as they are in early life.

Sometimes during old age the arteries absorb salts of lime from the blood, and may become brittle like pipe-stems, and they are apt to snap if subjected to unusual strain or pressure.

They may also be softened by a process which is known as atheroma and this also makes them very susceptible to rupture or breaking.

If rupture should occur in arteries like those of the brain we have the condition known as apoplexy which is almost always serious and very frequently fatal.

All this shows the necessity of keeping track of the arteries for when they become unusually hard or unusually soft the condition becomes one which is dangerous.

It is therefore easy to see how desirable it is to determine the blood-pressure from time to time and find out the condition of the arterial wall.

One form of instrument measures this pressure, as I have already stated, by the height to which a column of mercury is raised in a capillary tube and another by the registry of an indicator upon a circular dial plate as the result of pressure upon a spring, but these springs vary in their resisting power and the column of mercury is therefore more accurate and reliable.

A certain number on the scale of the instrument indicates the blood pressure as the ventricle of the heart contracts and sends out the column of blood into the arteries.

This is the maximum and is obtained when the pressure of the dilated rubber bag, which is a part of the instrument, over the artery at the elbow which is chosen for the measurement, obliterates the flow of the blood current within it.

The minimum is indicated on the register when the pressure of the rubber bag is released and the current again flows within it as indicated by the return of the pulse at the wrist.

The differential between the maximum and the minimum is known as the pulse pressure.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

O. A. L.:—Kindly tell me whether the use of sodium phosphates, calcium chloride, and compound syrup of the phosphates, will lead to kidney disease—particularly to stone in the kidney.

Answer—I do not think that the disease you refer to can result from the use of the medicines you mention; but do you think it desirable to take such a quantity of medicines? Of course I do not know whether you are taking it under the advice of a physician, or not; but if you were under my care, I should not think it advisable to dose you with so many medicines.

MOTHER-WISDOM

Some of the Reasons Why Our Children Ought to Play

By Helen Johnson Keyes

Have you ever noticed how hard at work children seem to be when they are playing? They do not act in the way men and women do who are being amused at a concert or a social.

The play of children and the recreation of grown-ups are absolutely different the one from the other. They are not entered into from the same motives or followed in the same spirit. A grown-up seeks a good time for the sake of recovering from the fatigue of work and of forgetting worries; a child is not conscious of any motives, for his play is instinctive but the purpose of nature in making him play is to educate him.

This difference is so important and fundamental that every mother ought to realize it and have it constantly in mind. A child educates himself through his play. A man named Groos, who has studied this matter very deeply, believes that one reason why the period of childhood is so much longer in human beings than it is in animals—who attain almost at once about as much intelligence as they ever have—is in order that they shall have a long educational course of play to prepare them for the very great difficulties of adult human life.

We parents must realize, then, that if we do not give our youngsters opportunities to play, we are making cripples of them, sending them out into manhood and womanhood lame, blind and deaf as it were, unable to see life and people as they truly are or to understand the demands which the world makes upon us.

What are some of the lessons, valuable in after life, which play teaches to children?

(1) Justice. When tots begin to play together each one seeks to grab for himself the most attractive toys. Gradually, however, the necessity of sharing is impressed upon the little brains. By and by the age of games comes and then this lesson is repeated. Finally, these great sports, baseball, football, basketball, are entered into which teach, with a power which no sermon can ever attain, the lesson of fair play and co-operative action. What an example there is in the incident of the tennis player who had an opportunity to win the national championship by a fluke his opponent made but who, instead, intentionally made the same fluke himself on the next ball so as to win—if win he could—by his own skill and not on his opponent's misfortune. Would you not trust that man's fair play in any business deal? No very young boy, I think, would be equal to such a sacrifice but through play—and only thus—he will acquire that desire to give every man his due and if winning fairly and squarely in all the relations of life or not at all.

(2) The Power to Decide Wisely and Act Quickly. Did you ever see play that was slow, hesitating, undecided? Not often, I think, for play is born of thoughts that are winged and which transform themselves instantly into acts. From the infantile game of tuss in the corner right through high-school sports a good judgment put into swift execution is what wins. Is it not so in life, also?

(3) The Power to Count Consequences. Probably too often for the moral growth of our children, do we mothers protect them from the results of their deeds. Often it is even necessary to their survival or health that we should. But in play they must meet squarely the consequences of what they do. The lesson is sometimes painful, sometimes joyful but it is always plain and undisguised: "You did that, therefore you get this." Must not the realization of this truth educate young people away from those happy-go-lucky, careless deeds, violations of natural and moral laws, which usually bring with them a trail of ill health, failure and misery?

(4) Courage. Very young children whimper over the bumps they get in play, quarrel over their bad luck in games and brag of their successes. By the time the fourth or fifth grade is reached, however, no more of that cowardly or boastful manner is tolerated. The youngsters have learned, through playing, to take the bumps and blows in silence and to abide by the laws of the game and the decisions of the umpire.

They began in the days of their little childhood as screechers but play has made them honorable sportsmen. Did you ever see success come to a grown-up screecher? I never have. The spirit which wins in life is the spirit of sportsmanship—courage to get hurt, if necessary, for a good cause, to lose cheerfully—and to win without bragging. The child who does not play may learn this lesson too late to take his place honorably when he plays in the great game of life.

The country offers every opportunity for play and sport but farming is a difficult and anxious business and too often those who are engaged in it, laboring ceaselessly for those immediate results on which their living depends, forget the educational value of free play and team sports to children, giving them longer and harder labor than their ages justify. The result is that these Jacks and Jills, although they may be very capable machines, are a little slow to understand the larger and more complicated demands which life makes upon us all, these moral and social demands, I mean, which are becoming more and more exacting as community life advances to greater and greater perfection on our farms. Play will teach teamwork—the great principle of our new rural life.

Horse Sense

The feed a colt gets the first eighteen months, and especially the first winter, determines to a great extent the size of the colt at maturity. The size of a horse determines its value very largely. Good breeding gives wonderful possibilities, but it takes feeding if these possibilities are to be fully realized. The best-bred colt will be no better than a scrub if it is fed upon a starvation ration.

A draft colt makes one half of its development by the time it is one year old, hence the importance of a good start. The colt should be taught to eat grain before it is weaned, and after being weaned should be allowed a liberal ration of alfalfa or clover hay with other available roughage, such as corn fodder, kafir butts, cane hay, and straw. The colt should be fed sufficient grain to keep it in good growing and thrifty condition.

If the colt is fed properly, one should never be able to see its ribs. A ration of from six to eight pounds a day should be fed for each 1,000 pounds of live weight. Oats is an excellent feed, but at the present price is so high it is not practical. A good substitute is corn 70 per cent., bran 20 per cent., and oil meal 5 per cent. by weight. Colts should have access to a pasture or a large lot so as to have plenty of exercise.

A collar should be fitted to the horse, and not the horse to the collar. The collar that is too large should not be used on a horse in the hope that he will grow large enough so it will eventually fit. A collar that fits well in the spring may not fit at all in the fall.

When one is fitting a horse with a collar, the animal should be standing in a natural position on level ground, with his head held at the height maintained while at work. The collar, when buckled, should fit snugly to the side of the neck, and its face should follow closely and be in even contact with the surface of the shoulders from the top of the withers to the region of his throat. At the throat there should be enough room for a man's hand to be inserted inside the collar.

The style of horse collars are created mostly by the use of different kinds of materials in their construction. Such materials as heavy duck, ticking, and leather are used either alone or in various combinations. All-metal collars may also be bought, but are not so much used.

The stuffing used in horse collars is coarse material, such as rye straw, curled hair, and cotton fibre.

Poultry

Keep the birds with rather large, plump combs and wattles.

Hens with pale vents, pale beaks and pale legs have been good layers.

Keep the late molters.

Keep the pullets that mature quickly and start laying first. Those that start when less than 200 days old, or nearest that age, are the best layers if they have had the right care.

Market those that have been slow to feather or seem to lack vitality.

The skin of the best layers should be rather loose and flabby on the abdomen between the vent and the breastbone.

The pelvic bones must be thin, straight, flexible and wide apart.

Market the hens that are lagging behind and that have a heavy, fat and thick abdomen that hangs below the point of the breast-bone.

Keep the busilers and heavy eaters that go to bed late and with full crops.

Birds that have long toe-nails, and show no signs of being workers, are usually unprofitable.

A Road in Flanders.

There is a road in Flanders
That runs a quiet way.
And few there were that found it;
And yet, at dusk of day,
There were some feet that sought it,
And loved its dust and loam,
The feel of it beneath them:
Men glad of going home.

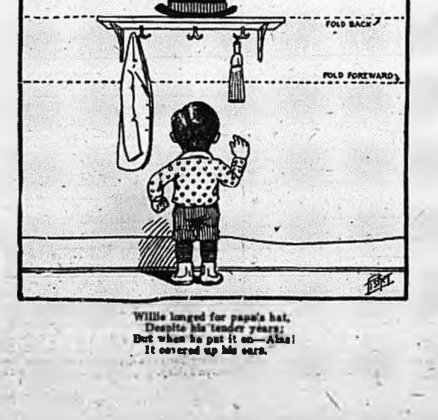
A little road and quiet,
Not built for great affairs—
The sort of road for children,
All sweet with evening airs.
So many now have found it
That knew so few before,
But never the feet of home glad men
Or children any more.

—David Morton.

Cunns Shur Gain Fertilizer

FUNNY FOLD-UPS

CUT OUT AND FOLD ON DOTTED LINES



Willie longed for papa's hat,
Despite his tender years;
But when he put it on—Alas!
It covered up his ears.

Hogs

More pigs are ruined at weaning time than at any other stage of their existence. They should have access to corn and other grain when they are with their mother, so that they will know how to eat and will not miss the milk.

Skim milk or buttermilk is desirable feed for pigs at weaning time. The milk should be fed in the same condition at all times—either sweet or sour—otherwise the digestive system will be impaired.

Usually the pigs are large and thrifty enough to wean at the age of six to eight weeks. They should have access to green forage, such as alfalfa, rape, clover, or sorghum, at all times. The feeding trough should always be kept clean.

Care should be taken that the pigs are not overfed. Overfeeding causes feverish conditions and will stunt the growth of the pigs.

Machinery for Bean-Raising.

Beans may be expected to do well on any well-drained soil, but they seem to prefer a sandy or gravelly loam of fair fertility. Too rich a soil will favor the growth of too much vine and the beans will not ripen uniformly. The seed is usually planted with a grain drill, but when the crop is to be grown in hills it is best to use a corn planter equipped with a bean plate.

A shovel cultivator is needed for the three or four cultivations the crop requires. For harvesting there are several kinds of machinery, of which a special bean harvester is best, though a mower equipped with a bunching attachment may also be used. The only satisfactory method of threshing bean crops of considerable size is a bean thresher, which may also be used for peas. They are made in various sizes some of which may be operated with two men and a small gas engine. Such a thresher will thresh from about eight to twelve bushels of beans an hour, depending on the amount of vines.

"The blue of Heaven is larger than the cloud."—Elizabeth Barrett Browning.

Making a Hard Job Easy.

There are many ways of using your tractor, but none which gives more pleasing results than hitching it to the manure-spreader. This is a hard job for the best of farm teams, for doing the work right means not only hauling the load but operating the mechanical part of the machine as well. The "spread" is much more even when a tractor is used, as there is then sufficient power to operate the machine at the proper speed to insure best results. An even coat of fine manure on the fi[illegible] means a wonderful increased p[illegible]uctive power per acre.

It is advisable to build a shed in which to store the manure until enough has been collected to pay for "hitching up" the tractor. This outfit can do more work in a day than three teams, do it better and at less cost. Just take those other two days off and enjoy life by the fire reading some good books and papers. Thus the tractor makes farm life easier and more attractive, besides saving help at a time when helpers are scarce and getting scarcer. The farmer of today who has a tractor has taken the most important step toward solving the labor problem.—Earle W. Gage.

Making Maple Sugar.

The appeal of the Food Controller to produce large quantities of maple sugar and syrup this spring should receive a ready response from those who have groves of maple trees. While maple sugar can be made as it was in the early days of settlement, with very simple apparatus, the work is greatly reduced and better products made when a modern equipment is utilized. For the instruction of those not entirely familiar with advanced methods, the Publications Branch of the Department of Agriculture at Ottawa has issued Bulletin No. 2-B entitled "The Maple Sugar Industry in Canada." By text and illustration it makes very clear the operation of a maple sugar plant. The time to tap, the utensils to use, the refining and handling of the product are all dealt with. This bulletin is available for distribution to those who apply for it.

Like produces like, and to get good crops without planting good seed is next to impossible.

In these days, when pure-bred males are plentiful and reasonable in price, there is practically no excuse for using anything but a pure-bred boar, even though the sows be merely grades.

FERTILIZER PAYS
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ONTARIO FERTILIZERS, LIMITED
WEST TORONTO • CANADA

The Paisley Advocate

PAISLEY, MARCH 13th, 1918

—The Ottawa Government has passed an order giving us bone-dry prohibition after April 1st, to remain in force until one year after the war ends.

—If the Huns can hold on to their territorial war prizes all the Kaiser's seven sons may be provided with kingdoms and crowns. Here's a question: Which one would be king of Canada should they get us? Judging by what the Johnny Canucks have been doing to them at the front, we would say that it might take the whole dinged family to operate a Hun monarchy in this country.

—Let us learn to tip our hats as politely to the young lady who sews for a living or earns it by any honest toil as to the one who teaches French or chews gum in seven different languages. Let us give a warm clasp to the hand of the tiller of the soil, the fireman or brakeman as we do to the lawyer or doctor. Let us recognize honesty and industry wherever found, and the time will soon come when there will be an army of bright, intelligent, honest young men and women at the bottom of the ladder, ready to labor at any honorable calling. Let us remember that the most beautiful lives have blossomed in the darkest places, as pure, white lilies full of fragrance in the slimy, stagnant waters. Wealth, birth and official station may and do secure to their possessors an extreme, superficial courtesy; but they never did nor never can command the reverence of heart. The most beautiful flowers are hidden in some shady nook; so the most beautiful lives are often found in an humble home at the foot of the ladder.

—The weather looks less wintry for days at a time, and spring may be here in a hurry, bringing with it to everyone the responsibility of doing their bit in the production campaign. The Germans have in the last few weeks taken by conquest larger areas of fertile lands than is comprised in their empire, and thus provided greatly needed additional sources of food supplies for the future, although perhaps not for immediate needs. Russia is ont of the actual fighting making the Allies' task a heavier one, demanding the last available man power for war purposes and making it more imperative that food be produced in greater quantities in Canada and the United States. While our soldier boys are facing all the dangers and discomforts at the fighting front, there should not be a man, woman, or child taking life easy at home. A person of leisure in Canada should be counted a slacker of the worst sort, for there is work of some kind for everyone to do.

—It is proposed that the Government lend returned soldiers as much as $2500 capital with which to start farming in new districts. If those who desire to go farming are to be assisted to this extent, why should not those who have no inclination to farm be rewarded to the same extent. A loan of $2500 would enable a man to set himself up in any small business or acquire an education that would equip him for professional life. Men who have fought for the defence of their country should not be compelled to follow a certain occupation for the balance of their days unless they choose to do so. They should be free to, go into any line of work or business that is commendable, and given the same degree of assistance as those who go on the land. In connection with the placing of soldiers on farms, the Port Elgin Times makes a good suggestion, that it would be better for the government to look over some of the lands now lying idle in Ontario. Why send the soldiers "way back" without railroads and other conveniences?

Gala Night at the Rink

The one and only masquerade carnival of the Paisley skating rink was that put on last Friday night under the auspices of the Continuation School Literary Society for patriotic purposes. The event was a notable success in every way —suspicious weather, excellent ice, about a hundred skaters in costume, and the galleries filled with spectators. There was keen competition in every prize event, with the winners as follows: Ladies' or girls' fancy costume, Miss Della Rudolph, as "Poppy;" gents' or boys' fancy, Jolly Shoemaker, as "Napoleon;" ladies' or gents' comic, John Brown and Ross McKenzie as Mutt and Jeff; boys' comic (under 16 years), Willie Miller, as clown; national or emblematic of country, Lella Barns, as Ireland; best character from "As you like it," Fred Shoemaker, as Touchstone; musical keg race, Willie McLennan; couple race, Meryl Bell and Alex Shoemaker; novelty race, George Grant and Abbie Stanley. The grand march was a pretty sight, the bright costumes of the skaters making a kaleadescopic mingling as they glided gracefully through various evolutions from one end of the rink to the other. The evening's programme was opened with a hockey match between Rhenears and Paisley, in which the latter did the scoring, with their opponents putting up a vigorous but ineffective fight for a share of the net vanishing honors. Proceeds amounted to over $107.

SOLDIERS OVERWHELMINGLY FOR McNAB

The counting of the soldiers' vote, which has been concluded, shows that the boys in khaki balloted overwhelmingly for Mr. A. E. McNab, the Unionist candidate in South Bruce. The khaki vote from the Canadian military camps of North America and the European battlefronts gave McNab a majority of 198, while the soldier vote from the 160th (Bruce) Battalion and other units in Great Britain, which was received by wire here last Friday, gave McNab 419 and Truax 8, or a majority of 411 for McNab. Deducting the total majority of 609 which Alex. got from the soldiers from Mr. Truax's previous margin of 781, leaves the latter elected by only 172. Had the Union Government not thrown out 8,000 unattached soldiers' votes, it is possible that Alex. would have overcome the above small lead of Mr. Truax and have swung South Bruce to the Union column. However, as the Unionists have now 73 majority in the House, the largest ever accorded a Government in Canada, the loss of Alex.'s vote in the Commons can hardly be fatal to the Allied cause.—Herald and Times.

Munro—McIntyre

The marriage took place at the home of the bride's mother in Regina on Wednesday, February 6th, of Miss Annie I McIntyre, and Mr Edwin A Munro. Rev H D Leitch officiated. The bride entered the parlor on the arm of her brother, Mr John A McIntyre, to the strains of Lohengrin's bridal march played by Miss Jessie Struthers. The bride's gown was of silk crepe de chene and she carried a bouquet of bridal roses and lily of the valley. During the signing of the register Miss Retta McIntyre, sister of the bride, sang "Because." The groom's gift to the bride was a Victory Bond. A dainty buffet luncheon was served, after which the bride and groom left on the Grand Trunk Pacific for Winnipeg. On their return they will take up their residence at 1661 Athol St, Regina. The bride is a daughter of the late Donald McIntyre and Mrs McIntyre, formerly of Lockerby, and has many friends in this vicinity who will wish her a long and happy married life.

Port Elgin Loses a Best Citizen

Geo R Falconer, whose lamented death took place on Thursday morning last, was a man of singular worth to the lakeside town, where he was born and spent the forty-four years of his life. He was a loyal and energetic citizen, devoted to the promotion of all local projects and interested in the welfare of every fellow resident; an intelligent, progressive business man who became best known through his enterprising and successful establishment of the Port Elgin Fruit Growers' large fruit and vegetable growing plantation, by which he did much to demonstrate the natural advantages of the lake shore section. His efforts promised to bring Port Elgin forward as a fruit centre. While financial success was essential to his plans, the making of money was not his only interest, at all, but what he could do in developing the productive qualities of the genial soil upon which he lived. He was a conspicuous example of the man who is helping to make this a greater Canada, and whose work lives after him. Personally he had the friendship of his fellow-citizens in a universal degree, and he will be very much missed in the community. He was married in Paisley about twelve years ago to Sarah Johnston, eldest daughter of the late Rev J Johnston, then pastor of Knox church. The grief-stricken widow and two children will have the sincere sympathy of a wide circle of friends here. The funeral took place on Saturday afternoon.

Paisley in 1870

Mrs H Grant, of Goldie St East, has left with us a copy of The Advocate, dated July 22nd, 1870. While the events it contains may be termed ancient, the items are of special historic if not personal interest to our present day readers, and even the contents of the advertising columns are worth noting. The business directory on the first page contains the announcements of Jas Saunders, commissioner, who was postmaster at the time; Robt Gilmour, civil engineer; Geo W Mulloch, attorney at law; Dr Douglass, Dr Baird; G R R Hill, dentist, came to Young's hotel once a month; Robt MacNamara, tailor; Wm Scott, boot and shoemaker; Wm B Mills, bailiff; T Ree, butcher; T B Head, photographer; Wm Hornell, baker; Alex Colborne, harness maker; S Shannon, tinsmith; Laidlaw & Robinson had just got their foundry in working order, Duncan Fisher operated the flour, saw and woolen mills, J A Murdoch also had a woolen mill in Paisley, and Jas Stark had the grisling mills at Dunblane. The leading merchants were G & W Smith, Robt Dick, Archie McDougall, and Robt McKay. Geo C Urquhart and R C Hildreth were the two druggists. Robt Cruickshank was teaming goods between here and Cargill. The railway was then built only to Elora. In the local news columns there is an account of a Sunday School convention held here, in which the names of Revs. McLean, Duff, McNeill, Tolmie and Hunter appear, also Messrs Kay, Smith, Kennedy, McDougall, Mills and Bath among the local gentlemen who took part, and J C Gibson as choir leader. The only person mentioned who is living to-day. The 12th of July had been celebrated at Teeswater where Rev S Cooper delivered an address. Messrs Scott & Strong, photographers of Paisley were there for the day and their gallery was well patronized. Cricket was the main sport engaged in by the young men in those days, and the score appears of a match between the north and south sides of the village. The names of the players were: south side—Ben Vance, A Silbaly, W Scott, W Goldie, S McMorran, T Mesderran, John M Reid, T Briers, John Hamilton, Jas Hamilton; south side—A McDonald, D Shaw, A McMorran, C Dowling, F McDougall, H Rolston, R. McGavin, H McDonald, G Chambers, G Sherwood, J Urquhart. The south won by a score of 93 to 61. John Hamilton is the only one of this list still a resident of Paisley. A reaping match was advertised to be held on the premises of Henry Collins, north of the village. A drowning accident had occurred which resulted in the death of Alex Barber, 7 years old, son of Jas Barber. He had gone bathing in the Teeswater river.

DANGER LURKS IN EVERY ONE OF US

We Are As Full of Deadly Poisons As A Germ Laboratory.

AUTO-INTOXICATION OR SELF-POISONING

"FRUIT-A-TIVES" Absolutely Prevents This Dangerous Condition.

The chief cause of poor health is our neglect of the bowels. Waste matter, instead of passing from the lower intestine regularly every day, is allowed to remain there, generating poisons which are absorbed by the blood.

In other words, a person who is habitually constipated, is poisoning himself. We know now that *Auto-intoxication*, due to non-action of the bowels, *is directly responsible* for serious Kidney and Bladder Troubles; that it upsets the Stomach, causes Indigestion, Loss of Appetite and Sleeplessness; that chronic Rheumatism, Gout, Pain In The Back, are relieved as soon as the bowels become regular; and that Pimples, Rashes, Eczema and other Skin Affections disappear when "Fruit-a-tives" are taken to correct Constipation.

"Fruit-a-tives" will protect you against Auto-Intoxication because this wonderful fruit medicine acts directly on all the eliminating organs.

50c. a box, 6 for $2.50, trial size 25c. At all dealers or sent on receipt of price by Fruit-a-tives Limited, Ottawa.

To Subscribers. Not Paid Up

Newspapers have been hard hit in the paper market. While the price of paper has steadily advanced since the beginning of the war—a jump of forty per cent. was made a year ago and now, in the face of an existing contract we have been notified that another advance will be made, making it retroactive from February 1st. The increase to weekly papers who use flat paper instead of roll paper is about double the price that dailies have to pay. Apart from that, almost everything else that enters into the production of a paper has increased enormously in price and we, therefore, take the liberty of urging that all arrearages be paid forthwith, as a good paper cannot be produced without expense, and the money is needed by us now more than at any previous time in our business. To each one still owing the amount may seem small, but in the aggregate it means a large sum to us. Accounts take time and postage, and we ask subscribers to save us that trouble by prompt response to this notice. We have no doubt that in many cases the failure to remit has merely been an oversight.

VILLAGE COUNCIL

Council met at 8 p m Thursday, March 7th, all members present. Minutes of former meeting read and confirmed.

Communications read: From Salvation Army, London, Ont, requesting a grant of cash towards the erection of a rescue home; from Hydro-Electric Railway Association, Guelph, inviting council to attend meeting at Toronto to consider municipal interests; from Hydro-Electric Railway Association, requesting council to pass a resolution favoring the appointment of J W Lyon, their president, to a seat in the Senate; from Mrs A J McIntyre, Regina, re electric lights, in answer, stating that steps were being taken towards having her plant put in good shape, but as the expense in that connection would be heavy, before undertaking the work the municipality should agree for street lighting for a term of years, and that she would consider terms for the sale with or without the farm; from Murdoch Leitch, resigning his office as supervisor, &c; from Hara Briggs, re constables' list; from Fred Kennedler, Toronto division, stating that as a substitute for beef and bacon a dealer at Paisley can secure fresh frozen western lakes fish from dealers at Toronto at prices fixed by the board, and that frozen cod and haddock from the Atlantic may also be had at reasonable prices: from the Ontario Government's Fisheries Sales Branch, requesting council to name a dealer at Paisley for the distribution of government fish and to guarantee fish accounts; applications of Thos Sparrow and of Murdoch Leitch for position of supervisor.

Mr Else Stevenson addressed the council opposing the issuing of licenses for the sale of cigarettes.

Forrester—Logie—That the clerk be instructed to draft a by-law for licensing and regulating the sale of cigarettes in the village of Paisley and fixing the license fee at $50, by-law to take effect on 1st May next.—Carried.

Pearce—Logie—That the clerk be instructed to communicate with the McIntyre estate regarding the electric light system and say that the municipality would be willing to negotiate for street lighting provided that satisfactory lights are guaranteed.—Carried.

Skinner—Pearce—That the clerk be instructed to ask for further tenders for the position of town supervisor until 31st March.—Carried.

Logie—Skinner—That Paul Oltober be named as fish dealer for the sale of government fish for the village of Paisley, and that the clerk be instructed to draft a letter to the Fisheries Branch guaranteeing his account, and that the seal of this corporation be affixed to said letter.—Carried.

Accounts passed: Muni Leitch, $48; Weighmaster, $9 30; J H Maurer, $35; Electric Light Co, $24 70; Thos Sparrow, $2 50; Wm Sparrow, $3; C Hepburn, 50c; G G Elliott, 50c; Fire Brigade, $18 75.

BALLACHEY, LAIDLAW & CO.

The Store with the Stock

Spring Opening

Millinery, SilkS and Dress Materials

-- ON --

Friday and Saturday March 15th and 16th

We like to show new goods, so come in whether you want to buy now or not.

Top Prices for Produce

BALLACHEY, LAIDLAW & CO.

Both 'Phones



He who has lost his sight best knows its value.

Hundreds suffer loss of sight. Timely attention might have prevented it.

Examination free.

Satisfaction guaranteed.

BEAUTIFUL JEWELERY

in great variety of novel patterns and artistic designs, rings, chains, necklaces, bracelets, everything in the jewelry line, may be found at our store. We give you a cordial invitation to come in and see what we have to offer, for we feel sure there will be something that will just suit you.

I. SHOEMAKER

Jeweler and Optician

YOU CAN SUCCEED

Central Business College Stratford, Ont.

Ontario's leading commercial school makes success easy. We have three departments, Commercial, Shorthand, Telegraphy. We give individual instruction and students enter at any time. Graduates placed in positions. This is your opportunity as here is a great call upon us for trained help. Write at once for particulars.

W J Elliott, Pres. D A McLachlan, Prin.

PURDY'S LIVERY

Rates Reasonable, and every effort made to satisfy

F. PURDY

Ahiram Lodge, No. 205, I.O.O.F

MEETS every Tuesday evening at 8 o'clock in the Hall Oddfellow Block. Visiting brothers always welcome.

JAS. McKAY, N.G.
W. H. BARNETT, R.S.

Court Saugeen, C.O.F No. 88

MEETS in Oddfellows Hall on the third Monday evening of each month, at 8 o'clock. Sojourning brothers are welcome.

A. E. ARCHIBALD, C.R.
WM. ARCHIBALD, R.S.

—Albert Hadley, a five-year-old boy living near Cargill, had his jaw fractured by falling from the hayloft in his father's barn on Friday.



You Get Your Money Back

If you put it into one of our Suits.

You get it back in length of wear, and in pleased satisfaction while you are wearing it.

The fits are faultless, the workmanship unsurpassed, the garments guaranteed.

WE WOULD LIKE YOU TO CALL SOME DAY.

G. B. IRWIN

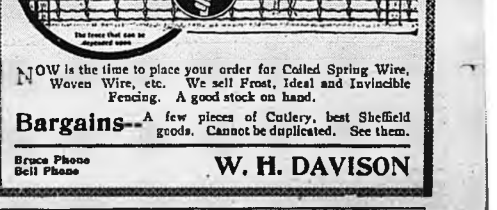
The Ladies' and Gents' Tailor

Bell 'Phone

THE STORE OF QUALITY

WIRE FENCE

"Frost" Fence



NOW is the time to place your order for Coiled Spring Wire, Woven Wire, etc. We sell Frost, Ideal and Invincible Fencing. A good stock on hand.

Bargains—A few pieces of Cutlery, best Sheffield goods. Cannot be duplicated. See them.

Bruce Phone
Bell Phone

W. H. DAVISON

—A movement has been started in Guelph by the Vacant Lot Committee of the Horticultural Society to persuade the lawn bowlers and golf players to give up their favorite summer pastime, and lend all their energies toward greater production. The secretary of the committee has written a strong letter to the local press, in which he says that if the bowlers and golf players do not comply with this request they should be placed in the same class with the slackers, and that if they did not have to cultivate gardens of their own they should assist the farmers. There is considerable indignation among the bowlers and others mentioned and at the present time there is not much likelihood of the request being complied with.

—Midway is now incorporated as a village, by special Act of the Legislature. The first municipal election will be held on May 8th.

—It is reported that the Ontario Government intend to kill off a few hundred of the beaver in Algonquin Park next month and the carcases are to be used for food purposes. If it is said that beaver meat tastes very much like young pork,

A great many people buy shoes here

Who are of the com again and again kind.

Now, that wouldn't be so if our shoes didn't make it so, would it?

All this talk of ours is only intended to get you to be a tryer of our shoes. That's all.

After that it's up to the shoes to hold you as a steady customer.

They generally do it, but if they shouldn't do it in your case, we want you to tell us about it, because there is a mistake somewhere.

It matters not what your present or future needs in shoes may be, we guarantee you a good service.

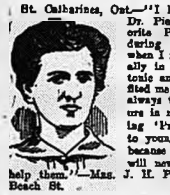
Bring us your Butter and Eggs. Cash or Trade.

F. CARTER & SON

WOMEN ARE NEEDED

TO HELP IN WAR

Women can be usefully employed in nursing the wounded, in making up the soldiers' kits, and a thousand other ways. Many Canadian women are weak, pale or anemic from woman's ills. For young girls just entering womanhood; for women at the critical time; nursing mothers and every woman who is "run-down," tired or over-worked—Doctor Pierce's Favorite Prescription is a special, safe and certain help. It can now be had in tablet form, procurable at any good drug store, or send Dr. Pierce, Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute, Buffalo, N. Y., 10 cents for trial package. Branch office, Bridgeburg, Ont.



St. Catharines, Ont.—"I have taken Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription during expectancy when I felt especially in need of a tonic and it benefited me greatly. I always take pleasure in recommending 'Prescription' to young mothers, because I know it will never fail to help them."—Mrs. J. H. Pawcett, 8 Beach St.

Stratford, Ont.—"I do think Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription one of the best medicines I have ever known for the ailments of women. I had for quite a long time been all run-down, weak and nervous. I doctored, but nothing seemed to give any relief until I began taking Favorite Prescription.' This medicine gave me such wonderful relief that I am glad to recommend it to others."—Mrs. A. Gowvin, 60 Brant St.

HIGH PRICES BEFORE

If ever you are disposed to worry over or complain of the high prices of the things you have to buy, just look over the prices quoted below and be reconciled. A writer in the New York Times had an article in which he gives the following information: Prices rose steadily from 1861 to 1863. The level reached in the third year of the war was the high-water mark. The increase for the period varied from 60 to 75 per cent, and in some instances was 100. One of the chief sources of complaint was the price of sugar, which rose to 12 or 15 cents a pound. One of the curiosities of the list was the price of butter, which for a long time hung around 80 cents a pound. Cotton sold at one time for $1 a yard. Other interesting facts are given by this writer:

"Saloons felt the pinch in 1863. A meeting of saloon-owners was held in New York to consider the problem, and in the face of great public opposition the price of a drink of liquor was raised from 5 to 10 cents. The best hotels raised their rates to $2.50 and later to $3 a day, and charged extra for heat and light. The rate included a room and three meals a day. The barbers demanded 10 cents for shaving and 20 cents for a hair cut. Ice was considered a great luxury and was supplied at 50 cents a week for a supply of ten pounds a day.

"The average cost of foods, it is seen, was well below the prices of to-day. The explanation of the violent protests throughout the country will be found, however, in the comparatively low wages paid in the trades and professions. Banners borne in a parade in New York demanded a wage of $1.12 a day. The average rate for common labor rose as high as $1.25 for a day's work. Even the skilled workmen fared little better. The wages of blacksmiths rose from $1.75 to $2 a day, while the bricklayers in 1863 received $2 a day instead of $1.25 at the beginning of the war. A skilled painter received $1.75 a day, joiners and ship-builders $5, quarrymen $1.12. Coachmen were paid $30 a month, and waiters from $12 to $18 a month.

"The prices of food and clothing reached far greater heights in the South. In a diary kept by Mrs Jefferson Davis it is recorded that in 1862, in Richmond, mutton sold for 37 cents a pound, potatoes $6 a bushel, tea for $5 a pound, flour at $300 a barrel, and turkey brought $60. A pair of boots cost $25. Many of these prices were due to speculation in food. At one time beef sold for $6 a pound and flour for $1000 a barrel.

"These extraordinary prices, however, were fictitious. It made all the difference in the world whether the bills were paid in gold or in Confederate money."

Letters from the Soldiers

Pte. Wallace Lauds on Leave

Following are some excerpts from a letter written by the above named former Paisley boy, who has been in France for some time. The letter was written from Dalkeith, where Wallace was staying with a cousin, an M.D. Among other entertainment he enjoyed there was the play "Puss in Boots," and a girls' lacrosse match, in which one of the captains was a cousin of his. The match was fine, he says, the girls playing a great deal better than he expected. They have ladies to teach the girls all the games at school. He says: "I was up to Scotland, but the weather was rotten, and I hardly left the house. I went up at night but came back in the daytime by Carlysle, and the scenery was beautiful coming through the hills. The girls are doing a great deal of work in the fields and stations, of course. Food seems very scarce. It looked strange to see people lined up to get their rations—it reminded one of a movie show in Canada. They should have started rationing the people sooner. It would then have come on gradually instead of giving them such a shock all at once. I nearly forgot to tell you of the nice ferry ride I had from Birkenhead to Liverpool on the Mersey River, then on to New Brighton. I saw the Olympic and the Vaderland, which is supposed to be the largest ship in the world. It appears the Americans are using it now. There are a lot of Americans here now, and you see quite a number in France. They have an aerodrome not far from here where a great many men are learning to fly, so we see quite a few planes, although not so many as we see in France. There are accidents quite often. The other day a man fell over 6,000 feet into the Mersey River. It seems awful when they are not fighting. It doesn't seem so bad when they are taking their chance against a Fritz anyway. Quite often it is the Fritz who comes down. Did I tell you I received The Advocate all O.K.? Thank you very much for it. I only wish my walk today had been back where the Advocates come from. Does that sound homesick? I often wish I were back for a little while. So conscription is getting after the boys. I believe it will do some of them good to see a little life, and probably a few deaths. I believe some people are beginning to know what life really is. And now I must close for this time. I go back to France to-morrow, and am hoping to be able to stay in London and see Chou Chin Chow, which they say is very good. Hoping this lengthy epistle has not bored you."



House in Halifax roofed with Brantford Asphalt Slates

A handsome roof that defies the weather

An added touch of beauty to any house is a roof of Brantford Asphalt Slates, which are in soft, harmonious shades of reddish brown and dark green. The colors are permanent and unfadeable, being the natural shades of the slate just as it is taken out of the quarries.

It will also prove a very economical roof, because Brantford Asphalt Slates do not split, get loose, absorb water or rot. They are strongly fire-resistant and are classified as non-combustible by the fire insurance companies, and allowed to be used in cities where the most rigid fire-prevention By-laws are in force.

Brantford Asphalt Slates are very moderate in cost. The regular size of the slates and their pliability make them easily and quickly laid, thus saving time and cost of labor. Being made of high grade felt saturated and coated with asphalt, and with a surface of crushed slate, they make a roof that defies the elements and is a permanent part of the building, just like the walls and the foundation.

Brantford Asphalt Slates

are being used more extensively every year for city, country and summer homes, churches, golf clubs, stores, garages, and wherever an artistic effect is desired on a pitch roof.

If you are going to do any building this year or have an old roof that needs replacing, it will be to your advantage to investigate Brantford Asphalt Slates.

Brantford Roofing Co. Limited

Head Office and Factory, Brantford, Canada
Branches at Toronto, Montreal, Halifax 90

For Sale by W. H. DAVISON

WHERE ORCHARDS PAY

Most Profitable Near Cities Where Market Is Convenient.

LABOR IS THE BIG PROBLEM

No Province or State in North America Has So Large an Area Suitable for Apple Growing as Has Ontario.

(Contributed by Ontario Department of Agriculture, Toronto.)

THIS QUESTION will be discussed under four heads: Climate, Soil, Labor and Transportation.

The Factor of Climate.

So far as climate is concerned apples can be grown commercially in any part of old Ontario, south of a line drawn from Parry Sound to Ottawa; in fact, there are commercial orchards producing fruit at a profit considerably further north than this. Many people think of commercial apple orchards as being necessarily confined to the milder parts of the province, and to the lake districts, but the fact is worth emphasizing that we have varieties of apples suitable for commercial culture in every county of old Ontario. The winter hardiness of the many varieties grown throughout Ontario is now very well established, and it is possible to select varieties which will be hardy for any district.

The most serious climatic difficulty in the Province of Ontario is the occurrence of late frost in spring, and early frost in fall. Other difficulties of a climatic nature can be largely overcome by the selection of suitable varieties, or by careful discrimination with regard to soil, elevation, aspect, etc. It may be pointed out, however, that frosts are more common and more severe over large areas of flat country, than where the topography is rolling and hilly. Large areas of some of the southern counties of Ontario are, therefore, more or less unsuited to commercial apple orcharding because of their flat character. A more rolling country is much to be preferred, as the climatic risks can be made safer from frost by the better air drainage afforded.

The choice of varieties for various districts will be made the subject of later notice.

Suitable Soil In Every County.

So far as soils are concerned, it may be stated that there is an abundance of land in every county suitable for apple growing. Well drained land is essential for successful orcharding, and there is plenty of soil of this type to be had in almost every district.

Summing up Soil and Climate, it may be said that no province or state in North America has so large an area so favorable in soil and climate for apple growing as has the Province of Ontario. If this statement is true it becomes obvious that the present distribution of apple orchards in Ontario is dependent on other factors.

Most Profitable Near Cities.

Transportation is the most important factor having to do with the distribution of commercial apple orchards in Ontario. In other words, the commercial apple orchards are located within reach of transportation facilities, and the better facilities have been with relation to large cities and to the developing markets of the prairies, the more rapid has been the development of commercial orcharding. A location near a large city may be desirable, but if better soil and climate are to be found at a distance, the more distant location is likely to be preferred, provided transportation facilities are good.

Some districts in Ontario possess excellent conditions of soil and climate, but are lacking in transportation facilities, and until facilities are available little development can take place in commercial orcharding.

Labor Situation Very Acute.

At the present time the labor situation is acute, and is rendered more so from the standpoint of the apple grower by virtue of the emphasis which, very correctly, is being placed upon the production of exportable food stuffs. The labor shortage will result in the majority of small orchards being more or less neglected. But the large commercial grower of apples has been in difficulty for years over the matter of labor supply. For commercial orchard operations on a sizable basis, it is necessary to be within reach of a temporary supply of labor for apple picking. Otherwise it becomes necessary to build dwellings for men and their families so that a supply of labor may be always available.

The difficulties of the labor situation at picking time can be lessened considerably by the planting of varieties which ripen in succession, and by taking care to get the right proportion of each. A large area of one variety ripening at one time is extremely difficult to handle. — Prof. J. W. Crow, Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph.

The Forehanded Beekeeper.

In March the careful beekeeper will find a great deal to do in the way of preparing next season's supplies. All used appliances should be put in the best of shape and necessary new ones secured and prepared before the busy spring season arrives. New supplies necessary should be ordered at once. The beekeeper's supers are in barns, his bees are his harvesters, and given barn-room they will harvest his crop with less risk of weather injury than farmers expect in almost any other crop. Without sufficient barn-room a percentage of the crop will be lost. Containers sufficient for the large crop that may be expected next season should also be ordered at this time. This applies particularly to present war-time conditions when supplies of material are uncertain.



Women War Workers

Women who are unaccustomed to hard work, such as work in a munition factory, are subject to aches and pains if the Kidneys are not working properly.

Thousands of women would have had to give up their patriotic work had it not been for

GinDills
FOR THE KIDNEYS

Perhaps you have had personal experience of these distressing symptoms—pains in the sides and back, Rheumatism or Lumbago, constant headaches, swollen joints or irregular passages. If so profit by the example of other women who were cured and take Gin Pills. Your worry returned if you say you are not satisfied.

Gin Pills are sold at 50c a box or 6 boxes for $2.50. Sample free if you write to

National Drug and Chemical Co. of Canada, Limited, Toronto

U.S. Address: Mailing Co., Inc., 202 Main St., Buffalo, N.Y. 139

Graduated War Tax on Incomes

Those Enjoying Highest Incomes Will Pay Largest Amount

If the income war tax law, about to be applied, did nothing more than cause a national stock-taking, it would serve a most useful purpose.

The taking of an inventory of one's resources invariably induces a desire to save and a realize to save when translated, as it very frequently is, into a determination to save, means getting on with the war, as well as happiness all around. This process, first an inventory of one's resources, then a desire to save, applied to every unmarried person, or widow and widower without dependent children, receiving an income of $1,500 and over, and to all other persons receiving an income of $3,000 and over, will unquestionably result in a large proportion of cases, in a determination to save. And that means more general prosperity and renewed national strength.

But a national stock-taking is only incidental, of course, to the chief purpose of the income war tax, which is to provide revenue for the prosecution of the war in as equitable a manner as possible. The tax is to be graduated, according to one's ability to pay. Those who are in receipt of only a living wage or salary will not be called upon to pay; those enjoying the highest incomes will be called upon to pay the greatest amounts and the great body of income receivers between will be called upon to pay in their due proportion.

Moreover the purpose of the act is to distribute the burden equitably among all classes. By way of illustration, the farmer will be required to add to the value of his actual income, the value of the home-grown products which his own family consumes. This places the farmer on a plane with the salaried man, the value of whose services is wholly represented in the income received and against which he must charge all his living expenses.

Canada has established a war record that is the envy of the world. It is certain that the Canadian people will run true to form in answer to this latest call of their war government.

LESS FOOD—BETTER HEALTH

It is gratifying to learn that a reduction in the amount of food consumed is conducive to better health. This has been demonstrated in Paris, where food restriction has been accompanied by a lower death rate and an improvement in the general health of the people. To pamper the stomach and pile on fat will be an impairment to health, and the curtailment of food as a condition of the war needs is not an unmixed evil if greater vigor becomes a natural outgrowth. In reviewing the condition in Paris there are other things credited for the betterment of the general health, among them being decreased facilities for locomotion, fewer cabs, private automobiles, omnibuses and street cars, which necessitates more walking. The reduction in street lighting and the early closing of restaurants and cafes have resulted in a greater measure of home life, less going out at night, fewer alcoholic excesses, and other conditions that make for impaired health. Earlier rising and spending more time in the sunlight brought about by daylight saving schemes have also been a benefit. To eat less, take more exercise, live more in the sunlight and avoid excesses would result in better health and increased longevity.

—Chas. Hawkes, of near Belleville, was fined $500 for making seditious statements.

—Colin S Cameron, M P P for North Grey, has introduced a bill in the Legislature providing that cities, towns and villages have the right to pass a by-law requiring that all firewood and cordwood be sold by the cord, containing 128 cubic feet, the wood to be measured by the market inspector and the measurement marked plainly on it.

Spring Footwear

Be ready for the slush and mud. We have a complete range of

Men's, Women's, Boys' and Youths' Heavy Staples

We assure you the best of satisfaction and service in these lines. The prices are right. Please call and examine them.

Rubbers of All Kinds

H. PFAFF & SON

NORTHERN Business College

THE BOYS AND GIRLS

Who have been working as strenuously on the farms producing food for those at home and those overseas should be given the opportunity of improving their education during the slack winter months, as the

The fees are no higher than when farm produce sold for half the price of to-day. The young people will be benefited throughout life from the training to be obtained in a few months of our special business courses. Winter farm begins Jan 3rd.

C. A. FLEMING, Prin. Owen Sound

A Typical Policy Result

— OF THE —

DOMINION LIFE

OF WATERLOO, ONT.

Policy No. 6. to payment 25 year Endowment, profits to increase sum assured. Premium $113.00. Amount $2000.00.

Amt. increased out of 5 yrs. to			$2070.00
"	"	10 "	2150.00
"	"	15 "	2210.00
"	"	20 "	2300.00
"	"	25 "	2589.34

Assured paid to premiums of $113.00 each. Received $231.19 for every $100.00 invested, that is, his money returned with compound interest at 4½ per cent., in addition to insurance protection.

S. BRICKER
District Manager Listowel, Ont

N. McALLISTER

Carpenter and Contractor

Contracts taken for any class of House-building and Repairing

Sash, Doors, Dressed Lumber and other Building Material on hand

Dwelling and shop two doors north of the Belmoral Hotel

Open All Year. Enter Now.

ELLIOTT Business College

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350 Yonge St. Yonge and Charles Sts.	W. J. ELLIOTT. Principal

For Sale

NEW two-storied stucco house. Bath, furnace, good spring well, in good location. Will be sold at cost. Apply to T H HEDICKE

Bruce Telephone System

THE annual meeting of Bruce Telephone System will be held in the Town Hall, Underwood, on Thursday, March 14th, at 2 o'clock pm. D McNAUGHTON, Pres.; J STRUTH, Sec'y.

PAISLEY MARKET

Fall wheat, per bush	2 00	2 10
Peas, per bush	3 00	3 50
Oats, per bush	90	90
Barley, per bush	1 40	1 45
Buck wheat	1 00	1 20
Potatoes, per bag	2 00	2 00
Butter, in pound prints	40	40
Eggs, fresh, per doz	45	45

TORONTO LIVE STOCK MARKETS

Toronto, March 13th, 1918

Butchers' picked	$11 50	$11 75
do	11 25	11 50
do	11 00	11 25
do	10 75	11 00
Steers, choice	9 50	9 75
do common	8 50	9 00
Heavy feeders	9 00	9 75
Short keep		
Milch cows, choice	100 00	125 00
do common		
Sheep, ewes		14 00
Bucks	7 00	8 00
Spring Lambs	15 50	16 00
Calves	12 00	17 00
Hogs, off cars	20 00	20 25
" fed and watered	19 75	19 75

Business Directory

LEGAL

J. F. MRESTER, B.A., L.L.B.
BARRISTER, SOLICITOR AND NOTARY PUBLIC
OFFICE—TOWN HALL, PAISLEY

JOHN SUTHERLAND & SONS LIMITED
INSURANCE—FIRE AND MARINE
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DENTAL

DR. A. H. ALLEN
DENTIST, (formerly) of Toronto.
Graduate of the Royal College of Dental Surgeons of Ontario. Honor Graduate of Toronto University Dental Department. Master of Dental Surgery. Graduate of the Dr. Magrew Post Graduate School of Prosthetic Dentistry, New York. Office over Moore's Drug Store, opposite the Post Office.

MEDICAL

DR. H. E. GAGE, Physician, Surgeon and Accoucheur. Specialist in Diseases of the Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat. Late house surgeon Kingston General Hospital. Office hours—9 to 9 a.m., 1 to 4 p.m. Successor to Dr. O'Neill.

DR. P. J. F. HOUSTON, Honor Graduate of Toronto University Member of the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons of Edinburgh and Glasgow. Post graduate Coombs Lying-in Hospital. Dr Mitchell's assistant Edinburgh Eye Infirmary. Specialty—Diseases of the Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat. Successor to Dr. Morrison.

VETERINARY

BOYD BROS., Veterinary Surgeons, Paisley. Graduates of Ontario Veterinary College. Day office at Andrews' blacksmith shop, Residence—two doors north of Bell factory. Phone numbers—Bell 61, Bruce 118.

AUCTIONEERS

R. G. PEARCE, Licensed Auctioneer. Sales in town, in the country or anywhere in the surrounding district. Orders left at the Advocate Office will receive prompt attention. Terms of Sale.

The AUTOMOBILE



Automobile Don'ts.

Never drive where your wheels will follow on rails of a street-car track.

Never hit any crossing at any high clip.

Keep on the very best part of the road, and if rough drive slow.

Train your wheels—that is, see that your front wheels are one-fourth inch wider in rear of the centre part of the wheel than the front centre. Of course, a half-inch will not make any great difference. To tram, change steering rod (mostly on left side) by taking out your cotter pin and giving it a turn around either one way or the other, depending on what your front wheels face. By keeping your front wheels trammed it avoids the tires from wearing on the side. Many auto factories do not pay enough attention to the above matter, the car leaving the factory not properly trammed. The best remedy for finding out if your front or rear wheels need tightening, grab the top of the wheel with your right hand, the bottom with your left, and jerk accordingly. Never let your wheels get loose; it ruins the bearings and the tires, and will sometimes play hob with brake band.

Don't be afraid to fill your tires. Keep them full.

As for gasoline economy, you can't get mileage out of your car going 30 to 45 miles an hour. Keep around the 15-mile limit and it will save you dollars yearly.

If you don't use your car during the winter, jack it up and fill your tires, keeping it dry.

Kerosene in Radiator.

"Would you advise the use of kerosene instead of water in the radiator of an automobile for winter," writes a reader; "and if not, why not?"

Kerosene will cause the rubber hose connections to rot and leak. Furthermore, it does not have the cooling properties of water, and the engine is likely to overheat, causing the radiator to steam and boil. Some users who have tried kerosene for cooling also claim that it causes rust and clogged tubes. On the whole, it is an unsatisfactory substitute for an alcohol-and-water mixture, disagreeable to handle, and probably injurious if used for any length of time.

Oil-Can Top Lets Air Out.

Some days ago a tourist with a big "six" stopped where I was working. His tire was down. After he took the tube out of the casing I expected to see him take the core of the valve out to get the air out of the tube before patching it. But he didn't do that.

He found the hole and stuck the top of a little oil can in the nail hole, and as he pushed it in further the air went down in a hurry. He kept this in his repair kit for no other purpose. Any tube that is funnel-shaped and about an eighth of an inch at the small end would do as well, but the top of a small oiler is just right.

HOW HEROES WIN THE VICTORIA CROSS

STORIES FROM THE OFFICIAL REPORTS.

Showing How British Soldiers Excel the Germans in Daring and Initiative.

Lieutenant-Colonel John Sherwood-Kelley, commanding a battalion of fusiliers, moved out at the head of his men one afternoon to cross the Yser Canal. Moving according to the time schedule, they arrived at the banks to find the "shock" troops who were due to have cleared a passage for the fusiliers held up by a terrific German rifle fire which prevented them from taking positions covering the bridge. From the high ground opposite the Huns were pouring in a galling machine gun and rifle fire. All the Englishmen were under cover, replying as best they might. Time was precious, for the Hun on the ridges must be displaced before the major advance yet to come could take place.

Bullets Fall Like Snow.

Lieutenant-Colonel Sherwood-Kelley suddenly sprang to his feet, yelling to his men to follow him, and dashed toward the bridge. The bullets from every machine gun and rifle across the canal centered upon the bridge. The lead swept across like snow in gusts. The colonel bent his head to it and plunged in. Splinters flew this way and that. Balls panted hot, quick gasps past his face, through his clothes, but he raced on, turning and yelling to his men. The fusiliers, with a cheer, discarded the protection of the covering party and came on. Their feet broke out in sudden thunder on the bridge. Some of them splashed tragically in the canal on either side as the bullet gusts blew them down. The colonel, untouched by some miracle, raced ahead, breasting the wind of lead.

One-fifth of the first company fell in crossing the bridge or in the first moments on the German side of the canal. Thereafter the remaining companies of the battalion came across with lighter losses, for the colonel, distributing the first company in shell holes, distracted the Hun fire.

Captured Five Machine Guns.

Unless his men got better shelter they were doomed, for there was no hope in attacking the German position from the frontal position. Coolly he reconnoitred the ground, walking upright through the fire, studying the entanglements and trenches. At the left flank, where his men lay nearest the enemy, a thick belt of wire prevented any attack. Racing to this quarter, he called for volunteers to man a machine gun and follow him. Without waiting for them he seized a pair of wire nippers and attacked the obstacle. Calmly he cut the strands, while the bullets "chinged" against the steel all about him. Through the hole he cut the four volunteers followed, lugging their gun and ammunition.

The colonel, seeing two of the four go down, worked like a madman, and the wire parted in the last fence. With his automatic he cleared a knoll of the two Huns who defended it and a moment later planted the machine gun upon it. An instant later it enfiladed the German trench and halted the fire.

This enabled his men all along the line to attack without further serious loss and take their objectives.

But even then the colonel's lust for danger was not satisfied. A little later he led an attack against some shell pits from which the Huns were killing his men in their new positions and single handed he killed "a large number" of the enemy, capturing five machine guns and forty-six prisoners.

Led a Gallant Charge.

Captain Robert Gee of the Royal Fusiliers was in a sector of trench that was captured by a strong German attack. He was in brigade headquarters where a great quantity of ammunition was stored, and was consequently desperate when he found himself a prisoner, forced to view the confiscation of the precious munitions. Watching his chance, he seized a spiked stick (for executing opponents at close range) from one of his captors and swung it fatally upon the Germaff's head.

Leaping out of the trench, he dashed for liberty, and by some miracle escaped the bullets of his late captors. Springing into the second line trench among his command, he ordered a charge and, still armed with the spiked stick, led his men back upon the Huns, driving them out and killing or capturing the most of them. Later in the day he led an attack upon the village from which the Huns had made their initial assault. At the end of one street crouched a machine gun squad, commanding the approach. Captain Gee, seizing a revolver in each hand and followed by one man armed with a clubbed rifle, charged down the street, replying to the gun with their meagre weapons. Dodging from side to side of the street, the two men made for their enemy. Captain Gee was a crack revolver shot and accounted for five of the gunners before he reached the gun. The remaining five men fled and as they ran Captain Gee killed three of them. His man swerved the machine gun about and held off the enemy until the command had consolidated their position. Captain Gee was found to be wounded, but refused to leave the post until satisfied that the defense was organized.

SURE OF THEIR MEAL.

When the Railway Timetable Allowed a Five-Minute Stop.

There is a rural electric-car line in New England upon which is a siding where, about the middle of the morning, one car is expected to wait for another to pass. It does so; but it does not always proceed immediately when the line is clear. The motorman's grandmother lives just across the road and always has ready for him a delectable and sustaining piece of pie, which he devours to the last crumb. If an impatient passenger, as occasionally happens, begins to growl, and then shouts, and then yells, and finally clangs the bell for his return, he may hasten his luncheon, but will not abandon it; and his countenance, when he swings aboard, will certainly wear an aggrieved expression and probably a smear of squash or a dab of apple.

Such easy-going ways hardly, it seems, extend to the brisker and more businesslike realm of railway travel; but Mr. Julian Street has recently related a parallel experience, which he enjoyed on the journey between Meridian and Jackson.

When we asked the brakeman about dinner, says Mr. Street, he told us that there was a lunch room in the station at Jackson; and when we remonstrated that, according to the time-table, the stop there was of only five minutes' duration, he replied:

"Well, the conductor gets his supper there, anyhow. You watch him and you won't miss the train."

Accordingly, we alighted at Jackson and hastened to the lunch room, where we ordered roast-beef sandwiches and coffee. Unfortunately, however, there was only one waiter behind the lunch counter, and, although he made all possible haste, several precious minutes passed before we were served. Meanwhile we watched the conductor—who had the droll, good-natured look of some figure from a drawing by Maxfield Parrish. The first thing the conductor took was a cup of coffee, rose and moved toward the door. As he passed us my companion gazed up at him with sad, appealing eyes and urged him to "have a heart."

The conductor regarded our humble repast with signs of doubt.

"What are you folks having there?" he asked.

"A banquet!"

"Just sandwiches and coffee. And we're starving."

The conductor turned and addressed a man in overalls who was passing the lunch-room door.

"Got much express to-night?"

"Right smart heap of it, cap," the other replied.

"Well," said the conductor, turning to us, "go on with your gluttony, young fellows. I'll send and tell you when we're ready."

When he had left the room a man from our car leaned toward us.

"It's all right," he said in a confidential tone. "We've got the engineer here, and I've fixed the waiter to serve him slow."

MAKING WAR WASTE USEFUL.

How the British Have Solved This Difficult Problem.

To dispose of the enormous quantities of food-wastes of great military encampments has always been the most difficult problem. But the British in this war have solved it very cleverly.

All of the fat, says Mrs. Humphrey Ward, is boiled out for the manufacture of glycerine—a harmless, sweet, colorless liquid, which, when mixed with nitric acid, makes an explosive of enormous power. Many millions of shells have been loaded with nitroglycerin derived from this source.

All the bones are calcined for use as fertilizer, and the by-products are shipped to France to help feed the pigs.

Mrs. Ward says that all the cotton waste of the military hospitals (bandages, old surgical dressings, etc.), is disinfected and converted into gun-cotton (likewise for war use) by treating it with nitric and sulphuric acids.

Thus that which feeds and that which heals becomes in the end that which kills.

HOW "TODGER" WON THE V.C.

A NAVVY WHO ROSE TO THE OCCASION.

Greater Initiative and Finer Courage Has Not Been Displayed in the Trenches.

Some men in this war have won the V.C. in sky fights and others have won it on the water, but none has won it on land through greater initiative and courage than did Private Thomas Alfred Jones, of Chester, England, known now to all his countrymen as "Todger" Jones. You speak of "Todger" Jones in London and everybody knows who he is. Before the war there were precious few persons in Chester who even gave him a thought, aside from his family and a small circle of friends. "Todger" Jones was a navvy, who hoped to be something better. A navvy is a sort of road builder or a bricklayer, a man who wears a strap under each knee to keep his trousers of corduroy from dragging in the mud, a strap in which he places his pipe.

Mr. Jones despised his job and willingly enlisted at the first call of the country, thinking of the lob a day and the fine series of fights he'd be having over in France.

Zero Hour Comes.

Zero hour had come and the men were standing to, ready to go in waves over the parapet with their bombs, loaded rifles and fixed bayonets, when the dirty dawn came along. So over went "Todger" with bullets and shells splattering, whistling and whining above and on the spongy earth. The lights were cutting the darkness like fireworks in a peace carnival—but there on that battlefield they showed up the carnage.

The great bulk of the former navvy was sticking to the letter of his instructions, and then he began to play with his bombs—thinking of the cricket games at home as he bowled them on to a machine gun, which, point where it would, could not knock out the Cheshire private. He finally felt a punch on the shoulder and shook, but did not stumble. The machine gun men heard the yelling pri vate, and as he hurled another hand grenade what was left of them fled.

That having been accomplished, "Todger" looked around and finally his quick eye espied a dugout. He was alone in his particular spot, and had had no end of "fun," but he was ready for more. Incidentally, his action had not escaped the eyes of an officer and several colleagues.

"We wants yer all to come art of there, wot?" he shouted down the mouth of the dugout.

Noise for a Company.

There was no word, no sound. Suspicious, "Todger," however, was not lacking in cunning, and he next informed the silence that "they" above were about to shower bombs in the dugout to make sure that no Germans were lurking around.

"Kamerad!" came from the abyss-like depths of the earth home of war.

"Wot I thawt," mumbled "Todger" to himself.

"One of yer at a time an' if more than one shows I'll 'ave my men take yer back a bit and yer'll stop a bullet."

They seemed to understand, and then "Todger" made enough noise for a whole company. He changed his voice, as if somebody was talking to him, roared for another private, and a third, and when the first meek looking foe appeared "Todger" saw that he was disarmed, warned him to stand quiet or "the men in the shell holes" near by would slay him. Another came up and was likewise warned.

"Not so fast there, or bomb—understand?" warned "Todger."

"Todger" rubbed his forehead when he saw twenty Huns stand up in line and still more coming. His rifle was pointed at the mouth of the dugout, and simultaneously at the coteries of Germans. To "Todger" it was like an avaricious dream when he saw fifty of the Germans as his prisoners. Then he thought he had bitten off possibly more than he could chew. He shouted down the dugout for the men to cease coming up, and to strike the fear of God into any more who might be homed in it he tossed a grenade a short distance away and fired off a shot. To his joy, four other Tommies came his way, and with initiative he ordered them to stay on guard over the rest of his prizes while he led half a hundred of them a short distance back.

One Hundred and Two.

The fifty prisoners were taken single handed to a place where "Todger" was certain they could do no harm, and the bustling, sweating Chester man reappeared to gather in the rest. The real voices, the chatter of his comrades, was no better detriment to the Huns than "Todger's" ventriloquist camouflage. The enemy was thoroughly intimidated, and soon "Todger" and his soldier pals gathered in another batch of men. In all there were ONE HUNDRED AND TWO Germans, and these "Todger" jealously insisted on leading back to the lines ALONE.

"Mine!" said "Todger," with just pride, when he was asked by an officer whose prisoners they were, and also perhaps to explain the lack of other soldiers in the escort. "Todger's" comrades, who had guarded the mouth of the dugout while he took the first batch of men to safety, were so proud of "Todger" that they wanted him to have all the glory.

"How many of 'em are there?" asked the officer, attempting nonchalance.

"Abart a 'undred," replied "Todger."

"Good egg," said the officer.

And "Todger" was one of four who received the Victoria Cross some time afterward from the King.

It is probably the only instance on record where witnesses of the investiture dared to laugh. It seemed mirth making to look upon a man who had captured single handed one hundred and two Germans.

And Chester is now proud of her navvy soldier. The very roads he helped to mend and the bricks he laid are precious to that city.

All That's Worth Seeing.

"You and I have seen all in the world that's worth seeing."—Sir Arthur Pearson to a blind officer at St. Dunstan's.

There is no sun in the sky,
The stars return no more;
No blue clouds on high,
No white waves wash the shore.
Spring comes not again,
Radiant and green;
Yet is life not in vain—
We have seen.

There is no flame in the fire,
The rose lights are out;
To beauty of heart's desire
Blackness gives rout.
Glory of golden hair,
Gone all your sheen;
Yet is your presence fair—
We have seen.

There is no light of the day.
No eye in blush,
Fading in pearl and grey,
Then in the hush,
Rising an empress moon,
Splendid of mien;
Still through the years a boon—
We have seen.

—Louis J. McQuilland.

BATTLEFIELD'S FLOWERS.

Mass of Bloom Has Sprung Up On Somme.

Instead of dragon's teeth springing up on the Somme—as legend says they did on ancient battlefields—there is now flourishing on that blood-stained site a great mass of vegetation and floral beauty.

Names of some of the more familiar plants that have been observed in their seasons on two brief visits recently are given in the Kew Bulletin. They are:—Poppy, cornflower, scarlet pimpernel, dogs mercury, nightshade, charlock, white and yellow, goosefoot, camomile, thistle, forget-me-not, speedwell, looking-glass flower, hempnettle, sow-thistle.

The ground, over which the Battle of the Somme was fought in the late summer and autumn of 1916, was during the winter and spring of 1917 a dreary waste of mud and water, and even in the height of summer was covered with innumerable ponds. The clothing of this large tract of country with plant life is remarkable when it is remembered that, for the most part, it has been out of cultivation since the autumn of 1914.

It is considered impossible that quantities of seed, sufficient to cover these thousands of acres, could have been carried by wind or birds, and the scientific explanation is that the plants must have grown from seed lying dormant in the ground.

These Shall Prevail.

War laid siegle to his lips, blew one blast—and then
The seas answered him with ships, the earth with men.

Straight, Death caught his sickle up, called his reapers grim,
Famine with his empty cup came after him.

Down the stairs of Paradise hastened angels three,
Pity, and Self-Sacrifice and Charity.

Where the curved, black sickles sweep, where pale Famine clings,
Where gaunt women watch and weep, come these of wings.

When the red wrath perisheth, when the dulled swords fall,
These three who have walked with Death—these shall prevail.

Hell bade all its millions rise; Paradise sends three;
Pity, and Self-Sacrifice and Charity.
—Theodosia Garrison.

THE FIGHTER'S FAITH.

Spiritual Atmosphere Surrounds French and English Soldiers.

Harry Lauder tells in the January American Magazine of his experiences in France, and he says:

"I spent many days in the trenches, the rest camps, the hospitals and in the surrounding towns, and the most definite impression I carried away was one concerning the spiritual atmosphere which surrounds the French and English soldiers in France. I talked with some of the men for hours at a time about their experiences in battle, about their thoughts of home, about their feeling toward the enemy, but the one thing I came away with, above all other impressions, was the conviction that all of these men, no matter what manner of lives they had lived before, now possess a calm, clear conviction that if they fall in the thick of the fight, they will pass into the life beyond.

"That's why we take such chances,' one man told me simply. 'Do you think for a moment that if we thought that life held nothing for us than the earthly body we possess we would fight with such a confidence and eagerness? We would not be able to, because we would be doing everything in our power to preserve this life of ours. But seeing men die as I have seen them, I know better than to disbelieve in a future life.'"

HUNS FEAR BRITISH GAS.

That's Why They Are Agitating for Discontinuance of It.

Gen. Maurice, chief director of military operations at the British War Office, said recently:

"The Germans have recently been exerting great pressure on the Geneva Red Cross to put out a protest against the use of poison gas. Our chemists did so well that to-day we have attained distinct superiority over the Germans both in the deadliness of our gas on the offensive and in its effectualness in our defensive measures. It was not until we won this superiority that they started a propaganda for the discontinuance of gas.

"If we agree to abstain from the use of gas, have we any guarantee, can we have any guarantee, upon which the commanders who are responsible for the lives of their men could rely that Germany will not again try to spring a surprise on us as she did in 1915?"

Line of Fire.

There was a chicken to be killed at the Browns last day. Brown, who was nervous, did not like to wring its neck, nor could he sever its head with an axe.

"I have it," he finally decided. "I'll shoot it."

So, armed with a gun, he took the chicken into the yard. Little Willie, anxious to be in at the death, followed.

Some time passed, and as neither of the missing couple had returned, little Willie's mother began to get anxious.

"Willie," she called out, "hasn't your father killed that chicken yet?"

"No, ma," called back Willie, "it won't get in the way!"

Before chopping suet flour it thoroughly.

Before baking apples stuff them with raisins.

The Doings of the Duffs.



ALMOST HELPLESS FROM RHEUMATISM

Only Able to Move About on Crutches—Dr. Williams' Pink Pills Restored Activity.

Inflammatory rheumatism, acute rheumatism and rheumatic fever are different names for practically the same thing. It comes on with hardly any warning. The pain is excruciating, and there is a tendency of the disease to attack the heart, when it may have fatal results.

Any one who has suffered from an attack of inflammatory rheumatism knows that the usual treatment is highly unsatisfactory. External applications of hot cloths and liniments and internal doses of salicylates to relieve the pain are not enough, for they do not drive the poison from the blood, and the sufferer is liable to renewed attacks whenever exposed to cold or dampness.

To cure rheumatism so that it will stay cured the rheumatic poison in the blood must be driven out, and the blood made rich and red. When the blood is pure there can be no rheumatism. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills build up the blood, make it rich, red and pure and in this way cure the most obstinate cases of rheumatism. Mr. George Harbottle, R.R. No. 1, Pevensham, Ont., is one whose cure through the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills is most striking. His mother gives the particulars of his attack and cure as follows:—Some years ago while my son was working as a blacksmith in a Michigan lumber camp he was attacked with rheumatic fever. He was at once taken to a hospital at Marsanelt, and was there under medical treatment for four months with but little or no relief. He then decided to go to Mount Clemmens, where he took the baths for three weeks, but did not find any benefit from them. By this time he felt that his case was hopeless and decided to return home. When he reached home he could only move around by the use of a crutch and a cane. One knee was so stiff that he could not bend it, and most of his joints were swollen out of shape. He could neither dress nor undress himself and had to be helped like a child. I urged him to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and finally he consented to do so. He had only been taking the pills a few weeks when he could limp about without the crutch, and his appetite greatly improved. This gave him new courage and as he continued the use of the pills he showed constant improvement, and was able to walk about outside. He continued to use the pills for some four months, by which time every symptom of the trouble had disappeared, and he went to his work in Michigan a cured man. His case was well known to the neighbors around here and his cure was looked upon as marvelous, for everyone thought that at the best he was doomed to be a rheumatic cripple.

It is because they have made such wonderful cures as Mr. Harbottle's that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have a world wide reputation, and are the only medicine used in thousands and thousands of homes. You can get these pills through any medicine dealer or by mail at 50 cents a box or six boxes for $2.50 from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Crows and Foxes.

Although crows build their nests in trees where no fox can climb, and although they can escape from any fox by flying, they, for some reason, seem to have a mortal antipathy to foxes, and every time they see one they lose no opportunity to harrass it.

According to an experienced hunter and naturalist of Bangor, Maine, the best time to observe the malice of the crow against the fox is on a cold day in early winter, when the hounds can follow a trail without touching their noses to the ground. If there are any crows about, they can be relied upon to show where the fox is running.

On such occasions, says the hunter, I have seen crows watch for running foxes for hours. As soon as a fox emerged from the thick woods every bird would hover over the running beast and peck at it with every evidence of bitter hatred. Several fox hunters that I know make a practice of following the crows when foxes are roaming the back lots.

Minard's Liniment Cures Colds, Etc.

At Last.

He had been going from church to church trying to find a congenial congregation, and finally on Christmas Eve he stepped into a little church just as the congregation rose with the minister:

"We have left undone those things which we ought to have done, and we have done those things which we ought not to have done."

The man dropped into the nearest pew with a sigh of relief.

"Thank goodness," he said, "I've found my crowd at last."

In feeding cattle this winter use a maximum of roughage and a minimum of concentrates. In a time like this high finish may not be most profitable.

Ginns Shur-Gain Fertilizer

Practical Designs



Made for work or play are these little overalls for the little boy. McCall Pattern No. 7824, Boy's Overalls, in 6 sizes, 4 to 14 years. Price, 15 cents.



The cover-all apron is a joy to the housewife. McCall Pattern No. 6920, Ladies' and Misses' One-Piece Apron. In 3 sizes, small, medium and large. Price, 10 cents.

These patterns may be obtained from your local McCall dealer, or from the McCall Co., 70 Bond St., Toronto, Dept. W.

STORMY WEATHER HARD ON BABY

The stormy, blustery weather which we have during February and March is extremely hard on children. Conditions make it necessary for the mother to keep them in the house. They are often confined to overheated, badly ventilated rooms and catch colds which rack their whole system. To guard against this a box of Baby's Own Tablets should be kept in the house and an occasional dose given the baby to keep his stomach and bowels working regularly. This will not fail to break up colds and keep the health of the baby in good condition till the brighter days come along. The Tablets are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Get Out Your Sap Buckets.

Farmers and others who have maple sugar outfits, even if they have not been in use for years, should put them to work this year. There is a sugar shortage, and Canadian maple trees should be made to produce to the maximum. So even if you haven't the most up-to-date equipment, tap all the trees you can and make the most of the facilities you have on hand. There'll be a good market for all the maple sugar and syrup produced.

MURINE Granulated Eyelids, Sore Eyes, Eyes Inflamed by Exposure to Dust, Sun and Wind quickly relieved by Murine. Try it in Your Eyes and in Baby's Eyes. YOUR EYES Need No Smarting, Just Eye Comfort. Murine Eye Remedy At Your Druggist's, or by Mail. Write for Free Book of the Eye—Free. Murine Eye Remedy Co., Chicago.

Every shovelful of coal you waste lowers the efficiency of the man on the firing line, lowers the temperature of the cantonments, reduces the speed of the submarine destroyers, diminishes the force of the projectile and slackens the speed of the munition plant.

Whether it is a home or merely a house depends upon the folks who live there.

Are Popular West of the Great Lakes

Mrs. W. J. Vale Talks of Dodd's Kidney Pills.

She Also Tells How Her Dyspepsia Was Cured By Using Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets.

Pandora, Alta., Feb. 25th—(Special)—"We are never without a box of Dodd's Kidney Pills in the house." That's what Mrs. W. J. Vale, a well-known and highly respected resident of this place has to say of the great Canadian kidney remedy. "My husband suffers from lumbago, and they always help him," is the reason that she gives.

"I must also tell you," Mrs. Vale continued, "what Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets did for me. They cured me of a very bad attack of dyspepsia. I have also derived great benefit from the use of Dodd's Kidney Pills."

It is evidence like this that proves that the Dodd's remedies have gained a permanent place in the family medicine chests of the West. Dodd's Kidney Pills are particularly popular. The success with which they have been used to treat all kinds of kidney ills from backache to rheumatism and Bright's disease have earned for them the gratitude of thousands of people on this side of the Great Lakes.

"LINES"—TO A BEAR.

How the Drawing of Two Simple Lines Altered the Picture.

A feat once performed by Bret Harte, to the warm applause of a brother writer, might, after all, be considered as the legitimate and proper work of a poet; certainly it gives evidence of a very ready and very felicitous imagination. Harte was the first editor of the Overland Monthly, and the story of the origin of that magazine's famous cover is thus told in Mr. H. C. Merwin's Life of Bret Harte:

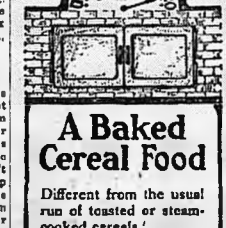
The cover of the Overland was adorned with the historic grizzly bear that, standing on the ties of the newly laid railway track, with half-turned body and lowered head, seems prepared to dispute the right of way with the locomotive that might shortly be expected to come screaming down the track. There was originally no railway track in the picture; merely the bear. How the deficiency was supplied Mark Twain explains in a letter to Thomas Bailey Aldrich:

Do you know the prettiest fancy and the neatest that ever shot through Harte's brain? It was this:

When they were trying to decide upon a vignette for the cover of the Overland a grizzly was chosen, and the page was printed with him on it. As a bear he was a success—he was a good bear. But then, it was objected, he was an objectless bear—a bear that meant nothing in particular—simply stood there snarling over his shoulder at nothing—and was painfully and manifestly a boorish and ill-natured intruder upon the page. All hands said thus—no one was quite satisfied. They hated badly to give him up, and yet they didn't like to have him there when there was no real point to him.

Presently Harte took a pencil and drew two simple lines under his feet, and behold! he was a magnificent success. The ancient symbol of Californian savagery snarling at the approaching type of high and progressive civilization, the first overland locomotive! I think that was nothing less than inspiration itself.

Newton had just discovered why the apple fell. "But," cried the anxious office-seeker, "why doesn't the plum fall?"



A Baked Cereal Food

Different from the usual run of toasted or steam-cooked cereals,

Grape-Nuts

is baked in giant ovens—baked for nearly twenty hours under accurate conditions of heat, so that the whole wheat and malted barley flours may develop their full, rich sweetness.

You don't need sugar on Grape-Nuts.

"There's a Reason"

FERTILIZER

ONTARIO FERTILIZERS, LIMITED
WEST TORONTO • CANADA

A LITTLE FRENCH HEART.

"Madame la Presidente:—

Permit a little French heart to come and present to you his wishes the most sincere. My parents join with me in sending their best compliments for the New Year, and in thanking you for your great kindness. I thank you all, dear good ladies, for the nice things you have put in with the clothing addressed to my dear Papa. Every evening in my prayers I ask God to spread his blessing over you. Receive again Madame la Presidente and all the ladies, the best wishes of your little protege.—Charles Opdebeck."

This little letter has just been received in Toronto, by the President of the "Friends of France," who knows what interest it will have for many people in every part of Canada, who have so generously sent help to the hospitals and refugees. Charles and his mother were repatriated from the North of France not long ago, and find themselves with little or nothing to live on. During their captivity the mother was struck by a shell, and lost a leg. The father is an ambulance-driver for a hospital in Calais, and this is what he says: "Dear and Good Ladies—I thank you so much for the parcel that has just come. It contained 4 pairs of socks, a flannel shirt, chocolate, sugar, soap, cocoa and soup. If you knew how happy we are to have these things, for now it is so hard to live that my poor wife can never get anything nice. She is so happy to be near me at Calais, but unfortunately the "cochons de Boche" come often to bombard us. On Monday they threw a dozen bombs, there was only material damage happily, but since my wife was struck, she has such a terrible fear. We hope that the Boches will soon have finished their crimes, and we can be happy again in our dear country. God watches over us and will protect us. Receive, good ladies, my affection and thanks the most sincere.

Le Soldat Arthur Opdebeck.

The "Friends of France" board of this family through one of the hospitals that they help near Calais, which is visited daily by scores of refugees. The nurse in her last letter says: "Without Canadian and American help we could not exist. Many hospitals have had to shut down. The cost of living is so high and the government can give us so little. Many of our wounded are very ill, and need nourishing food. One egg costs 18 cents and butter and meat are $1.00 a pound. Just now enormous numbers of refugees are arriving from the North of France, in a state of exhaustion of which you can truly form no idea. It is specially at the beginning that these families need help, when they are so weakened and demoralized. It is a question of material help to revive their morale, because after a time they pick up wonderfully, and in a few months gather together a little home less sad. All the second-hand clothing you send, which is so good, finds owners immediately."

The "Friends of France" is an incorporated society under the War Charities Act. Its headquarters are 216 Poplar Plains Rd., Toronto, and the President, Mrs. Wells, will gladly receive and acknowledge gifts in money or kind, such as clothing, food and hospital supplies.

Minard's Liniment Cures Diphtheria.

Cause for Suspicion.

When the train, with a tremendous crash, came to a full stop between stations, a worried-looking man stepped a brakeman who was running down the track and demanded to know the worst.

"What is it? An accident?"

"Some one pulled the communication cord," was the reply. "The engineer put on the brakes too quickly, and one of the cars left the rails. It will take us four hours to clear the line."

"Four hours!" exclaimed the passenger. "But I'm to be married today!"

The brakeman turned on him with instant suspicion. "Look here," he demanded, "you aren't the man who pulled that cord, are you?"

Baby of Mine.

Just a wee thing with a dainty air,
And a shining mop of golden hair,
With eyes so soft and wistful, too,—
That they bruise and hurt the heart of you.
Warm little hands that seek and cling
And make you love this baby thing.
Dear little head against your breast
Cuddling there like a bird in its nest,
Fragrant lips as cool and sweet
As a budding rose in the summer heat—
But I open my eyes—and smile—and sigh—
Baby of mine—the dream's gone by!

—Elinor Maxwell.

The Ship of State.

In spite of rock and tempest's roar,
In spite of false lights on the shore,
Sail on, nor fear to breast the sea!
Our hearts, our hopes, are all with thee,
Our hearts, our hopes, our prayers, our tears,
Our faith triumphant o'er our fears,
Are all with thee,—are all with thee!

Minard's Liniment Cures Distemper.

The Asquith Family.

Mr. Asquith's family have been rendering great and distinguished services in the war. His third son, Brigadier General Arthur Asquith, is reported to have been seriously wounded in France, having received a compound fracture of the ankle while reconnoitring a German position. He has been wounded on two previous occasions, and has a splendid military record. At an early stage of the war he joined the Royal Naval Division, and as a sub-lieutenant in the Anson Brigade participated in the defence of Antwerp. He won his D.S.O., to which he was recently awarded a bar. His high military aptitude is betokened by his rapid promotion. One of his brothers, Cyril, has also been recently wounded. Raymond, the ex-Premier's eldest son, fell in action more than a year ago. He had a very promising career at the Bar and in politics.

GIRLS! WHITEN SKIN WITH LEMON JUICE

Make a beauty lotion for a few cents to remove tan, freckles, sallowness.

Your grocer has the lemons and any drug store or toilet counter will supply you with three ounces of orchard white for a few cents. Squeeze the juice of two fresh lemons into a bottle, then put in the orchard white and shake well. This makes a quarter pint of the very best lemon skin whitener and complexion beautifier known. Massage this fragrant, creamy lotion daily into the face, neck, arms and hands and just see how freckles, tan, sallowness, reddess and roughness disappear and how smooth, soft and clear the skin becomes. Yes! It is harmless, and the beautiful results will surprise you.

Store the Ice.

By storing all the natural ice that it is possible to harvest, ice companies, farmers, creamery owners and others will help materially in saving ammonia this year. Even at the present time there is an absolute shortage of ammonia in the United States of 60,000,000 pounds per annum for war and commercial purposes.

MONEY ORDERS

Pay your out of town accounts by Dominion Express Money Orders. Five dollars costs three cents.

A Word For The Peanut.

The peanut is a substantial food, a wholesome, palatable food, declare the people who know. Six ounces of shelled peanuts equal 2 1-3 ounces of beefsteak, 5 ounces of codfish, 1 ounce rice, 4.2 ounces rye bread, 35 ounces of spinach, 5 ounces of apple, or 6 ounces of bacon.

Mansonville, June 27, '13.

Minard's Liniment Co., Limited.

Yarmouth, N. S.

Gentlemen,—It affords me great pleasure and must be gratifying to you to know that after using 36 bottles of your Liniment on case of paralysis which my father was afflicted with, I was able to restore him to normal condition. Hoping other sufferers may be benefited by the use of your Liniment, I am,

Sincerely yours,
GEO. H. HOLMES.

Sap Running Begins Soon.

The first run of Canadian maple sap begins down in Essex County, Ontario, generally about March 20. Gradually the warm weather works north east and the season ends up in Quebec when the leaves break the buds.

Minard's Liniment Cures Garget in Cows

On the farm the automobile is distinctly a business necessity, for a farmer, unlike the city man, can not jump on a trolley when he wants to see a customer or buy a tube of shaving cream. He doesn't buy a car merely for the sake of seeing the wheels go 'round—he really needs it in his everyday farming life.

WOMEN! IT IS MAGIC! LIFT OUT ANY CORN

Apply a few drops then lift corns or calluses off with fingers—no pain.



Just think! You can lift off any corn or callus without pain or soreness.

A Cincinnati man discovered this ether compound and named it freezone. Any druggist will sell a tiny bottle of freezone, like here shown, for very little cost. You apply a few drops directly upon a tender corn or callus. Instantly the soreness disappears, then shortly you will find the corn or callus so loose that you can lift it right off.

Freezone is wonderful. It dries instantly. It doesn't eat away the corn or callus, but shrivels it up without even irritating the surrounding skin.

Hard, soft or corns between the toes, as well as painful calluses, lift right off. There is no pain before or afterwards. If your druggist hasn't freezone, tell him to order a small bottle for you from his wholesale drug house.

ROYAL YEAST CAKES

The best yeast in the world. Makes perfect bread.

MADE IN CANADA

E.W.GILLETT COMPANY LIMITED
TORONTO, ONT.
WINNIPEG MONTREAL

Where crops are rotated, neither fungus nor insects gain headway on the farm.

FOR SALE

WEEKLY NEWSPAPER IN Western Ontario. Doing a good business. Death of owner places it on the market. A great chance for a man with cash. Apply Box 82, Wilson Publishing Co. Limited, Toronto.

WELL EQUIPPED NEWSPAPER and job printing plant in Eastern Ontario. Insurance carried for $3,000. Will be sold for $1,100 on account of Box 81, Wilson Publishing Co., Ltd., Toronto.

MISCELLANEOUS

CANCER, TUMORS, LUMPS, ETC. Internal and external cured without pain by our home treatment. Write us before too late. The Bellmar Medical Co., Limited, Collingwood, Ont.

The Soul of a Piano is the Action. Insist on the "OTTO HIGEL" PIANO ACTION

Doctors Recommend Bon-Opto for the Eyes

Physicians and eye specialists prescribe Bon-Opto as a safe home remedy in the treatment of eye troubles and to strengthen eyesight. Sold under money refund guaranty by all druggists.

A Cure for Bad Breath

"Bad breath is a sign of decayed teeth, foul stomach or unclean bowel." If your teeth are good, look to your digestive organs at once. Cal-Sepsi Carative Syrup at druggists. 15 to 30 drops after meals, clean up your food passage and stop the bad breath odor. 50c. and $1.00 Bottles. Do not buy substitutes. Get the genuine.



Dandruff and Itching

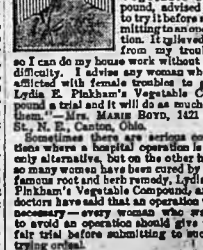
The Cause of Falling Hair

Rub spots of dandruff and itching with Cuticura Ointment, next morning shampoo with Cuticura Soap and hot water. Rinse with tepid water. Trial free. These fragrant, super-creamy emollients clear the complexion of pimples, redness and roughness, cleanse the scalp, prevent falling hair and soften the hands. The Soap to cleanse and purify, the Ointment to soothe and heal.

For free sample address post-card: "Cuticura, Dept. K, Boston." Sold throughout the world.

HOW MRS. BOYD AVOIDED AN OPERATION

Canton, Ohio.—"I suffered from a female trouble which caused me much suffering, and two doctors decided that I would have to go through an operation before I could get well.



"My mother, who had been helped by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, advised me to try it before submitting to an operation. I gladly took her advice and from my troubles so I can do my house work without any difficulty. I advise any woman who is afflicted with female troubles to give Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound a trial and it will do as much for them."—Mrs. MARIE BOYD, 1421 5th St., N. E., Canton, Ohio.

Sometimes there are serious conditions where a hospital operation is the only alternative, but on the other hand so many women have been cured by this famous root and herb remedy, Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, after doctors have said that an operation was necessary—every woman who wants to avoid an operation should give it a fair trial before submitting to such a trying ordeal.

If complications exist, write to Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., Lynn, Mass., for advice. The result of many years' experience is at your service.

SECOND CON ELDERSLIE

Friday, March 15—Patriotic Dance, Town Hall, Paisley.

Carnival in Paisley Rink next Monday night.

The large flocks of crows that are hovering around the last couple of weeks are a welcome indication of spring.

Assessor Walks made his annual visit down this con last week.

John H McCulloch has been elected trustee in S S No 12 to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Geo Hope who intends to leave here about April 1st.

A couple of sleigh loads of young people from this con drove over to the home of Mr and Mrs T Nicoll, Gillies Hill, on Wednesday evening last and enjoyed an old time dance.

Born—On March 1st, to Mr and Mrs Wm McNeil, formerly of this con, a son.

Mr and Mrs J McCulloch and children of Queen Hill, visited friends here recently.

Edwin Priess, who has been engaged with W J Allan for the past year has quit the farm and started factory work.

Sam Patterson has been a victim of la grippe for the past week.

During the wind storm on Monday evening last the roof of W J Allen's garage was lifted off and taken over into a neighbor's field.

One evening recently a large number of friends and neighbors gathered at the home of Mrs S Gribble to bid them adieu before they leave for their new home in Chesley and also to present them with a small token to show the esteem in which they are held by those who have been neighbors for a number of years. To Mrs and Miss Hannah Gribble were given a handsome couch and to Mr D Gribble a beautiful leather arm chair. The evening was spent pleasantly by all present, some dancing and others playing games. A nice lunch was served by the ladies. Their many friends here wish for them a long and pleasant life in their new home.

Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA

CARLILL

Carnival in Paisley Rink next Monday night.

Mr R Reed who has been spending the winter at his parents' home on the Elora Road, left for his home in Laverna, Man, on Monday.

Mr Allan Clark, who has been visiting his sister Mrs Balsdon, since being discharged from the army, returned to his home in Pickering last Thursday.

The Box Social given by the Red Cross League here last Friday night was a huge success. A good program of choruses, duetts, solos, and readings was given after which the sale of boxes took place. The proceeds of the evening amounted to $104. The ladies are to be congratulated on the success of this their latest attempt at raising funds.

Mrs Balsdon received word on Monday that her brother Joe, who is with the Royal Flying Corps in England, had been hurt. We trust he may soon recover.

Miss M Mahoney is home from Hamilton on a short vacation.

There is some talk of lowering the price of snow here, as the supply now is far in excess of the demand.

Mesdames Hergott and Shuett of Mildmay visited at Mr Jos Shuett's last week.

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children
In Use For Over 30 Years
Always bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher

WILLOW CREEK

Patriotic Dance, Town Hal, Paisley, Friday, March 15. Rayner's orchestra.

Coal is so scarce that it is coming in by parcel post.

The Evangelical church people had a successful wood bee on Monday in Mr Frank Wrightson's bush.

Mrs Rowley of Paisley is visiting at Mr Wm Berndt's for a few weeks.

Wheat has only a small top this year, and does not promise a big crop.

The government's offer of seed spring wheat at $2.85, at distributing points does not look like a good a good buy for the farmer. It means the buyer has to pay the freight.

The farmers here are in favor of raising the dog tax to protect their flocks.

One of our farmers was down to Kincardine with a hog for which he received $100. Good price, Dad.

The recent wind storms caused a great deal of damage to buildings.

GLAMIS

Carnival in Paisley Rink next Monday night.

Patriotic Dance, Town Hall, Paisley, Friday, March 15. Rayner's orchestra.

The funeral of the late Donald McKinnon, of Ripley, was held on Tuesday. Interment in Purdy's cemetery.

Mr Chas McKinnon was in Ripley attending the funeral of his brother, the late Donald McKinnon

Pte Ross Woods, who is home from Overseas, called on friends in our vicinity last week.

Miss Mina Cunningham left on Friday for a two months' stay in Hamilton.

Rev Mr Reith attended the Presbytery in Paisley last week.

Mr Jackson, who has been spending some time with his daughter, Mrs Nesbitt, left this week for his home at Holland Centre.

The Ladies' Guild of St. Paul's Church held their monthly meeting in the Congregational church, 10th Kincardine, on Wednesday of last week. They were entertained to lunch by Mrs W H McKinnon.

Mr Hugh McKinnon and son Mac, who spent most of the winter with friends on the 10th, returned on Friday to their home in Minto, Man.

We are sorry to report the illness of Mrs Neil McLure, but hope to see her around again in a few days.

Mr Chas McKinnon, who occupied the Baptist manse for the last few years, purchased a house in Ripley and will be moving soon.

Mr D C McKinnon is leaving soon for his new home near Ripley. Before going, the members of the board committee of the Presbyterian church, of which he is a member, met at the manse and presented him with a book of poems.

Mrs Nesbitt held a sale on Saturday, disposing of her horses, cow and calf, wagons and numerous other things.

The ladies of the Red Cross Society took advantage of the crowd attending the sale on Saturday and served sandwiches, pie and tea in the hall, realizing the nice little sum of $12.30.

PINKERTON

Carnival in Paisley Rink next Monday night

Mr Albert Pinkerton is confined to his bed with an attack of pneumonia. All hope for a speedy recovery. His place at the store is taken by Mr Amsey Gregg.

Mr John McKee suffered from a slight stroke last week and is still in a weak condition.

The Young People's Social which was held at the Manse on Wednesday evening was attended by a large number of young people in the vicinity. Everyone enjoyed themselves in the different games and in the musical part of the evening.

Mr Richard Garland returned from Toronto last week.

A number from here attended the carnival in Paisley on Friday evening.

Mr and Mrs Geo Sawyer and children and Mrs Colin More and children, who have spent the winter at Mr Jos Rounsey's, returned to the west on Thursday.

Three new members were received in the Presbyterian church here on Friday.

UNDERWOOD

Carnival in Paisley Rink next Monday night.

Miss Florence McKean is visiting friends in Kincardine.

Roppel Bros loaded their cars on Tuesday and starting for the west immediately. We wish them success in their undertaking.

Mrs H Drummond recently spent a few days under the parental roof in Port Elgin.

Mr Alex McMillan of Winnipeg was around this week buying horses for the west.

Word has been received here that the fifth division has been broken up. The 190th Batt has been divided into three sections the first one of which is being sent to France right away with the first Pioneer Batt. We understand that only a few of the Underwood boys are in it.

Mr Robert Murdoch visited his brother at Armow last week.

John Berndt's little boy is recovering after a severe illness.

Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA

Red Cross Shipments

—The following shipment of soldier's comforts was made by the Elora Road South Red Cross Society during January and February: 36 field shirts, 123 pairs socks, 4 pairs gloves, 31 towels, 33 pair pillow covers, 24 sheets, 37 pyjama suits. 12 feather pillows, 3 quilts. Miss Mary Kerr, treasurer; Mrs. Harold Cormack, secretary.

GILLIES HILL

Friday, March 15—Patriotic Dance, Town Hall, Paisley.

We are pleased to report that Mr Rolf Caldwell, who has been obliged to keep the house for the greater part of the winter, is able to sit in his chair. His neighbors hope Bob will soon be able to go among them once more.

Mr and Mrs John White visited at the home of the former's father on the town line Bell & Eld on Saturday.

Sam Ruthven and Frank Legge are the champion fox hunters of the township. Although help is scarce these modern Nimrods managed to bag ten of these troublesome roost raiders.

Mrs Adam Case and daughter, Miss Carrie, of Oliphant, paid a visit to the home of the former's mother, Mrs Thos Haney.

The month of March generally witnesses some changes in most communities, and this district has recently been having an epidemic. Mr John McAllister has leased Mr Robt Caldwell's 200 acre farm; Mr and Mrs Thos Nicoll have moved from the old Munn farm to the McIntyre farm vacated by John Walpole; Mr Gideon Grose, of Chesley, has moved to his farm recently rented by the Nicolls. Mr Grose has been a factory hand all his life, and farming will be a new occupation. Mr John Bowie has now sold his farm to John Walpole, who intends moving as soon as Mr Bowie moves out. We are sorry to lose Mr Bowie, as he is one of the industrious class whose thrift is one of the great assets of our country. In this time of stress to those who have come to the neighborhood we extend a hearty welcome, and to those who leave we wish continued prosperity wherever their lot may be cast. We understand Mr Bowie intends going west.

Mr Wm Henry has purchased 40 acres from his brother Sam on the 10th Bruce.

CANTIRE

We have had some bad storms this winter, but have always managed to keep along the middle of the King's highway, but Saturday night's storm made deviations necessary, and for long stretches the road is in the ditch.

Mr Angus Taylor's wood cutting outfit has been working for farmers in this vicinity recently. Angus has wood cutting down to a science, and is always found to keep right on with his knitting.

Miss Annie McDonald left last Thursday for Ann Arbor, Mich. to visit her sister-in-law, Mrs Dr Bell, who is dangerously ill with meningitis.

Mr Howard Johnston, who spent the winter here, has left for his home at Earl Grey, Sask.

Misses Celina and Maggie Goer, of Port Elgin, spent a week visiting their aunt, Mrs Henry Winch.

Mr John Walpole and family have been for the past week stopping with his father, Mr Geo Walpole. John, who lived on the McIntyre farm at Gillies Hill, after his auction sale moved to Chesley, intending to work in the factory. Since then he has bought Mr John Bowie's farm at Gillies Hill and will move his effects there as soon as Mr Bowie can move out.

Mr and Mrs Mac McCaddet, of Yorkton, Sask, are visiting friends here.

BRUCE TP. PATHMASTERS, &c.

PATHMASTERS

Robt McIntosh, Dan McLaren, A McKinnon, J McKinnon, Wm Reid, A McFadyen, Jas Perrie, J K McLennan, Jas Grant, Dan McKay, Lach McKinnon, W Blakley, Alex Kippen, Peter McLeod, John Bonnett, John McLeod, J N McInnes, Jas Thompson, Alex Brown, Lach McDougall, Peter Hunter, J R Hunter, John McNellidge, Wm Gattenhalbi, H Wrightson, C Robinson, jr, John Vance, Arch Brown, Wm Steinhoff, John Henderson, Arch McKay, Geo H McKay, Jas Schmidt, Ed Shipley, Alex Mershinney, R N McKay, W J Colwell, John Bentley, H D McLean, Geo Bailey, Alex McKenzie, Peter Dobson, Jas Pace, M Nelson, Rich McGregor, W J Nelson, M Wardhop, J W Smith, D White, D D McKenzie, Arch McLean, W Annees, A McDonald, E Annese, J Thorabura, Wm Hodge, H Carr, C Riebel, John Riley, Neil McGillivray, J Dunlop, A N McLeod, Wm Kinsech, Julius Korb, H McCulloch, Arch Sebell, J B McGillivray, Jas Brunton, jr, T Rushton, Geo Luttrell, J Turnbull, Wm Rankin, John Smith, Dan McLellan, C Robinson.

POUNDKEEPERS

J Bowie, W A Begg, A McPadyen, Wm McNally, C S Wood, J Buchanan, Wm Gilchrist, Roy Kennedy, Jos McKay, J R Hunter, Thos Wrightson, Rich McGregor, Chas Robinson, Ab Inkster, Neil Russell, R N McKay, Chas Rose, Robert Brown, Wm Parker, W J Nelson, Robt Dobson, W L Jones, John Caldwell, H J Thornburn, John Seifert, Jas Donaldson, John Cumming, Thos Foster, H McCullough, Wm Bottrill, D B Stafford.

FENCEVIEWERS

D McKenzie, W A Begg, J R McLennan, Fred Kippen Neil McKinnon, J N McInnes, Robt Campbell, Coll McDougall, Jos Wrightson, C Robinson, T. Schwass, John McGillivray, John Berndt, Wm Cowdy, M Nelson, Jos Dobson, R Christie, W H Brown, D M Cameron, N McGillivray, J W Howe, C Sebell, Wm Patterson, Wm Rankin.

J G MacKay, Tp Clerk

Shippers and Farmers' Club Clash

Hogs sold Monday at $18.75. It is true that the market price for the day was $18.50 but another farmers' club has made its appearance as shippers. It belongs to the South of Wiarton, and the regular shippers were determined that the buying would be keen, so up went the price. It is likely, therefore, that Wiarton will be a good spot to all hogs now for some time. The market price will not cut much figure. It is understood, however that many of the farmers have signed and will stand pat. Those who have not will probably sell to the highest bidders.—Wiarton Canadian Echo.

—At the coming session of the Dominion Parliament the Union Government will propose an amendment to the Military Service Act bringing within its operation young men who have reached the age of 20 since the Act was passed. The present measure specifically exempts those who should reach 20 years after it became law. It is expected by this amendment that 45,000 additional troops will be secured.

BORN

Woon—At Carlsbad, Alta., on Feb 6th, to Mr and Mrs W A Wood (nee Isabel Elliott, formerly of Paisley), a son.

DIED

Miles—At Paisley, on March 7th, John Miles, aged 81 years.

White—In Arran Tp, on March 3rd, William White, aged 55 years, 10 years and 5 days.

IN MEMORIAM

In loving memory of George Brown Bell, son of David and Lucinda Bell, died March 14th, 1916.

"In life beloved, in death lamented."

Family

Switzer—In sad but loving memory of our noble son, M. W. Switzery who died in France, March 15, 1917.

Father, mother, sisters, brother

S S No 1, Elderslie

"Failure in one subject, "failure in total.

Sr IV—Pass—Elma McPherson 69 Failure—Ivan McPherson 68*, Lazzie Reid 61*.

Sr III—Pass—Keith McIntyre 67. Jr III—Pass—Annie McPherson 67, Thelma Cowenlock 61 Failure—Norman Somerville 57*, Alex McIntyre 55*, Gladys Bradley 52*. Sr II—honors—Clifford Walpole 81 Pass—Peter Reid 66. Failure—Lilian Stoddart 49*

Jr II—Pass—Gordon Reid 68. Failure—Stewart Goar 52*. Jr I—Honors—Clifford McPherson 80, Gordon McIntyre 75 Pass—Dave Somerville 60. Sr Pr—Pass—Gladys Walpole 60.

E B McCurdy, Teacher

AUCTION SALE
— OF —
FARM STOCK

The undersigned has received instructions from Mr. Chas. Wademeier, Lot 17, Con. 11, Bruce Tp, to sell by public auction on his premises on

Tuesday, March 19

At 1 o'Clock p. m. the following:

DRAFT HORSES—1 mare 6 years old, 1 horse rising 3 yrs old, 1 horse rising 2 yrs old, 1 colt rising 1 yr, 1 driving mare, rising 7 yrs old, 1 driving mare rising 7 yrs old, 1 mare rising 5 yrs old due to mate March 10, 1 colt rising 2 yrs, 2 steers rising 2 yrs, 1 heifer rising 2 yrs, 2 steers rising 1 yr, 1 heifer rising 1 yr, 1 calf 3 months old.

Terms—All sums of $5 and under cash on sums over that amount, 9 months credit will be given on furnishing approved joint notes, bankable at per cent interest. As the proprietor has leased the farm over to his son the above stock will be sold without reserve.

R. C. PEARCE, Auct.

Farm for Sale

150 ACRE farm for sale. Soil good clay loam, excellent buildings, splendid water all year round at both house and barn, on R. R. delivery and telephone line situated on a much travelled road. For further information inquire at this office.

Farm for Sale

ONE and one-fifth miles from Paisley, on the Kara road, 150 acres, all under cultivation except about 15 acres of bush. Large frame house, barn 40 x 80. Will be sold at a bargain. For full details write F. G. MOORE, Glen's Head, Ont.

Tenders Wanted

TENDERS will be received by the undersigned up to Saturday, March 22nd, for the erection of a new brick school building for S S No 13, Bruce. Plans and specifications may be seen at the residence of the secretary, J W HOWE, R R No 4, Paisley.

Yorkshire Hog

THE undersigned has for service on his premises lot 7, con 13, Greenock, a thoroughbred Yorkshire hog. HUGH W DUN.

WIRE - FENCE - WIRE

Peerless Farm Fence

Made in rolls of 20, 30 and 40 rods

Heavy Weight Styles

Style No.	Price per rod	Description			Distance between stays	Lbs. per rod
4330	.32½	4 wires	33 ins.	high	22 ins.	5½
5380	.40	5 "	38 "		22 "	6¾
5420	.40½	5 "	42 "		22 "	7
6300	.44½	6 "	30 "		22 "	7½
6390	.46	6 "	39 "		22 "	7¾
7400	.52	7 "	40 "		22 "	9
7480	.53½	7 "	48 "		22 "	9¼
842	.65	8 "	42 "		16½ "	11
8410	.60	8 "	41 "		22 "	10
847	.66	8 "	47 "		16½ "	12
8470	.61½	8 "	47 "		22 "	10¾
919	.72½	9 "	49 "		16½ "	12½
0951	.82	9 "	51 "		12 "	14¾
951	.73½	9 "	51 "		16½ "	12½
9510	.67	9 "	51 "		22 "	11½
1050	.79	10 "	50 "		16½ "	13½
10500	.74	10 "	50 "		22 "	12½
1156	.90½	11 "	56 "		16½ "	15¼

No. 9 Full Gauge Styles

These prices are good only until March 23rd

Therefore it will be to your advantage to leave your order for your total requirements with us before the above mentioned date,

TERMS—Spot cash with order or on date of delivery F.O.B. Paisley station.

Coiled Spring and Barb Wire

Coiled Spring	$5 75 per cwt.
Barbed	7 25 "
No. 9 soft (brace wire)	6 00 "
Staples	6 00 "

TERMS—Same as above.

SINCLAIR'S HARDWARE

Sign and Carriage Painting, House-Decorating and Wall Papering

The undersigned is prepared to do all classes of work in the most stylish, neat and satisfactory manner. Orders executed promptly. Will be glad to receive your patronage, whether in town or country.

W. H. BAKER, Paisley

R. T. Robinson
CARPENTER AND CONTRACTOR

ESTIMATES furnished for the erection of any class of building. Large or small contracts undertaken.

Address Chesley or Carrill P.O.

To Clover Seed Growers

HAVING bought a machine for cleaning Alsike, Timothy or Hillgrass from clover seed, am prepared to clean all brought to my premises. Can also clean from Paisley or Hawkstone Beavers. A quantity of good red clover seed for sale, also some timothy seed. D J SWITZER



STEELE'S
For Horse Collars and Sweat Pads, Rubber Lap Rugs, Whips, Axle Plush Rugs, Bickmore's Gall Cure, Star Harness Soap, &c.

Our Hart-ess includes quality, durability, appearance and high class workmanship found in no other makes of Harness.

Baggage Trunks, Suit Cases, Club Bags, Grips. Good assortment and close prices.

Harness parts and Repairing our Specialty

J. H. STEELE

Wanted

GENERAL supervisor for the village of Paisley (union) may be made known in enquiry, by the town clerk. Applications received up to Thursday, 21st March, at 5 p.m. J CLIFFORD, Clerk



A Truck for the Farmer

FARM equipment which will effect a time and labor-saving, and therefore a money-saving, must be carefully considered by every good farmer now-a-days.

The farm wagon, which for years was the most useful of all farm equipment, is now being replaced on the best farms by a sturdy, dependable motor truck. The truck will haul any farm product—fruit, grain, vegetables, stock, fertilizer, or wood—around the farm, or to the town or city many miles distant, in half the time, and at a much lower cost.

The Ford One-Ton truck is a rapid, economical and very serviceable means of transport. One of these on your farm will save you weeks of time in a single season and will enable you to pass through a crisis of labor shortage with less difficulty.

The Ford truck is supplied as a chassis only. This permits you to select any of the many body styles especially designed for the Ford truck and already on the market. Thus you can mount the one which suits your individual requirements.

Price $750 f.o.b. Ford, Ont.

Halladay & Biehn - Dealers - Chesley
W. P. Power - Dealer - Port Elgin

The Paisley Advocate.

D. McKENZIE, Publisher
Vol. 49—No. 11

PAISLEY, ONTARIO, MARCH 20, 1918

Subscription, $1.50 per Annum

Paisley Mercantile Co.

The People's Popular Store

New Goods! New Goods!

WE have now for for the ladies a good range of Dress Goods in all the leading weaves and colors for spring and summer wear. See our Silks in Duchess, Paillette, Taffeta and Crepe de Chene. These we have in black and other shades. Have a look at our Black Silk, special line, well worth $2 10 a yd, our special price $1 80 spot cash. Notice our Crepe de Chene in black, navy, green and white, very special value, sold in all the leading stores at $1 50 a yd, we have it at $1 35 spot cash. We have also a beautiful line of Serge Dress Goods in all the leading shades and at special value. We are showing a big range of Wash Goods in Voiles, Marquisettes, Zephyrs, Dimitys and Ginghams. We have also a wide range of

Goods for the Men and Boys

at special value. See our Ready-to-wear Suits, Shoes, Rubbers, Hats, Caps, Shirts, Braces, Neckties and Gloves, all of which are new and up-to-date goods for our spring trade, and if you purpose taking a trip we can also fit you out with a Trunk, Suitcase or Club Bag.

Groceries

Our shelves are now well filled with fresh Groceries of all kinds. We have very special value in Tea. See our Uncolored Japan at 3 lbs for $1 to. SUGAR—We can supply you with the Sugar you require from time to time, but owing to the present congested state of railroads and the importance of giving preference to all supplies for soldiers' overseas shipments, sugar to the trade is somewhat limited. We will, however, sell you Redpath's Sugar, 11 lbs. for $1, Cash, and as soon as transportation gets back to normal conditions after the severe winter, there will be lots of sugar, and it is almost sure to be as cheap as ever, cheaper than at present.

Bring us your Buster, Eggs, Potatoes, and all other Farm Produce, for which we always pay Highest Market Prices

Spring Millinery Openings

We invite the Ladies of Paisley and vicinity to visit our Millinery Show Room

Friday and Saturday, March 22 and 23

When MISS WILSON will have on display a beautiful selection of Spring Millinery for your inspection.

THE PAISLEY MERCANTILE CO.

THE CITY BAKERY

Change of Business

HAVING sold out my entire stock to MR. D. H. COOPER, who was my first baker, and who had the fame of being one if not the best baker Paisley has ever seen, I take this opportunity of expressing my appreciation to the public for the generous trade they extended to me, and would ask that the same generosity be shown my successor. Mr. Cooper is known to you all and does not need any words of recommendation from me. Again thanking one and all.

F. S. MacLachlan

—Mrs. (Rev.) Little is visiting friends in Toronto.

Business Change at Eden Grove

Mr. Mac Scott, who was recently appointed postmaster at Eden Grove, has bought the general store of his predecessor in that office, Mr. Alex McKeeman, and has opened up in the old stand. Mr. McKeeman, after several years' experience in this store, is going west to engage in business on a larger scale.

Red Cross Shipment

Contents of bales of Red Cross supplies in February shipment by the Red Cross Workers of S S No 14 Bruce: 34 flannel shirts, 19 sheets, 3 hot water covers, 7 flannelette shirts, 21 prs of socks. Sent to Nursing Sister Jessie Ross on March 7: 5 bales of socks, 36 flannel shirts. Pres., Bertha Moulton; Treas., Mrs Neil McDonald; Sec'y, Reta McDonald.

Three Medals for Paisley Students

As a result of the Victory Loan essay competition the following medals were awarded to those standing first in Paisley Continuation School: 1st prize—silver medal—Alan Shoemaker; 2nd prize—silver medal—John Brown; 3rd prize—bronze medal—Lorne Cargill. The essays were sent to Toronto by the principal, and submitted in the provincial contest. The boys are to be congratulated upon the honors they have won for themselves and the school. These medals were given by central committee in charge of the Victory Loan, three being offered to each collegiate institute, high school and continuation school in the province.

—Mr. and Mrs. D. Parliament are away on a visit to friends at Galt and other places for a few weeks.

—At Mr. Robt. Burns' sale in Elderslie last week a wagon and several other implements were sold for more than he paid for them a few years ago.

—Word has been received of the death of Harry Smith, of Beckenham, Sask., in his sixty-seventh year. Mr. Smith was a resident of Paisley some forty-five years ago, and was a brother of the late Mrs. Robt. Petrie.

—Mr. H. Reed received word on Monday that his son, Pte. Norman Reed, had arrived at St. John's, N.B., from overseas. Pte. Reed had been in hospital for several months suffering from trench fever and rheumatism, and is not fit for further active service.

Contributions Acknowledged

The Women's Patriotic League has received contributions of $40 from Ahlem Lodge, I.O.O.F., $25 from the Continuation School Literary Society, this being from carnival proceeds, and $3 from Shoemaker brothers, which is part of their carnival prize money.

Barney Stanley with the Pacific Champions

Vancouver hockey team pulled out with the Pacific championship when a former Paisley boy, Barney Stanley, sent the winning shot into the nets in the closing game with Seattle. The team is playing in Toronto this week for the Stanley Cup. Mr. I. Stanley went down to see the games.

ADVERTISING RATES

Subscription Price—$1.50 per annum in advance. To United States subscribers $2.00 per year in advance.

Advertising Rates—Legal and other casual advertisements 10c per nonpariel line for first insertion, 3c per line for each subsequent insertion.

Advertisements of Strayed, Farms for Sale or to Rent, and similar, $1 for first three weeks and 25c for each subsequent insertion.

Advertisements without specific directions will be inserted till forbidden and charged accordingly. Transient closing advs. charged by the inch. Reading notices 5c per line.

Advertisements in the local columns are charged 10c per line for first insertion, and 5c per line for each subsequent insertion. Take initiation announcements for church or school entertainments, garden parties &c. Notice of lost (has 25c. Regular advertisers 5c per line. No adv. less than 1/2 inch. Set in black-faced type, price and one-half.

—Marriage licenses issued and money to loan. T. H. GEORGE.

—Full lines of fine engagement and wedding rings at J. Shoemaker's jewellery store.

—For Sale—Lot 28, con. 7, Bruce, 100 acres, all under grass. Apply to D. Forrester.

—Highest prices paid for hides and sheepskins. H. E. McGregor, Butcher, Steele Block.

—FOR SALE—Comfortable house and six acres of land, the McCaffrey property. Apply on the premises.

—FOR SALE—The residence of the late Mrs Fleming, Queen St north, Paisley. Apply to D. Forrester.

—Highest price for beefhides, horse hides, calfskins, sheepskins, tallow, &c. P. OLTSHER, Paisley Meat Market.

—Do your spring sewing now. We have the machines and the goods, so there is no reason to delay. Ballachey, Laidlaw & Co.

—Our Women's Tailoring section will furnish you suitings of exclusive designs. We invite your inspection. G B Irwin, Ladies' and Gents' Tailor,

—R Stevenson's quick healing salve is the best made. We have a choice line of tobaccos and cigars, stationery and school supplies. Agent for daily papers and magazines. Give us a call.

—All accounts must be settled by cash or note on or before March 15th. We are opening new books on that date, and all accounts not paid will be placed in court for collection. J S DEWAR.

—FLOUR, FEED, SEEDS, GRAIN—We keep a full stock of Five Roses and Stark's high grade flours, bran, shorts. Blatchford's molasses meal, poultry foods and tonics. Always in the market for course grains. W STARK.

To Investors

Trust and Loan Company Debentures in sums of $100 and upwards bearing 5½ per cent interest, payable half-yearly. Authorized by law for the investment of trust funds. Apply to D. FORRESTER, Barrister



Keep a Smart Appearance

You can be smartly dressed without being extravagant if you will leave your next order with us. We have a good assortment of the very newest patterns in fancy suitings. Look them over before buying. Also in Ladies' Suitings we have a full line to choose from of the newest patterns and styles.

I. S. CRUICKSHANK, the Tailor

—Mr. Russell Irwin, of Ripley, was calling on Paisley friends on Monday.

—Mrs. Allen, of Toronto, is visiting at the home of her father, Mr. E. Stevenson.

—Miss Alice Sproule, of Southampton, is a guest at the home of Mr. J. J. Thompson, Lochersby.

—Miss Crissie Bell, of Saugeen, is visiting at the home of her grandmother, Mrs. Flora McKinnon.

—Mrs. Wm. Flood, of Regina, arrived in town on Tuesday on a visit. She is the guest of Mrs. Jos. McDonald.

—Miss LottieWalker, who has been visiting her home here since Christmas, has returned to take her position at Carievale, Sask.

—Mr. Hugh McKerracher has purchased the new Putnam residence on Queen St south, which recently passed into the hands of an outsider. Mr. McKerracher is moving in this week.

—For Sale—Large coal heater, with oven attached, in good condition. H. McKerracher.

—Our spring shoes are arriving. The styles are good and the prices reasonable. Ballachey, Laidlaw & Co.

—FOR SALE—White Blossom Sweet Clover seed, also eight pigs 3 months old. R J McGill, lot 27, con A, Elderslie.

—SEED FOR SALE—A quantity of mixed timothy and alsike clover seed. Apply to Wm Pearce, Paisley, R R No 3. Bell phone

—Thoroughbred, bred to lay S. C. R. Island Reds. Connestoga Egg Farm Strain. $2 per 15 eggs. Fertility guaranteed. L. C. Spofford.

—For Sale—A good general purpose mare colt rising three year old, color dark brown. Apply to Jas. H. Tolchard, Elora road south.

—Auction sale of farm stock and implements, on lot 16, con. 8, Bruce, on Tuesday, March 26th. D. N. Morrison, prop., R. C. Pearce, auct.

—A carload of B C shingles just in. If you intend to do any shingling secure your supply now, as all building material is advancing in price. J S Dewar.

—Ladies' Spring Suitings tailored up-to-the-minute. We have the fashions which are new and dressy. Place your order early for Easter. G B Irwin, Ladies' and Gents' Tailor.

—For Sale—Summer cottage at Port Elgin—4 rooms, beautiful surroundings, lot 66 ft. wide by 260 ft. long. Further information from Verne McLean, Port Elgin.

—Auction sale of farm stock and implements, on lot 13, con 12, Elderslie, on Wednesday, March 27th. List includes 1 mare 8 yrs old, 2 cows due in April and May, 2 cows milking, 12 young cattle. Mrs. Margaret Herron, prop.; R. C. Pearce, auct.

—Extensive unreserved auction sale of horses, cattle, pigs and implements, at lot 25, con 9, Elderslie, on Thursday, March 28, at 12 o'clock sharp. 21 horses, 40 cattle, number of hogs, large number of farm implements. The farm will also be offered for sale. For particulars see posters. Manderow Bros., proprietors; Jas. E. Cass, auct.

White Field Seed Beans

I have some for sale, guaranteed A1 quality at $10.00 per bushel, delivered. H. Grice, Cargill.

Lily Cream Separator Day, Friday, March 22nd

Mr. McKenzie and Mr. Sinclair, of the I. H. C., will be at Davison's hardware store, Paisley, on March 22nd, to give a demonstration of the Lily Cream Separator. Anyone interested is invited to call and see the demonstration on March 22nd, one day only. Davison's Hardware.
International Harvester Co.

Easter Specialties

Easter lilies, ferns, palms, rubber trees, rose trees genistas, begonias, hydrangeas, pelargoniums, primulas, bulb stock, etc., lettuce and other vegetables, also full line of choice cut flowers. Write for prices. H. M. Norrish, florist, phone 118, Walkerton.

—Just a few words regarding our Ladies' Department: We have a large assortment of the very newest patterns in Ladies' Suitings and Coatings which we will make up at reasonable prices from any style you choose. We have the new styles and fashions for spring, which are up-to-date, or we will sell you the goods and you can get it made. Look our samples over before placing your order. I. S. Cruickshank.

Wall Paper

A DISCRIMINATING customer will find all they desire in variety of designs, novelty of colorings and general desirability of the goods we offer to suit their fancy. Our stock is full and complete. Eggs taken in exchange.

P. B. MORE, Druggist



THE
STANDARD BANK
OF CANADA
HEAD OFFICE - TORONTO

EST'D 1873

FARMERS

Advances to farmers are made a special feature by this Bank. 258

PAISLEY BRANCH

F. C. RYAN, Manager

PAISLEY MEAT MARKET

Choice Beef, Pork, Veal and Lamb, Smoked Ham, Rolls and Bacon, Lard in 1-lb. pkgs., 3-lb., 10-lb. and 20-lb. pails, Cooked Ham, Headcheese, Pork Sausage, Jellied Tongue, Bologna, Weinners, Etc.

P. OLTSHER

Cash for Hides and Skins — Bruce and Bell 'Phones

Paisley Skating Rink

SKATING

Monday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday Evenings

— ALSO —

Wednesday and Saturday Afternoons

Skates to Rent

J. S. DEWAR, Proprietor

Week-end Specials

While they last

Starches, Corn and Silver Gloss, per pkg	.11
4 pkgs Jelly Powders for	.25
Kellogg's Corn Flakes at, per package	.10
3 cans Old Dutch Cleanser for	.25
6 packages Ammonia for	.25
Black and Green Regal and Hursley Tea, reg. 60c at	.40
Big B Overalls, reg $2, at each	1.39

Rubbers to fit every foot at reduced prices. Call and see before going elsewhere.

Cottons, Flannelettes, Ginghams and Dress Goods below manufacturers' prices.

1,000 pair Turkish Towels in white and colored, for per pair . . . . . .25 up

L. C. SPOFFORD
PAISLEY

A Woman's Problem

Stripped Herself of Her Little Artifices to Save a Young Girl.

By Frank Filson.

"Come here, girl; don't look at me as if I were a dragon!"

Elsie went forward and looked at Miss Ingleby with an expression of so much mingled hatred and admiration that the elder woman flashed her white teeth and her eyes twinkled exactly as they did in the posters with which almost every boarding in the country had been decorated at one time or another.

She went forward defiantly, but a moment later somehow she found that she was crying upon Miss Ingleby's shoulder, while the singer caressed her and patted her hair gently.

"So I have stolen her beau away from her and she wants him back!" whispered Miss Ingleby. "Isn't that so, dearie?"

Elsie raised her head. "I shouldn't mind if—if you meant to marry Tom," she sobbed. "But I know you are only amusing yourself with him, because Tom is much younger than you."

"How old are you, child?" inquired Miss Ingleby.

"Twenty," said Elsie defiantly.

"And Tom?"

"Tom is twenty-five. And you must be nearly thirty," said Elsie. "So I know you don't mean to marry Tom. And we were to be married at Christmas, and now—how he won't speak to me."

The match between Elsie Lennon and Tom Banks was approved by all Kentville, for Tom was a rising young business man of the town and Elsie's father, old Major Lennon, who kept the summer hotel, had been one of the first settlers. And they had been sweethearts for years.

Since the singer had come to spend a couple of weeks' vacation, however, he had had no eyes for poor little Elsie. He seemed fascinated by the older woman's bright eyes and witty talk, her mature ways and air of the world.

"Never you mind; you shall have your Tom again," whispered Miss Ingleby encouragingly.

But it seemed a harder problem than Miss Ingleby had expected. She had not meant to lead Tom on. But a woman of the world often forgets that the light interchange of repartee and badinage may be the cut and thrust of mortal earnest to an inexperienced young man.

It was Tom who furnished her with her opportunity that evening when they sat together on the piazza.

"Miss Ingleby," he said, "I want to tell you something. You are going away on Thursday—but I don't want you to go out of my life. You have made me love you—"



"On Thursday Morning I Will Give You My Answer."

"Love you!" she exclaimed. "Why, you are nothing but a boy!"

"I am twenty-five," he answered sullenly. "I know I may be a year or two older than I am. But what love exists age does not count. I—"

"Mr. Banks, listen to me," said the singer. "Do you think it the part of an honorable man to make love to one woman when you are engaged to another?"

"No, I don't," he cried. "But how can one help whom one loves? I am fond of Miss Lennon, but since I have known you that other love of mine has seemed tame and weak. I was only a boy when I became engaged—now you have made me a man."

"Will nothing I can say disillusion you?" asked Miss Ingleby despairingly.

"Nothing," he answered. "When I look at you you seem the incarnation of all beauty to me. I want you; I don't care for honor or duty; I want you."

Miss Ingleby rose up slowly. Her face was pale, her lips trembling.

"On Thursday morning I will give you my answer," she answered.

That was Tuesday evening. Tom Banks lived in a fever of happiness during the following day. He could scarcely attend to the details of his business. His whole being burned with a consuming passion for the beautiful singer. What though a few years in age separated them—two, or three, or five at most? He had known of cases of greater disparity in which happy marriage had resulted. He did not think of Elsie at all.

And she had been a silent witness of that last interview. From her little room in the wing of the house she had seen Tom seize Miss Ingleby's hand and cover it with kisses; she could not tear herself away, even though the sight scorched her heart as though a burning hand were laid there.

She dreaded the evening meal. There were but three other guests at that season; her father and herself sat at a table facing Miss Ingleby, and Tom, who had boarded at the hotel ever since their engagement. Surely Tom would spare her his presence that night. But his infatuation proved too strong for him. He entered and bowed coldly to her, nodded to the old major, who, absorbed in his soup, saw nothing of the little tragedy, and waited for Miss Ingleby to appear. And Elsie could not tear herself away, though she knew that each glance between them was like an arrow in her heart.

The door opened and a woman came in. A gray-haired woman, with wrinkles round her eyes and mouth, and pallid cheeks. She was dressed in a plain black suit of antiquated cut; she was just a motherly-looking body of forty-odd years. The major looked up and stared hard.

"Who is that, Elsie?" he whispered, as she seated herself at Tom's table.

"Miss Ingleby!" stammered the girl in amazement.

The rest of the meal was passed in absolute silence. Elsie's eyes took in every detail of the incident. She saw the expression of amazement that crept into Tom's eyes, saw him attempt to speak, choke, and at last rise and hurry from the room. And Miss Ingleby, brave Miss Ingleby who had stripped herself naked of her little artifices to save another woman, sat there unconcerned, the cynosure of all eyes, making a courageous show of eating until the last course was served. Then she went to her room.

There Elsie found her afterward. She understood that the elder woman had made atonement for her offense. There could be none greater than that. The dazzling beauty, the pride of the footlights, turned into a plain old woman to save an innocent girl's heart.

"Why did you do it?" whispered Elsie.

"Because," answered Miss Ingleby slowly, "I was young once, and sweet and innocent—like you."

She kissed her good-bye and none of them saw her again. But on the Piazza Elsie found Tom, walking like a madman. When he saw her he came humbly up to her.

"Elsie," he said, "you know what sort of a fool I have been. I suppose we can never be the same to each other again, but if you will give me a chance—"

"Perhaps we can be more, Tom," she whispered. And she knew that from that moment hers would be the stronger soul; that the innocence of youth had yielded to the knowledge of maturity; that the sheltering love she bore Tom was immeasurably stronger than the girlish adoration which was gone for ever.

Copyright, by W. G. Chapman.)

Gunns Shur-Gain Fertilizer

A CITY OF HISTORY.

Jerusalem Holds Interest of the Entire Christian World.

Palestine gave me a psychological experience that I shall never forget, writes Hester Jenkins. I had not been very desirous to travel there because I knew that most of the sacred places such as Adam's Tomb, David's Tower, the Upper Chamber, even Calvary itself, were merely places tagged by fifteenth century pilgrims with no regard to truth; I knew that Christianh had quarrelled scandalously over the city, and that many superstitions had usurped the name of religion, and I expected dirt and disillusion. But gradually I came to recognize in the land the setting for the wonderful life of Jesus and the background for the Hebrew Scriptures. As we steamed past Sidon and Tyre, one beautiful summer Sunday, I felt a distinct atmosphere quite different from that of Syria. It became intensified in Jerusalem, where I was never unconscious of it. And when I entered the Church of the Sepulchre, although I knew that Christ did not lie there, I was struck by it as by a wind. This emotional atmosphere hung over the whole country, from Jaffa to Nazareth, and only when our train left the Sea of Galilee did it suddenly drop away.

I explained it to myself as the atmosphere of tears and prayers and aspirations that had gushed forth in this land of holy memories. It seemed to me, especially as I stood before the spurious tomb of Christ, that I was bathed in the emotion of past pilgrims. It is this that makes little, poor, insignificant Palestine the greatest country of the world. Men have so deeply loved here. No city in the world has known such abandonment of sorrow and of ecstacy and of prayer as has Jerusalem.

About the House

HOUSEHOLD WORDS TO THE WISE.

What would you do if you found a rent in a conspicuous part of your raincoat?

Lay the coat on a flat surface so that the torn parts fit perfectly together and lay adhesive plaster over the torn place on the wrong side of the goods. Press together with the fingers and let dry. A tiny hole in coat, cloak or trousers may be mended in the same way with plaster of a similar color. Kid gloves and umbrellas are better repaired thus than darned.

How may you prevent the moisture from a potted plant marking the varnished table on which it stands?

Place under it a square pane of glass, hidden by a paper or linen doily.

What would you do to render palatable the morning cup of hot water prescribed by your doctor?

Add a little celery seed and a pinch of salt and transform it into a delicate bouillon. Some persons prefer a dash of lemon juice.

How would you take the shine from black garments?

Rub the spots with pieces of raw potato.

What would you do for the child whose tender heels are always blistered by new shoes?

Place over the heel a square of surgeon's plaster. This prevents friction of the skin by the constant rubbing of the shoe and is a sure preventive of blistered heels.

When you need the whites of eggs only in cooking how may you preserve the yolks?

Make a small hole in the shells, let the whites run out. Wet a tiny paper square in the white and seal the hole. The yolks may thus be kept fresh for several days.

How would you make a good mustard plaster?

Mix the mustard with white of egg instead of half flour. This will never blister and the plaster is lighter and more comfortable.

Do you know the "best way" to clean stone steps, stone window sills and kitchen utensils that have become discolored?

Get a nickel's worth of sandpaper, coarse and fine. Use the coarse grade on sills and steps. The fine is excellent for cleaning almost everything round the kitchen.

Is it necessary to discard your window shades that are soiled or wrinkled at the bottom?

No, they may be made over by removing them from the rollers, turning them upside down and, with a loose machine stitch, hemming the other ends. Run the sticks through these, attach the pull-cords, then tack the worn ends to the rollers and set up again.

How can you make ice cream without a freezer?

Use the fireless cooker. Prepare in the usual way and pack in the cooker. Use more salt than usual and pound the ice fine. After one hour, beat thoroughly. Three beatings will make it beautifully smooth.

If your scissors are dull how can you sharpen them quickly and easily?

Cut the neck of a bottle with the scissors as if you were trying to cut the neck off.

What would you do to protect your garden seed while germinating if you were troubled with moles and mice?

Preparatory to plantings, soak the seed for twenty-four hours in one quart of water to which one tablespoon of turpentine has been added.

Have you an economical idea for mopping your hardwood floors?

Saturate the ordinary fibre mop with crude lemon oil. Partly dry and it is ready for use. This oil costs only from ten to fifteen cents a quart and is recognized as one of the best treatments for hardwood.

Have you an easy method of darning large holes in stockings?

Baste, on the wrong side, a patch of netting of the same color as stocking. Turn and darn on the right side.

When baby sits at the table how may you protect the tablecloth without the use of the unsightly tray?

Use a large piece of plate glass with beveled edges. A square of white oil cloth is also neat and useful for this purpose.

How would you freshen a faded carpet?

Take it up, beat well and brush. Spread it face down on the lawn. When it is fastened down again, rub well into it with a clean floor cloth, a mixture of hot water and one pint of vinegar.

School Luncheons.

It takes time to pack school luncheons, but it is time well spent; and after the boys and girls are grown and out in the world, mothers look back on this as one of their pleasantest duties.

If the children are at school all day, they must have substantial food, which should be carefully prepared and packed. Luncheon kits of fibre may be purchased, but a basket is about the best choice, as it does not retain food odors. Keep on hand a supply of paper napkins and waxed paper. Provide an aluminum cup and spoon and, if possible, a thermos bottle to hold hot soup or cocoa.

In satisfying the craving for sweets, provide things which have food value. Raisins, figs, dates and prunes are excellent for this purpose. So is a bit of maple sugar or sweet chocolate. Buy the best prunes, wash through several waters, spread out on a platter to dry, then put away in a tin box and they will be ready for use. Raisins, figs and dates may be bought in packages.

Hot, nourishing soup in the thermos bottle, bread and butter sandwiches, an orange and a cake of sweet chocolate combine to make a wholesome and satisfactory luncheon to carry to school.

Sandwiches should be wrapped in waxed paper, and the crust left on the bread, for it is good for the children's teeth. Whenever possible, put in fresh fruit—apples, oranges and bananas are wholesome and carry well. Cookies (not too rich) or bread and jelly are better for little "tummies" than pie or doughnuts. Vary the luncheons from day to day, for something which comes as a surprise will be doubly welcome.

The strong smell in old fowls can be removed by washing in warm soda water.

The secret of perfect frying is to have the fat hot enough to brown the outer surface instantly.

When the eyes say one thing and the tongue another, the practical man relies on the language of the first.—Emerson.

Watch dahlia and canna roots to see that they do not dry out completely or have so much moisture as to cause them to rot.

Food Control Corner

During the next four or five months food conservation on this continent and among their own people must be almost the sole hope of the Allied nations in Europe and of friendly neutrals." No effort that can be made by the people of North America can add any considerable amount of new food to the available supplies before next fall. Stocks are dangerously depleted, particularly in the case of cereals and meats. The problem is to "stretch" these supplies over the interval until this year's crops are harvested. While preparing for increased production, we must also do our utmost to help our Allies over the next few months when starvation will be threatening them dangerously.

Official information, much of it confidential, received during the past few days emphasizes the scarcity of supplies of cereals and meats and the necessity of avoiding at all costs encroachment upon the supplies for the armies. In Great Britain, in France, in Italy, the people are alive to the situation. They know something of what the next few months will mean. Their spirit was expressed by Lord Charles Beresford the other day when he said: "We are tightening our belts and we are going to win."

A recent cable from London stated that the present meat ration in Great Britain is not more than one-half of the amount to which the people have been accustomed. Accompanied as this is by the restrictions on the consumption of bread it cannot but entail physical loss and privation. Canadians too, must tighten their belts and help the Allies to win. Use should be made on this continent of every available substitute for wheat, beef and pork. Upon our food service depends the very lives of thousands of women and children in the Allied countries.

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God's Acres.

From a first-class war-story, "The Red Planet," by W. J. Locke, we have just learned a beautiful thing that we had not known before. It seems that the French Government has assigned to the British, ownership for all time of the soil occupied by British graves in France. Could anything be more appropriate, more touching, more magnificent? In time perhaps France will be studded, too, with the graves of American soldiers. Can anyone doubt that henceforth for all world purposes Britain, France and the United States will be bound together in an indissoluble friendship?

Leave it to Parker

THE postman and expressman will bring Parker service right to your home. We pay carriage one way. Whatever you send—whether it be household draperies or the most delicate fabrics—will be speedily returned to their original freshness. When you think of cleaning or dyeing think of PARKER'S.

A most helpful booklet of suggestions will be mailed on request.

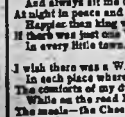


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BOVRIL

Take it as Soup before Meals

I wish there was a Walker House in every little town



I wish there was a WALKER HOUSE
In every little town;
Then I could travel merrily,
And always sit me down
At night in peace and comfort,
Happier than king with crown,
If there was just one Walker House
In every little town.

I wish there was a WALKER HOUSE
In each place where I go.
The comforts of my dear old home
While on the road I'd know.
The meals—the Cheerful Service, too,
Would leave no cause to frown,
If there was just one Walker House
In every little town.

The Walker House
The Home of Plenty
Toronto
Geo. Wright
E. M. Carroll

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STANDARD-98

THIS is the WAR FLOUR of the OGILVIE MILLS—a loyal product to conserve Canada's resources and, at the same time, give the public the best possible flour that can be milled according to the Government standard.

This War Flour is excellent in quality and flavor—but it is slightly darker in color than "ROYAL HOUSEHOLD" to which you have been accustomed.

It is just as hard for us to give up milling "ROYAL HOUSEHOLD" as it will be for you to forego your favorite brand; but our "STANDARD" Flour will nevertheless make delicious bread, rolls, biscuits, cake, pies and pastry. If you have any difficulty—just drop us a line; we have a staff of expert chemists and bakers, whose experience is at your service.

Just as soon as the Food Controller will allow us to mill "ROYAL HOUSEHOLD" again, we will tell you of this happy fact.

In the meantime, the new regulations—being in the best interests of the British Empire—demand the whole-hearted support of the Millers and the Public.

Certain stores and dealers have stocks of "ROYAL HOUSEHOLD" still on hand. In order to avoid any confusion or misunderstanding, all "STANDARD" FLOUR will be plainly branded as such.

When all your "ROYAL HOUSEHOLD" is gone, make sure of getting the next best grade by ordering

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Grocers everywhere have it,—don't forget to stipulate "OGILVIE'S." It will be your surest guarantee of the highest grade obtainable.

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Montreal — Fort William — Winnipeg — Medicine Hat.

Daily Capacity, 19,000 Barrels

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Soils and Crops

By Agronomist.

This Department is for the use of our farm readers who want the advice of an expert on any question regarding soil, seed, crops, etc. If your question is of sufficient general interest, it will be answered through this column. If stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed with your letter, a complete answer will be mailed to you. Address Agronomist, care of Wilson Publishing Co., Ltd., 73 Adelaide St. W., Toronto.

CULTIVATING THE GARDEN.

Nothing will take the place of cultivation for growing crops. If you cannot give what is needed to your garden, better not expect good results, as you will not get them.

There are three particular things we aim to accomplish when we give cultivation to growing crops, and by "cultivation" is meant both that given by hand and by tools or machinery. The effect is the same; the difference is merely the means used to accomplish it.

First. The keeping down of weeds, which, if not kept in check, will crowd out and smother the growing crops, and deprive them of needed moisture and plant-food. This is a serious reason for cultivation. Your garden cannot support, at one and the same time, crops of vegetables and weeds. Of course, you prefer the vegetables; hence the necessity of keeping out the weeds.

When To Begin Hoeing

Hoeing should begin as soon as the crops are planted, if the rows or drills have been outlined. Or, if the rows have been marked by quick-growing plants, such as the radish or lettuce, as soon as they appear. This is a great advantage in a dry spring season, as the soil moisture can be conserved from the beginning.

Deep hoeing is a mistake, except in a very few rare cases, which need not be considered here.

Hoeing is not as easily done as would seem. Beginners as a rule take too large a "slice" or bite with the blade at one time. This merely chops the soil into large clods, especially when deep hoeing is done. The proper way is to give the hoe a good slant, and, when hoeing for weeds, just skim off the surface. Any perennial weeds, such as the docks, plantains, dandelion, etc., should be dug out, root and all, and destroyed.

However, there are exceptions to the above, in the cases of those plants which are hilled-up. When working with these we draw the soil up around the plants, a little each time, rather than all at once, as this enables one to work the soil close to the plants as well as around them, while at the same time raising the soil around them in time to the desired height.

Much of the discomfort of hoeing is due to dull blades. A hoe should be kept sharp as regularly as an axe—for the same reason—to make it cut well. When filing make the bevel on the outer side of the blade. A clean blade also adds much to its effectiveness and lessens the labor of hoeing. The hoe should be kept polished so that it will come out of the soil free from adhering particles. Any tendency to rust can be prevented, or cured by the application of a piece of soft brick and a little machine oil to the effected places.

Value of Dust-Mulch

The second reason for cultivation, so far as the garden is concerned, is to keep on the soil about and between the plants what is known as a "dust-mulch." A mulch is a covering put on the soil for a particular purpose. We mulch about shrubs and herbaceous plants in the fall to protect them over winter by keeping the frost from the soil. In the same way we prevent evaporation by covering the ground with a mulch of dust during the hot, dry days of midsummer.

It does not require a heavy dust mulch to do the work perfectly. Hoeing for this purpose should not be done deeper than two inches—less, if you are skilled with the hoe, as it does not require a deep mulch to cut off the movement of the moisture from the bottom up.

Keep in mind the fact that the dust mulch, once made, does not last forever—or for the season, for that matter. Every time it rains it is spoiled, and the capillary action of the soil from top to bottom renewed, and for this reason the soil should be worked after all rains to break up the crust which forms on all but very light sandy ones after every rain.

This soil-crust is one of the worst things for a garden, and many otherwise good ones are spoiled for the best results by ignorance of this fact. Keep it broken up all season.

For the larger garden there are the hand-wheel tools, both for planting and cultivating purposes. These will take away a very large percentage of the drudgery of the garden if used where the area is sufficient to warrant it. These combination tools can be had for a number of purposes.

Cultivating After Rain

When using the wheel-hoe, set the teeth so that the cultivating will be shallow—not over two inches deep, and teach yourself to run close to the plants without touching them. This will obviate much back-breaking work in the following up with the hand-weeder always needed after the wheel-hoe has gone over the garden, to finish off the few weeds which cannot be caught by the wheel-hoe.

It should be understood that while cultivation is required after every hard rain, yet you must use judgment not to do this before the soil is dry enough to have it done without making it harsh. A good test is to take a handful of soil and squeeze it tightly. If, when the hand is opened, the mass of soil breaks apart or reacts, it is all right to be worked; but if it stays in a tight mass, like putty, let it alone, until it gets in proper condition.

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Bruce's Selected Swede Turnip—A grand purple top variety, splendid for the table and also for feeding cattle. A grand keeper and shipper. ¼ lb. 40c; ½ lb. 75c; 1 lb. $1.40; 5 lbs. $6.85.

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Poultry

The Value of the Trapnest.

Perhaps there is no single factor which has played so important a part in the past few years in stimulating the production of better poultry than the trapnest. By the use of this device hundreds of farms have been able to reduce their expenses by one-half and at the same time have kept up their egg production. This has been made possible by careful selection of the layers and the drones, resulting in the elimination of the latter from the poultryman's flock. Formerly it was necessary to feed 1,000 hens composed of an equal number of heavy laying, profitable birds and worthless, non-laying hens. Now that the trapnest shows exactly what every hen lays in the course of the year, the flock of 1,000 hens may safely be reduced to 500 or 600 without any appreciable decrease in egg production.

The saving in feed alone by this method of selection is a great item and this, together with the saving in labor, makes it an economic duty with the poultryman to trapnest his flock, or, if unable to devote the time to this work, it is important that he raises nothing but trapnested stock. There are a number of well known breeders who have followed the trapnest system of breeding for a number of years. Their equipment has enabled them to offer the back-yard poultryman a strain of fowls that he would be unable to develop in years. Every bird raised from this superior ancestry will inherit the heavy laying qualities which are so essential to-day.

Do your bit Mr. Poultryman! See that your 1918 hens are the trapnested kind.

Horse Sense

What the Farmer Should Know.

Now let us take a backward glance at the mistakes of last year, in order to steer clear of them the present year. How much money did you make the past year? Few farmers could answer that question to the dollar, but a large proportion of them know that they have only made a bare living or run in debt. In such an uncomfortable contingency a carefully kept expense account would aid materially in finding the big leaks.

Perhaps you are running a dairy farm and sell your milk to the milk factories. How much profit are you making out of the enterprize? Do you know whether you are making any money or not? It is a capital idea to keep a bank account with each cow, that you may know how many unprofitable ones there are in the herd.

In these days of small profits and close competition a man can no more farm profitably without keeping books in some form, than a large manufacturer can get along without his salaried accountant. We would say to those that have never tried this method, begin at once, and keep a record of everything in your farm transactions this year. Set down the cost of every new tool, seed, fertilizer, amount paid out for labor, transportation, etc., and do not forget to add in your taxes and all other expenses. Be able to tell to a cent the money received from the sale of stock and other products, and at the end of the year see if you have made anything more than day wages and a bare living for your family.

If you have accomplished nothing else, when Christmas comes you will have acquired valuable pointers for next year's operations. Many farmers at the end of the year count up the cash on hand and say, "I have made so much," and yet they cannot exactly tell whether every dollar has cost them four to obtain it, as if they have made that much profit over and above interest on capital invested. But some will say, "I have not the time or education to keep books." To them I would say, such a man has no more business to engage in farming, expecting to make a profit on capital invested, than he would to fill a college professorship or the office of a bank president. In these days of high and advancing prices the farmer must and should know where he "is at," just as surely as the most strenuous business man or manufacturer, or sooner or later he will find himself a prey to the money shark or the land grabber, and in these days of widely diffused and easily obtained education the average farmer has no right to be a back number in the business world and have dealings with shrewd business men and speculators who seek, and do, in many cases, increase their wealth at the expense of the too often careless farmer.

It is not what we get but what we give,
Not what we pray but as we live;
These are the things that make for peace,
Both now and after time has ceased.

The Dairy

One morning recently, I was over to the next township on some business. I went in to see a friend of mine, who has a large farm. I walked out to the barn where he was just finishing his "chores." I was surprised to see the change that had taken place in his tie-up.

"Good morning," I said to him, "this is certainly a surprise! The last time that I heard from you, I understood that you were going out of the dairy business. Now here you have your tie-up all made over; what does it mean?"

"Well, I've found out a thing or two, since I saw you," he replied. "Yes, I was pretty well discouraged then. You remember I had been having more or less trouble with the creamery. They were 'kicking' about my cream all the time; they said it had 'off' tastes and would not keep. I could not seem to tell what the matter was; I thought perhaps that they were prejudiced. I was ready to sell my cows.

"One morning as I was milking my cows, a neighbor, who is a successful dairyman, came in. We got to talking about things and he advised me not to give up. 'I think you can make things all right,' he said. He called my attention to the condition of my cows. They were all covered behind, on their flanks and tails, with dirt and manure. Even their udders were none too clean. But I did brush those off when I milked. But with the cows that way I was unable to keep the milk clean when I milked, pieces of dirt and dust would get into the pail. You see, I got careless and did not clean them off regularly. Nor did I give them much bedding and they would lie down in the droppings and get all dirty.

"You notice that I now have swing stanchions hung on chains? If you remember, I used to have them tied with chains around their necks attached to a pole. With that arrangement they had too much freedom so that gave them a chance to get dirty. But these stanchions give them enough liberty and at the same time keep them from getting too dirty.

"I began to keep them cleaned off and I was very careful not to allow any dirt to get into the milk. You see, I always supposed that the separator took out all the impurities! I know now after he explained to me, that it might do so with the large particles but by letting the large pieces get in, there was more or less of the dirt that got dissolved and went through the separator into the cream. I know of farmers that have that same idea; they think that the separator can purify the milk. That is not so.

"Well, since I made these changes in the tie-up, and also have been careful to keep everything clean when milking and separating, I have had no more complaints from the creamery."

Gunns Shur-Gain Fertilizer

A Careful Maid.

Her grandfather gave to Elizabeth Ella
A perfectly beautiful silk umbrella.
It was rosy red, with a tassel so gay;
And I thought, "I will wait till the next rainy day
And see our dear little Elizabeth Ella
Walk proudly forth with her new umbrella."

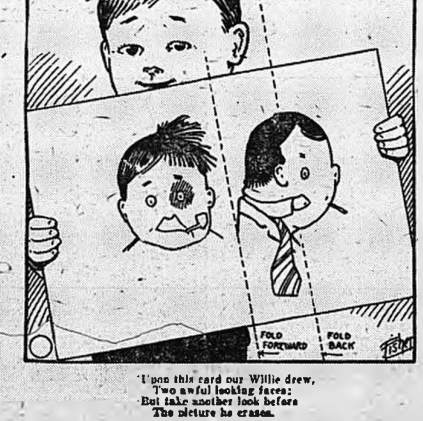
But what do you think? On the very next day,
When it rained "cats and dogs" (as we hear people say),
All drenched and dripping, I met my daughter,
Looking much like a maid just out of the water.
"Where, where," I cried, "O Elizabeth Ella,
Is your perfectly beautiful new umbrella?"

She gazed at me in the greatest surprise
And a look of reproach in her big blue eyes.
"Now do you once think," said she,
"that I'd let
That lovely umbrella of mine get wet?"

The war has cost Germany approximately 22 billion dollars to date.

FUNNY FOLD-UPS

CUT OUT AND FOLD ON DOTTED LINES



Upon this card our Willie drew,
Two awful looking faces;
But take another look before
The picture he erases.

GOOD HEALTH QUESTION BOX

By Andrew F. Currier, M. D.

Dr. Currier will answer all signed letters pertaining to Health. If your question is of general interest it will be answered through these columns; if not it will be answered personally, if stamped, addressed envelope is enclosed. Dr. Currier will not prescribe for individual cases or make diagnoses. Address Dr. Andrew F. Currier, care of Wilson Publishing Co., 73 Adelaide St. West, Toronto.

Boils.

A boil or furuncle is a painful inflammation of the skin forming around a hair follicle.

One or several may develop in the same area at about the same time, or there may be successive crops of them.

While it is the rule that one hair follicle be involved, it is possible for the inflammation to include as many follicles as there are openings in the boil when it gets ripe and discharges.

This kind of eruption seems to have a particular predilection for young adults, though the exclusive privilege belongs to no age or sex.

Boils often come at the end of winter or in the early spring, when so many people feel run-down and seem to think they require medicine for spring cleaning.

Boils are caused by germs which produce suppuration and which may generally be found on the skin of most people, unless they have formed the habit of scrubbing and cleaning it with powerful antiseptics.

They may be perfectly harmless, but if the individual, and particularly his skin, offers slight resistance, and the individual is debilitated and run down, the germs will improve the opportunity to develop and cause boils.

Their development is encouraged when the diet of the individual is a faulty one and when he indulges freely in greasy food, half baked bread, pies, pastries and gravies.

Nervous irritation, overwork, constipation, and local irritation by friction of the skin, also favor their development.

Almost everybody has had them and knows how they act, look, and feel.

The tendency to these unpleasant visitors may be overcome by a careful attention to diet, abundance of sleep, out-door exercise and perhaps a good vegetable or mineral tonic.

The development of a boil should be arrested if possible, and I am sure it is often possible.

Sometimes this can be done by the careful application of pure carbolic acid, or some other mineral acid or caustic.

The injection of suitable vaccines is fashionable at the present time.

Heat applied to the boil will hasten its development, and a free incision will lessen tension, relieve pain, favor drainage and facilitate the removal of the core or slough.

The cleaner the wound is kept with antiseptic applications and dressings, the less the possibility that the infection will extend, and the sooner the patient will get well.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

L. H.—1. What causes mitral insufficiency?

2. Is it curable?

3. What causes high blood pressure? Could it be due to the heart trouble?

Answer: 1. It is due to a lack of proportion between the mitral valve and its opening; in other words, the valve does not fit tightly into its opening—thus, causing the blood to back up when the heart contracts.

2. It is curable, though it may undergo compensations.

3. Changes in the walls of the arteries, due to increased tissue formation, which comes naturally with advanced years, or as a result of certain diseases. It is possible that the condition of the heart might have a bearing upon this condition of the arteries.

PLANNING THE FARM ORCHARD

By L. H. Cobb.

This is the question that comes to everyone who intends to set an orchard, or even replace dying trees in the orchard they now have. It is not an easy matter to select the varieties for an orchard, and too often it is practically left to the fruit tree agent who takes the order. This is a serious mistake in most cases, for the best sorts are often the cheaper trees, and the agent is directly interested in selling the most expensive. He wants to sell the specialties his house is introducing if he can, and he will extoll them at the expense of the standard varieties that you should buy instead.

Use Recommended Varieties

Very often it will be a good plan to get in touch with the Provincial Experimental Farm and find out which varieties they will recommend, for they will know which sorts will do the best in the district, and can give advice as to the selection of the special kind of soil and location you have. Another good plan is to find out the names of the most popular varieties growing in your neighborhood, and see how you like them by sampling the fruit and examining the trees. Your soil may be such that a variety that is a general favorite will not be thrifty with you; the condition of the trees of this variety in your vicinity will tell the story. It wouldn't be wise to plant a variety that is dying out right along for your neighbors, provided another variety can be had with similar qualities.

For the Season's Supply

The orchard should be carefully planned to meet the needs of the family during as long a season as possible. There is no need for a dearth of fruit at any season if this is done. From the time the Early Richmond cherry starts you off in the spring until the last Northern Spy apple is consumed there should be no let up in the supply of fruit in a condition to use. In spite of the fact that this is not only possible but easily managed, there are seasons when it is almost impossible to buy any kind of fresh fruit locally produced and scarcely a farm will have a regular supply.

Cherries, plums, apples, and peaches have good varieties ripening in order from the time the first is ready until the latest variety ripens, while apples alone can be so planted as to ripen as wanted.

Varieties for the Home Orchard

Fruit for storing and putting up in various ways for future use must receive due consideration, but too often the whole orchard is run to varieties best suited to this purpose. The Morello cherries, Elberta peaches, wild goose plums, and winter apples get most of the orchard. There is plenty of fruit for winter but a shortage during the summer season except when these special sorts are in condition. Many like the Early Richmond cherries better than the Morello, and the Montmorency comes between these and is superior to either for any purpose, to my mind. The Wild Goose is the poorest plum grown when it comes to quality, and it is a mystery to me why it is so generally planted when there are so many really good sorts. The Japanese are the best plums by all odds. The Elberta is a splendid peach, but there are others. There is no need to be without peaches, the big white late clings are gone with the coming of frost.

The pear season is shorter, but there are some of the early fall pears that can be used quite well before the main varieties ripen. Keiffer is planted exclusively and is a good general crop sort and very reliable, yet I would not want to do without a few trees of Tyson, Seckel, Duchess, and others that are newer and as good or better. The Bartlett is the pear par excellence, but the tree is not a good grower.

The Size of the Orchard

The size of the orchard must govern the selection to an extent, as will the purpose for which it is planted. If it is intended to sell some fruit on the local market the home orchard can be relatively increased all along the line and give the best chance for a steady profitable market. If a larger acreage is contemplated with a view to selling on the general market then some standard variety will be selected for the larger portion of the orchard as the packing and grading can be done at the least expense, for it is just as easy to sell the whole crop of one kind as it would be to have it divided up among several. For the ordinary farmer, though, the local market with the smaller supply of the many varieties coming in regularly would give the best chance to get good prices.

FERTILIZER PAYS
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ONTARIO FERTILIZERS, LIMITED
WEST TORONTO • CANADA

The Paisley Advocate

PAISLEY, MARCH 20th, 1918

—Quebec Province has some strong advocates of compulsory education, who are giving the public an analysis of the conditions that prevail in that province. It is said that of 160,000 children in Montreal, only 83,293 attended school, and only 22,576 know anything of long division, Canadian history and geography. The children went to work too early, and criminal returns for juveniles showed the majority of delinquents were not attending school.

—Britain is deplorably slow to see the evils of the drinking customs, drawing behind Canada in this respect, but she is making some progress towards reducing the beer famine. On March 1st 215,000 tons of barley were taken from brewers and malsters, and a further 200,000 tons will be saved yearly by restricting the standard of barrelage and using substitutes which are vastly more economical. The brewing materials for 1918 would be equivalent to 512,000 tons of shipping, compared to 1,500,000 early in the war. Lloyd George declared in an address on March 13th that no spirits are being manufactured at all, and anyone who four years ago predicted such a thing would not have been believed. The Premier reiterated that if it came to a question of choosing between bread and beer, the Government would not hesitate a moment.

—Results of operations of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company for the year ending Dec. 31st last were: Gross earnings from railway and lake and coastal steamers, $152,389,344; working expenses, $105,843,816; net earnings from railway and lake and coastal steamers, $46,545,018; deduct fixed charges, $10,229,143; surplus, $36,316,873; deduct contribution to pension fund, $500,000; deduct net earnings of coastal steamers, commercial telegraph and news department, transferred to special income account, $1,968,683; net revenue from earnings of railway and lake steamers available for dividends, $33,848,192. After payment of all dividends declared for the year the surplus from earnings of railway and lake steamers is $12,420,915. Special income for the year, after making allowances for contingent reserves, $10,711,299.

—The Grain Growers' Guide voices western sentiment in favor of government ownership of railways, and wants all the roads nationalized, including the C.P.R. The Guide says: "Anything short of government control and operation with immediate or future nationalization of all the railways, will fall short of a solution of the railway problem. The fact that the C.P.R. is a well-organized and well-operated railway is no argument against nationalization. Any railway would be well operated and well organized if it got all the money it wanted from the public treasury. Canada remains to-day the only important country in the world with private railways. The whole trend of modern civilization is towards the nationalization of these great public utilities, with their tremendous economic and political power. Public opinion in Canada, outside of financial circles, largely favors nationalization of railways. The new government is strong, with powerful backing from the people. It is time for the government to act and settle this momentous question in the proper manner."

—The Ontario Legislature is about to enact legislation which will supercede the present election law. The voters' lists are to be compiled by the returning officers. In a well organized province like Ontario it seems an unnecessary proceeding to have special voters' lists made up for each provincial election. Our municipal lists should fill the bill, and any special revising or adding to could also be left in the hands of the municipal authorities when election time does come around. Giving party men a job at compiling voters' lists just at election time is one of the petty things that go to make up the despicable patronage system, and the sooner the Ontario Legislature can find a way of dispensing with a great deal of the pre-election business of this kind the better for Ontario politics. There is one point in connection with the election law that has never been provided for, viz. allowing a man to vote who has recently moved from one riding to another, sometimes only across the road. Our municipal legislatures should be able to frame up a clause that prevents a man being disfranchised under such unjust circumstances, and it should be done so that he will vote in the constituency in which he would be a resident for the ensuing period.

Driver Liable for Breaking Mail Box

The following appeared among the legal queries and answers in Saturday's Mail and Empire:

J McK, Pikerton—I was driving along the road in the night, and on account of the darkness I drove into the ditch and ran into a mail box post and broke it down and my vehicle was damaged and I was injured. Am I liable for breaking down the post box, or can I claim damages for the injury to my vehicle and myself?

Answer—Of course, it may be said that you should have kept to the middle of the road, but this is one of those accidental occurrences which frequently happen without much blame being attributable to any person. It must be assumed that the rural post box was placed at the side of the road under the authority and direction of the Post Office Department. The Post Office Department is one of the branches of the Dominion Government, and no one can sue a Government without its permission. No doubt you are liable for the cost, whatever it may be, of repairing the post and the box.

—Mr. D. L. Smith, of Dillon, Montana, in renewing his subscription, tells us that they had a very mild winter in that region, in fact hardly any winter at all, and spring is now appearing up there.

LOCAL AND DISTRICT NEWS

Clothing Caught Fire

Mrs. A. Blue had a narrow escape from being burned to death on Thursday last. As she was working about the stove her clothing caught fire. She ran outside, intending to roll herself in the snow, when her husband grabbed a broom and managed to whisk out the flames, but not before she was considerably burned about the upper part of her body.

Coal Oil Stove Exploded

The fire alarm sounded on Tuesday afternoon, following the explosion of a coal oil stove in the apartments of Mrs. Fiddler, above Mrs. Montgomery's store. The lady was lighting the stove when it blew up, fortunately throwing its flame away from her. Mrs Fiddler had the presence of mind to throw a quilt over it at once, and prevented a blaze. The fire bell was rung, but the services of the brigade were not required.

Business Changes Hands

Mr. F. S. MacLachlan has sold out his baking and confectionery business. The purchaser is Mr. D. H. Cooper, who for two or three years was baker in this shop, who is very well known here as a first-class tradesman. He and his family will be welcomed back to Paisley. All will be pleased to learn Mr. MacLachlan is not leaving town, having accepted a position with the Paisley Mercantile Co.

Big Fund for Soldiers' Benefit

Just about a year ago the ladies of Paisley held a bazaar, the proceeds of which netted something over $700. This money was, it is understood, to be used for the benefit of Bruce county soldiers who return from overseas service and require assistance in any way. Now that some of our boys are beginning to arrive back from the scenes of strife it might be well for the ladies to put their fund to work. The money should not be kept idle if there is need for it to be applied to the beneficent purposes for which it was intended.

Masonic Night

The brethren of Aldworth Lodge, A.F. & A.M., will hold an "At Home" on Friday evening of this week, on the occasion of the official visit, of the D.D.G.M., R. W. Bro. Jas. A. McDonald of Tara. All members of the fraternity are expected to be out to the lodge and entertainment.

—Rev. H. McQuarrie, a former pastor of North Bruce and St. Andrew's, Saugeen, died in Toronto last week, and the remains were brought to Port Elgin for interment on Thursday. The deceased was one of the most able and respected ministers of Bruce Presbytery. He was 84 years od, and had been living retired in the city for a number of years.

Carnival Prize Winners

Another gay gathering of masqueraders was seen at the skating rink on Monday evening. The prize-winners were: Ladies and girls' fancy costume, Reta Cormack as May Queen; gents' and boys' fancy, W. Shoemaker as "Prince Charming"; comic, Willie Glover; costume representing some book, Ross McKenzie as "Hiawatha"; hard times costume, Lorne Cargill; best couple skaters, Miss Ethel Dudgeon and Alan Shoemaker; boys' race, Fred Shoemaker; couple race, Meryl Bell and Alan Shoemaker; married men's race, T. Ellis. The broom ball match played between Ebenezer and Paisley old boys was a draw, neither side scoring.

Death of David Hanna

All old residents of Paisley and vicinity will learn with regret of the death of Mr David Hanna, who in the earlier days of the town was one of our most enterprising and progressive citizens. With his father and brother James the deceased came here from Lanark in 1849 and built a saw mill and grist mill which ten years later they sold to the late Duncan Fisher. In 1870 or 1871 David Hanna erected the Hanna House hotel, which he ran for a number of years. Later he went to Toronto, and 34 years ago went west to farm. His death occurred at Wetaskiwin, Alta. He is survived by Mrs Hanna and their only son Louis. Two brothers and three sisters are living—James in Toronto, John and Mrs Ritchie at McGregor, Man., Mrs John Fraser of Paisley, and Mrs Jos Christie in Idaho.

Hog Prices Step Up

Live pork took quite a jump up on Tuesday, without anything to warrant it except the competition between the drovers and the farmers' clubs. There are now three of these clubs organized in this section—at Williscroft, in S. S. No. 13 Bruce and S. S. No. 8 Greenock & Elderslie. For the first time the members thereof delivered hogs at Paisley on f.o.b. terms to the packing firm, also handling others than they themselves had to deliver. Result, higher bids from the drovers, and the price went up to $19.65. Should the farmers stick together on the hog selling scheme, the co-operative system is bound to develop to other branches of the live stock business. It is a case of the producers attempting to remove one of the toll gates on the highway of trade between themselves and the consumer. As this is abundantly evident to those who have been engaged in the trade for years, there will in all probability be something of a fight for who is going to handle the hogs in the future.

Rose Culture Would Help Beautify Paisley

The growing of roses is becoming more popular every year in Ontario. Some of the cities and large towns have numerous gardens in which the queen of flowers takes up a most important part. Hardy ever-blooming varieties are to be obtained at very reasonable prices that will bring delight to anyone who plants and cares for them. These do particularly well on clay soils. Even in the hardest brickyard clay the bushes will thrive and bloom profusely if only a little care is given them each season. There are grounds in Paisley where it is impossible to produce other flowers, in which the rose bushes would become a yearly joy and make the home surroundings most attractive. Buy or beg a few rose bushes this spring and give nature a chance to decorate your premises with the most effective ornamentation that can be produced. The family and the neighborg will appreciate the rose garden.

A LIFETIME OF SUFFERING

Prevented by "Fruit-a-tives" The Wonderful Fruit Medicine

60 Mansonnuve St., Hull, Que.

"In my opinion, no other medicine is so good as 'Fruit-a-tives' for Indigestion and Constipation.

For years, I suffered with these dreadful diseases, trying all kinds of treatments until I was told I was incurable.

One day a friend told me to try 'Fruit-a-tives'. To my surprise, I found this medicine gave immediate relief, and in a short time I was all right again".

DONAT LALONDE

50c. a box, 6 for $2.50, trial size 25c. At all dealers or from Fruit-a-tives Limited, Ottawa.

GREENOCK COUNCIL

McNab's Hotel, Chepstow, March 11, 1918

Council met as per adjournment, all the members present, the reeve in the chair. Minutes of last meeting and of special meeting were read and adopted.

The following accounts were ordered paid: J. J. Cassidy, breaking and plowing road, $3; Ivan Neilly, 13 yds. gravel to con. 10, at 70c, $9; Jas. Symon, cutting ice at Symon's bridge, $7.50; Ben. Wechter, 52 yds. gravel $5.20, road to gravel pit $2—$7.20; Jos. Lippert, 56 yds. gravel per A. Fritz, $5.60; M. M. Scharter, reports to B. of Ind. $3, supplies $2.10—$5.10; Wm. Rankin, balance grading and gravelling on North St., $50; M. McNab, room for council meeting, $2.

The following checks were issued for Red Cross grants: Emma White, sec'y Kingarf Society, $25; Laura Cunningham, sec'y Glamis Society, $25; Mabel Nelson, sec'y Loyal Society, $25; Maud McCoy, sec'y Cargill Society, $25; Grace McDonald, sec'y Riversdale Society, $50; Mrs. A. Pinkerton, sec'y Pinkerton Society, $50; Ina Alexander, sec'y Nova Scotia Society, $50.

Sawyer—Gilchrist—That the clerk draft a by-law to regulate and enforce statute labor for the year 1918.—Carried.

By-law was duly drafted and read a first time.

Gilchrist—Symon—That the clerk draft a by-law for the purpose of changing the road divisions as outlined by the council, same to be passed at next meeting.—Carried.

Symon—Gilchrist—That the clerk draft by-laws to appoint pathmasters and poundkeepers.—Carried.

By-law No. 573 was drafted and read a first time, appointing the following pathmasters: Div. 1 T. Gamble, 2 D. McIntosh, 3 J. Dechan, 4 A. McFarlane, 5 W. Neil, 6 A. Hedley, 7 W. Hedley, 8 S. Moulton, 9 W. Armstrong, 10 J. G. Moore, 11 D. S. Campbell, 12 A. Caskenette, 13 N. O'Hagan, 14 J. Pittman, 15 N. Pettiplace, 16 J. G. Carter, 17 J. Koller, 18 J. Strader, 19 F. Zettel, 20 A. Waechter, 21 Alex Waechter, 22 W. J. McConkey, 23 A. McKinnon, 24 A. Dietrich, 25 J. Symon, 26 W. Abbott, 27 T. O'Hagan, 28 J. Letzgus, 29 W. Kritz, 30 F. Graf, 31 A. Zettler, 32 A. Siegel, 33 W. Cumans, 34 J. Folmer, 35 G. Lippert, 36 H. Kropolin, 37 J. Brick, 38 E. Schmidt, 39 S. Brick, 40 P. Brockelbank, 41 W. D. Cargill, 42 J. Graf, 43 J. Kenny, 44 J. Meagher, 45 P. Hales, 46 A. Campbell, 47 W. Anstett, 48 A. Forman, 49 W. Taylor, 50 R. Hetsler, 51 G. Needham, 52 H. Hetterick, 53 W. T. Stewart, 54 G. Webb, 55 G. Smith, 56 J. Metcalf, 57 H. G. Clark, 58 A. Hain, 59 H. Scott, 60 W. Johnston, 61 W. J. Ross, 62 R. Teeple, 63 H. Lyon, 64 A. Watson, 65 W. Megraw, 66 S. Pollock.

By-law 574 was drafted and read a first time, appointing poundkeepers as follows: Peter Vedd, sr., Jacob Koller, H. Hehn, John Graf, A. E. Knox, W. T. Stewart, Chas. Webb, O. Lamb, R. Acton, S. Pollock, A. Kirkstown, jr., and O. Russell.

By-laws duly read a second and third time and finally passed.

The resignation of Dr. Bricker as M. O. of Health was read and accepted.

Communications from R. Vanstone, barrister, re damages sustained by Jas. Collinson through water backed on his property by roadway. This was ordered to be filed.

Symon—Gilchrist—That this council do now adjourn to meet at Pinkerton on Monday, April 15th, for general business.—Carried.

THOS. H. PURDY, Clerk

INCOME WAR TAX FORMS MUST BE FILED BEFORE MARCH 31st

It was inevitable that an income war tax law should have been placed on the statute books. The growing demands made upon Canada, as one of the free nations of the world, engaged in the life and death battle with the forces of barbarism, and the necessity of distributing the burden as equitably as possible, made the imposition of a tax, based on ability to pay, merely a matter of time. All the great nations engaged in the conflict—Great Britain, France and the United States—have found it necessary to make the income tax one of their principal sources of revenue. The call upon the fortunes of the people of Canada is to take the form of a graduated tax on all incomes of $1,500 and over enjoyed by all unmarried persons or widows and widowers without dependent children, and of $3,000 and over enjoyed by all other persons, as well as by all corporations and joint stock companies. The Department of Finance is now calling for the filing of the necessary forms, filled out as required, before the 31st of March. While penalties for failure to carry out the requirements of the act are provided, it is confidently expected that the people of Canada, jealous of their right to play a major role in the conflict, will respond to this latest call in a spirit of quiet patriotism.

Contributions Acknowledged

The treasurer of the Muskoka Free Hospital for Consumptives desires to gratefully acknowledge the following contributions received from Dalziel by the Field Secretary of the National Sanitarium Association: Collection $1.65, J. C. Gibson $2, Miss E. Miller $2, J. R. Laidlaw $2, Jas. Stark $1, Miss J. C. Galbraith $1, Mrs M. E. Boyle $1, J. H. Steele $1, Rev. G. C. Little $1, W. Stark $1, J. C. Spofford $1, F. S. MacLachlan $1, F. C. Ryan $1, Dr. H. E. Gage $1, Adam Scott $1, W. P. Bennett $1, W. H. Davison $1, Rev. A. J. Crighton $1, J. A. Logie $2, Mrs. F. Scott 50c, P. B. More 50c, D. McKenzie $2, Mrs. J. C. Burchill $3, J. F. Fisher $2, S. F. Ballachey $2, Rev. L. W. Diehl $1, Miss M. L. Rodger $1, Miss M. S. Neilson $1, Colin McArthur $1, Dr. Allen $1, T. H. George $1, Paul Ulsther $1, Robt. Fullerton $1, J. Shoemaker $1, J. J. Jacques $1, J. S. Dewar $1, H. Flak & Son $1, Peter McKinnon $1, J. H. Glover $1, T. Muir 50c, R. E. McGregor 50c.

—Before the end of the session W. McDonald, of North Bruce, will move that a redistribution be made so that the number of members in the Legislature will be cut down from 111 to 82. "There is no reason why the ridings should not be gathered to in the local Legislature as used in the federal elections," states Mr. McDonald. Mr. McDonald's suggestion would make the basis of population about 30,000 for each member that is returned.

—It costs Uncle Sam approximately $5,000 to put a soldier in England, as against $3,700 to place a Canadian soldier in the same place, according to the recent figures given by the War Department. So it is expensive to train and equip a man and send him overseas, unless he is physically fit and stays so.

BALLACHEY, LAIDLAW & CO.

The Store with the Stock

Are You Moving?

Our stock of

Curtains, Window Shades, Rugs, Congoleum Squares

and every other item of

Housefurnishing

will help you fix up the new home.

Top Prices for All Produce

BALLACHEY, LAIDLAW & CO.

Both 'Phones

Eye Comfort



Is obtainable through the aid of perfect fitting glasses.

Our spectacles and lenses are guaranteed perfect in fit and focus.

BEAUTIFUL JEWELERY

In great variety of novel patterns and artisticdesigns, rings, chains, necklaces, bracelets, everything in the jewelry line, may be found at our store. We give you a cordial invitation to come in and see what we have to offer, for we feel sure there will be something that will just suit you.

I. SHOEMAKER

Jeweler and Optician



You Get Your Money Back

If you put it into one of our Suits,

You get it back in length of wear, and in pleased satisfaction while you are wearing it.

The fits are faultless, the workmanship unsurpassed, the garments guaranteed.

WE WOULD LIKE YOU TO CALL SOME DAY.

G. B. IRWIN

The Ladies' and Gents' Tailor

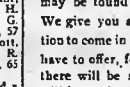
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PURDY'S LIVERY

Rates Reasonable, and every effort made to satisfy

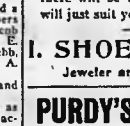
F. PURDY

Abram Lodge, No. 205, I.O.O.F



MEETS every Tuesday evening at the hour of 8 o'clock in the Odd Fellows' Hall. Visiting brothers always welcome.

Jas. McKay, N.G.
W. H. Bennett, R.S.



Court Saugeen, C.O.F No. 86

MEETS in Oddfellows' Hall on the third Monday evening of each month, at 8 o'clock. Sojourning brethren are welcome.

W. Archer, C.R.
Wm. Archer, R.S.

THE STORE OF QUALITY

WIRE FENCE



NOW is the time to place your order for Coiled Spring Wire, Woven Wire, etc. We sell Frost, Ideal and Invincible Fencing. A good stock on hand.

Bargains—A few pieces of Cutlery, best Sheffield goods. Cannot be duplicated. See them.

Bruce Phone
Bell Phone

W. H. DAVISON

A great many people buy shoes here

Who are of the c omegain and again kind.

Now, that wouldn't be so if our shoes didn't make it so, would it?

All this talk of ours is only intended to get you to be a tryer of our shoes. That's all.

After that it's up to the shoes to hold you as a steady customer.

They generally do it, but if they shouldn't do it in your case, we want you to tell us about it, because there is a mistake somewhere.

It matters not what your present or future needs in shoes may be, we guarantee you a good service.

Bring us your Butter and Eggs. Cash or Trade.

F. CARTER & SON



THE SPRING DRIVE

Our boys are going "Over the top" and into "No man's land" this spring. No one has any doubt of their ability to get there. There will also be a spring drive on this side of the "ocean, because March is the year's "nine Monday." It is the most fatal month of the year. March and April is a time when resistance usually is at lowest ebb. It is a trying season for the "run-downs" man. But medical science steps in, and says, "it need not be"! We should cultivate a love of health, a sense of responsibility for the care of our bodies. Do not allow the machinery of the body to clog. Put the stomach and liver in proper condition. Take Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, to be had at most drug stores in tablet or liquid form; tablets fifty cents a vial, composed of native herbs. This puts the stomach and liver in proper condition. You may be plodding along, no spring, no elasticity, no vim, but as soon as you have put the body into its normal physical condition—oiled the machinery, as it were—you will find new vim, vigor and vitality within you. A little "pep," and we laugh and live. Try it now. Send Dr. Pierce, Invalids' Hotel, Buffalo, N. Y., or branch office, Bridgeburg, Ont., 10c. for trial pkg. The prime necessity of life is health. With spirit and energy you have the power to force yourself into action. The Golden Medical Discovery is the spring tonic which you need.

Business Directory

LEGAL

J. F. BRESTER, B.A., L.L.B.
BARRISTER, SOLICITOR AND NOTARY PUBLIC
OFFICE—TOWN HALL, PAISLEY

JOHN SUTHERLAND & SONS LIMITED
INSURANCE—FIRE AND MARINE
GUELPH - ONT.

J. C. GIBSON
Issuer of Marriage Licenses
Paisley, Ont.

DENTAL

DR. A. H ALLEN
DENTIST, formerly of Toronto.
Graduate of the Royal College of Dental Surgeons of Ontario. Honor Graduate of Toronto University Dental Department. Master of Dental Surgery. Graduate of the Dr. Meyers' two Graduate School of Prosthetic Dentistry, New York. Office over Moore's Drug Store, opposite the Post Office.

MEDICAL

DR. H. E. GAGE, Physician, Surgeon and Accoucheur. Specialist in Diseases of the Eye, Ear, Throat and Nose. Late Lecturer and Clinical Assistant Kingston General Hospital. Office hours—10 to 11 a.m., 1 to 3 p.m. Successor to Dr. O'Neill.

DR. F. J. F. HOUSTON, Honor Graduate of Toronto University Licentiate of the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons of Edinburgh and Glasgow. Late Graduate Moorfields Ophthalmic Hospital, London, Eng. Specialties—Ophthalmology, Eye Infirmary, Eye Glasses. Diseases of the Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat. Successor to Dr. Morrison.

VETERINARY

BOYD BROS., Veterinary Surgeons, Paisley. Graduates of Ontario Veterinary College. Day office at Andrew's livery stable, Main Street. Night office—Two doors north of Post Office. Phone numbers—Bell 81, Bruce 12.

AUCTIONEERS

R. G. PEARSON, Licensed Auctioneer, Saltfleet, attended to all parts of the County of Bruce. Satisfaction guaranteed. Orders left at this office will receive prompt attention. Terms reasonable.

STEPPING TOWARDS CHURCH UNION

Chesley Enterprise: Representatives of the Bruce, Owen Sound and Orangeville Presbyteries are meeting representatives from Wiarton, Owen Sound, Mount Forest and part of the Collingwood District of the Methodist Churches to arrange for withdrawals in certain localities where the Presbyterians or Methodists predominate, in order to prevent overlapping. This is the next best thing to church union and will liberate ministers for work on the home or foreign mission fields.

Walkerton Telescope: A movement is reported to be under way to consolidate the North Brant Presbyterian work which at present has churches at Malcolm, West Bentinck and Crawford. The proposal is to unite the Presbyterian and Methodist congregations at Crawford, close the church at West Bentinck, and hold service for the West Bentinck and Elmwood neighborhood at Elmwood but making no change at Malcolm. The scheme is in line with the process of consolidating the rural charges which is being undertaken throughout the rural sections for the more effective carrying on of the work.

ARRAN COUNCIL.

Council met March 9th, all present. Treasurer submitted statement showing cash on hand and in bank, $7022.69. Messrs. Scarrow and George reported that they had sold the timber on highway, con. 9, lot 18, to Geo. Mills and Reg. Crawford for the sum of $12. By-law No. 5, appointing collectors, was finally passed. By-law No. 6, re Arran Rural Telephone No. 1, was passed. Letter from J. H. Wismer thanking the council for grant of $10 to the W. B. Board of Agriculture. The members of council were appointed to look after the bridges during the freshet. Communication from the county treas., showing lots which had been patented, read and filed. Communication from the Hydro-Electric Association read and filed. On motion of George and Thomas the reeve was instructed to procure 3,000 feet of plank for floor for bridges. The question of the abolition of statute labor was taken up and thoroughly discussed. It was moved by Sam Miller, seconded by Fred George, that whereas a number of roads in Arran have been assumed by the county, and whereas such action will interfere with our present system of statute labor, we are of the opinion that we would be acting wisely to abolish statute labor and we hereby do so, and that a by-law be passed to that effect. This was carried, Councillor Thomas voting nay. Orders to the amount of $250 were passed, chief of which were: Treasurer, 3 months, $12.50; clerk, $62.50; John Harrison & Son, Owen Sound, two snowplows and freight, $81.42. Council adjourned until April 9th.

H. T. POTTS, Clerk

—Tara has a Business Association, composed of local merchants and business men. The organization was formed with the idea of bettering the town in any way possible. Paisley might profitably take the same step.



Reroof with Brantford Asphalt Roofing

Don't let a leaky roof damage the wall paper, carpets or furniture in your home, the crops in your barn or the goods in your store. Tear off the old shingles or other worn out roofing material and put on a lasting roof of Brantford Asphalt Roofing.

This roofing is made of a blend of hard and soft asphalts on a long-fibred felt base. By blending the asphalts a roofing of remarkable elasticity is secured—one that is flexible, durable and capable of resisting all kinds of severe climatic extremes.

Brantford Asphalt Roofing is, in addition, surfaced with silica sand on both sides, which adds to its weight, fire-resistance and durability. You may be offered other sanded roofing, but it will not have the quality of material or weight of saturation of Brantford Asphalt Roofing.

Made in three weights:—60 lb., 70 lb., 80 lb. per square.

Brantford Rubber Roofing

Is the same quality as Brantford Asphalt, but has a smooth, rubbery surface instead of the sand. It is particularly suitable for verandah decks and floor coverings. Three weights:—40 lb., 50 lb., and 60 lb. per square.

Standard Mohawk Roofing

consists of the same grade of materials as Brantford Asphalt Roofing but is lighter in weight—a thoroughly reliable roofing at a low price. Tested for years and has given entire satisfaction. Sanded on one side. One weight:—40 lbs. per square.

Mohawk Rubber Roofing

The same quality as Standard Mohawk but with a smooth surface. Used for all classes of temporary work—sheds, bunkhouses, camp sites, even dugouts in the trenches. 35 lb., 45 lb., and 55 lb. weights.

Leatheroid Roofing

Slightly lower quality than Mohawk Rubber. Used for same purposes. 35 lb., 45 lb., and 55 lb. weights.

Samples of any of these roofings and prices will be furnished by either the makers or their agents in this locality.

Brantford Roofing Co. Limited

Head Office and Factory, Brantford, Canada

Branches at Toronto, Montreal, Halifax

For Sale by W. H. DAVISON

CANADA

Income Tax Forms
Are now available

Returns must be filed on or before 31st March

THE Dominion Income War Tax Act requires you to fill in one or more of the five special Forms provided before 31st March, 1918. In order to assist the public to understand just what is required of them, information on each Form is given below. Read carefully, then get three copies of the form that fits your case and fill them in. Answer all questions fully and accurately. For making false statements, a penalty of $10,000 or six months' imprisonment, or both, is provided.

Individuals.—All persons unmarried, and all widows or widowers without dependent children, whose income is $1500 a year or more, must fill in Form T1. All other persons whose income is $3000 or more, use the same Form. Where any income is derived from dividends, list amounts received from Canadian and Foreign securities separately. Fill in pages 1, 2 and 3 only. Do not mark on page 4. Partnerships, as such need not file returns, but the individuals forming the partnerships must.

Corporations and Joint Stock Companies, no matter how created or organized, shall pay the normal tax on income exceeding $3000. Use Form T2—giving particulars of income. Also attach a financial statement. Under Deductions, show in detail amounts paid to Patriotic Fund and Canadian Red Cross or other approved War Funds.

Trustees, Executors, Administrators of Estates and Assignees use Form T3. Full particulars of the distribution of income from all estates handled must be shown as well as details of amounts distributed. A separate Form must be filled in for each estate.

Employers must use Form T4 to give names and amounts of salaries, bonuses, commissions and other remuneration paid to all employees during 1917 where such remuneration amounted in the aggregate to $1000 or over.

Corporation Lists of Shareholders.—On Form T5 corporations shall give a statement of all bonuses, and dividends paid to Shareholders residing in Canada during 1917 stating to whom paid, and the amounts.

Figures in every case are to cover 1917 income—all Forms must be filed by 31st March. For neglect, a fine of $100 for each day of default may be imposed.

In the case of Forms T1 and T2, keep one copy of the filled in Form and file the other two with the Inspector of Taxation for your District. In the case of T3, T4 and T5, keep one copy and file the other two, with the Commissioner of Taxation, Dept. of Finance, Ottawa.

Forms may be obtained from the District Inspectors of Taxation and from the Postmasters at all leading centres.

Postage must be paid on all letters and documents forwarded by mail to Inspector of Taxation.

Department of Finance,
Ottawa, Canada

3

Inspector of Taxation, Geo. R. Tambling, London, Ont.

—Since the war commenced Mrs. J. A. Linton, of Mitchell, has knitted over 600 pairs of socks for the soldiers. For the month of February she knitted 29 pairs, a little better than one pair per day. On the first day of March she knitted five socks, but worked up to near midnight. Mrs. Linton sent the five hundredth pair to Queen Mary and received a very nice letter in reply from Her Majesty's secretary, which makes two letters received from the Queen, praising the good work she has been doing for the soldiers. Has record of knitting socks will be hard to beat, as she has a good sized family to look after besides.

BRANT TP. COUNCIL

March 4th, 1918.

The Municipal Council of the Tp. of Brant met on the 4th day of March. Members all present. Minutes of last meeting read and declared correct.

Johnston — Rowand — That this council do now go into committee of the whole with the reeve in the chair.—Carried.

Gregg—Findlay—That the following named persons be appointed as Pathmasters, Poundkeepers, Fence-viewers, Sheep Valuators and Engineers for road grades and the clerk prepare a by-law confirming the appointments.

(The list will appear in next issue.)

Johnston—Rowand—That this council make a grant of $300 to the various Red Cross Societies doing work in the Township.—Carried.

Rowand—Johnston—That the customary grant of $10 be made to each of the Cargill and Elmwood Public Library.—Carried.

Johnston — Rowand — That the Reeve and Clerk issue orders on the Treasurer for all accounts passed at this meeting of council.—Carried.

John Lundy, repairing road F. W. G. Hastie, treas. of Bentinck Tp., for townline work and grant on deviation road south of Hanover..... $9 15

Treasurer of Greenock Tp., in care of T. H. Purdy, clerk, amount due Greenock for townline work 33 00

Dr. J. G. Bricker, salary as Medical Officer of Health for J. H. Dierstine, refund of Hydro-Electric tax re Elmwood 82 75

David Mauer, 34 yds. gravel, $1 40, road to pit, $2..... 5 40

A. Kent's hill 2 00

Jos. Rathwell, 30 yds. gravel... 3 00

W. A. Rowand, grant to South Bruce Board of Agriculture 10 00

Jos. Monk, valuating sheep ... 1 50

John Storar, grant to Elmwood

John Clancy, grant to Cargill

John Ernest, repairs to plow broken on road..... 6 00

Miss Elizabeth Watson, grant Red Cross Society, Eden Grove 50 00

Mrs. Spence Nesbitt, grant to Red Cross Society, Solway .. 50 00

Gregg—Findlay—That the council do now ad[journ] meet on Monday, the 8th [day] April, for the transaction of gen[eral] business.—Carried. M. A. McCallum, Clerk

SCHOOL REPORTS

PAISLEY PUBLIC SCHOOL

ROOM IV

Entrance—A—Eva McMahon 76 per cent. B—Gertrude Irving 71, Charlie Ross 69, James Sutherland 67, Lena Grant 66, Catherine Pearce 66, Rita Brown 65, Annie McKinnon 65, Merle Hepburn 64, Grace Allen 58. D—John Scott 59

Jr IV—Pass—Fred Petsie, Hilda Bell, Gilbert Little, Willie McLennan, Rose McKenzie, Elfieda McPhail, Lillian Platt, Mary Parker, Bella Stark, Clark Fullerton. Failure—Clarence Flood.

A honors, B pass, C pass on total but failure in one subject, D pass on each subject but failure on total.

INA C. GALBRAITH, Teacher

S S No 5, ELDERSLIE

Sr IV—Honors—Harold Sloan 76, Margaret Fenton 76. Pass—Bert Rathven 67

Jr IV—Honors—Maude McDermid 84. Failure—Muriel Bowie 57. Sr III—Pass—Willie White 61. Jr III—Honors—Emerson Sloan 82. Pass—Willie Fenton 68, Vera Rathven 66. Failure—Harry Bradshaw 42. Sr II—Honors—Leslie Thomson, 80. Jr II—Honors—Earl Sloan 83, Margaret Walpole 79, Wallace Rathven 77. Pass—Francis Bradshaw 73. Failure—George Dougherty 37, Vernon Rathven 22. Pr A—Florence Munro, Leslie Rathven, B—Hugh Munro. C—Herbert Munro, Gladys Sloan, Willie Thomson.

Those marked thus * missed one or more examinations.

EDNA M BURNS, Teacher



STEELE'S For Horse Collars and Sweat Pads, Rubber Lap Rugs, Whips, Auto Pants Rugs, Richmore's Cell Cure, Star Harness Soap, &c.

Our Harness includes quality, durability, appearance and high class workmanship found in no other lines of Harness.

Baggage Trunks, Suit Cases, Club Bags, Grips. Good assortment and close prices.

Harness parts and Repairing our Specialty

J. H. STEELE

Spring Term from April 2nd

Central Business College Stratford, Ont.

Commercial life offers the great opportunities. Recent lady graduates of this school are earning as high as $1,200 per annum. The last application we received from an office man with some experience offered initial salary of $1800 per annum. Students may enter our classes at any time. Graduates placed in positions. Commercial, Shorthand and Telegraphy departments. Get our free catalogue.

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Sign and Carriage Painting, House-Decorating and Wall Papering

The undersigned is prepared to do all classes of work in the most stylish, neat and satisfactory manner. Orders executed promptly. Will be glad to receive your patronage, whether in town or country.

W. H. BAKER, Paisley

R. T. Robinson
CARPENTER AND CONTRACTOR

ESTIMATES furnished for the erection of any class of building. Large or small contracts undertaken.

Address Paisley or Cargill P.O.

House and Lot for Sale

GOOD brick house, corner Victoria and Inkerman sts., Mo. Six rooms and summer kitchen, large verandah, ½ acre land. For particulars apply on the premises to MRS. A. E. McCALLUM.

MARRIED

GAMMIE—MIDDLETON—At the residence of the bride's parents, on March 6th, by Rev. T. S. Johnson, Mr. James Robert Gammie, of Burgoyne, to Annie Ellen, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Middleton, 4th con. Arran.

DIED

ARMSTRONG—At Tara, on March 12th, Dr. M. A. Armstrong, aged 57 years.

Spring Footwear

Be ready for the slush and mud. We have a complete range of

Men's, Women's, Boys' and Youths' Heavy Staples

We assure you the best of satisfaction and service in these lines. The prices are right. Please call and examine them.

Rubbers of All Kinds

H. PFAFF & SON

THE BOYS AND GIRLS

Who have been working so strenuously on the farms producing food for these times and those otherwise should be given the opportunity of improving their education during the slack winter months, at the

[illegible] Business College

The fees are no higher than when farm produce sold for half the price of to-day. The young people will be benefitted through our life from the training in business established in a few months of our special business course. Winter term begins Jan 2nd.

C. A. FLEMING, Prin. Owen Sound

JAS. J. HILL, the Great Financier, once said that the seed of success is thrift—the ability to save money.

Nothing is more conducive to thrift than to carry a good Life Insurance Policy in a good company. In the

DOMINION LIFE
ASSURANCE CO.

You have the added benefit of being a sharer in its splendid profits.

Head Office: Waterloo, Ontario

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Carpenter and Contractor

Contracts taken for any class of House building and Repairing

Sash, Doors, Dressed Lumber and other Building Material on hand

Dwelling and shop two doors north of the Belmoral Hotel

Open All Year. Enter Now.

ELLIOTT Business College

Toronto, Ont. has to-day a stronger hold upon the public confidence than ever before. Thorough Training for choice positions in business life is given in all of our departments. This college does not ask for a better reputation than it has now. We place many students in positions each year. Write to-day for large catalogue.

TEN Yonge St. W. J. ELLIOTT, Principal
Yonge and Charles Sts.

For Sale

NEW two-storied stucco house. Bath, furnace, good spring well, in good locality. Will be sold at cost. Apply to F. H. GEORGE

Wanted

GENERAL supervisor for the village of Paisley. Duties may be made known enquiry by the town clerk. Applications received up to Thursday, 21st March, at 8 p.m. J. CULLEN, Clerk.

PAISLEY MARKET

Fall wheat, per bush	2 00
Peas, per bush	1 00
Oats, per bush	90
Barley, per bush	1 40
Buckwheat	1 00
Potatoes, per bag	1 00
Butter, in pound prints	40
Eggs, fresh, per doz	40

TORONTO LIVE STOCK MARKET

Toronto, March 13th.

Butchers' picked	$11 50
do	11 25
do	11 00
do	10 75
do	10 50
do	10 25
do	10 00
Butchers' heifers	10 00
do	9 50
do	9 00
do	8 50
do	8 00
do	7 50
do	7 00
do	6 50
do	6 00
do	5 50
do	5 00
do	4 50
do	4 00
do	3 50
do	3 00
Butchers' cows	10 00
do	9 50
do	9 00
do	8 50
do	8 00
do	7 50
do	7 00
do	6 50
do	6 00
do	5 50
do	5 00
do	4 50
do	4 00
do	3 50
do	3 00
Bulls	10 00
do	9 50
do	9 00
do	8 50
do	8 00
do	7 50
do	7 00
do	6 50
do	6 00
do	5 50
do	5 00
do	4 50
do	4 00
do	3 50
do	3 00
Stockers	10 00
do	9 50
do	9 00
do	8 50
do	8 00
do	7 50
do	7 00
do	6 50
do	6 00
do	5 50
do	5 00
do	4 50
do	4 00
do	3 50
do	3 00
Feeders	10 00
do	9 50
do	9 00
do	8 50
do	8 00
do	7 50
do	7 00
do	6 50
do	6 00
do	5 50
do	5 00
do	4 50
do	4 00
do	3 50
do	3 00
Milkers	10 00
do	9 50
do	9 00
do	8 50
do	8 00
do	7 50
do	7 00
do	6 50
do	6 00
do	5 50
do	5 00
do	4 50
do	4 00
do	3 50
do	3 00
Springers	10 00
do	9 50
do	9 00
do	8 50
do	8 00
do	7 50
do	7 00
do	6 50
do	6 00
do	5 50
do	5 00
do	4 50
do	4 00
do	3 50
do	3 00
Calves	10 00
do	9 50
do	9 00
do	8 50
do	8 00
do	7 50
do	7 00
do	6 50
do	6 00
do	5 50
do	5 00
do	4 50
do	4 00
do	3 50
do	3 00
Sheep	10 00
do	9 50
do	9 00
do	8 50
do	8 00
do	7 50
do	7 00
do	6 50
do	6 00
do	5 50
do	5 00
do	4 50
do	4 00
do	3 50
do	3 00
Lambs	10 00
do	9 50
do	9 00
do	8 50
do	8 00
do	7 50
do	7 00
do	6 50
do	6 00
do	5 50
do	5 00
do	4 50
do	4 00
do	3 50
do	3 00
Hogs	10 00
do	9 50
do	9 00
do	8 50
do	8 00
do	7 50
do	7 00
do	6 50
do	6 00
do	5 50
do	5 00
do	4 50
do	4 00
do	3 50
do	3 00

25 YEARS IN THE LION HOUSE

KEEPER AT THE LONDON ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS.

Tells of the Peculiar Habits and Traits of Wild Animals in Captivity.

I began as a parrot-boy, and after spending a little time in the prosectors' office—the Zoo mortuary, it might be called—I came among the lions, tigers, bears, leopards, and wolves twenty-five years ago, says Herbert Pilsher, keeper of the lions at the Zoological Gardens, London.

"Old Sutton," who was head of the lion-keepers, and spent forty years at the Zoo, was my chief in those days. Nobody could tell Sutton anything he didn't know about the habits of carnivorous beasts, and especially the king of beasts. Like him. I suppose, I shall end my days as a lion-keeper. I don't suppose I'd care to take on any other work now. One gets to like these big, wild fellows, and it rather flatters your vanity to be on a spot of nodding acquaintance with them.

They all know my footsteps as I approach their dens. I believe if I were to appear in the centre of a Bank Holiday crowd at the lion-house, Dick or Harry, the two lions with the manes, would spot me in a minute, and make signs of recognition by jumping about their cages.

Not Looking For Trouble.

Lions, like human beings, have their likes and dislikes, and once they take a dislike to you nothing can ever change their minds. Kindness certainly wouldn't do it. You cannot "come it" on lions by that plan. It is much the same with other wild beasts. There was a snow leopard that couldn't bear the sight of me, so that I had always to keep out of its reach. Yet that leopard would allow any of the other keepers to stroke it and make a fuss about it. I never did the beast any harm. It just didn't take to me from the beginning, and never troubled to give me a chance of proving that I was all right.

On the other hand there was a tigress which simply couldn't abide the headkeeper in those days, though nobody ever treated wild beasts better. Strange to say, I had not been in the lion-house a month before I could pat the tigress and do anything I liked with her, except, of course, go into the cage with her. I never presumed so far as to look for trouble in that way.

The Honest Tiger.

Sometimes a lion or a tiger will spot a person among the public and begin snarling. For instance, the very sight of a Chinaman sends a lion into a rage. I never could tell why. It is just one of those strange things about the beasts that nobody can explain.

There are eleven lions and lionesses at the Zoo to-day, and Dick and Harry are a pair of shaggy brothers in the lion-house. They came from North-West Rhodesia as cubs. Dick is fairly good-natured, but Harry is a testy fellow. He has some fine lung power, and the echoes of his biggest roars can be heard a mile away on still nights.

Tigers are, on the whole, more friendly and trustworthy than a good many lions. A lion is either a gentleman or a cad; a lioness is either a lady or a shrew. There is no middle course with them.

Tigers, on the other hand, are very straightforward. They never "let on" they like you. Either they do or they don't. They always make it quite clear to you what they think of you. A waiter once tried to give a lion some bread through the bars of an outer den at the back of the lion-house. The beast caught hold of his arm, and I ran to the rescue on hearing the waiter's screams. We took him to the hospital to have his arm dressed. He had paid a painful price for his lesson.

Cruel to be Kind.

Only one mishap ever came my way. It was through a lioness called Leone. We were moving a leopard, and I was standing on top of the box, my head on a level with the bars of Leone's den in the open air. She patted me on the head, in pure friendliness I am certain, but the effect of the pat was that I was stunned, and the doctor had to pull a scratch together, with sixteen stitches. I never suffered any harm at the claws of a tiger, and my experience goes to show that the tiger takes pretty well to captivity, though here and there one meets with a villain or a vixen.

The jolliest little fellow that ever came to the Zoo in my time is Ranji, the Indian lion, who arrived as a fluffy brown cub from the estate of H.H. Maharajah Ranjitsinhji, Jam-saheb of Nawanagar, long known on the cricket field as "Ranjitsinghi." The lion was presented by Lieutenant Pole-Carew a little while ago.

Ranji is as friendly as a chow dog, and not very unlike one. But don't go near him when he is feeding. He is wilder than all the other lions put together then, and none of them is very amiable at feeding-time. He cannot bear being meddled with, or even talked to, with his ten pounds of flesh between his paws. Once he has finished, and Ranji has well wiped his mouth with his long tongue, he becomes as nice as ever in a few moments.

The bear is never to be trusted. He or she is always bad-tempered. Jennie, the big grizzly, has been here about thirty years, and—well, she is about as cross as a "she bear." Perhaps the reason is that bears have more brains than other animals, and just know enough to resent confinement.

The two Polar bears, Sam and Barbara, escaped one morning, by lifting the latch of their den and walking out. I was roused early to join in the chase. They were got back into their place in the funniest way. A laborer was coming along one of the paths with a plank on his shoulder. Instead of dropping it and running for his life, he simply drove them in front of him, and, to our astonishment, manoeuvred the bears through the doors of their dens.

Polar Bear Caught Cold.

I remember when Sam was brought here at six months old from the Arctic regions the first thing he did was to catch a cold. He shivered like a human being with influenza. For a month I shut him up and fed him with cod liver oil. He would take nothing else, and got well on it. Lions and tigers are also rather liable to catch colds. Many lion cubs and bear cubs have died at the Zoo of pneumonia. We have never been able to rear to full maturity cubs of these animals born at the Zoo. If any have lived a few years they have developed rickets, and had to be destroyed. The young of wolves and dingoes thrive all right under the care of dogs as foster-mothers.

Lions and tigers live on one meal in twenty-four hours. On the average it consists of ten pounds of horse-flesh. Since horses have been rationed during the war their flesh is not so nourishing, and the beasts hardly seem to do so well on it.

If I were to give Dick or Harry, the brother lions, a double ration, they might eat it, but they would want little or nothing next day. Lions are not exactly gluttons or hogs. They are not always hungry, but show wonderful regularity with their food. Big game hunters tell me that a lion in its wild state may go a week without food after a tremendous feed.

I have never known a dentist to be called to pull a tooth from a lion's mouth, but the veterinary surgeon often comes to cut claws that have grown back into their pads, causing the animal to limp painfully. In the old days we used to lasso the lion round the neck, and it took about twenty men to drag the beast up to the bars of the cage, with its claws held in position for the "cut," to operate when the lion had been chloroformed.

Brainy Brute.

This is all changed now. The beast is coaxed by bits of appetising meat into a chloroform box, fitted with six barred windows, through which we can see when the chloroform has taken effect. His claws are then pulled through a space in the bottom of the box.

Some time ago one of the Canadian mascots, a little black bear, which we took after at the Zoo for the regiment, was placed in this box. Half an hour afterwards we found that the bear had gnawed his way out at the top, and was walking about the grounds. There you have the difference between bears and other animals. A lion or a tiger would have remained in the box for any length of time without ever thinking of devising a means of escape. The brains of the bear were equal to the occasion. Brain is a clever animal, and you never know what he may be up to when his keeper's back is turned.

A MODERN AHAB AND NABOTH.

Method by Which the Kaiser Obtained the Coveted "Vineyard."

A large part of Potsdam belongs to the German emperor. Some of the royal estate has been in the possession of the Hohenzollerns for a long time, but the greater part of it was secured by purchase by the kaiser's grandfather, his father, and by the "All Highest" himself.

At a political gathering in Berlin, says Miss Edith Keen in Seven Years at the Prussian Court," I heard the story of how the kaiser, a short time after his accession, obtained about six acres that is now one of the most valuable parts of the Potsdam property. His manner of accomplishing it redounded more to his astuteness in business than to his kingly honor.

The kaiser was advised by his estate agent to acquire the ground, but the owner declined to part with it except at a much higher figure than the emperor wished to pay. This owner was a tradesman in Berlin, who had received the ground in settlement of a debt amounting, I believe, to two hundred and fifty pounds, which was at the time more than the ground would have fetched in the open market for land about Potsdam was at that time comparatively cheap. The tradesman, however, believed that in acquiring the ground he had made a good speculative investment, especially as it had been a choice between losing the amount of his debt altogether and taking the land in settlement of it. He resolved to hold his land, and did so for five years, until the kaiser's eyes were attracted to it.

The kaiser's agent ascertained the figure at which the tradesman had bought it and offered him the same sum plus five per cent. interest on it for five years. When the offer was refused, the agent raised his bid to four hundred pounds, but seven hundred pounds was the lowest figure that the tradesman would accept. The matter then dropped, but a month later the tradesman was served with a notice stating that his land was required for military purposes, and shortly afterwards he received an official offer from the German government of one hundred and fifty pounds for the six acres.

In Germany when land is required for military purposes the owner is generally advised to accept any offer that the government may make. He can, if he pleases, put his own valuation on it and have the selling price fixed in a court of law, but in nine cases out of ten that is a proceeding which brings loss to the owner, for usually it results in his having to accept the government's offer, or even a lower one; rarely does he get an increase on the original offer.

The tradesman wisely recognized that it would be useless for him to attempt to obtain a higher price for his land than the value the military authorities had put on it, and he parted with it at the government figure. Six months later the kaiser acquired the land for himself from the government exactly the amount that the German had paid for it.

March.

March, March, March winds
Cutting winds and cold;
Over mead and pasture lands,
Over plain and wold.
Rude, rude, rude winds,
Blustry winds and bold;
Over closely guarded kine,
Over sheep in fold.

Fierce, fierce, fierce winds,
Searching winds and chill;
Round the palace and the hall
Round the cot and mill.
March, March, March winds,
Loud your voice and shrill.
But your gladsome promises
Springtime shall fulfill.

—L. M. Thornton.

Both for the sake of safety and appearances, get rid of waste paper promptly.

DEVELOPMENTS IN SCIENCE OF WAR

CLEVER WORK OF ENGINEERS ON THE FIRING LINE.

What the British Have Accomplished in Map Making and Barrage Effects.

It can be said concisely of this war now on in Europe that it is no place for a nervous woman or a homesick man. It demands the best, mentally and physically, that everybody contains. As a result of three years' struggle entirely new lines of data have been evolved and much of the engineering work in military science, as almost everything else of war, has been relegated to the scrapheap, says Major General Clement of the American Forces.

Take difficulties that confronted the engineers and the way they have been handled. The Allied forces had no common unit of measurement. The first necessity that met the engineer officers of the French and English armies was to devise a system of maps—to get over that necessity without any hope of teaching the ordinary soldier or officer how to reduce yards to meters and kilometers to miles—to make a map that, once printed, would be perfectly serviceable in every army. And they have worked out a perfect scheme that ignores any idea of yards, feet, meters or miles, and co-ordinates everything on fractionations alone.

The Latest War Map.

The maps are made on scales that are universally 1-2500, 1-10,000 and 1-40,000. When a man sees that map, whether he can read it in meters or yards it matters not, he reads all that is on it to his understanding, which is all that is necessary. The old cumbersome ways of designating routes have also been overcome by the engineer. The old army rule that required a general to put in his order, spelling out in Roman capitals, the names of all towns and roads, and needlessly prolonging the order, is abolished by this system of maps. All of France has been mapped in a section of sheets numbered from 1 up. Each sheet is divided into a number of squares, and they are all exactly alike in number. Each square is again divided into four principal parts, so that when a man receives an order to do a certain thing he is referred to sheet 1, No. 27, and one of the four subdivisions which are designated by the first four letters of the alphabet.

For the very simple reason that men speaking different languages cannot and do not pronounce the first four letters of the alphabet alike, they have substituted arbitrary symbols to represent them; so that C, which can be hissed over every tongue, is the only one of the four letters which remains as it was. "A" is "ah." "B" is "beer," and "D" is "don." The sections are divided that way, and if they want to locate a cannon they may mark one of these subdivided, "1-den-19, sheet 6," and they send that to the battery commander and he can locate that within fifty feet.

Triumph of Military Art.

Such messages can be sent by wireless or wigwagged from an airplane. It is a high triumph of military art. By the substitution of the new system for the old, whether the reader be an Englishman, a Frenchman, an Italian or an American, the map means just the same to him. It used to be that a map was handed to a regimental commander and by him passed to a battalion commander and upon that map he formulated his orders. It is not so to-day. The map goes into the hands of the squad leader, because the science is so changed that the fighting is not done by the commanding general. His work is to see that his men are kept healthy, well fed and well equipped and held to the highest type of discipline.

The fighting is done by the squad leaders and company commanders. The men who do the fighting must be intelligently taught what they have to do. The bayonet positively thinks in this war. It was not until the British and French soldiers learned that the bayonet must think that they became effective, so that they are changing their past defeat into present victory, and so they are gathering strength which must inevitably carry them across the Rhine, unless there is a collapse in Germany before that day comes.

When it is planned to attack a certain point, the commander dictates to the engineers the thing he has in his mind and the chief of engineers goes out and produces on the ground to a perfect scale a map of the whole country that has to be traversed in that engagement.

Six Months to Prepare.

In the fight on the Messines Ridge, where I had an opportunity to study such a map, they were nearly six months preparing this map—I called it this plan—on the ground, of the region to be traversed. The airplanes took their photographs every day, both the panoramic photograph out of the side of the machine and flat photographs from the bottom. They were read by the microscope, printed by the photographer and then sent to the engineer to be worked up not only on the practical map that goes to the men, but on this outline by which they were to learn to read their maps.

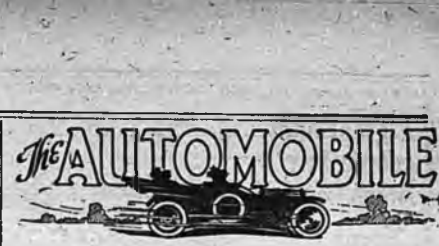
In the preparation for that attack, which took nearly six months of time, every woods, every house, every tree was marked, and if they discovered that they had made a mistake and a better photograph showed an error, it was corrected and everybody brought back to study that part over. Here was a new development of military engineering by the aid of photography and the airplane. The French engineers co-ordinated and put upon the ground an exact picture of the area occupied by the German army, and when the time came to move they moved irresistibly over the lines laid down to complete victory, because every man engaged had in him mind his primary object, his secondary object and the ultimate object of attack and worked with an intelligence that had been unknown.

Field of Messines Ridge.

Now the study of that field of fire over the Messine Ridge was a revelation to me of the discipline of engineering. The patience that was displayed all that time in reducing fifteen miles in length and six miles in depth to a scale that could be put on a field of about 1000 to 2500 feet, and put on so accurately that when the order came through in the morning to move forward every man could find his path as surely as if he were on his home street under a row of electric lights, was indeed wonderful. Each man had completely absorbed the surroundings. He had taken in all that the engineer had done and was able to carry it out.

The British engineers have perfected barrage work. I wish I could show you a diagram that is issued to an artillery commander from the chief engineer's office telling him how to put down his barrage in a certain fight, and then he calculates it out according to all this modern figuring with regard to artillery range in a way that produces results. They were successful in their last two raids because they had invented a new species of barrage fire which I think I am not permitted to say anything about, except to say that it is the highest kind of engineering art.

The AUTOMOBILE



Respect For Self-Starters.

The self-starter on the modern automobile is a wonderful but highly efficient apparatus. The greatest percentage of them are electrically operated, taking their current from a storage battery; and because they are of this character it is probably one of the chief reasons why they are not properly understood or are badly abused by the ordinary owner. The function of a self-starter as the term indicates, is for turning the engine over at the time of starting and doing away with the task of cranking by hand. That it is sometimes fearfully abused when used for pulling the car—at very short distances of course—is a fact borne out by testimony and other ways, and not only is such a practice extremely hard on the battery, but it also injures the starter brushes and windings.

Beginning with the first instant the starting pedal is depressed, the flow of current from the battery to the starting mechanism is very heavy. This heavy discharge should not continue longer than is necessary for the motor to begin operations on its own power, which may be all the way from two or three seconds to not more than one minute at a period. With the starter doing its part, the starting of the motor depends upon the presence of gas in the cylinders and a competent spark at the plug. If the starting pedal be held down too long, the result will surely be damaged brushes and commutator. Damaged brushes must either be replaced with new ones or else trued down to perfect seating on commutator. If the commutator be damaged by the heat that accumulates during the heavy discharge of battery current, it may also need replacement by repairmen familiar with such things, or else put in a lathe and carefully ground down. You will see that any one of these circumstances occasions time and expense in getting the apparatus back into shape if damaged. The brushes and commutator are designed to stand periodic starting discharges of at least a minute's duration, but any instruction book or the makers themselves, as well as any electrician, will say that such unnecessary imposition on the parts of the starter deserves to be met with both expense and trouble. If the motor does not start after several trials with the starter, there is something else needing attention. Nearly all carburetors will respond as soon as the grade of gasoline used will allow them, and too many times the grade of gasoline is the cause for imposing on the starter. In the greatest percentage of cases it has been found that the ignition system is the least at fault in the motor's failure to start. In some cases, too, it is due to ignorance on the part of the driver in not hastening the activity of the carburetor.

Another detriment to a self-starter's activities and life is the improper use of oil. All electrical contrivances must be oiled carefully. If oil gets on the brushes from an overoiled bearing near by, there will surely be trouble, for the heat will burn the oil to the brushes and commutator and form a non-conducting crust that will cause pitting and act as an inculator. So, even in this phase of the self-starter's career, the brushes and commutator must be kept dry, clean of dirt, and free of oil and water. Care in this will mean long service from reliable starters, which, of course, means much for the car owner's peace of mind.

The Doings of the Duffs.



WEAK, NERVOUS PEOPLE

Such Sufferers Can be Restored by Building Up the Blood.

Nervous people who have not yet developed a disease that can be recognized and treated by the medical profession have the greatest trouble in finding relief. Irritation, headaches, sleeplessness, nervous dyspepsia, all these discomforts make life miserable, but are endured rather than run a doctor's bill without definite hope of an improved condition.

Every sufferer should know the danger of such a condition to the nervous system. Nervous debility and even paralysis may result if the tone of the nerves is not restored.

The one big fact that brings hope and relief is that the nerves can be restored by building up the blood. It cannot be too often repeated that only through the blood can nourishment or medicine reach the nerves. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills make the blood rich and red and quickly restore vitality and energy to a weak, nervous system. A nervous person who gives these pills a trial is almost certain to see good results; and what is more, the benefit will be lasting because the trouble is attacked at its root; building up the blood restores the nerve force. That is why people who occasionally take Dr. Williams' Pink Pills always feel bright, active and strong. Mrs. Wm. McIntyre, Gananoque, Ont., says:—"For a number of years I was always tired and listless. The least noise would so startle me that I would tremble and shake; my heart would flutter, and I would feel as though I were choking. I was almost wholly unfitted for housework, and always so nervous that life was almost a burden. I tried several medicines, but they did not help me in the least. One day I received a pamphlet describing Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and decided to give them a trial. I am glad now that I did so for after using eight boxes they have so strengthened and built up my run-down, nervous system that I can work with pleasure and feel refreshed after a night's sleep. I sincerely hope some similar sufferer may benefit by my experience."

If you are weak, nervous or feeling "out of sorts," give Dr. Williams' Pink Pills a trial and you will be surprised to see how quickly the nervousness will pass away and your former energy return. You can get these pills through your medicine dealer, or by mail at 50 cents a box or six boxes for $2.50 from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

The True Celtic Wit.

A good story of an episode that befell him in Dublin a little while before the war, is told to a London newspaper by Adm. Sir Cecil Burney, who was commander of a division at the battle of Jutland.

Accompanied by a friend, he was strolling along the quays when the conversation turned on the alleged gift of repartee possessed by the Irish common people. His companion ventured to throw doubt upon that gift, saying that he believed that it was only a legend.

"Well," retorted Sir Cecil, "I can tell you this, that if you care to test your theory by making some jesting remark to anyone you like round here, you'll get just as good as you give."

"We'll try it!" said the other, and walked over to where an old woman was displaying some fruit for sale on a stall. Taking up a fine melon and addressing the old lady, he said gravely, "You grow pretty good apples over here, mother; but in England we have them twice that size."

The old lady looked up, surveyed the joker coolly, and replied in a tone of pity, "Ah, what far should I be wastin' me breath to talk to wan that takes our Irish gooseberries for apples."

It is not the finding of a thing, but the making of something out of it after it is found, that is of consequence. —Lowell.

You Will Better Understand

The popularity of

Instant Postum

when you use it as your regular table beverage for a few days.

It so readily proves its own worth in flavor, comfort, convenience and economy that its amazing increase in use is quickly explained upon trial.

"There's a Reason"

JOFFRE PRESENTS A MEDAL.

And Right Bravely It Was Received By a Real Hero.

Since early morning, writes Mr. Gerald Brandon, ward sixty-seven had seethed with suppressed excitement, for this was to be a red-letter day in its history. The calmest patient was Paul Villiers, who occupied bed No. 9—and yet M. Villiers had special reason to be excited, for he was the cause of "Papa" Joffre's expected visit.

After lunch the ward was furbished up by la petite miss until not a speck of dust remained. Flower vases were borrowed from adjoining wards, and pictures of Washington, Lafayette and the distinguished visitor were draped with French and American flags.

At two o'clock la petite miss, who had been standing guard in the hall, tiptoed in.

"They are here!"

The door swung open, and a broad-shouldered figure in faded blue entered.

"Fixe!" cried Sergt. Levallois from his bed in the corner, and every patient stiffened under his covers, to lie at attention in honor of the generalissimo.

"Repos!" said Joffre kindly; and as the wounded men, with sighs of relief, slid back into comfortable positions, the hero of the Marne approached bed No. 9 and began to read from an official paper:

"Corp. Villiers of the 146th Chasseurs, noncommissioned officer of unusual bravery and initiative, remained at his post in an observation station under heavy bombardment and continued to transmit valuable information after having been gravely wounded. Cited in the order of the day of the entire army, and awarded the military medal and the war cross with palm."

The general stooped over the bed and pinned the medals on Villier's breast; then he kissed him on both cheeks and shook his least wounded hand warmly, while he questioned him about his hurts, his family, and his plans for the future.

Villiers, overcome by emotion, could scarcely answer, although the general, smiling at him in a fatherly way, tried to put him at his ease. Then Joffre's eyes noticed a widening splotch of red that spread slowly on the hero's breast.

"See, doctor," he said to a member of the hospital staff, "the boy has a hemorrhage. Perhaps he is not yet well enough for so much excitement."

The surgeon approached wonderingly, for he knew that Villiers' wounds were in the hip and the arm. Where was this blood coming from? As he jerked open the pyjama coat, Villiers, biting his lip, could not suppress an ejaculation of pain. The sharp pin of the military medal had pierced through his flesh and punctured a vein.

The general poured forth a torrent of self-blame, but Villiers had regained his voice.

"I thank you, my general," he said. "I shall treasure the hurt you gave me more than the medals."

A SPLENDID LAXATIVE FOR THE BABY

Baby's Own Tablets are a splendid laxative for the baby. They are mild but thorough in their action; do not gripe; are easy and pleasant to take and are absolutely free from injurious drugs. Concerning them Mrs. S. P. Moulton, St. Stephen, N. B., writes:—"I have used Baby's Own Tablets for a long time and have found them the most effective laxative I have ever used for the baby." The Tablets are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

The Advancement of Agricultural Education.

The promotion of welfare of the agricultural community as a basis for the industrial and commercial prosperity of the country, was the object aimed at by the Parliament of Canada, when, in 1913, at the instance of the Minister of Agriculture, the Honorable Martin Burrell, it adopted the measure known as the Agricultural Instruction Act. By means of this Act the sum of ten million dollars was set apart for distribution among the provinces over a period of ten years to provide for a greater extension of instruction and education for those engaged in farming.

An investigation made prior to the introduction of the measure has revealed two outstanding deficiencies in connection with agricultural development. In the first instance, the response to the teachings of colleges of agriculture and experimental farms was too slow to effect an immediate and noteworthy improvement in the conditions surrounding farm life. The second weakness was found in the fact that little or no attempt was being made to adapt the country's educational system to the specific requirements of country boys and girls. The form of instruction was the same whether the child was destined for employment in the country or in the town.

The placing of funds at the disposal of the provinces in the manner indicated has led to a much wider extension of instructional work among the men and women and boys and girls who are living on the land. A marked development of the short course idea has resulted in the extension of courses in agricultural topics and in household science throughout the country. These courses are designed not only for farmers and their wives but for the young men and women who have left school and are about to actively enter upon the affairs of life. In the schools themselves an attempt is being made to develop a system of instruction which will utilize the objects associated with rural life as a medium through which to educate the child. In the higher departments of education, the efficiency of the provincial colleges of agriculture has been promoted, and, in several provinces, at least, schools of an intermediate grade, as between the public school and the agricultural college, have been established. The object of these special schools is to provide vocational training in agriculture and household science. As time goes on and their usefulness is demonstrated, it is certain that, owing to the financial assistance given by the Act, their influence will be greatly extended. How wide a field is being covered by agricultural instruction work is indicated in a pamphlet just issued by the Dominion Commissioner of Agricultural Instruction, Mr. W. J. Black. It is entitled "Agricultural Instruction in Canada," and a copy may be had on application to the Publications Branch of the Department of Agriculture at Ottawa.

FERTILIZER

ONTARIO FERTILIZERS, LIMITED
WEST TORONTO - CANADA

SILK-MAKING BUTTERFLIES.

Product Compares in Quality to That of Silkworm.

There is a species of butterfly, native to British East Africa, that builds communal nests as big as a man's two fists. These nests, attached to branches of the trees on whose leaves the insects as caterpillars feed, are made of a good quality of silk.

Inside the nest, however, are some hundreds of individual cocoons. Thus one might say that the bunch represents a whole flock of butterflies.

But the important point is that the silk of the cocoons is comparable in quality to that spun by the silkworm, and claim is made that it might be utilized profitably for the weaving of fabrics, the coarser material of the nests finding industrial employment as "floss."

GIRLS! LEMON JUICE IS SKIN WHITENER.

How to make a creamy beauty lotion for a few cents.

The juice of two fresh lemons strained into a bottle containing three ounces of orchard white makes a whole quarter pint of the most remarkable lemon skin beautifier at about the cost one must pay for a small jar of the ordinary cold creams. Care should be taken to strain the lemon juice through a fine cloth as no lemon pulp gets in, then this lotion will keep fresh for months. Every woman knows that lemon juice is used to bleach and remove such blemishes as freckles, sallowness and tan and is the ideal skin softener, whitener and beautifier.

Just try it! Get three ounces of orchard white at any drug store and two lemons from the grocer and make up a quarter pint of this sweetly fragrant lemon lotion and massage it daily into the face, neck, arms and hands.

Relieving Congestion at Terminals.

Serious congestion in Grand Trunk and Canadian Pacific terminals at Toronto and other points, has been obviated by the co-operation of the Canadian Northern Railway in handling over its trunk line between Toronto, Ottawa and Montreal, a large number of cars which the other roads were unable to forward, according to figures issued here yesterday.

Up to Feb. 18th a total of 1256 loaded Grand Trunk cars destined for eastern points, had been accepted by the Canadian Northern at Toronto and moved east over its lines. Relief was extended to the C.P.R. to the extent of 360 cars, making a grand total of 1616 cars.

It is officially announced by the Canadian Northern that the road will further co-operate with the other lines to the extent of 60 cars daily from the Grand Trunk at Toronto and 40 cars each day from the C.P.R. at Sudbury to be handled over the transcontinental line of the C.N.R. as far as Ottawa.

Thrift.

She was comely and a widow, and moreover she was Scotch. She mourned MacIntosh, her late husband, for eighteen months, and then from a crowd of suitors chose honest, homely Macintire for her second.

"I'm no guid enough for ye, dear!" he whispered. "What for did ye choose me oot o' sae mony?"

"Ah, weel, ye see, your name's Macintire."

"Yes, but—," began the bewildered suitor.

"An' ye ken," finished the widow, "all my linen's marked 'Macl.'—that's why, Donald."

Gunns Shur-Gain Fertilizer

Quiet Life.

Happy the man whose wish and care
A few paternal acres bound,
Content to breathe his native air
In his own ground.

Whose herds with milk,
Whose fields with bread,
Whose fields supply him with attire,
Whose trees in summer yield him shade,
In winter fire.

Blest who can unconcernedly find
Hours, days and years slide soft away
In health of body, peace of mind;
Quiet by day,
Sound sleep by night; study and ease
Together mixed; sweet recreation
And innocence, which most does please
With meditation.

He Knows Just Why He Admires Them

Dodd's Kidney Pills Cured Mrs. Mercredi.

She Had Been Ill Two Years and Could Find No Cure. That's Why Her Husband Is Enthusiastic Over Dodd's Kidney Pills.

Fort Smith, Alberta, March 11th (Special.)—Among all the thousands of Canadians who praise Dodd's Kidney Pills for the good they have done, there is no more fervent admirer of the great kidney remedy than Isidore Mercredi, of this place.

"Yes, it always gives me pleasure to say a good word for Dodd's Kidney Pills," Mr. Mercredi says. "My wife was sick for two years. We could not find anything to restore her to health. Then we found a pamphlet telling of several persons who had been cured by Dodd's Kidney Pills.

"My wife used just two boxes of them and she is perfectly well, to the great surprise of all our neighbors. They can tell you the same thing. I cannot recommend Dodd's Kidney Pills enough."

Dodd's Kidney Pills are the greatest of all remedies for weak, suffering women. They cure the kidneys. The kidneys are the root of nine-tenths of women's ills. Moreover, cured kidneys mean pure clear blood all over the body. That means good health everywhere.

Unselfish.

Auntie was trying to teach her spoiled nephew to be unselfish.

"Did you do as you were told, Billy, and give your brother the best part of that apple?"

"Yes, aunt," said the youngster, "I gave him the seeds. He can plant 'em and have a whole orchard himself!"

Minard's Liniment for sale everywhere.

Cooking bags are paper bags used for steaming or warming up food. Common store bags make good ones. Biscuits, etc., are put in these. Then the bags are sprinkled lightly with water, tied up at the end and put in the oven for five or ten minutes.

THE BELGIAN NEED.

A letter has just been received from the wife of the French Ambassador to the Belgian Government at Havre, saying: "Can you not raise funds for our poor Belgian prisoners? or even if you could go to the hotels and restaurants and ask for their waste bread; when first dried in the oven it keeps well, and is far better than anything they get from the Germans."

Andrew Carnegie was once asked which he considered to be the most important factor in industry, labor, capital or brains? The canny Scot replied, with a twinkle in his eye, "Which is the most important part of a three-legged stool?"

We have been using MINARD'S LINIMENT in our home for a number of years and use no other Liniment but MINARD'S, and we can recommend it highly for sprains, bruises, pains or tightness of the chest, soreness of the throat, headache or anything of that sort. We will not be without it one single day, for we get a new bottle before the other is all used. I can recommend it highly to anyone.

JOHN WALKFIELD.
Lallave Islands, Lunenburg Co., N.S.

A quickly made glue is obtained by rubbing a little piece of cold boiled potato on a sheet of paper with the fingers.

MURINE Granulated Eyelids, Sore Eyes, Eye Inflammation, Sore Eyes and Wind quickly relieved by Murine. Try it in your Eyes and in Baby's Eyes.

YOUR EYES Need Caring for Smarting, Just Use Eye Comfort

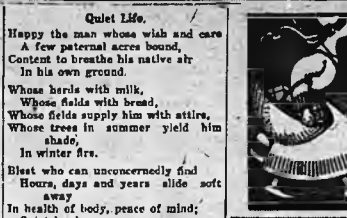
Murine Eye Remedy At Your Druggists or by mail, Murine Eye Salve, in Tubes 50c. For Book of the Eye — Free. Ask Murine Eye Remedy Co., Chicago.

Patriotism.

Breathes there a man with soul so dead,
Who never to himself hath said,
"This is my own, my native land!"
Whose heart hath ne'er within him burn'd
As home his footsteps he hath turn'd
From wandering on a foreign strand?

—Sir Walter Scott.

Minard's Liniment Relieves Neuralgia.



To Make Clothes White.

Few people know that /to take stains out of clothes and make them beautifully white, a sliced lemon put into the boiler, when boiling, and allowed to remain until the clothes are ready to come out, will accomplish this happy result. The rind of the lemon must be removed and the fruit cut up in slices.

Minard's Liniment Cures Dandruff.

The white of a negg when used instead of water for mixing mustard poultices prevents the skin from blistering.

WITH THE FINGERS!
SAYS CORNS LIFT OUT
WITHOUT ANY PAIN

Sore corns, hard corns, soft corns or any kind of a corn can shortly be lifted right out with the fingers if you will apply on the corn a few drops of freezone, says a Cincinnati authority.

At little cost one can get a small bottle of freezone at any drug store, which will positively rid one's feet of every corn or callus without pain or soreness or the danger of infection.

This new drug is an ether compound, and dries the moment it is applied and does not inflame or even irritate the surrounding tissue. Just think! You can lift off your corns and calluses now without a bit of pain or soreness. If your druggist hasn't freezone he can easily get a small bottle for you from his wholesale drug house.

The Soul of a Piano is the Action. Insist on the "OTTO HIGEL" PIANO ACTION

Doctors Recommend Bon-Opto for the Eyes

Physicians and eye specialists prescribe Bon-Opto as a safe home remedy in the treatment of eye troubles and to strengthen eyesight. Sold under money refund guaranty by all druggists.

A Quick Relief for Headache

A headache is frequently caused by badly digested food; the gases and acids resulting therefrom are absorbed by the blood which in turn irritates the nerves and causes painful symptoms called headache, neuralgia, rheumatism, etc. 15 to 30 drops of Mother Seigel's Syrup will correct faulty digestion and afford relief.

No Need to Rub

Try Sloan's Liniment and see how quickly the swelling is reduced and the pain disappears. No need to rub it in—penetrates quickly and brings relief. Have a bottle handy for rheumatic pains, neuralgia, backache and all muscle soreness.

Generous sized bottles, at your druggist, 25c., 50c., $1.00.



Sloan's The World's Liniment

Sloan's prices not increased 25c 50c $1

Hard boiled eggs that are to be served cold in salad should directly after cooking be placed in cold water. This will prevent the outside of the yolk from turning dark.

Minard's Liniment Cures Burns, Etc.

FOR SALE

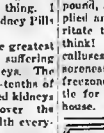
WEEKLY NEWSPAPER IN Western Ontario. Doing a good business. Death of owner places it on the market. A great chance for a man with cash. Apply Box 81, Wilson Publishing Co. Limited, Toronto.

WELL EQUIPPED NEWSPAPER and job printing plant in Eastern Ontario. Insurance carried $1,800. Will sell for $1,300 on quick sale. Box 69, Wilson Publishing Co., Ltd., Toronto.

MISCELLANEOUS

CANCER, TUMORS, LUMPS, ETC., internal and external, cured without pain by our home treatment. Write us before too late. Dr. Bellman Medical Co., Limited, Collingwood, Ont.

TRUST YOUR SKIN AND SCALP TO CUTICURA



The Soap to cleanse and purify, the Ointment to soothe and heal

Pure and sure, these fragrant, super-creamy emollients are wonderfully effective for skin and scalp troubles that itch, burn, torture and disfigure infants, children and adults.

Free Sample Each by Mail

For free sample each address post-card: "Cuticura, Dept. N, Boston, U. S. A." Sold throughout the world.



HAULING BIGGER LOADS

without extra spanning is easily accomplished when you use

MICA AXLE GREASE

"Use half as much as any other"

Axles are rough and porous, causing friction. The mica flakes fill the pores and the grease keeps them there. Mica Grease prevents locked wheels and hot boxes, gives sure relief for unnecessary strain on horses and harness.

EUREKA HARNESS OIL

"Lengthens leather life"

replaces the natural oils that dry out of the leather and puts new life in old harness. It penetrates the leather leaving it soft and pliable, and overcomes the worst enemies of harness—water and dirt.

Sold in standard sized packages by live dealers everywhere.

IMPERIAL OIL LIMITED

BRANCHES IN ALL CITIES



DOES YOUR STOMACH CONTAIN A GLASSFUL OF ACID?

95 OUT OF 100 DYSPEPTICS HAVE DANGEROUS ACID IN THEIR STOMACHS, WHICH MUST BE NEUTRALIZED IF GOOD HEALTH IS TO BE MAINTAINED.

If you hold a teaspoonful of hydrochloric acid in your mouth for only a second you would not be surprised at its burning and infamies all the tissues; yet an eminent specialist states that 95 out of 100 dyspeptics go about with a glassful or more of this powerful acid in their stomachs and then wonder what causes the burning and aches and why they suffer so discomfort after meals. To put wholesome food into an acid stomach only increases the discomfort, because the acid mixes with the fresh food and turns it sour, making a lot more acid. The acid condition causes food fermentation which irritates, distends and inflames the tender stomach lining, and it is not surprising that specialists say acid stomachs are dangerous. This decidedly dangerous and uncomfortable condition can be overcome either by following a strict diet or, and this is far easier and more quickly effective, by taking a teaspoonful of Bisurated Magnesia in a quarter glassful of water after meals to neutralize the acidity. The latter course is much more satisfactory because it corrects the acidity and banishes discomfort without any need for diet.

PINKERTON

The whole community was shocked and saddened when it was learned that Mr Albert Pinkerton had passed away on Sunday morning. The deceased contracted a severe attack of pneumonia and after a short illness succumbed, although everything was done for him that could be done. He was well known throughout the country and took an active interest in everything which was for the welfare of the community and state. He was an active member of the Presbyterian church, being treasurer for some years and also on the managing board; he was a school trustee and sec'y-treas of the Pinkerton Agricultural Society. His place as postmaster and general merchant will be hard to fill and he will always be remembered for his honesty and straightforwardness and by his efforts to please everyone. The late Mr Pinkerton was a staunch supporter of the Conservative party and was a valued member of the Bruce Preparadness League. He leaves to mourn his loss, his wife and eight children, Gordon, the eldest being overseas with the 166th Batt., Aileen attending Stratford Normal, Marie attending Walkerton High School and Harvey, Alberta, Everett, Elwood and Ronald at home. The sympathy of the whole community goes out to the widow and children. The funeral on Tuesday afternoon was largely attended and was conducted by Rev Mr Gale.

Rev Mr Richardson, of Arthur, visited at the manse last week.

Lieut Harold Pinkerton, who joined the Aviation Corps some time ago, is training in Texas and is now making flights in his aeroplane.

The remains of the late Sarah Jane Bell, daughter of Mrs S Bell, arrived home from London on Saturday. The funeral took place on Monday afternoon to Purdy's cemetery.

Rev Mr Wilson will conduct the service here on Sunday afternoon.

Mr Horace Moffatt had the misfortune to cut his foot while working in the bush and is now confined to the house.

Mr and Mrs Stringer (nee Irene Culham) called on friends here last week, prior to leaving for the west.

Rev Mr Gale attended a committee meeting in London on Friday.

The ladies of the Red Cross Society are grateful for the following sums: Mr D Pinkerton, $6 50, proceeds of cheque for work on county road; Greenock Tp council, $50; and to Mrs A Bain for her donation of $64, being proceeds of social and money received for cushion.

GLAMIS

The St Patrick's box social on Friday, the 15th, in aid of the Red Cross was a great success. The hall was packed. A good program was rendered, consisting of Irish songs, recitations, violin music with organ accompaniment, dialogues and tableaux. Mr McCauley made a good chairman. His stock of humorous Irish stories was inexhaustible. Mr D Robertson made a splendid auctioneer. About 65 boxes were sold, bringing in altogether over $165. Two pair of socks were sold, one pair knit by the oldest knitter, Mrs MacIntyre, aged 91, the other by the youngest, Evelyn Green, aged 12 years.

Mr Dan McLean's mother on the 2nd met with an accident from a fall downstairs.

Mr Neil Currie and daughter Margaret, were called to Kincardine on account of the serious illness of an aunt, Mrs McKenzie.

Another well known and highly respected citizen of the boundary passed away on Friday afternoon in the person of Miss Mary F Mg-Padyen. Her death came as a surprise and shock to her many friends, as she had only been sick a few days. The funeral on Monday to Tiverton cemetery was well attended. She was laid beside her father and mother, one sister and several brothers who predeceased her a good many years ago. Much sympathy is felt for her brother Neil, with whom she lived and kept house. She leaves to mourn her loss two other brothers, Hugh and Gideon, and a sister, Mrs Atkinson, all of Manitoba.

Mrs Parkhouse, of Kincardine, was up attending the funeral of the late Mrs McFadyen.

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children
In Use For Over 30 Years
Always bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher

—Tara council is advertising the Greenock foundry, with a view to getting some individual or firm to carry on manufacturing there.

SECOND CON. ELDERSLIE

Mr and Mrs Wm Pruder have moved to the Ackenmad farm.

Henry Schmidt, from Bentinck, has moved to the Pepper farm, lot 21, con 2.

Mr Paglo, of 2nd con Brant is moving to the Hope farm and Russel Maxwell will soon be settled in his new home on lot 25, con 3.

D C Lillico of Toronto is spending this week at the home of his parents here.

A number of the farmers of this con intend to go into the maple syrup making on a large scale.

Mr and Mrs A McCulloch and family of Saugeen visited friends here on Saturday.

Gordon Vancise who has been visiting his brother James here for the last two months, has gone to Saskatoon to spend the summer.

Thos Smith, jr, is preparing to improve his barn during the coming summer.

Calvin Jackson who has spent the winter visiting friends here has returned to his home in the west.

Mr J Allen was in Toronto for a couple of days last week.

Robt Henderson of St Marys is visiting his mother on this con.

The sympathy of this community is extended to Mr and Mrs H Catto by the death of the latter's brother, Mr J W Turner of Scone.

While assisting in the moving operations at Mrs S Gribble's last week Jas Henderson had the misfortune to have his leg broken. A barrel of salt which he and another man were taking from the cellar, accidentally slipped, causing the fracture.

Mrs S Gribble and family have moved to their new home in Chesley.

Died—In Chesley, on March 9th Isabella Reard, relict of the late Vickerman Addison, aged 79 yrs and 8 months.

After an illness extending over almost a year, Mrs Addison passed peacefully away on Saturday. Deceased was born in Yorkshire, England, and came to Canada in 1856. She lived in Vaughan Tp for four years, where she was married to Vickerman Addison, and they moved to Brant Tp., where they lived until 1876, when they came to the 2nd con Elderslie. Over four years ago Mr Addison was called away, following which the widow and two daughters moved to Chesley. The members of her family who mourn the loss of a kind and loving mother are David, Annie (Mrs McLeod), Dina, Isabella, (Mrs H Adolph) os Chesley and Geo, on the homestead. The funeral on Tuesday last was largely attended.

Mr. and Mrs. M. Thompson spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. W. Young.

Mrs. A. McGregor and little son Donald visited for a few days last week with Mrs. McGregor's parents, Mr. and Mrs. R. Tulloch, 8th Brant.

The 2nd con. robins and thrushes are singing their welcome to spring.

Mrs. J. Caldwell has been under the doctor's care again with another attack of kidney trouble, but is somewhat improved.

Mrs. W. J. Allen and daughters, Catherine, Elizabeth and Fina, visited Brant friends on Saturday and Sunday.

Mrs. J. B. Allen and Miss M. Burrell visited Paisley friends one day recently.

SIXTH BRUCE

Miss Pearl Reptke has been visiting for the past week at Mr David Wittig's, 4th con.

Quite a number from here took in the presentation at Mr R Teeple's on Thursday evening. All report a good time.

Miss Marie Mewhinney is at present at Mr D Lyon's, Paisley.

Mr Jos Foster sold a valuable team to Mr David Bryce

Miss Olive Foster is visiting friends in Paisley.

Mrs Wm Woods, from Tiverton has been visiting at the home of her mother Mrs A Colwell.

Miss Maimie Foster is at present at Dr Gage's.

Mr John Reptke has purchased the farm of Mr Chas Johnston, 2nd Saugeen, and intends moving shortly.

Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA

ELORA ROAD NORTH

Messrs Neil McArthur and Rich Harcourt have gone west in charge of a shipment of horses.

Miss Katie and Mr Garnett Campbell are visiting their brother at Waterford.

Mr Richard McGill had a fine yield of sweet clover seed.

Mr Sam Rae had his foot badly cut with an ax last week.

Mr Dave Bryce has bought a new team and also a driver.

Mr Dinsmore, of the 10th con, has bought Mr Thos Sparrow's 40 acres in Hungry Hollow.

Mr John Walker sold his bay team to Mr Thos Irwin.

The Dunblane hill has been shovelled out so that people going north at night will not be so likely to get lost in the fields.

PRESENTATION IN GREENOCK

After a life-long residence on the 20th con. of Greenock, Mr. Geo. J. Davison is about to remove from this farm there, and before doing so the neighbors gave him a pleasant surprise and hearty send-off. On Friday evening last a large number assembled at the Davison home, informally taking possession thereof. Mr. Roscoe Teeple was chosen as master of ceremonies. The initial proceedings of the evening was the presentation of a fine club bag to Mr. Davison, gold pins to his daughters Bessie and Edith, also a manicure set to his sister, Miss Davison. The following address was read by R. J. Nelson, while Messrs. H. Lyon and Wm. Stewart, and Miss Beatrice Lyon made the presentations:

To Mr. Davison,—daughters and Miss Davison:

That you are about to remove from our midst, we feel that we cannot allow you to do so without in some way expressing our esteem and good wishes. For that purpose we have assembled in your home this evening. We feel that during your long residence amongst us—which means from early childhood—you have always conducted yourselves in such a manner as to merit the esteem of your neighbors. You have been ever ready to aid those in need of assistance, ever ready to assist in any enterprise of a public nature, and you, Mr. Davison, in your capacity as secretary of the school board, have given unstintingly of your time in the interests of the school section. We feel that in your removal the section is sustaining an irreparable loss. As a remembrance of the good wishes of your friends, we ask you, Mr. Davison, to accept this club bag, you, Miss Davison, this manicure set, and you, Misses Bessie and Edith, these pins, which only in a very slight way express the respect in which you are held. We trust that long years of happiness and good health may follow you in your future home wherever it may be, and that you will ever remember with friends in Greenock.

Signed, Harry G. Lyon, R. W. Stewart.

Mr. Davison made a suitable reply, after which a short programme was rendered at the call of the chairman. Short speeches were made by Messrs. W. H. Davison and R. Acton; recitations by Miss Hazel Ritchie and W. Megraw; duet by Annie and Bertie Ritchie. For several hours later the company found enjoyment in games, amusements and dancing.

Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA

WALKERTON

Mr. Jas. Cahoon sold his 100-acre farm on the 6th con. Brant, on Monday of this week to Mrs. L. Dietrich for $10,000.

Irwin Bros. shipped four cars of horses to the west on Tuesday. Alvin Glintz accompanied a palace car of young Percheron stallions from here and Wm. Wakefield a car of heavy mixed horses, while Herbert Neilly took charge of two cars from Paisley. All told seventy steeds went over the rails to Saskatchewan for Irwins on Tuesday.

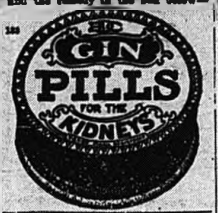
Mr. David Noble, a former reeve of Brant township, is retiring from farming after successfully following agriculture on the same farm near Walkerton for about sixty years. Mr. Noble has all told three hundred acres of the finest land to be found in Brant, and having worked hard and prospered immensely he can now rest from his labors without fear that any pecuniary want will ever overtake him.

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Grierson, of Brant, are mourning the loss of their only child, John Robert Grierson, a bright little chap of nearly ten months, who succumbed on Sunday morning under sad and peculiar circumstances. The little fellow had been having trouble teething, and in an effort to relieve and assist him, the gums of the youngster were lanced. All went well until a few days after the operation, when the gums suddenly started bleeding, and although everything was done to stop the hemorrhage, the babe gradually declined until its tender life went out.

A delegation representing a number of the members of Knox church here gave Rev. Thos. Wilson a surprise when they called on him last Friday night and presented him with an address and a purse containing $215 in testimony of their esteem and appreciation of his services to his congregation in spiritual matters, and also the services he had rendered to the community in general as a citizen. . . . The presentation had been decided on before it was known that Mr. Wilson intended to separate himself from Knox church and the original intention was to present the gift on the fifteenth anniversary of Mr. Wilson's coming to town, but as the revered gentleman had decided to resign his pastorate it was thought once. . . . Mrs. Wilson was similarly better to make the presentation at honored, when about twenty ladies of the congregation met at the home of Mrs. J. Rowland on Monday afternoon, and after a dainty tea had been served, the guest of honor was presented by Mrs. Rowland on behalf of the ladies with a handsome gold wrist watch and an address.

The big auction sale staged on the market square, Walkerton, on Thursday last by the Bruce County Stock Breeders' Association, drew an immense crowd and was an unqualified success. All the fifteen pedigreed animals which came under Auctioneer Purvis' hammer changed hands, the average price being $130 per head. A Shorthorn bull consigned by Mr. Edwin Tolton, of Brant, brought the highest figure at the sale, it being turned over to Mr. Thos. Mercer, of Markdale, for $170. A Shorthorn heifer consigned by Mr. Herbert H. Pletsch, of Carrick, came second at $156, the purchaser being Mr. Louis Baster, of Cargill. The Association is doing good work by inciting the raising of better stock and improving the herds of the county.—Herald and Times.

Are These YOUR SYMPTOMS?
Pains in the Back or Sides, Constant Headaches, Swollen Joints, Urinary Troubles, Stone or Gravel? You will find the remedy in the box below—



Farm for Sale

150 ACRE farm for sale. Soil good clay loam, excellent buildings, splendid water all year round at both house and barn on R. R. delivery and telephone line, situated on a much travelled road. For further information inquire at this office.

Farm for Sale

ONE 4 miles from Paisley on the Knox church road, containing 50 acres, 35 cleared, balance hardwood bush; 10 acres of fall wheat. Large brick house, barn 40 x 60. Will be sold at a bargain. For full details write F. G. MOORE, Lion's Head, Ont.

Tenders Wanted

TENDERS will be received by the undersigned up to Saturday, March 23rd, for the erection of a new brick school building for S S No 10, Bruce. Plans and specifications may be seen at the residence of the secretary, J W BOWIE, S S No 4, Paisley.

Yorkshire Hog

SIRE, undersigned has for service on his premises, lot 3, con 10, Greenock, a fine purebred Yorkshire hog. RICH. ACTON.

WIRE - FENCE - WIRE

Peerless Farm Fence

Made in rolls of 20, 30 and 40 rods

Heavy Weight Styles

Style No.	Price per rod	Description			Distance between stays	Line wires
Full Gauge Styles						
4330	32½	4 wires	33 ins. high		22 ins.	5½
5380	40	5 "	38 "		22 "	6½
6420	49½	6 "	42 "		22 "	7
6500	44½	6 "	50 "		22 "	7½
6590	46	6 "	50 "		22 "	7½
7400	52	7 "	40 "		22 "	9
7420	53½	7 "	42 "		22 "	9½
8411	65	8 "	41 "		16½ "	11
8410	60	8 "	41 "		22 "	10
847	66	8 "	47 "		16½ "	11
8470	61½	8 "	47 "		22 "	10½
949	72½	9 "	49 "		16½ "	12½
9951	82	9 "	51 "		22 "	14½
951	72½	9 "	51 "		16½ "	12½
9510	92	9 "	51 "		22 "	14½
1050	79	10 "	50 "		16½ "	13½
10500	74	10 "	50 "		22 "	13½
1156	90½	11 "	56 "		16½ "	15½

These prices are good only until March 23rd

Therefore it will be to your advantage to leave your order for your total requirements with us before the above mentioned date.

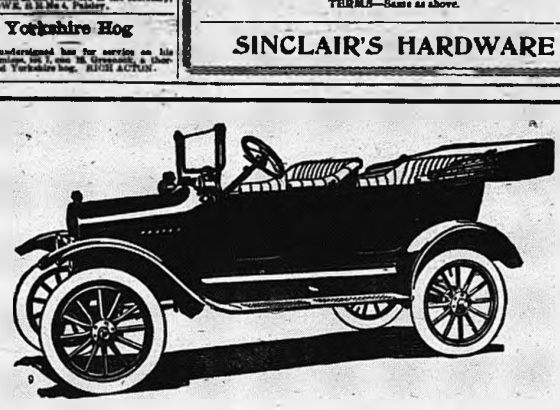
TERMS—Spot cash with order or on date of delivery F.O.B. Paisley station.

Colled Spring and Barb Wire

Colled Spring	$5 75 per cwt.
Barbed	7 25 "
No. 9 soft (brace wire)	6 00 "
Staples	6 00 "

TERMS—Same as above.

SINCLAIR'S HARDWARE

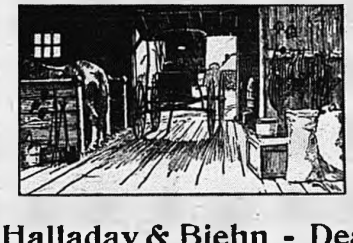


A Ford Car Takes the Place of all These Things

WHEN you own a Ford you can do away with many articles that are a source of continuous expense to the man who still drives a horse. For instance, not only your driving-horse and buggy, but the single harness, blankets, whips, currycombs, brushes, horse-shoes, pitch-forks, feed-bins, etc.

In their place you have a speedy, dependable, dignified, roomy Ford Car—complete in itself. It is vastly superior to the narrow, cramped buggy that travels so slowly. And when a Ford is standing idle it does not eat three meals a day, and it requires no "looking after."

A Ford will save you time, trouble, and money. It is the utility car for the busy farmer and his family.



Ford
THE UNIVERSAL CAR

Runabout	$575
Touring	$595
Coupe	$770
Sedan	$970
Chassis	$535
One-ton Truck	$750

F. O. B. FORD, ONT.

Halladay & Biehn - Dealers - Chesley
W. P. Power - Dealer - Port Elgin

CARGILL

Mr. Saunders, of the Dominion Well Supply Co., made a business trip to London last week.

Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Clancy, of Walkerton, visited at Mr. John Clancy's last week.

Rev. Storey is preaching a series of sermons in the Methodist church on the influence of Jesus. Last Sunday his topic was "Christ, the bread of life." Next Sunday it will be "Excuses men make for not following Christ. Easter Sunday his subject will be "The influence of Christ's resurrection."

Corp. Harold Loughleen, of the A. M. C. of London, spent Sunday at his home here.

Mr. H. Zettler and family have left for the wild and woolly west, where they go to try their luck at farming.

During the month of February the Women's Patriotic League made and shipped the following articles: 128 lined sox, 49 personal property bags, 39 suits pyjamas, 29 surgical shirts, 6 quilts, 84 prs sox.

Miss T. Wurm left for Guelph last week, where she has taken a position.

Mr. John Hall, jr., is home from Guelph with an injured hand, which he had hurt while working in a munition factory.

The home of ex-Reeve and Mrs. Samuel Hawthorne, of Greenock, was the scene of a very pretty wedding, when their third daughter, Myrtle, was united in marriage to Gordon L. Collins, of Toronto, Rev. J. W. Sanderson officiating. The bride, who was unattended, was prettily attired in navy blue chiffon taffeta, and carried a boquet of bridal roses. The bride, who was a C.P.R. telegraph operator at Toronto, was the recipient of many costly gifts. The young couple will reside in Toronto, where the groom has a lucrative position.

The sap has commenced running in this section, and a good flow is anticipated. James Garland has 1,300 trees tapped, and Arthur Johnston 1,000. Many farmers who never did any tapping before are doing so this year.

To Clover Seed Growers

HAVING bought a machine for cleaning Buckhorn or Ribgrass from clover seed, am prepared to clean all brought to my premises, 2 miles from Paisley, on township line, Greenock. Also a quantity of good red clover seed for sale, also some timothy seed. D J PORTER.

—Kincardine had a visit from G.T.R. railway officials a few days ago. The Reporter says that in conversation with Supt. Fish he pointed out that the present service was by order of the railway board. He did not know how long it would last. He realized the inconvenience the branches affected were having to put up with. He trusted that this would be overcome shortly and the old service restored.

The Paisley Advocate.

D. McKENZIE, Publisher
Vol. 46—No. 13

PAISLEY, ONTARIO, MARCH 27, 1918

Subscription, $1.50 per Annum

Paisley Mercantile Co.

The People's Popular Store

New Goods! New Goods!

WE have now for for the ladies a good range of Dress Goods in all the leading weaves and colors for spring and summer wear. See our Silks in Duchess, Paillette, Taffeta and Crepe de Chene. These we have in black and other shades. Have a look at our Black Silk, special line, well worth $2 to a yd, our special price $1 50 spot cash. Notice our Crepe de Chene in black, navy, green and white, very special value, sold in all the leading stores at $1 50 a yd, we have it at $1 35 spot cash. We have also a beautiful line of Serge Dress Goods in all the leading shades and at special value. We are showing a big range of Wash Goods in Voiles, Marquisettes, Zephyrs, Dimitys and Ginghams. We have also a wide range of

Goods for the Men and Boys

at special value. See our Ready-to-wear Suits, Shoes, Rubbers, Hats, Caps, Shirts, Braces, Neckties and Gloves, all of which are new and up-to-date goods for our spring trade, and if you purpose taking a trip we can also fit you out with a Trunk, Suitcase or Club Bag.

Groceries

Our shelves are now well filled with fresh Groceries of all kinds. We have very special value in Tea. See our Uncoloured Japan at 3 lbs for $1 to. SUGAR—We can supply you with the Sugar you require from time to time, but owing to the present congested state of railroads and the importance of giving preference to all supplies for soldiers' overseas shipments, sugar to the trade is somewhat limited. We will, however, sell you Redpath's Sugar, 11 lbs. for $1, Cash, and as soon as transportation gets back to normal conditions after the severe winter, there will be lots of sugar, and it is almost sure to be as cheap as ever, cheaper than at present.

Bring us your Butter, Eggs, Potatoes, and all other Farm Produce, for which we always pay Highest Market Prices

Our Milliners

Were much pleased with the orders so kindly given them on their formal opening days, and this week will see a big boom in this department. Leave your orders early in the week so as to be sure of your new headdress for Easter Sunday.

THE PAISLEY MERCANTILE CO.

THE CITY BAKERY

Try our

Baker's and Homemade Bread

Also BUNS, CAKES, PIES AND COOKIES

FRESH GROCERIES ALWAYS ON HAND

FRUITS IN SEASON

I am handling the famous NEILSON'S ICE CREAM. Take some home and enjoy it.

Goods delivered to any part of the town. Phone to have the rig call with bread.

D. H. COOPER

—Mr. Hugh Watt has bought Mr. W. Anstead's property on Goldie St., just outside the village. Mr. and Mrs. Anstead have moved to the McPhee farm house on Elora road north.

—The inhabitants of the Venetian end of Paisley were relieved of great apprehensions when the weather turned colder after the three days' thaw last week. Another half day of the warm spell would have put us all on Water St. sure. As it was, long rubber boots were in demand for a few days.

Supervisor Gets a Raise

At a special meeting of council on Thursday night it was decided to increase the salary of Supervisor Murdoch Leitch to $650. This will help the chief some in meeting the h. c. l., which affects men in his position as much as others nowadays.

In the Drafts to France

The first definite word we have heard as to which and how many of the boys of the 160th from Paisley and vicinity have gone to France gives only six names—Dick Mills, Stewart McLaren, Asst. Bain, Wm. Cunningham, Jas. Forrester and — Kidd (Saugeen).

Farmers' Stock Shipping Club

At a meeting of representatives from the Farmers' Clubs in Elderslie, Greenock and Bruce, a live stock shipping club has been formed, with Messrs. John Barnafather, E. J. Nelson and J. W. Howe as a board of management, and Wallace Megraw as manager. They solicit the patronage of the farmers, and promise a square deal. See their adv.

—The property of Mrs. A. H. McCallum was not long on the market. An advertisement offering it for sale appeared in The Advocate last week, and a sale was effected next day to Mr. John McGillivray, of 6th Bruce.

—Major John Aird and Mrs. Aird were up from Toronto last week visiting the latter's sister, Mrs. T. Muir. Major Aird is an officer in the Royal Flying Corps. He was a year on the air service in France, and is the only one of three aviators sent out to take observation photos before the Ypres engagement who returned to the lines, and the snaps he secured were of great value to the Allies' army plans. He returns to England this month.

Pte. Sam Babcock Home from Overseas

With his eyesight badly affected by a dose of German gas, but otherwise in very fit condition, Pte. Sam. Babcock was among the returned soldiers who arrived in Canada last week. Pte. Babcock went over with the forestry battalion last year, and for several months was engaged in cutting operations in a forest in France. Later he was sent with a railway construction corps to repair the damages that Frits was making to the military railroads at the front. It was while working there that a mustard gas shell came over, and Sam was nearly blinded by the pungent fumes. The treatment he received since has partially restored his sight, and while he is unable to do his bit in France, it is hoped that he can still count for a good deal somewhere on the producing line at home.

ADVERTISING RATES

Subscription Price—$1.50 per annum in advance. To United States or elsewhere $2.50 per year in advance.

Advertising Rates—Legal and other casual advertisements 10c per nonpareil line for first insertion. 5c per line for each subsequent insertion.

Advertisements of Strayed, Farms for Sale or to Rent, and similar 25 cent items worked and the cash accompany the order.

Advertisements without specific directions will be inserted till forbidden and charged accordingly. Transient display ads. charged by the space they occupy.

Advertisements in the local columns are charged 10c per line for first insertion, and 5c per line for each subsequent insertion. This includes announcements for church or school entertainments, garden parties, etc. No notice less than 25c. Regular advertisers 5c per line, no adv. less than 15. Set in black-faced type, price and one-half.

—For Sale—Nine young pigs five weeks old. Apply to Russell Brown, Lockerby.

—Full lines of fine engagement and wedding rings at I. Shoemaker's jewellery store.

—For Sale—Lot 23, con. 7, Bruce, 100 acres, all under grass. Apply to D. Forrester.

—Highest prices paid for hides and sheepskins. H. E. McGregor, Butcher, Steele Block.

—For Sale—The residence of the late Mrs Fleming, Queen St north, Paisley. Apply to D. Forrester.

—Highest prices for beefhides, horse hides, calfskins, sheepskins, tallow, &c. P. OLTSHER, Paisley Meat Market.

—We have salted whitefish and ciscoes still in stock. First-class quality at moderate prices. Ballachey, Laidlaw & Co.

—Our Women's Tailoring section will furnish you cuttings of exclusive designs. We invite your inspection. G B Irwin, Ladies' and Gents' Tailor.

—R Stevenson's quick healing salve is the best made. We have a choice line of tobaccos and cigars, stationery and school supplies. Agent for daily papers and magazines. Give us a call.

—All accounts must be settled by cash or note on or before March 15th. We are opening new books on that date, and all accounts not paid will be placed in court for collection. J S Dewar.

—Flour, Feed, Seeds, Grain—We keep a full stock of Five Roses and Stark's high grade flours, bran, shorts, Blatchford's milkmaid meal, poultry foods and tonics. Always in the market for coarse grains. W Stark.

To Investors

Trust and Loan Company Debentures in sums of $100 and upwards bearing 5½ per cent. interest, payable half-yearly Authorized by law for the investment of trust funds. Apply to D Forrester, Barrister



Keep a Smart Appearance

You can be smartly dressed without being extravagant if you will leave your next order with us. We have a good assortment of the very newest patterns in fancy suitings. Look them over before buying. Also in Ladies' Suitings we have a full line to choose from of the newest patterns and styles.

I. S. CRUICKSHANK, the Tailor

—Miss Bessie Laidlaw was home from London for a few days.

—The Grand Trunk are putting on the cancelled trains again from Thursday to Monday, to handle the extra Easter passenger traffic.

—Mrs. W. R. Barnett was in Toronto last week, and was accompanied home by Mrs. Crompton, of Walkerton, a sister of Mr. Barnett.

—Mr. Jos. Heath is home from Toronto, where he has been employed all winter at the blacksmithing. He bought a quarter section of land while in the west last year, and intends going out there again this spring, taking his family along.

—Calf for sale at Paisley Marble Works.

—Marriage licenses issued and money to loan. T. H. George.

—Dressmakers—We have good stocks of all dressmaking supplies, trimmings, laces, etc. Ballachey, Laidlaw & Co.

—For Sale—Large coal heater, with oven attached, in good condition. H. McKerracher.

—Seed for Sale—A quantity of mixed timothy and alsike clover seed. Apply to Wm Pearce, Paisley, R R No 3. Bell phone

—Notice—The grain storehouse, weigh scale and stock yards at Turner's will be closed after April 2nd. A. Munro.

—Notice—Paisley Garage will be re-opened Monday, April 1st, under entirely new management. We guarantee satisfaction.

—Thoroughbred, bred to lay S. C. R. Island Reds. Connestaga Egg Farm Strain. $2 per 15 eggs. Fertility guaranteed. L. C. Spofford.

—Special—Ladies' high cut dongola bals, new last, plain toe, either sport or cuban heel, all sizes, $4.50. Ballachey, Laidlaw & Co.

—A carload of B C shingles just in. If you intend to do any shingling secure your supply now, as all building material is advancing in price. J S Dewar.

—Ladies' Spring Suitings tailored up-to-the-minute. We have the fashions which are new and dressy. Place your order early for Easter. G B Irwin, Ladies' and Gents' Tailor.

—Fresh Fish—I have been appointed Government Fish Distributor for Paisley. Expect fish supply this week. Retailed at government prices. Pau Oltsher.

—For Sale—Summer cottage at Port Elgin—4 rooms, beautiful surroundings, lot 66 ft. wide by 260 ft. long. Further information from Verne McLean, Port Elgin.

—Auction sale of farm stock and implements, on lot 21, con. 14, Greenock, on Monday, April 8th. List includes 4 horses, 3 cows, 7 young cattle, 7 pigs, 70 hens. Mrs. Thos. McIntosh, prop.; R. C. Pearce, auct.

—The Farmers' Live Stock Shipping Club will pay for live hogs delivered at the station, F.O.B. prices, less one per cent. government condemnation loss and operating expenses. First shipment April 2nd. For information call Wallace Megraw, Bell phone, Paisley central.

White Field Seed Beans

I have some for sale, guaranteed A1 quality at $10.00 per bushel, delivered. H. Grice, Cargill.

Seeds ! Seeds !

Get your seeds early this season, as the supply of some kinds is not equal to the demand. We have a full assortment of garden seeds, also clover, turnip, mangel, etc. See us for seed corn. Walter Stark.

Easter Specialties

Easter lilies, ferns, palms, rubber trees, rose trees, genistas, begonias, hydrangeas, pelargoniums, primulas, bulb stock, etc., lettuce, and other vegetables, also full line of choice cut flowers. Write for prices. H. M. Norrish, florist, phone 118, Walkerton.

Just a few words regarding our Ladies' Department: We have a large assortment of the very newest patterns in Ladies' Suitings and Coatings which we will make up at reasonable prices from any style you choose. We have the new styles and fashions for spring, which are up-to-date, or we will sell you the goods and you can get it made. Look our samples over before placing your order. I. S. Cruickshank.

Wall Paper

A DISCRIMINATING customer will find all they desire in variety of designs, novelty of colorings and general desirability of the goods we offer to suit their fancy. Our stock is full and complete. Eggs taken in exchange.

P. B. MORE, Druggist

THE

STANDARD BANK

OF CANADA

HEAD OFFICE - TORONTO

ESTD 1873

TRUST FUNDS

Our Savings Department gives you a guarantee of absolute security and interest at current rate.

PAISLEY BRANCH

F. C. RYAN, Manager.

PAISLEY MEAT MARKET

Choice Beef, Pork, Veal and Lamb, Smoked Ham, Rolls and Bacon, Lard in 1-lb. pkgs., 3-lb., 10-lb. and 20-lb. pails, Cooked Ham, Headcheese, Pork Sausage, Jellied Tongue, Bologna, Weinners, Etc.

P. OLTSHER

Cash for Hides and Skins — Bruce and Bell 'Phones

Paisley Skating Rink

SKATING

Monday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday Evenings

— ALSO —

Wednesday and Saturday Afternoons

Skates to Rent

J. S. DEWAR, Proprietor

Week-end Specials

While they last

Starches, Corn and Silver Gloss, per pkg	.11
4 pkgs Jelly Powders for	.25
Kellogg's Corn Flakes at, per package	.10
3 cans Old Dutch Cleanser for	.25
6 packages Ammonia for	.25
Black and Green Regal and Hursley Tea, reg. 60c at	.40
Big B Overalls, reg $2, at each	1.39

Rubbers to fit every foot at reduced prices. Call and see before going elsewhere.

Cottons, Flannelettes, Ginghams and Dress Goods below manufacturers' prices.

1,000 pair Turkish Towels in white and colored, for per pair . . . . . .25 up

L. C. SPOFFORD

PAISLEY

Dominion of Canada
5½% Gold Bonds

PRICE: 98⅞ and Interest

Due: 1st December, 1922, to Yield 5.77%
1st December, 1927, to Yield 5.65%
1st December, 1937, to Yield 5.60%

Interest payable 1st June and December.
Bearer or Registered Bonds.

Denominations: $50, $100, $500 and $1,000

These bonds are free from the Dominion Income Tax and may be used as equivalent of cash at 100 and interest in payment for future Dominion of Canada bonds of like maturity, or longer, other than issues made abroad.

More complete information gladly furnished on request

DOMINION SECURITIES CORPORATION LIMITED

HEAD OFFICE TORONTO 26 KING ST. E.
MONTREAL ESTABLISHED 1901 LONDON, ENG.

EASTERN SIBERIA COLDEST REGION

WHERE THE SOIL IS ETERNALLY FROZEN.

Inhabitants of the Province of Zakutsk Dwell in Air Chilled to Eighty Degrees Below Zero.

The earth's coldest region is the Siberian Province of Zakutsk, where the mercury often records 80 degrees below zero!

Here the soil is eternally frozen for hundreds of feet downward, and the inhabitants dwell in a frigid blight of chilled air, so cold as to ward off storms.

This vast Siberian oblast, unknown even by name to the average man, is as big as the whole of Russia in Europe. Situated between longitudes 102 and 172 and latitudes 54 and 73, it lies directly north of Mongolia and well north of the Trans-Siberian Railway zone of semi-civilization. Walled off by the Yablonov Mountains from the warm winds blowing from the great deserts of Central Asia and exposed to the Arctic storms from the north this territory surrounds the Asiatic pole of cold, with far lower temperatures than the region about the North Pole itself.

Though the broad, trackless belt of the sub-Arctic forest sweeps through its southern latitudes and mountain chains rising to peaks of 6000 and 7000 feet are to be found in the northeast, the great bulk of the oblast of Yakutsk is dreary tundra, impassable swamp during the brief summer thaw and a featureless sea of driven snow for nine months of the year.

Influence of Ever-Frozen Soil.

The eternally frozen soil begins in the southern parts of the province. Around the City of Yakutsk, its chief town and administrative centre, experiments show the ground is frozen to a depth of many hundred feet. At the height of summer only a yard of unfrozen soil veneers the admixture of earth and ice, affording foothold for the gray tundra moss and occasional patches of bilberry, dwarf willow and grass.

This ever-frozen soil exerts a great influence on the configuration of the lakes and rivers. It prevents the absorbtion of the water by the earth. There are no springs and no subterranean waters. It accounts, too, for the greater number of lakes and marshes in northern Siberia. For the same reason the rivers are very prone to rise and overflow their banks after a day or two of heavy rain.

The multitudinous streams and pools freeze up at the end of August, and before the end of September the region is clad in its mantle of snow. Down, down sinks the mercury day by day. Early in October it is hovering just above zero, Fahrenheit, and during the next few weeks it sinks to 22 under. December, January and February produce degrees of cold of which dwellers in a more fortunate clime can form little conception.

A warm February day may give as high a reading as 40 under in the north of the province, while a chilly spell sends the mercury diving down to 80 and even 90 degrees Fahrenheit below zero.

Months of Darkness.

The terror of the Yakut winter is increased by the darkness, especially in the northern regions, where the winter might continue for months. Only in the month of April do the horns of the bull of winter begin to break, as the Yakuts say. The sun rises higher and higher every day. Its rays in the clear air begin to melt the snow on the roofs of houses, while in the shadow the temperature still marks 20 degrees Fahrenheit below zero.

In April terrible storms prevail. The transition between winter and summer is so sudden that one can hardly speak of spring and fall. The snow melts with incredible rapidity, and the water, flowing into the valleys, lakes and rivers, lifts the thick ice that has been riven into fragments by the intense cold.

In the lakes the ice melts slowly and the storms which drive it against the shore only crush it little by little. In the rivers, on the other hand, the ice is broken up and borne toward the sea by the powerful spring floods.

LEMONS WHITEN AND BEAUTIFY THE SKIN

Make this beauty lotion cheaply for your face, neck, arms and hands.

At the cost of a small jar of ordinary cold cream one can prepare a full quarter pint of the most wonderful lemon skin softener and complexion beautifier, by squeezing the juice of two fresh lemons into a bottle containing three ounces of orchard white. Care should be taken to strain the juice through a fine cloth so no lemon pulp gets in, then this lotion will keep fresh for months. Every woman knows that lemon juice is used to bleach and remove such blemishes as freckles, sallowness and tan and is the ideal skin softener, whitener and beautifier.

Just try it! Get three ounces of orchard white at any drug store and two lemons from the grocer and make up a quarter pint of this sweetly fragrant lemon lotion and massage it daily into the face, neck, arms and hands. It is marvelous to smoothen rough, red hands.

Kites For Air Targets.

Accurate marksmanship with anti-aircraft guns is very difficult. To develop it requires special practice, for which, it goes without saying, ground targets are unsuitable.

One puzzle involved is to judge the height at which an airplane is flying. This is of utmost importance, because shrapnel or other shells must be timed to explode as close as possible to the aircraft aimed at.

Experienced gunners are able to guess pretty closely by noting the apparent size of the airplane. The greater the elevation at which it is flying, the smaller it looks, of course.

For practical purposes our anti-aircraft gunners are using huge kites, which, with piano wires for "string," wound on a big reel, can be sent up half a mile or more. They will stay up, too, until fairly riddled with holes.

The AUTOMOBILE



The Spring Overhauling—I.

The first work on the car itself should consist of a good cleaning to remove all mud and dirt from all parts. The body work is not so important right now as the moving parts of the chassis. You will get underneath and besides using a large soapy sponge and much water you may have to scrape some of the dirt off. Use wooden sticks for scraping. Work around the steering knuckles, around the universal, etc., which the garage washer usually overlooks. The car perfectly clean, proceed with the work on the engine. You probably know from the last performance whether it needs carbon removal or taking up of bearings. Did it overheat, knock, pull hard, miss fire? If it did most likely it needs carbon removal, but if the engine is otherwise all right and there is no detachable cylinder head leave carbon removal for the garage offering the oxygen treatment. If the cylinder head is detachable and you want to scrape out the carbon, the work itself merely means using special tools for scraping off the incrustations on the piston top and cylinder head. Any supply store sells the tools. If you do this work, grind the valves also, since they probably need it and the work is half done with the valves exposed.

Each owner knows whether certain work on the engine proper is needed. For example, a car with a silent chain timing drive may need chain adjustment, another make may have a tire pump drive that is noisy, a third some other part as this which needs attention. Such specific information cannot be given because of lack of space.

Now start with one of the engine systems, either cooling, oiling, ignition, starting and lighting or carburetion, go through each one carefully and then pass to the next. Whether thermo-siphon cooled or pump cooled drain the system. You might flush it with a soda solution, but that will help little if there is any sediment in the radiator tanks or the system otherwise partly obstructed. If the fan belt has too much slack take it up and tighten the fan support. Clean the holes in the radiator, with a small stick, and if you have been using strong anti-freeze solutions, especially kerosene compounds, examine the rubber hose connections. The inside often swells and obstructs the passage. If there is a pump which leaks at the packing nut remove the nut and insert new packing.

Next take the lubrication system, and the time needed for this work will depend largely on the type of system. In an ordinary splash system all you have to do is drain the old oil, flush the crank case with kerosene and refill with fresh oil. In a pressure or combination pressure and splash, aside from draining you will have to clean out all oil carrying lines by means of air from the tire pump. Clean the oil strainer too and tighten all the oil line connections.

Then go over the ignition system. Clean and adjust the spark plug terminals, examine the wiring for poor insulation and tape the bad spots. Bind up all loose wires. Clean the ignition distributer, file the brushes, if there are any, clean and adjust the breaker points, tighten all wires after the terminals have been cleaned.

As to the starting and lighting system little can be said that the average owner is asked to do. An inspection of the wiring and oiling up is all that I would recommend he do unless he is familiar with such apparatus.

ACID STOMACH IS DANGEROUS MOST FREQUENT CAUSE OF CHRONIC DYSPEPSIA.

You must neutralize the acid in your stomach, says Doctor, or give up eating sweets, meats, potatoes and salads and quit drinking tea, coffee or liquor.

Alarming increase in dyspepsia and stomach disorders is largely due to too much rich food, and the widespread use of so-called digestive tablets and pills which give only temporary relief at the expense of ruining the stomach later on.

The best way is to consult a reliable stomach specialist or take a little ordinary bisurated magnesia—nothing else—to correct the stomach acidity, and thereby remove the cause of your stomach distress.

Put a teaspoonful of hydrochloric acid in your mouth, and if there five minutes and all the gases will be burned and inflamed. Yet you go around with a sickly or more of this same powerful acid in your stomach and then wonder why your stomach burns and heats and your food will not digest. And when you put food into an acid stomach, the acid simply combines with the sweets, meats and potatoes you eat and the tea, coffee and liquors you drink, and makes a lot more acid.

Next, the acid may eat into your stomach walls, producing a stomach ulcer or cancer, and only all the cases of stomach ulcer ever get well under the most skilful treatment; the others, sooner or later, all die, and stomach cancer practically always means death in a year at most. But this is not all. The acid in your stomach passes on into the intestines, upsets them and disarranges your liver, so that you may soon require a serious operation with the surgeon's knife for gall stones or appendicitis.

Generally when people have sour or acid belching or eructations, heartburn, or a burning sensation at the pit of the stomach or other symptoms which indicate stomach acidity, they take some advertised digestive pills or buy a box of tablets from the nearest druggist. Such remedies may give temporary relief, but if you go on filling your stomach with a lot of drugs you may get to the point after a while when no food of any kind will stay on your stomach, and you will have an incurable case of stomach trouble. Therefore be very careful what you take. The best way is to consult a reliable stomach specialist or take a little ordinary bisurated magnesia—nothing else—to correct the stomach acidity, and thereby remove the cause of your complaint.

If you have an acid stomach, you must confine yourself to a diet of milk and eggs, or if you wish to eat such articles of food as meat, potatoes, salads, sweets or rich foods or gravies, or drink beer, wine, liquors, tea or coffee, you must take a teaspoonful of bisurated magnesia immediately after eating to neutralize the acidity. Statistics show that 80 per cent. of the people who have dyspepsia and indigestion have an excess of acid, and that this is the real cause of their trouble.

Keep the acid neutralized at all times by the free use of bisurated magnesia so that it no longer inflames the stomach walls, eat slowly and masticate your food thoroughly, and your stomach will soon get well of its own accord.

Bisurated magnesia is absolutely harmless. It is generally prescribed by physicians to be taken in teaspoonful doses immediately after eating or whenever you have any distress from excess acid; but it may be used in much larger quantities and much more frequently with perfect safety.

Be sure to obtain bisurated magnesia and not some other form of magnesia, as other forms are used as laxatives and as mouth washes, but they have not the same power for neutralizing stomach acidity, which is possessed by bisurated magnesia, which is inexpensive and can easily be obtained from any reliable drug store.

CONSERVE FUEL.

Rural Communities Should Make Plans For Next Winter.

All the anthracite coal used in eastern Canada, and much of the bituminous coal, is from mines situated in the United States. Munitions plants alone have increased the demand upon United States coal supplies by 100 million tons a year. Due to labor and transportation shortage, the output could be increased by only 42,000,000 tons. Conservation and the use of substitutes must make up the balance.

Present indications are that the coal shortage will be more serious next winter than this.

The extensive use of wood fuel, particularly in rural communities, is being urged, both in the United States and Canada, to help relieve the present situation and to avert possible disaster next winter.

Wood for next winter's use should be cut now, to allow time for seasoning.

Farmers and rural communities generally can render a distinct patriotic service by reverting to the use of wood fuel, thus, at the same time, helping to relieve the shortage of coal and of freight cars. Substitute team haul or water transportation for rail haul, as far as practicable.

It may become necessary to restrict even more closely than has yet been done, the allotment and distribution of coal in sections where wood fuel is available. Prudence demands provision against this contingency.

A large production of wood fuel is the best safeguard against extortionate prices.

Municipal wood yards will, in many cases, help solve the problem. The large operations thus involved will justify the use of power saws, and power splitters, and perhaps also of motor trucks for hauling. The labor shortage will in some cases make it desirable to transport the wood to the municipal yards in log lengths, there to be cut up and split by the use of machinery.

The farmers' wood-lots should become a large factor in the wood fuel situation. It is, however, of the utmost importance that the wood-lot be not destroyed by cutting clean. Remove dead, diseased, defective and over-mature trees, leaving a sufficient stand of the thrifty stock. Protect the young growth. Retain the forest cover on all lands not suitable, or not needed for cultivation.

WAR ORDER BALKS SHOE MEN.

British Dealers Unable to Sell High Boots.

A little "squeeze" for the public has failed just lately, says a London correspondent. The boot order limiting the height of the tops of women's boots to seven inches allowed the manufacturers and retailers to dispose of their stocks during a limited period. The boot trade, which has been charging excessive prices for this class of goods, failed to understand the order, or expected that women would rush for their stocks, and in consequence either raised their prices or maintained them at the high figure prevailing.

Contrary to expectations the women failed to rise to the bait, and a few days before the time limit expired the majority of the stores advertised considerable reductions in high topped boots. Apparently the dealers thought the Government would allow an extension of time after the fixed date, but the order has not been amended and will not be. The stocks in hand must not be sold and practically all the existing stocks will be placed in storage.

Already there is a demand for smart low shoes, and the hosiery trade is booming, the fashionable stocking being a ribbed all wool one of the type suitable for wear with brogues and country wear.

Leather experts are predicting a famine in boot leathers after the close of the war. They point out that the Central Empires represent between 130,000,000 and 140,000,000 of people who are practically barefooted and who, when peace is declared, will rush into the market.

They predict a rise in leather to gold dust prices, and point out that we must conserve the raw material of the empire, especially in hide products, to supply anything like our own requirements in boots and shoes.

Since the beginning of the war Britain has supplied to the army and the armies of our allies upward of 45,000,000 pairs of boots.

Factory Building Wanted

Factory Building with Railroad siding, one with several acres of ground, and with boiler and engine installed preferred. Give dimensions, condition of buildings, and an inventory of the machinery or equipment which goes with the building. State approximate prices. This may mean a new industry for your town. Builder's and Contractor's Plant also wanted. Address

E. B. E., P.O. Box 96, Toronto

EVERGREEN SNOW FENCES.

Much Admired by Passengers on Our Government Railway.

Passengers travelling over the Canadian Government Railways are frequently heard commenting favorably on the fine appearance of the beautiful spruce hedges which line the right-of-way between Campbellton and Bathurst. To the traveller the appeal is purely to the esthetic sense, and the dense growth and well-kept appearance of these hedges rest the eye and captivate the sight in spite of the enchantment of the many natural beauties of mountain, bay and forest, with which the region is so generously adorned; but to the railway man they mean more than a decoration, as they are utilitarian as well. Here is the beautiful combined with the useful in the highest sense.

Primarily these hedges were designed to protect the railways' tracks from the drifting snow in winter time; that they have grown beautiful is due to the great care with which they were planted, and tended by the sectionmen, and to the mellowing influence of the passing years. Now the railway has natural snow fences, serviceable, efficient, beautiful, a combination well planned and patiently perfected.

To James Patterson, of Campbellton, retired roadmaster, is due in no small measure the credit as the originator of this improvement. In a recent interview, Mr. Patterson gave to the writer the following interesting information:

"The winter of 1887 was most severe, the snowfall was very heavy, and the high winds almost continuous. My men and I spent many days and nights endeavoring to keep the tracks clear of snow, so that the trains might not be delayed or the cuts blocked with the heavy drifts. We did the best we could with the snow-fighting apparatus we had, but our best efforts were but feeble ones, and after some of the heaviest storms our wooden snow fences were completely buried, and the cuts snowed up full."

Every Little Helps.

Every available maple tree should be tapped this spring and every sap bucket, pail and pan pressed into service, whether it is the most up-to-date equipment or the old time sugar making outfit that has not been used for years. Every little helps. Every pound of maple sugar is wanted.

OXYGEN FOR EXPLOSIVES.

Curious Experiments Which Demonstrate Value for War Purposes.

The U.S. War Department has been making some curious and very novel experiments with liquid oxygen for explosives.

If you make a sausage-shaped bag of cotton cloth, fill it with charcoal, and then dip it into liquid oxygen, you have a formidable bomb—all that is needed to set it off being a detonator of mercury fulminate.

Set off in this way, the charcoal (which is the thing that burns) combines with the oxygen (which supports the burning) and the sausage is instantly transformed into a mass of gas.

Petroleum or any other carbonaceous material will serve the purpose instead of charcoal. But for use in the field the oxyearbon high explosive has yet to prove its usefulness, inasmuch as the liquid oxygen must be manufactured on the spot, and, to make it, powerful machinery is required.

By a queer paradox, enormous heat must be employed to obtain the extreme cold, hundreds of degrees below zero, necessary to reduce oxygen to a liquid. In that form it is of a beautiful pale blue color.

The chemists have not yet been able to reduce oxygen to a solid, but they have frozen atmospheric air to a clear glass at 346 degrees below the zero of Fahrenheit. That is to say, the nitrogen (which is four-fifths of the air) is a solid at that temperature the liquid oxygen being held in it mechanically.

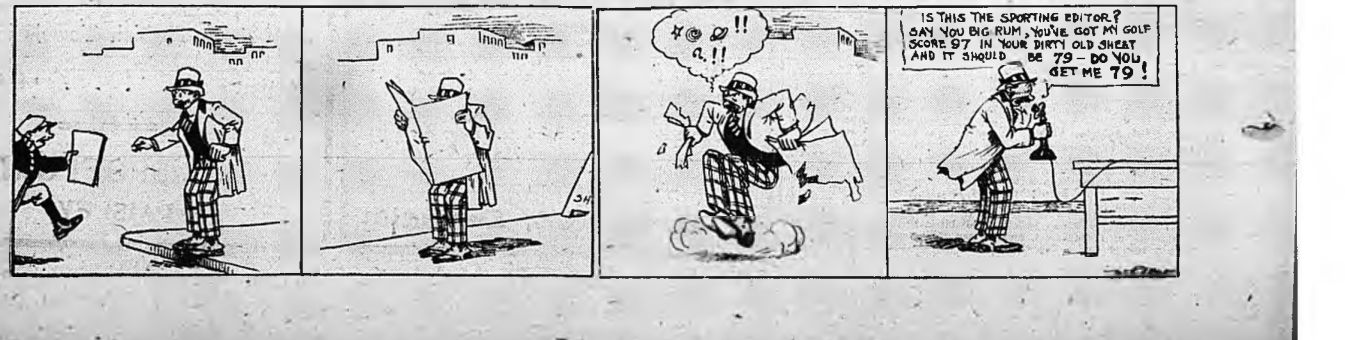
The absolute zero of outer space (where there is no heat at all) is supposed to be 523 2-5 degrees below the Fahrenheit zero. It would freeze a man solid in less than a second.

If the sun were extinguished by some cosmic catastrophe, the solidified oxygen, nitrogen and water vapor would, it is estimated, cover the whole earth with a white mantle thirty-six feet thick.

Gulls in the Henroop.

A curious custom of the Newfoundland fishermen is that of keeping seagulls of a large species as domestic fowls. They capture the young while they are nestlings, and rear them on fish, confining them in pens. Their eggs are eaten, and, for lack of a turkey or goose for Christmas, the fisherman is satisfied with a selection from his coop of fattened gulls.

The Doings of the Duffs.



DISEASE COMES THROUGH THE BLOOD

To Cure Common Ailments the Blood Must be Made Rich and Red.

Nearly all the common diseases that afflict mankind are caused by bad blood—weak, watery blood poisoned by impurities. Bad blood is the cause of headaches and backaches, lumbago and rheumatism, debility and indigestion, neuralgia, sciatica and other nerve troubles. It is bad blood that causes disfiguring skin diseases like eczema, and salt rheum, pimples and eruptions. The severity of the trouble indicates how impure the blood is, and it goes always from bad to worse unless steps are promptly taken to enrich and purify the blood. There is no use doing a different medicine for each disease, for they all come through the one trouble—bad blood. To cure any of these troubles you must get right down to the root of the trouble in the blood. That is just what Dr. Williams Pink Pills do. They make new, rich, red blood. They simply purify and enrich the blood, and the disease disappears. That is why Dr. Williams Pink Pills have cured thousands of cases after other medicines had failed. Here is proof of the power of Dr. Williams Pink Pills to cure. Mrs. M. Stills, who resides near the town of Napanee, says: "I cannot praise Dr. Williams' Pink Pills too highly. I was very much run down in health, suffered from frequent spells of indigestion, biliousness, and sick headache. I had an almost constant pain in my head and my housework was a source of dread. In fact I felt so miserable that life held but little enjoyment. I was advised to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, which I did, and the result was simply marvellous, and can best be summed up by saying that they made me feel like a new woman, and fully restored my health. I would advise every woman and girl who has poor blood, or is run down in health to give those wonderful pills a trial. I am never without them in the house."

At the first sign that the blood is out of order take Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and note the speedy improvement they make in the appetite, health and spirits. You can get these pills through any medicine dealer or by mail at 50 cents a box or six boxes for $2.50 from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

GLUTTON FOR OYSTERS.

Inhabitants of the Ocean That Are Fond of the Bivalve.

The human gourmand is not the only creature which is fond of an oyster supper. The fact is that the succulent bivalve whose "native heath" is Whitstable has more enemies than any other shellfish, probably for the reason that it is so toothsome and so easily digested.

The whelk, so dear to the East-ender, is one of these. He sits down on the shell, and, by means of an armor-plated tongue, rasps a way through till he comes to the oyster. When he has opened the "tin," so to speak, he devours the contents slowly but surely. Needless to say, the whelk is not encouraged in the oyster-beds.

Another enemy of the oyster, across the Atlantic especially, is the limpet—the little creature which sticks like glue when once he gets hold. The native British limpet is not much good at oyster-fishing, but his Transatlantic brother is great at it. Strange to say, some of those oyster-eating limpets have arrived in home waters, and there is much anxiety as to the result.

But of all the oyster's enemies, the most determined and destructive is the starfish. The sight of a starfish nearly sends an oyster merchant into a fit. The starfish is the hobgoblin, the nightmare, the Old Man of the Sea to the poor long-suffering oyster, whose main duty is to grow large and fat for the dining-table.

Everybody knows how difficult it is to wrench open a determined oyster. But the starfish can do the trick. He is a patient creature. It is his only virtue. He is well content to wait and feed. He is never in a hurry for his lunch. He selects his oyster and settles on it, firmly—even affectionately—curling partly round it so as to grasp the two sides of the shell.

Then it is a case of a long pull and a strong pull. The oyster is doomed. He can resist a sudden pull, he can resist a pull which lasts half an hour, say, but he can't resist a three hours' steady wrench. He throws up the sponge, the shell opens, and the oyster is quietly devoured.

A HUMAN GUN CARRIAGE.

Two Exploits of Capt. Campbell of First Canadian Batt.

For sheer pluck and instantaneous resourcefulness, says Mr. Frank Yeigh in the Canadian Magazine, two exploits of Capt. Frederick William Campbell, V.C., of the First Canadian Battalion, are almost unequalled.

The first incident occurred during the battle of Langemarck, where Capt. Campbell was in charge of a machine gun section. He took two machine guns over a parapet and reached the first German line with one of them; there, in spite of a furious fire, he maintained his position. Nearly all of his men were killed or wounded. His supply of bombs became exhausted, and when he turned to the machine gun he found that the tripod had disappeared. As he seized the gun part from a falling man, he saw that the only unwounded man was young Virtue, who had the ammunition.

Capt. Campbell and his corporal found themselves in the rear of the retreating line and directly in the path of the German advance. The situation was dangerous in the extreme, and all the odds seemed against the two men, when Capt. Campbell, falling on all fours, made himself into a human gun carriage, ordered Virtue to strap the gun on his back, and then, facing the foe, had the corporal fire a thousand rounds. The brave captain carried the gun until the heated barrel burned through his uniform and shirt to his flesh. But he had turned the tide and saved the Canadian battalion.

Afterwards he fell unconscious from the pain of the burn along his back. He recovered, however, only to perform the same feat a few days later, when some of the Canadian forces were in a tight fix at Givenchy. This time a trench had been blown up by a mine and was in such a mess that there was no place in which to set the tripod. Again Capt. Campbell carried the gun on his back, again he helped to save a dangerous situation, but not before he had received a wound from which he died four days later in a hospital. After his death he was awarded the Victoria Cross.

CONSTIPATED CHILDREN

Nothing will so quickly remove childhood constipation as will Baby's Own Tablets. They are a mild but thorough laxative; are pleasant to take; do not gripe and never fail to regulate the stomach and bowels. Concerning them Mrs. Adolphe Noel, Petite Lameque, Que., says:—"Baby's Own Tablets are the best remedy for constipation I know of and I would strongly recommend them to all mothers of little ones." The Tablets are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from the Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Clergy Promise Support.

The clergy of all denominations in Canada are promising to do everything in their power to promote the work of food conservation and production. In a number of cases the bishops are sending out pastoral letters to their clergy. Archbishop Matheson, Primate of Canada, has promised his fullest support to the Canadian Food Board.

Minard's Liniment Relieves Neuralgia.

The Boy in France.

When the evenin' lamps are lighted,
And we all sit warm and close,
While father reads his paper
And mother mends the hose,
Us children gather round the fire
And watch the flames that dance;
We don't say much, for we're thinkin'
Of the boy that's gone to France.

There's the books he used to study,
And his old cap's hangin' there,
That's the place he used to sit in,
And the very self-same chair.
Father sighs and wipes his glasses,
There are tears in mother's glance,
For you see that we're all longin'
For the boy 'way off in France.

And then, when it is bedtime,
Mother puts her work away,
And father folds his paper and says,
"Children, let us pray."
So we kneel around the table,
Mighty glad to have the chance,
For you just bet we're prayin'
For the boy 'way off in France.
—Frances Wright Turner.

Just as soon as the frost starts on a vacation, let's sow our oats—about three bushels per acre, put in two inches deep. The best oats we shall harvest this year will be those that get an early start. Late-sowed oats rarely fail to be light in the berry, and the straw is not so good, either.

An excellent breakfast consists wholly of fruit, cereal and milk.

Minard's Liniment Cures Burns, Etc.

Food That Conserves

The recognized value of

Grape-Nuts

as a "saving" food for these serious times, rests upon real merit.

Unlike the ordinary cereal Grape-Nuts requires no sugar, little milk or cream, and requires no cooking or other preparation in serving.

A trial is well worth while for those who sincerely desire to save.

"There's a Reason"

—sold by Grocers.

Speak Of Them In The Highest Terms

Why Mr. and Mrs. West Recommend Dodd's Kidney Pills.

They Cured Mr. West's Lumbago and Made Mrs. West Feel Like a New Person. They Are the Best Tonic.

St. James, Man., March 18th—(Special)—That Dodd's Kidney Pills are living up to their great reputation in the West is twice proved by Mr. and Mrs. G. West, well known and highly respected residents of this place. Let Mrs. West tell the story of what the great Canadian kidney remedy has done for her husband and herself.

"My husband suffered from attacks of lumbago," she states, "and the doctor did him no good, but I can truthfully say that since using Dodd's Kidney Pills he is entirely free from lumbago.

"I myself took six boxes of Dodd's Kidney Pills and am just like a new person. I have gained 10 lbs. since using them and my friends compliment me on how well I look.

"I have recommended Dodd's Kidney Pills to some of my lady friends who were complaining of not feeling well, and they, like myself, speak highly of them."

Dodd's Kidney Pills cure the kidneys. Cured kidneys make pure blood. That is why Dodd's Kidney Pills are the best tonic.

Never work the soil in the spring when it is wet and heavy, as this is injurious. As soon as the ground will work up finely all the garden may be ploughed, spaded or trenched, both for vegetables and flowers.

Minard's Liniment Co., Limited.
Have used MINARD'S LINIMENT for Croup; found nothing equal to it; sure cure.
CHAS E SHARP.
Hawkshaw, N.B., Sept. 1st, 1905.

It is better not to attempt cleaning house from attic to cellar while it is still too cold to leave the warm rooms without shivering.

Minard's Liniment for sale everywhere.

ANY CORN LIFTS OUT, DOESN'T HURT A BIT!

No foolishness! Lift your corns and calluses off with fingers—it's like magic!

Sore corns, hard corns, soft corns or any kind of a corn, can harmlessly be lifted right out with the fingers if you apply upon the corn a few drops of freezone, says a Cincinnati authority.

For little cost one can get a small bottle of freezone at any drug store, which will positively rid one's feet of every corn or callus without pain.

This simple drug dries the moment it is applied and does not even irritate the surrounding skin while applying it or afterwards.

This announcement will interest many of our readers. If your druggist hasn't any freezone tell him to surely get a small bottle for you from his wholesale drug house.

Tractors will some day do away with the necessity for raising millions of dollars' worth of grain and hay for feeding horses and mules, thus releasing an enormous acreage for the support of human beings.

MURINE Granulated Eyelids, Sore Eyes, Eye Inflamed by Sun, Dust and Wind quickly relieved by Murine. Try it in your Eyes and in Baby's Eyes when Eyes need Care. Murine Eye Remedy Co., Chicago.

Grain eaten and wasted by rats and mice on many farms would pay all the farmer's taxes.

Doctors Recommend Bon-Opto for the Eyes

Physicians and eye specialists prescribe Bon-Opto as a safe, sure remedy in the treatment of eye troubles and to strengthen eyesight. Sold under money refund guaranty by all druggists.

The Cause of Heart Trouble

Faulty digestion causes the generation of gases in the stomach which inflate and press down on the heart and interfere with its regular action, causing faintness and pain. 15 to 30 drops of Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup after meals sets digestion right, which allows the heart to beat full and regular.

Minard's Liniment for Lumbago.

Sir Walter's Parritch Pan.

In the museum at Abbotsford there was for many years a small Roman patera, or goblet, that Sir Walter Scott once purchased at the auction of a nobleman's property for the enormous sum of twenty-five guineas. He would have got it for twenty pence if an antiquary who knew its value had not been there and opposed him. Sir Walter was wont to say, however, that he was almost consoled for the high price it cost by the amusement he derived from an old country woman who had evidently come to purchase some trifling kitchen-articles and who had no taste for the antique.

At every successive guinea that was bid for the patera this good old lady's mouth opened wider and wider with unsophisticated astonishment, until at last Sir Walter heard her mutter to herself in a tone that he never forgot: "Five and twenty guineas! If the parritch pan gangs at that, what will the kale pan gang for?"

Minard's Liniment Cures Dandruff.

Keep well trained rat dogs on farms.

When buying your Piano insist on having an "OTTO HIGEL" PIANO AOTION

THICK, SWOLLEN GLANDS

that make a horse Wheeze, Roar, have Thick Wind or Choke-down, can be reduced with



ABSORBINE

also other Bunches or Swellings. No blister, no hair gone, and horse kept at work. Economical—only a few drops required at an application. $2 per bottle delivered. Book 1 F free. ABSORBINE, JR., the antiseptic liniment for mankind, reduces Cysts, Wens, Painful, Swollen Veins and Ulcers. $1 and $2 a bottle at dealers or delivered. Book "Evidence" free. W. F. YOUNG, P.D.F., 510 Lymans Bldg., Montreal, Can. Absorbine and Absorbine, Jr., are made in Canada.



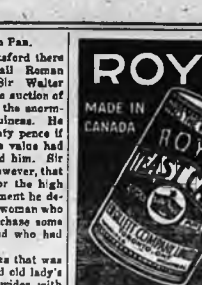
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ROYAL



When we farmers try to run too many jobs at once we are sure to burn the griddle-cakes.

FOR SALE

WEEKLY NEWSPAPER IN WESTern Ontario. Doing a good business. Death of owner places it on the market. A great chance for a man with cash. Apply Box 18, Wilson Publishing Co., Limited, Toronto.

WELL EQUIPPED NEWSPAPER and job printing plant in Eastern Ontario. Insurance carried $4,500. Will sell for $1,500 on quick sale. Box 49, Wilson Publishing Co., Toronto.

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CANCER, TUMORS, LUMPS, ETC., internal and external, cured without pain by our home treatment. Write us before too late. Dr. Hoffman Medical Co., Limited, Collingwood, Ont.

CUTICURA HEALS ITCHY PIMPLES

On Face. Badly Disfigured. Used 2 Boxes Ointment and 3 Cakes Soap.

"I had a bad itchy lot of pimples on my face which made it badly disfigured. They were inflamed and came to a head, and I could tear my skin as soon as a little heat came near them. I could hardly sleep.

"When I saw Cuticura Soap and Ointment advertised I sent for a free sample which did so much good that I bought more, and I used two boxes of Cuticura Ointment and three cakes of Cuticura Soap when I was healed." (Signed) Miss Bertha Milmoe, Stockbridge, Sask.

If you have a good complexion keep it so by using Cuticura Soap daily and Cuticura Ointment occasionally.

For Free Sample Each by Mail address post-card: "Cuticura, Dept. A, Boston, U. S. A." Sold everywhere.

THE ORIGIN AND DANGER OF CATARRH

—IF YOU SUFFER FROM—

Catarrh, Catarrhal Deafness, Head Noises, Catarrh of the Stomach, (which is often mistaken for Indigestion), Catarrh of the Bowels, Asthma, Bronchitis, Loss of Smell, Phlegm dropping in the back part of the Throat, or if you have a Cough

—YOU SHOULD NOT FAIL TO READ EVERY WORD OF THIS ARTICLE—

What Parmint, the Wonderful English Formula, Has Done for Others, It Will Do For You

CATARRH, A LOATHSOME AND INSIDIOUS DISEASE

Catarrh is a very common name for a very common disease, so common that most people fail to realize how fearful, dangerous and disgusting it is. A cold in the head, hawking, spitting, blowing of the nose, phlegm dropping in the throat, bad breath, dullness of mind, bad memory—these is the case of catarrh.

And where does it end? Frequently in Catarrh of the Stomach, Catarrh of the Bowels, Bronchitis, and often slight or total deafness results.

HOW CATARRH STARTS

Catarrh usually begins with a cold in the head.

The Catarrh germs breathed in through the mouth or nostrils have settled upon the inflamed and delicate mucous membrane that lines the nose and throat. These germs are harmless in healthy tissues; when they lodge upon an irritated surface it means a more and more diseased condition of the membrane. They then produce further inflammatory irritation, and in time even ulceration. The sufferer from catarrh often finds his sight and hearing failing. He suffers from sore throat, a dull ache over the eyes and across the forehead. The mind becomes dull when the membranes of the nasal cavities are in a discharging condition.

It is the pus and decaying matter resulting from these sores that causes the offensive breath so common to victims of catarrh. You may not notice it yourself. You probably do not. But your friends do, though they are too careful of your feelings to tell you so.

NASAL CATARRH

This form of catarrh is to say the least, sickening and disgusting besides being most common and highly dangerous. The changes of weather render the delicate tenacious membranes in the nose and throat very susceptible to inflammation, and thus encourage the birth and growth of catarrhal germs.

The nose and throat are what might be called the highways of life.

The throat itself is divided into two main passages, one the Oesophagus, or gullet, going to the stomach, the other the respiratory tract, or Trachea, going to the bronchial tubes and lungs. Through these passages the blood passes with every heart beat, and these cannot be carried on with the air. If the air breathed in is pure, and if nose, throat and lungs are sound, the dark blood is at once purified and passes out of the lungs in a bright red stream, carrying life and strength to all the body. If however, the air breathed in is bad, or if the nose, throat or lungs are diseased in any way, then the blood instead of being purified by its passage through the lungs is, on the contrary, still further poisoned and goes on its way carrying the disease to all parts of the system.

That nasal catarrh is a nauseating disease any one knows who has had to sit close to, or talk face to face with, a person reeking with purulent catarrh. Have you ever had to endure in sickening silence the hawking and gagging of a catarrh victim, or had to sit close to such a person and experience a disgust, loss of appetite, nausea, feeling that something foul odor which you could not explain, and did not know what it was? That is catarrh, and there are many people who have it and don't know it.

CATARRH OF THE STOMACH (Often mistaken for Dyspepsia or Indigestion)

Many cases of indigestion and dyspepsia are simply the result of catarrh of the throat and stomach. If catarrh is in you while asleep, the mucus drops down from the throat and nose and is swallowed into the stomach. In the morning you awake feeling heavy and tired, there is a bad taste in your mouth, you are in a bad humour; you wonder what ails you. You have catarrh, catarrh of the stomach, and your whole system is poisoned and is reeking with the disease. Your stomach has become clogged and the delicate membrane is filled with a vile sticky substance. The catarrh mucus refuses to be digested and only passes out of the stomach with great difficulty. Little by little, the mucus with the catarrh germs which it has carried settles permanently on the mucous membrane which lines the stomach.

Head trouble and indigestion are caused by a lack of digestive juices. His taste we have a condition where the membrane is able and ready to do its work, but it is prevented by foreign matter which has dropped down from the head and coated it. Now then, can the usual treatment for indigestion be of use? Since catarrh is the cause of the trouble it is the catarrh that must be treated. If you have catarrh of the stomach we believe that if taken faithfully for a reasonable length of time Parmint will bring you an amount of relief that will fully compensate you for the cost and time bestowed.

CAUSE OF DEAFNESS

A cause which is responsible for a great many cases of deafness is catarrh. The whole trouble generally begins in a simple cold in the head. During such a cold almost every person experiences that feeling of stuffiness which tells of inflammation extending into the nasal space where the openings of the Eustachian Tubes are located, and which is accompanied by catarrhal secretions, collected in the nasal space, where it is difficult to blow it out of the nose or hawk it up. When such conditions have become chronic, as is catarrh, the danger is great.

The mucus, carrying the germs drops into the throat. The glue-like coagulating mass sticks for a time to the sides of the throat. The germs are quick to take advantage of the opportunity they find, and invade the Eustachian Tubes. Their presence and irritation if they produce sores and more mucus. Gradually this fills up the ear tube so that sounds can only pass through with difficulty. The patient finds his hearing slowly going. When the tubes are completely filled total deafness may result.

In deafness from nasal catarrh, which affects the middle ear, it often happens that noises or sounds are heard which distress and confuse the patient. These are due to the fact that the mucus which fills the upper part and back of the throat is covering the opening of the Eustachian Tubes and the bursting of bubbles or the movement of mucus causes the sounds, which come from the altered resonance of the ear. After a crackling report the head may seem clearer, and the hearing better for a time. Later on in the case there may be grating sounds when the swollen tubes, which come from the efforts of a stiffened muscle to open the tubes, which fill with mucus.

The above explanation of a most common cause of deafness should make it clear how absurd and useless it is to attempt to overcome such deafness by ear-drums and the various other so-called ear cures.

Let it be understood, however, that Parmint is not for ear troubles other than those caused by catarrh. If your trouble is caused by scarlet fever or any of the children's diseases, or if caused by an injury, Parmint is not for you, and you should thoroughly consult your family physician regarding your case.

DON'T NEGLECT A COUGH

If you have a cold and it has left you with a cough, no matter how slight—you ought not to neglect it.

A cough is generally an indication that there is inflammation in a dangerous form, and proper treatment should be secured at once. Delaying treatment may mean that the cough may settle, develop and stay. Even the slightest cough indicates a danger and should receive prompt attention. Unless your cough has become extremely deep seated or has hung on for a long time, we believe that you will find a quick relief from your trouble by the use of Parmint.

WHAT IS PARMINT?

Parmint is an English formula put on the market in England about 10 years ago. It is a combination of ingredients having values in the treatment of catarrhal conditions, bronchial affections, etc., compounded from the best grade of material it is possible to obtain. Parmint is put on in concentrated form which are labelled "Parmint—Double Strength." These compare bottles can be obtained at a small cost and the one ounce is sufficient to make a full half-pint of Parmint ready to take when mixed as directed in each package.



Ah! That's the Spot

Sloan's Liniment goes right to it. Have you a rheumatic ache or a dull throbbing neuralgic pain? You can find a quick and effective relief in Sloan's Liniment. Thousands of homes have this remedy handy for all external pains because time and time again it has proven the quickest relief.

So clean and easy to apply, too. No rubbing, no strain, no inconvenience to be the case with plasters or ointments. If you once use Sloan's Liniment, you will never be without it.

Conserve sized bottles, at all druggists.

Sloan's Liniment KILLS PAIN

Sloan's prices not increased 25c 50c $1

NOW RAISES 600 CHICKENS

After Being Relieved of Organic Trouble by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Oregon, Ill.—"I took Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound for an organic trouble which pulled me down until I could not put my foot to the floor and could scarcely do my work, and as I live on a small farm and raise six hundred chickens every year it made it very hard for me.



"I saw the Compound advertised in a farmer paper, and tried it. It has restored my health so I can do all my work and I am so grateful that I am recommending it to my friends."—Mrs. D. M. Alters, R.-R. 4, Oregon, Ill.

Only women who have suffered the tortures of such troubles and have dragged along from day to day can realize the relief which this famous root and herb remedy, Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, brought to Mrs. Alters.

Women everywhere in Mrs. Alters' condition should profit by her recommendation, and if there are any complications write Lydia E. Pinkham's Medicine Co., Lynn, Mass., for advice. The result of their 40 years experience is at your service.

The Paisley Advocate

PAISLEY, MARCH 27th, 1918

To Subscribers

Our Mailing List is corrected up to March 23rd, and all recent payments on subscription will be shown by change of figures on label. Every label not marked "Jan. 19" shows that subscription is still due. Those who have omitted to attend to payment will greatly oblige the publisher by doing so before we have to go to the trouble and expense of sending out accounts.

LOCAL AND DISTRICT NEWS

—Mr. Thos. Fullerton, of Greenock, has bought Mr. Walter Wyman's farm of 100 acres on the 16th con. for grazing. About 60 acres of this farm is in bush.

Lack of Food Threatens the Battle Line

Read what the Organization of Resources Committee has to say in the full page adv. appearing as a supplement to this issue of The Advocate under the above heading. We say, read it, and then act about doing what you can for food production.

Johnston—Bell

A quiet wedding took place on Wednesday last, at the Methodist parsonage, when Miss Birdie Bell, of Paisley, became the bride of Mr. George Johnston, son of Mr. and Mrs. David Johnston, of Elderslie. Rev. Mr. Crighton officiated. The happy couple have gone to make their home on the groom's farm, 10th Kincardine, and are followed by the best wishes of a large circle of relatives and friends.

Keep Rabbits for Food

One pair of rabbits in one year would increase to 2484 in twelve months at the rate of six young ones per month, which is a very conservative rate, some young families numbering as high as thirteen. This is also allowing for the elimination of surplus male bunnies as they are big enough to eat. Rabbits can live on hay and get along very cheaply. They provide five pounds of meat when full grown.

Red Cross Shipment

The Paisley W.P.L. shipped the following on March 19th: 96 pairs socks, 27 flannel shirts, 8 suits pyjamas, 1 scarf, 6 stretcher caps, 12 furnished housewives, 72 trench towels, 29 huck towels, 47 Turkish towels, 60 pillow covers, 12 face chiefs, 1 parcel old cotton and linen. This includes 42 pairs socks sent to Paisley soldiers in France. Donations—Lockerby Patriotic Workers, 16 pairs socks; Knox church patriotic class, 27 Turkish towels, 15 face cloths, 18 furnished housewives, 10 pair socks.

Was Granted Exemption

The Walkerton Tribunal Board, composed of Messrs. Frank Rennie and John Johnston, with Mr. W. J. McNally officiating as public representative, met in the town hall on Saturday afternoon to hear an appeal for exemption from military service of Peter McLeod, a young chap who came recently from Flint, Mich., where he had been teaming, and who asked exemption to assist his father on his 50-acre farm near Paisley. The Board, after hearing his case, granted him exemption as long as he continues on the farm.—Herald and Times.

Masonic Night

There was a large turnout of Masonic brethren on Friday evening at the meeting of Aldworth Lodge, when R. W. Bro. Jas. A. McDonald, of Tara, the D.D.G.M., paid his official visit to the local temple of this ancient order. Following the lodge proceedings, the brethren adjourned to the town hall, where their wives and other lady friends had gathered in response to invitation to join in the social and entertainment arranged for. The ladies had prepared a nice lunch, to which all sat down and enjoyed, partners being alloted by ticket. The menu being disposed of, a programme of after-dinner speeches and music was gone through, with R. W. Bro. Thos. Muir, Master of Aldworth Lodge, as presiding officer. W. Bro. W. R. Barnett proposed the toast of "The Grand Lodge," which was responded to by the D.D.G.M. "Our Visitors" was proposed by Bro. H. McKerracher, and replies came from W. Bro. Thos. Houston of Pinkerton, and Bro. Hugh Fletcher of Leyat. "Our Veterans" brought a response from Bro. J. B. McArthur. "The Ladies" was proposed by Bro. D. D. Campbell, and replied to by Bro. J. H. Steele. The musical numbers were solos by Miss Edna Carter and Miss Netta Johnston; song by Mr. F. C. Ryan with violin obligato by Miss Nettie Trelford; male quartette by Dr. Gage, J. A. Logie, F. C. Ryan, D. McKenzie. The presence of the ladies throughout the social end of the evening's proceedings is an innovation that will probably be made a regular feature of this annual Masonic function.

Can Now Keep a Hog

The Provincial Board of Health regulations have been relaxed to allow citizens of urban municipalities to keep a pig so long as the animal and its pen are kept in a sanitary condition. The consent of the Local Board of Health must first be secured before anyone can start a piggery. In case there is a dispute between the pig owner and the Local Board, a plan and all the facts connected with the case are sent to Dr. J. W. McCulloch, Provincial M. O. H., and his decision is final. But don't put your hog in the cellar as a Kitchener alderman did. Last year "Grass was" said on the hen as a wealth producer, and this year with the high price of pork and bacon, the watchword of the Agricultural Dept. is "keep a hog."

BRUCE TELEPHONE SYSTEM

Annual Meeting Held in Underwood

Rate for This Year $15.00

The annual meeting of the Bruce Municipal Telephone System was held at Underwood on Thursday, 14th inst. The attendance was not as large as in previous years. President D. McNaughton called the meeting to order, and in a few well chosen words touched upon the work of the past year. The system had made a gain, but not as big a one as he would like to see.

J. G. MacKay, the treasurer, presented the financial statement, which showed a gain of $3,427.71 for the year. He went into the various accounts and answered a number of questions. He said the reason that the system did not show a large gain was the heavy interest account. He favored an increase in rates to cut down the interest.

Hugh McLaren, auditor, was then called upon. He said in his report he had suggested an increase in rates to the commissioners to save the heavy interest charges. He thought the subscribers would be consulting their best interests by raising the rate at least $5 a year for about five years. This would wipe out the capital expenditure, and then the system would only have to pay upkeep and operation. As it was they had never invested any capital, and the payment of the original borrowed money with interest charges did not appeal to him as good business. He presented the idea for their consideration at the next annual meeting.

J. J. Hunter reviewed the work of the year. He did not agree with McLaren's suggestion, believing that those who followed and had the use of the system could afford to pay for it as was being done at present. In answer to R. Carleton as to what the trouble man cost, he stated that during the year Mr. Jones had cost $3,343.21. This took in running the car, depreciation on car and labor for construction. In 1915 rented then financing would become easier. the trouble man cost $1746.72.

Mr. Carleton—I am not objecting to the cost, but I think the trouble man's salary should be big enough to pay his expenses and he provide the car.

Mr. Hunter stated that it was an utter impossibility to get good men on those terms, and the commission, after experience, had adopted the present method. Mr. Jones was a first-class man, courteous and obliging, and he had yet to hear one complaint against him. He only hoped the system would be able to hold him. The system during the year had made a net gain in subscribers of 22, and prospects looked good for further increases.

Mr. MacKay stated Mr. Jones was the best man the system ever had.

Mr. McNaughton stated that Mr. Jones was worth every cent the system paid him. His reports were a pleasure to receive, and since his coming to the system the complaints were very few.

Archie McLean said he was glad to hear so many kind words about Mr. Jones, as he had gone to Kitchener and secured him. The system under him had never been in better condition. He was a valuable man and other companies were after his services, offering him more than we could pay. However, Mr. Jones liked the system and he hoped they would be able to retain his services. He pointed out that the cost of operating would be more this year. The war time expense caught the system as well as all other lines of business. The future looked good. Once the big debenture was retired then financing would become easier. He gave the costs of other systems, showing that of Bruce to be lower.

Reeve J. Johnson said he had always maintained that the system could not be carried on for less than between $37 and $38 a year. He was still of that opinion. He favored Mr. McLaren's idea of a good levy and wiping out some of the big debenture and saving interest. He pointed out that the overdraft was about $2,700.

Mr. Hunter pointed out that the Commission had $8,000 of unsold debentures against this. $4,500 was for new work.

A. F. Mewhinney thought the system was making good progress and was excellently managed. He did not favor Mr. McLaren's idea of a high levy. Every owner was not in a position to put his hand in his pocket and help to pick up the big debenture. He felt an increase was necessary, but it must be remembered that the renters had to be taken into consideration. They could throw their phones out if it was too high. This would mean a heavier burden on the owners. It was a question that required careful handling. His remarks were listened to in an attentive manner.

Mr. Avis said that he would be glad to pay his share off at once, but this would be impossible as the interests of others had to be consulted. The loss of renters would probably place a heavier burden on the owners. He thought a moderate raise

R. Roy Sayka, Port Elgin, pointed out that renters brought in a good revenue, that renters brought in a good revenue, and if they dropped out it meant heavier was the best method.

burdens on owners. He said the main thing for success was good service. This makes contented users.

Moved by P. Dobson, seconded by C. Dobson, that the telephone rate for the coming year be $16 for owners and $15 for renters.

Moved in amendment by Wm. Bottrell, seconded by John McGillivray, that the telephone rate for the year be $15 for subscribers and renters.

Moved in amendment to the amendment, by A. McKenzie, seconded by F. Schmitzer, that the rate be $16 for subscribers and renters alike.

After considerable discussion the amendment to the amendment was withdrawn and the amendment to make the rate $15 was carried.

The election of the Commissioners, on motion of A. F. McWhinney, seconded by E. Shipley, resulted in the old Commissioners, D. McNaughton, J. J. Hunter and A. J. McLean, being re-elected.

At a meeting of the Commissioners following the annual meeting, Mr. D. McNaughton was elected president, J. B. G. MacKay treasurer.

Stenthers was appointed secretary, and J. [illegible]

The following report was submitted by Mr. Norman Jones, superintendent of the system.

Kincardine, March 14, 1918

To the Commissioners:

Dear Sirs—During the past year we have installed 54 telephones and removed 31. This gives us a net gain for the year of 23 instruments in spite of war conditions and [illegible] raise in the rates last year. This gain, as the annual report shows, was accomplished with less outlay for wages than in any previous year. These new subscribers required 135 poles and approximately 40 miles of construction. Among the phones installed were 28 property owners on which the Commission were able to sell $4,000 worth of debentures.

Last year there were 641 cases of trouble at subscriber's stations and over 100 trips to the country on reported trouble only to find weak batteries the cause of their difficulty in making people hear them. Of line trouble or troubles affecting telephones there were 122. Some of these were caused by broken insulators.

The breaking of insulators on our circuits has come to be a serious problem. On one occasion on the 6th of Bruce, west, the circuit went out of order on two days in succession, and the trouble in both cases was broken glass. On an inspection of the line it was found necessary to replace over 100 insulators between the central office and the end of the circuit. Most of the difficulty along this line is in the neighborhood of schools and the roads used by the pupils. On the gravel road near the 7th of Kincardine all broken glass was replaced last year, but I notice at the present time it will require 30 more. This trouble is far reaching and may lead to more serious difficulty. If insulators are not kept in good condition you will have all kinds of transmission difficulties, cross-talk and induction, and very poor service will result.

Another factor towards good service would be the changing of batteries more often. Because your neighbor has been mean enough to keep his batteries in for a few years is no reason that you should do the same. The life of a dry-cells is only supposed to be eight or nine months, so if a person has them for a year they should be satisfied and change them without it being necessary to be told repeatedly by central or someone on the other end of the system. I think I may safely say that over 60 per cent of the batteries on the system are dead, or at least seriously ill.

One other matter I would like to bring to your attention and that is the soaking of batteries. This is a practice that must be discontinued at once. While it may restore life to the cells for a time the risk incurred of doing great damage to the delicate wiring of the instrument is great, and I have found whole circuits on which service has been interrupted by the practice.

The only way that poor batteries on a system can be overcome is by an inspection of the instrument at least once a year including changing of dry cells.

Yours truly,
N. JONES

A Paisley Boy with the U.S. Army.

The noble spirit in which the young men of the U. S. go forth to [illegible] Allies in fighting the Huns is very well exemplified in the case of Pte. John Jeffrey, a former Paisley boy, in a letter to his mother, Mrs. Arch. Jeffrey, the family left here sixteen years ago, and are now living at Grenora, N.D. Mrs. Jeffroy is a sister of Mr. Neil McArthur, Water St. The young soldier wrote as follows:

"I am going to fight to live, and not only that I may live, but that others may live. I am going to fight so that little children shall not be murdered; so that mothers may not see their little ones killed before their eyes; so that the virtue of innocent girls may not be destroyed; so that old men and women may live; so that the rights of humanity may be respected and never again be destroyed by a cruel army of wicked men bent on destroying everything that is in their way. It is be God's will that I should die I am willing, for death is nothing more than being born into heaven, away from sin and sorrow into everlasting joy. Jesus said, 'He who would save his life shall lose it, and he who would lose his life shall save it.' But I hope God will see fit to let me come back to you when the fight is done. I have no fear of what may happen, for I am determined to fight the fight as a man and a Christian, and if I so fight neither death nor life can make any difference, for I will be at peace with God either way."

BEDRIDDEN WITH RHEUMATISM

Felt That He Would Never Walk Again "FRUIT-A-TIVES" Brought Relief.



MR. LORENZO LEDUC

3 Ottawa St., Hull, P.Q.

"Fruit-a-tives" is certainly a wonder. For a year, I suffered with *Rheumatism*; being forced to stay in bed *for five months*. I tried all kinds of medicine but without getting better; and thought I would never be able to walk again.

"One day while lying in bed, I read about 'Fruit-a-tives' the great fruit medicine; and it seemed just what I needed, so I decided to try it.

The first box helped me, and I took the tablets regularly until every trace of the Rheumatism left me.

I have every confidence in 'Fruit-a-tives' and strongly recommend them to every sufferer from Rheumatism".

LORENZO LEDUC.

50c. a box; 6 for $2.50, trial size 25c. At all dealers or sent postpaid on receipt of price by Fruit-a-tives Limited, Ottawa, Ont.

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And the thousand and one things needed to give the finishing touch to the Easter toilet.

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is obtainable through the aid of perfect fitting glasses.

Our spectacles and lenses are guaranteed perfect in fit and focus.

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in great variety of novel patterns and artistic designs, rings, chains, necklaces, bracelets, everything in the jewelry line, may be found at our store. We give you a cordial invitation to come in and see what we have to offer, for we feel sure there will be something that will just suit you.

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You Get Your Money Back

If you put it into one of our Suits.

You get it back in length of wear, and in pleased satisfaction while you are wearing it.

The fits are faultless, the workmanship unsurpassed, the garments guaranteed.

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The Ladies' and Gents' Tailor

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Rates Reasonable, and every effort made to satisfy

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MEETS every Tuesday evening at its block for the Mail Publishing Block. Visiting brothers always welcome.

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Court Kaydeen, C.O.F No. 88

MEETS in Oddfellows' Hall on the third Monday evening of each month, at 8 o'clock. Visiting brethren are cordially welcome.

A. HARCOMB, C.R.
WM. ARCHER, R.S.

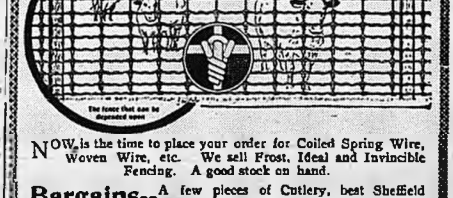
—Canadian heating experts have already devised a system of electric steam radiation which seems to be entirely practical once the power rate is brought down to the half-cent rate. The system now being developed is direct application of electric power to each radiator. There is a small boiler into which the electric current passes and comes directly in contact with the water. This water circulates through the radiator and gives off low-pressure steam. The advantage in this system of direct attachment to each radiator lies in the fact that heat can be turned into any part of the house desired or it can be turned into the whole system. There is one hundred per cent. efficiency here, for every atom of heat given off goes directly into the water and is thus radiated into the room. By the time the Hydro Commission has developed power sufficient to heat the homes of the people of this province the devices will have been perfected. In fact they are already near enough to completion so that with power at one-half cent per kilowatt hour and plenty of it, electric heating of homes would be entirely feasible. Then good-bye coal—and ash sifting.

—When the operations, now under way at the Hydro Power plant at Eugenia Falls are completed, the capacity of the plant will have been at least doubled—that is to say, that while the plant is at present developing about 2,800 horse-power, the additional water wheels and dynamos will increase this to approximately 6,000 horse-power. The increased development is expected to result in a lowering of the cost to the consumer and a decided tendency to increase the amount of electricity in general use as a motive power. It is expected that the improvement will be completed this year.

THE STORE OF QUALITY

WIRE FENCE

Frost Fence



NOW is the time to place your order for Coiled Spring Wire, Woven Wire, etc. We sell Frost, Ideal and Invincible Fencing. A good stock on hand.

Bargains—A few pieces of Cutlery, best Sheffield goods. Cannot be duplicated. See them.

Bruce Phone
Bell Phone

W. H. DAVISON

Lack of Food—threatens the Battle Line



ONTARIO.

"The food wanted by mankind does not exist.
The word 'shortage' is not strong enough.
The whole world is up against a scary thing, familiar as the people of India, called 'famine.'"

—Lord Rhondda,
Britain's Food Controller.

One year ago, only the enemy was on rations.

To-day, Great Britain, France and Italy are on rations.

To-day, Germany controls the wheat lands of Roumania, Russia, Poland and Ukrania.

To-day, the shadows of hunger, famine, disease and death hang over the Allies.

Upon the 1918 crop from Canada and the United States depends the fate of the democratic peoples of the world.

If that crop is sufficient the Allies can be fed.

If that crop is not sufficient the Allies may have to accept a German peace.

That Battle-Line in France and Flanders Must Not Want

Do you realize what a German peace would mean to Canada?

Germany covets our natural resources—our agricultural and mineral wealth, our forests, our fisheries, everything that is Canada's.

Germany won't be satisfied with European territory, with teeming masses, wrangling factions and depleted natural resources. She wants colonies—big, thinly-populated countries in temperate zones for her sons and daughters to go to propagate their kind.

The Kaiser would sacrifice millions of Germans to-morrow if he thought that by so doing he could set foot on Canada's shores as Conqueror.

And what's more, the Germans would offer themselves for the sacrifice, so great is their subjection to the military ideal.

The only thing that balks German ambition is that battle line from the North Sea to Switzerland—and the British Navy.

The Only Thing That Sustains Our Men on Land and Sea—is Food

What are we, each one of us, prepared to do to insure that Food supply?

Germany, by her submarine campaign, has seen that great Armada, the British Mercantile Marine, shrink in volume.

Germany has seen South America, Australia, New Zealand, India and far away outposts of the Empire practically cut off from supplying food to the Motherland because of the lack of ships.

Forty million Allied men and women having been put on warwork, food production has dangerously decreased in Europe.

These forty million consume more food than when they were in ordinary occupations, and there are fewer men for farming. Hence an increased demand and decreased supplies.

The harvest of France was one-third less in 1917 than 1916, and this year must be smaller still, owing to lack of fertilizers, which cannot be supplied through shortage of shipping.

The world's decrease in live stock, as compared to 1913, is approximately 115,000,000 head.

Herbert Hoover Says:

"Our European Allies are dependent upon us for greater quantities of food than we have ever before exported. They are the first line of our defence. Our money, our ships, our life blood, and not least of all, OUR FOOD supply, must be of a common stock.

"In pre-war times, Britain, France, Italy and Belgium yearly imported more than 750,000,000 bushels of grain, plus vast quantities of meats and fats.

"The submarine destruction of shipping has made it necessary to abandon the hope of bringing food from South America, Australasia and India.

"Food must, therefore, be shipped from Canada and the United States—the nearest and safest route.

"Canadian and United States supplies are normally 350,000,000 bushels short of the Allied needs. By greater production and conservation Canada and the United States must combine to increase the export of grain by 150,000,000 bushels.

"The remaining shortage of 200,000,000 bushels must be overcome by greater reduction in consumption in the allied countries. And this is being done by Britain, France and Italy rationing her people.

"From two and a half years of contact with the German Army I have come out of the horror with the complete conviction that autocracy is a political faith and a system that directly endangers and jeopardizes the future of our race—that threatens our very independence. It has, however, been able to command complete inspiration of devotion and self-sacrifice in its people to the interest of their nation. The German farmer, in the name of the Fatherland, supports a nation two-thirds as large as the United States and threatens to subject the world from an area one-half the size of Ontario.

"My vision of War is not of an academic problem to be solved by discussion. To me it is a vision of brave, dying men and suffering women and children, for service on whose behalf the greater exertion of the Allies' farmers comes in a direct necessity and a direct plea. The Canadian and the United States citizen who sees war as I see it needs no inducement and no inspiration but the thought that every spade full of earth turned and every animal reared is lessening human suffering and guaranteeing the liberty of the world."

Lloyd George's Warning

"I fear the disciplined people behind the German Army, the rationed family and the determination of wife and sister and daughter and mother to stand and starve—so that their fighting men may be fed—I fear it more than the Imperial German Army itself."

Britain is now on Food Rations.

France is now on Food Rations.

Italy is on the verge of starvation. Only continuous support from us can enable us to hold out.

Only with a disciplined people behind can we hope to win. The rationed British Nation, blood of our blood, bone of our bone, are proudly paying the price and sharing with France and Italy their limited stock of food. For in this there is mighty pride, a conscious measuring of their glory with the best traditions of ancient Sparta, and of Imperial Rome, for Britons know that upon them rests the burden of saving humanity. The story of their service shall ring and echo forever along the billtops of history.

The heart of this problem is labour.

Without more farm labour more food cannot be produced.

If you really want to serve your Country in a big, practical way, register now for farm labour, or urge and assist your male employees to do so.

To Send More Food to Our Allies is Not Charity

It is war. The Allies have a right to demand it. They have a right to resent the offer of only what is "left over." Those who are fighting the common battle for civilization and for our protection have a higher claim than had Lazarus, to only the "crumbs that fall from the rich man's table."

The Canadian people must recognize that our Allies have the first claim on our food supplies.

As the shipping situation makes the Allies dependent upon the North American continent for food, it is vitally necessary that Canada should increase her production of food in order to take a larger part in providing for the Allies' requirements. This is especially urgent as the maintenance of a large United States Army in the European field will cause a very heavy drain on that country's resources.

There must be no peace without victory.

For nearly four years Germany has been struggling against the powers of law and order. She has failed so far to make good her escape with her booty by superior strength and skill. And now she is attempting by intrigue, suggestion, device and propaganda to divert the attention of her antagonists from the struggle itself, and thus to gain her ends by relaxing the strength and skill of her antagonists.

What she can gain from these tactics is plain to all the world in the sorrowful experience of Russia.

Germany's most dangerous weapon is not her Zeppelin—that is obsolete. Not her submarine—that can be overcome. Not her machine-like army—that has been repeatedly hurled back by the living armies of freemen. Her most dangerous weapon is her propaganda of peace.

While with her hands she murders and despoils, with her voice she invites to parleys.

When Liberty is in Peril There is Threat of Lasting Disaster in the Very Word "Peace"

Lord Lowwhulme, long known in Canada as Sir William Lever, who knows well the German mind, in a recent interview stated:

"You will never be able to dictate terms to Germany till she is beaten. The argument you mention is founded on the dangerous fallacy that because Germany is sick of this war she is sick of war in general. She isn't. I doubt if her Government is even sick of this war. You've read the speech of that old brigand, Hertling. Is there any sign of repentance in that speech? Is it a chastened speech? Is it the speech of a statesman who wants disarmament and a league of nations? No! Germany is back in her mood of 1914. She believes she is winning the war. She believes she has won now. And if we talk of peace to her she HAS won it. What it would be better a thousand times that every man in England should be dead than that Germany should issue from this war with the feeling of a conqueror. You hear people use the phrase, 'to the last man, and the last shilling,' and you think it is only a bit of rhetoric, but to my mind it's the most solemn and absolute truth. I mean when I say it that it would be very much be a million times better for the people of these islands to be dead, every one of them, rather than live on as the serfs of a triumphant Prussia."

How can any lover of liberty remain insensible to this peril?

Food means Victory and the world made safe for democracy—

Lack of food means disaster and subjugation to Germany.

The Citizens of Ontario Must Lead This Mighty Crusade for Greater Food Production

They did it last year and will do it again.

As the greatest food-producing Province, Ontario must maintain her leadership in America. Great are our opportunities—our responsibility is tremendous.

Upon every man and woman, boy and girl, rests a personal obligation to serve. Every pound of food produced, in whatever form, is a contribution to the Cause of Freedom.

Ontario farmers should sow 500,000 acres of spring wheat.

Every Ontario farmer whose land is at all suitable should put an extra five acres into wheat, even at the expense of another crop.

What YOU Can Do To Help

At all costs production must be maintained.

That's why farmers and farmers' sons are being exempted from military service. Working on a farm is equivalent to service in the Second Line Trenches.

To enable the farm to do the work two factors are essential. The first is Time. Whatever we are to do must be done at once. Nature waits for no man. The second is Labor. Many farmers cannot plant the acres they would because they cannot get the necessary help. Many are afraid to increase their acreage because they fear they would not be able to cultivate and harvest an unusual crop after they had raised it.

The burden is not one to be placed solely upon the farmer. Neither can it be placed upon the townsman. It is a personal obligation upon every man, woman, boy and girl, in every farm, town and city home in the Province of Ontario.

AWAY WITH CRITICISM—CO-OPERATE! Mr. City Man, don't say that the farmer should do so-and-so, and thus allow criticism in this hour of our Nation's peril to cripple your effort.

Mr. Farmer, don't hastily underestimate the value the city man can be to you.

GET TOGETHER IN THE FIGHT FOR LIBERTY

Let us not lament what MIGHT be, but earnestly face what MUST be.

Fifteen thousand boys between the ages of fifteen and nineteen must be organized as "Soldiers of the Soil" to work on Ontario farms this season.

Farmers can get one or more of these boys by applying to the District Representatives or to the Public Employment Bureaus at Toronto, Ottawa, Hamilton or London.

Unmarried men, exempted from military service, are urged to take up farm work. Married men who have had previous experience on a farm are urged to resume farm work for a season. Employers of labor are asked to assist men to take up farm work.

We urge the farmer and the townsman to get together for greater production in the interests of a free people and democracy.

Let the Organization of Resources Committee, your District Representatives of the Public Employment Bureaux act as your intermediaries.

When we have done our best, the cry for food cannot be wholly met.

For the rest—our Allies are tightening their belts.

Organization of Resources Committee

Parliament Buildings, Toronto, Ont.

CHAIRMAN: His Honor Sir John S. Hendrie, K.C.M.G., C.V.O., Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario. VICE-CHAIRMEN: Honorable Sir William H. Hearst, K.C.M.G., Prime Minister of Ontario; William Proudfoot, Esq., K.C., Leader of the Opposition. SECRETARY: Albert H. Abbott, Esq., Ph.D.

The only thing that balks German ambition is the Battle Line in France and—the British Navy
The only thing that sustains our men on land and sea is Food

A great many people buy shoes here

Who are of the come again and again kind.

Now, that wouldn't be so if our shoes didn't make it so, would it?

All this talk of ours is only intended to get you to be a tryer of our shoes. That's all.

After that it's up to the shoes to hold you as a steady customer.

They generally do it, but if they shouldn't do it in your case, we want you to tell us about it, because there is a mistake somewhere.

It matters not what your present or future needs in shoes may be, we guarantee you a good service.

Bring us your Butter and Eggs. Cash or Trade.

F. CARTER & SON



IN THE SPRING

will be the great test of a life and death struggle on the Western front. In the everyday walks of life, it is the spring time that brings ill health. One of the chief reasons why the run-down man finds himself in a bad state of health in March or April, is because he has spent nearly all his hours for the past four or five months penned up within the walls of house, factory or office. It is the reason for our diminished resistance—that is, lack of out-door life, coupled with perhaps over-eating, lack of good exercise, insufficient sleep, and constipation. In other words, we keep feeding the furnace with food but do not take out the "clinkers," and our fire does not burn brightly. Always keep the liver active.

There is nothing better for health than taking an occasional mild laxative, perhaps once a week; such a one as you can get at any drug store, made up of May-apple, Jalap, Aloes, (sugar-coated, etc.), mildly flavored, which has stood the test of fifty years of approval—namely, Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets. But for the "Spring Fever," the general run-down condition, the lack of ambition, the "blues," one should take a course of treatment every spring; such a standard medicine as Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, now to be had in tablet form in fifty-cent vials. Watch the people go plodding along the street. There's no spring, no vitality. A vitalizing tonic such as this vegetable extract of Dr. Pierce's gives you the power to force yourself into action. The brain responds to the new blood in circulation, and thus you're ready to make a fight against stagnation which holds you in bondage. Try it now! Don't wait! To-day is the day to begin. Gain a little "pep," and laugh and live. Vim and vitality are the natural out-pouring of a healthy body. It does not spring up in a night. Try this spring tonic, and you gain the courage that comes with good health.

Business Directory

LEGAL

J. F. ORRESTER, B.A., L.L.B., BARRISTER, SOLICITOR AND NOTARY PUBLIC
OFFICE—TOWN HALL, PAISLEY

JOHN SUTHERLAND & SONS LIMITED
INSURANCE—FIRE AND MARINE
GUELPH - ONT.

J. C. GIBSON
Issuer of Marriage Licenses
Paisley, Ont.

DENTAL

DR. A. H ALLEN
DENTIST, formerly of Toronto.

Graduate of the Royal College of Dental Surgeons of Ontario. Honor Graduate of Toronto University Dental Department. Member of Dental Surgery. Graduate of the Dr. Merrow Post Graduate School of Prosthetic Dentistry, New York. Office over Moore's Drug Store, opposite the Post Office.

MEDICAL

DR. H. K. GAGE, Physician, Surgeon and Accoucheur. Specialist in Diseases of the Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat. Late house surgeon Toronto Eye and Ear Hospital. Office hours—11 to 12 a.m., 1 to 4 p.m. Successor to Dr. O'Neil

DR. P. J. F. HOUSTON, Member of Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons of Edinburgh and Graduate Post Graduate Medical Course, Royal Infirmary, Edinburgh. Late assistant Edinburgh Eye Infirmary. Specialty—Diseases of the Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat. Successor to Dr. Morrison.

VETERINARY

BOYD BROS., Veterinary Surgeons, Paisley. Graduates of Ontario Veterinary College. Office at residence—two doors north of cheese factory. Phone connection—Bell 61, Bruce 12.

AUCTIONEERS

R. G. PEARCE, Licensed Auctioneer. Sales attended in all parts of the County of Bruce on reasonable terms. Orders left at the Advocate Office will receive prompt attention. Telephone at house.

COLTS ARE PROFITABLE

When Fed and Cared For According to the Best Practice.

TO BUILD FARM WORKSHOP

Full Directions With Plans and Bill of Materials—They Will Appeal to the Farmer Who Does His Own Repairing.

(Contributed by Ontario Department of Agriculture, Toronto.)

THE FIRST WINTER is a critical time in the life of a colt. The care and attention he receives during this period determines, to a great extent, his future usefulness. If he be poorly fed, neglected, and allowed to become thin and weak, it is probable he will never be as good or valuable an animal as he would have been under more favorable circumstances. He, in the first place, should be provided with warm, comfortable and well ventilated quarters; and, while he should be taught to lead, and stand tied, it is much better if he have a roomy stall to stand in.

The next question is: "What, and how much should he be fed?" In our opinion there is little danger of overfeeding at this age. While there are exceptions, it is unusually safe to give a weanling all he will eat, provided he gets regular exercise, but it must be understood that he should not be given more than he will eat. It is a mistake to keep food before him all the time. He should, with apparent relish, eat all that is given him, in at most 1½ hours, and then will be ready for the next meal when the time arrives.

It is not easy to say just how much food a colt of a given age and size should consume, but the attendant, if a careful and observant man, will soon be able to determine the quantity to be given at each meal, and be able to give sufficient without waste. Hay and oats should be the food upon which to depend for growth, both of muscle and bone. If other grain than oats be given we will take back what we have said about "there being little danger of over-feeding." All food should be of first-class quality. Well-saved clover is the best kind of hay, but where this cannot be got, well-saved Timothy makes a good substitute. Hay should be fed in the necessary quantities three times daily, and we prefer whole, to cut hay for such young animals.

The manner in which oats should be fed will admit of argument. In our opinion, and experience, rolled oats that have been scalded and allowed to become cool, and that they thrive on such. The practice of mixing a ration of rolled oats and a little wheat chaff or cut hay, in a pail, pouring some boiling water on it, covering and allowing it to stand for a few hours before feeding, gives excellent results.

The morning's meal can be prepared in the evening, and the evening's meal in the same vessel in the morning, the noon-day meal being either dry rolled or whole oats. In addition to hay and oats the colt should be given a carrot or two with the noon meal, and a feed of bran, either damp or dry, at least twice weekly. This may be extra, or in lieu of oats, as is indicated by the apparent requirements of the colt.

His feet require attention. The wear is usually not sufficient to keep them in proper shape, the toes grow long and the heels deep and narrow, and the wall turns inwards below the quarters. If this be not corrected or prevented, permanent harm may result. The feet should be carefully examined at least once monthly and dressed to as near the normal size and shape as possible by the use of a shoeing smith's knife and rasp.

The stall should be cleaned out at least once weekly.—J. H. R., Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph.

A Farm Workshop.

The progressive farmer recognizes the need of a small building where he can overhaul, paint and repair his farm equipment in the most expeditious manner. Such a building must be compact and conveniently arranged with a floor space that will accommodate any of his larger machines.

The floor should be of concrete to stand the wear and tear. In making the floor it will be necessary to place the anchor bolts, to which the sill is fastened, before the concrete has set.

The work bench, forge and bester must be so placed that the centre of the floor is left clear, but the bench and anvil must be well lighted. The placing of the long window will depend upon which side of the shop receiving the best light.

Stairs lead through a trap-door to the loft, where the lumber, etc., is stored. This loft is lighted with a window at each end and it also has a small door at the front, on a level with the floor.

Material Required to Build Shop.

	No. of Pieces.	Board Measure.	Weight.	Number of Nails Required.
Sides	4	224	560	56
Plate and sill	4	224	560	56
Rafters	11	264	660	132
Joists	11	264	660	132
Studding	41	328	820	328
Dashes	12	144	360	144
Openings	4	32	80	32
Ribbon board	1	12	30	11
Collar ties	3	18	45	6
Pulley block	1	....	6	11
Fixtures.				
6 in. matched	..	....	..	200
Drop siding	..	....	..	2100
Roofing				
Shiplap sheathing	..	....	..	800
Roofing	..	....	..	1200
Battens	..	....	..	1500
Bolts and spikes.				
16	16 in.	2½ in.	90 lbs.	
10	10 in.	2½ in.	30 lbs.	

Income Tax Forms

Are now available

Returns must be filed on or before 31st March

THE Dominion Income War Tax Act requires you to fill in one or more of the five special Forms provided before 31st March, 1918. In order to assist the public to understand just what is required of them, information on each Form is given below. Read carefully, then get three copies of the form that fits your case and fill them in. Answer all questions fully and accurately. For making false statements, **a penalty of $10,000 or six months' imprisonment, or both, is provided.**

Individuals.—All persons unmarried, and all widows or widowers without dependent children, whose income is $1500 a year or more, must fill in Form T1. All other persons whose income is $3000 or more, use the same Form. Where any income is derived from dividends, list amounts received from Canadian and Foreign securities separately. Fill in pages 1, 2 and 3 only. Do not mark on page 4. Partnerships, as such need not file returns, but the individuals forming the partnership must do so.

Corporations and Joint Stock Companies, no matter how created or organized, shall pay the normal tax on income exceeding $3000. Use Form T2—giving particulars of income. Also attach a financial statement. Under Deductions, show in detail amounts paid to Patriotic Fund and Canadian Red Cross or other approved War Funds.

Trustees, Executors, Administrators of Estates and Assignees use Form T3. Full particulars of the distribution of income from all estates handled must be shown as well as details of amounts distributed. A separate Form must be filled in for each estate.

Employers must use Form T4 to give names and amounts of salaries, bonuses, commissions and other remuneration paid to all employees during 1917 where such remuneration amounted in the aggregate to $1000 or over.

Corporation Lists of Shareholders.—On Form T5 corporations shall give a statement of all bonuses, and dividends paid to Shareholders residing in Canada during 1917 stating to whom paid, and the amounts.

Figures in every case are to cover 1917 income—all Forms must be filed by 31st March. For neglect, a fine of $100 for each day of default may be imposed.

In the case of Forms T1 and T3, keep one copy of the filled in Form and file the other two with the Inspector of Taxation for your District. In the case of T2, T4 and T5, keep one copy and file the other two, with the Commissioner of Taxation, Dept. of Finance, Ottawa.

Forms may be obtained from the District Inspectors of Taxation and from the Postmasters at all leading centres.

Postage must be paid on all letters and documents forwarded by mail to Inspector of Taxation.

Department of Finance, Ottawa, Canada

Inspector of Taxation, Geo. R. Tambling, London, Ont.

FARM VALUES IN CANADA

The Census and Statistics Office at Ottawa recently published its annual estimates of farm values in 1917 as compiled from the reports of correspondents at the end of January, 1918. The estimates comprise (1) the average values of farm land, (2) the average wages paid for farm help, and (3) the average value of farm stock and of wool.

Average Values of Farm Land

According to the returns received, the average value of farm land for the whole of Canada, including land improved and unimproved, together with dwelling houses, barns, stables, and other farm buildings, is approximately $44 per acre as compared with $41 in 1916. The average values by provinces are as follows: Prince Edward Island, $43.7; Nova Scotia, $33.6; New Brunswick, $22.8; Quebec, $53.1; Ontario, $55.3; Manitoba, $31; Saskatchewan, $26; Alberta, $26.7; British Columbia, $149. In the last named province the higher average is due to orcharding and fruit growing.

Average Wages of Farm Help

The average wages paid for farm help during the year 1917 have increased substantially since 1916, and have again reached the highest level on record. In many cases they are double what they were before the war. For the whole of Canada the wages per month of farm help during the summer, including board, averaged $63.63 for male and $34.31 for female help, as compared with $42.22 and $22.46 in 1916. For the year 1917, including board, the wages averaged $610.60 for males and $354 for females, as compared with $397 and $228 in 1916. The average value of board per month is returned as $19.45 for males and $14.79 for females, as compared with $17 for males and $13 for females in 1916. By provinces the average wages per month for males and females, respectively, in the summer season, including board, were as follows: Prince Edward Island, $39.64 and $22.63; Nova Scotia, $53.25 and $26.43; New Brunswick, $37.19 and $28.14; Quebec, $59.09 and $28.98; Ontario, $59 and $31.96; Manitoba, $67.97 and $40.28; Saskatchewan, $73.21 and $41.09; Alberta, $76.09 and $44.44; British Columbia, $78.12 and $48.20.

Average Values of Farm Live Stock and Wool

On the whole there is but little change reported in the value per head of horses; in some of the provinces the value has remained stationary or has even declined. For cattle, sheep and swine, however, values are substantially higher than last year and are higher than in any previous year for which records have been collected. For Canada, the average value of horses, three years old and over is $167 as compared with $160 in 1916, milch cows are $84 as against $70; cattle between one year old and three years average $52 against $43; sheep are $14.93 against $10.48 last year, and swine are $17.33 against $11.98 per cwt. The average value of wool 59c per lb. unwashed and 75c per lb. washed. Correspondents were requested to ascertain as nearly as possible the average value per head of each description of farm animal, and for calculation of total values these averages have been applied to the total number of farm animals as returned in June last. The results are as follows: Horses $429,123,000 as compared with $418,686,000 in 1916; milch cows $274,081,000 as against $198,896,000; other cattle $270,595,000 as against $204,477,000; sheep $35,576,000 as against $20,927,000, and swine $92,886,000 as against $60,700,00. The total value of farm live stock in Canada is estimated to be $1,102,251,000, as compared with $903,686,000, the estimate for 1916 as finally revised by the Census returns for the prairie provinces. In 1917, for the first time, the total value of farm live stock exceeds one billion dollars.

TO INSURE THE POTATO SUPPLY

A very practical sugestion has come from an experienced farmer, by which Canadian women may insure an almost unlimited potato crop for 1918 if they will begin work by the end of this month. The supply of any kind of seed potatoes is very low and the reliable seedman will not handle an inferior grade, so it behooves us to make our own arrangements. For every half bag of potatoes in our cellars or purchased during the following six weeks we may expect at least six to ten bags in the autumn if about one-half inch is sliced off the seed end of each potato, thus saving the cluster of "eyes" that are usually scraped out or sliced off. Either keep these in a very cool, dark place—just above freezing point—or if you have any doubts about it or are not planning a garden, pass them on to someone who will use them. If sprouts appear, place out evenly in clear, dry sand, and about the middle of April or May 1st water slightly and allow to grow for a week or two, taking care that the brittle sprouts are not broken. When the garden is ready plant in the open. The potato seed thus saved is really no self-denial, yet makes us quite independent of the supply two months hence. The crop may not take first prize at the National Exhibition, but who buys only prize potatoes?

BORN

BIRRELL—At Pinkerton, on March 21st, to Mr. and Mrs. Wm Birrell, a daughter.

SOMERVILLE — In Elderslie, on March 14th, to Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Somerville, a daughter.

BROWNSCOMBE — At Lovat, on March 2nd, to Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Brownscombe, a daughter.

MARRIED

JOHNSTON—BELL—At the Methodist parsonage, on March 20th, by Rev. A. J. Crichton, Mr. Geo. Johnston, son of Mr. and Mrs. D. Johnston, con. A. Elderslie, to Miss Birdie Bell, of Paisley.

Notice to Creditors

In the matter of the estate of Charlotte Malloch, late of the Village of Paisley, in the County of Bruce, widow, deceased.

NOTICE is hereby given pursuant to section 56 of chapter 121, R.S.O., 1914, and amending acts, that all creditors and others having claims or demands against the estate of the said Charlotte Malloch, who died on or about the 13th day of February, 1918, are required to send by post prepaid, or to deliver to the undersigned David Forrester, one of the executors of the last will and testament and codicil thereto of the said deceased, on or before the 1st day of May, 1918, their names and addresses and full particulars of their claims, duly verified, and the nature of the securities, if any, held by them.

And further take notice that after the said 1st day of May, 1918, the said executors will proceed to distribute the assets of the said deceased among the parties entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which they shall then have received notice, and that they will not be liable for the said assets or any part thereof, to any person or persons of whose claims they will not then have received notice.

Dated at Paisley this 23rd day of March, 1918

WILLIAM G. FOSTER
D. FORRESTER
} Executors



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—The reports from some districts of Ontario state that the outlook for the fall wheat is very poor indeed. The recent thaw has removed the light covering of snow, leaving the wheat exposed to the rigorous weather that has since followed. Last fall was an unsuitable season for this particular crop and it didn't develop much top. It may be that a large acreage will have to be plowed up and put into spring grain.

—Two thousand bank employes will be called up for military service, under a judgment rendered by Hon. Justice Duff, Central Appeal Judge. Of this number 834 were called up March 15. The remainder are to report for duty in three drafts, approximately equal, on May 15, July 15 and September 15.

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PAISLEY MARKET

Fall wheat, per bush	$ 2 00
Peas, per bush	3 00
Oats, per bush	90
Barley, per bush	1 40
Buckwheat	1 00
Potatoes, per bag	2 00
Butter, in pound prints	40
Eggs, fresh, per doz	40

TORONTO LIVE STOCK MARKET:

	Toronto, March 20th.	
Butchers picked	$11 50	$12
do	11 00	11
do	10 00	10
do	9 00	9
Stockers, choice	9 00	9
do	8 00	8
Heavy feeders	9 00	9
Light do	8 00	8
Milch cows, choice	100 00	125
do common	60 00	75
Sheep, ewes	13 00	14
Bucks	12 00	13
Spring Lambs	17 00	18
Calves	14 00	16
Hogs, off cars	19 00	19
do fed and watered	18 50	18

SAVE FOOD

In a time needing food economy many people are not getting all the nourishment they might from their food. It is not how much you eat, but how much you assimilate, that does you good.

The addition of a small teaspoonful of Bovril to the diet as a peptogenic before meals leads to more thorough digestion and assimilation and thus saves food, for you need less.

In the Driftwood

Flooded River Brings Precious Gift to Reunite Husband and Wife.

By Margaret Cameron.

John Bascombe stood upon the bank of the whirling river, looking on the wreck of his home. His wife, Mary, stood at his side, but even in this extremely of affection her hand did not seek his, and there was no sign that their common disaster had united them.

Things had not gone well with them during the three years that had elapsed since their marriage. He had been a clerk in St. Louis, and Mary was a school teacher. It was a boy and girl flirtation, followed by a boy and girl marriage; then, spurred by necessity and aided by the inheritance of a few hundred dollars, John had purchased a few acres in the flat lowlands of the western part of the state. There they had struggled almost from the beginning. It was the desperate struggle of the soil-hungry, seeking to maintain their hold upon the precious earth.

Gradually, under the influence of the hard and remitting toil, they had drifted apart. If Mary had had a child it might have brought them together. But because this was not destined to be they had grown to be almost strangers. Mary found the hard struggle intolerable and longed for books, people, intellectual life, such as she had been accustomed to; and John, busy from dawn to dark in his battle with nature, hardly had any other life at all.

When they ceased to hope for a child it seemed as though they must drift apart for ever. In fact they had spoken of a separation, at first tentatively, then honefully, then eagerly, as something to be anticipated.

"You can have everything except the house and the land," John said to her.

"I want to be free, as you do. I'll send you—"

"I don't want your money, John," she flashed out at him. "There isn't anything of yours I want—now. There was only one thing—love—and I don't want that any more."

They were to have separated that very day, John remaining there, Mary returning to St. Louis, to take up her work in the public schools again.

And then, a week before, the river began to rise. And soon came stories of the floods up the country that were carrying all before them, bursting through levees, overwhelming towns, sweeping away houses and churches as though they were but driftwood floating upon the stream, and drowning thousands.

And hourly the river rose, and Mary, forgetting for the time her own plans, stayed at John's side and fought the floods with him. It was little she could do; but all along the banks men were building up the levees, hoping to dam back that roaring tide before it burst through into the fertile fields that they had won from the scrub-covered bottoms of the old water-channels. And Mary, with a corps of devoted women, ministered to the savage, wearied, toiling men.

Then the worst happened; the river burst its banks, and, when the crest of the flood had passed, the little settlement was as matchboxes. Not a house was left standing. Only logs, shingles, and foundations remained. And down the stream poured the debris from a half dozen states on its wild career toward the Gulf of Mexico.

They stood side by side upon a little knoll and looked at the dull yellow ponds that covered their land. The land was there still but all the fruits of their works had been carried away. They looked into the turbid river and then into each other's eyes.

"What are you going to do, John?" asked Mary.

"I'm going to move west," he answered. "And you?"

"I shall go back to St. Louis," she answered. "There is no use in my staying here now."

"No," he agreed.

Mary was to leave on the following morning. They were sheltered in the railroad depot nearby which accommodated the homeless sufferers and stood just beyond the highest reach of the flood. On the next morning John set off at dawn. He could not resist the temptation to look once again at the ruin of his house; but he had not the heart to awaken Mary. When he left the squalid, sordid enclosure it was with no intention of returning.

And Mary knew that. She had not slept that night. She had thought, all through the long, sleepless hours, of that other ruin, their common life. Had she not also been to blame for that? She recalled times when she might have been more to John; endearments which she had repelled; times when she had let pride master her inclinations toward reconcilliation. And John had not changed, only he had let material things creep up between their love like noisome weeds, and strangle it. Yet she could not bring herself to call him back. She watched his tall, bent figure pass out of the enclosure, and out of her life, as she thought.

Half an hour later he was back, his face aflame. She looked at him in amazement. He might have been another man—no, the old one, her boyish sweetheart who had so long been only a memory to her.

"Mary!" he called. "Come! No, put on your cloak and bring your grip; I will carry it for you. Come—I'll show you!"

She accomplished him outside the squalid buildings to where the receding floods had left a swampy stretch of earth. Here their farm had been, their house and growing crops, and now—

She started in amazement. A new house stood almost upon the spot of the old one. It might have been their house—the house they had planned in the first dreams of their married life. Firm and foursquare it stood, with its eight rooms, its neatly shuttered windows, its front door with the gleaming knocker. Mary turned to John.

"It's magic, John. What does it mean?" she asked.

John pointed to the receding river. "It is the river's gift to us," he answered.

Torn from its foundations, hundreds of miles away, in heaven only knew what county or state, even, it had been deposited there by the flood. It needed but two teams of oxen to place it upon the foundations of the old home. And it was theirs! For it could never be taken away; probably those who had once owned it had died in the cataclysm. It was theirs, this home. They crept up toward it, wading like children through the swampy places. And, looking in, Mary gasped with wonder. For it was furnished, neatly, cheaply, but tastefully. There was a parlor, with a table and chairs, a living room; even the curtains swayed upon their rods. The river had borne it upon its breast as gently as a child.

"I wonder if the upper floor is furnished, Mary," John suggested.

Suddenly she caught his hand in hers and motioned to him to remain silent. "Hush, John!" she whispered, listening intently. "Did you hear anything?" she added presently.

John had heard nothing except the sullen lapping of the waves upon the river banks. But Mary's eyes were alight with a strange fire and her cheeks flushed and the hand that he held in his was trembling.

"What is it, Mary?" he asked stupidly.

Suddenly she dashed wildly up the steps of the stranded house, while John looked after her, wondering at the feverish eagerness which had succeeded her customary apathy. She disappeared inside, and almost immediately afterward she reappeared. Her hair was tumbling all over her face, upon her lips there played a smile of tenderness that he had often imagined there but had never seen. In her arms she carried a bundle.

She came toward him, and, as she unwrapped it, the feeble cry of a child smote upon his ears.

"Look, John!" she whispered.

An infant of six months was lying in her arms. And even as John looked he saw the little arms go upward, seeking Mary's neck, and, having found it, they clasped themselves contentedly around it.

"You do love me, John!" said Mary, with a little laugh. "He hasn't even finished his bottle—although the milk is souring. You didn't hear him," she added, "but I did."

She stood there so proud, so happy in the sheltered motherhood that John's arm stole timidly around her waist and he drew her toward him.

"Mary, dear," he whispered, "I have often thought that if we had a child—like this—it would have drawn us together. We would not have drifted apart as we have done."

"So have I," she answered passionately. "I felt that you resented it, John, my—my childlessness, and——and so——"

"You hadn't grown tired of me?"

"No, John, indeed no. If I had thought you wanted me to stay——"

"But I did and do want you," he answered triumphantly. "Only, Mary——"

"John!"

"He stays with us."

"Of course," she answered, turning up the little face for her husband's kiss.

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A NEW NIAGARA.

Project to Develop 2,000,000 Horse Power by a Dam in Niagara River.

There is a plan on foot to build a large dam in the Niagara River about four and a half miles below Niagara Falls that would create a waterfall one hundred feet high capable of developing two million horse power. According to an article by Mr. T. Kennard Thomson in the Engineering News-Record, there is a point known as Foster Flats, just beyond the narrow gorge that extends for some miles below Niagara Falls. The banks of the River are there comparatively low. Here more than half the dam could be built on dry land, and it would then be easy to divert the swift-running waters from the present channel before building the rest of the dam. The Niagara River drops one hundred and two feet in its course from the head of the old falls to Lewiston, seven miles away, where it flows at the rate of two hundred and twenty thousand cubic feet a second. Mr. Thomson believes that the total head and volume of water should be used as a unit through the instrumentality of one large dam. Otherwise the public would have to pay for a number of disconnected power plants that could not make anything like the full value of the river available, and that would result ultimately in the destruction of all the power plants below the falls by ice. The most economical way to utilize the river, says Mr. Thomson, is to use as much water at the falls as the governments will permit, and afterwards return the water to the river directly below the falls, so that it can be used over again at the proposed new falls.

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Stood Side by Side Upon a Little Knoll.

About the House

Hot Lunches.

In our school section last year, says one of the mothers, one hot dish was served to forty boys and girls of all grades every school day from November until April. Each child brought a cup and spoon. These with cooking utensils and supplies, were kept in the lower shelves of a locker or cupboard built across the end of one of the clock rooms. The blue-flame oil stove was placed across the end of the other cloak room.

This district has a woman's club. The club became co-operative with the teacher in serving hot lunches to the school children. They bought a twelve-quart aluminum kettle and a soup ladle. The board of directors bought two large dish pans. The mothers sent tea towels and took turns in washing them at home. An old sand table was cleaned, lined and used for a serving table, the cups, spoons and kettle arranged on it by the girls for serving and for dishwashing.

The Trustees bought canned soups, rice and cocoa for use in an emergency. We drew on these when the mothers were unusually busy.

The secretary of the club made out a list of the twelve mothers with children in school. One mother declined to serve, and the other family lived near enough to the schoolhouse to go home except on stormy days so they furnished soap and salt and pepper for their share. Each of the ten served once in two weeks.

The mothers who provided the dish for the day, either sent the materials prepared for cooking or cooked the dish and sent it in ready for reheating. Some lunches, such as cocoa and potato soup were cooked entirely at school.

Sometimes the children carried the lunch to school in the morning or a father or older brother would bring it at noon ready for serving.

The children brought their usual lunches to school. At noon they were dismissed for a five minute recess while the hot lunch was brought made ready to serve with the help of the teacher. When the bell was tapped each child took his lunch basket to his seat where he was served with a cup of hot soup. They soon learned that no time for play was gained by hurrying through a meal as all who were ready were excused after a reasonable length of time.

Here is a list of some of the dishes we served: cream of tomato soup, beef and tomato soup, bean soups (several kinds), vegetable soup, split pea soup, creamed chicken, chicken and noodles, turkey soup, baked beans, chopped boiled beef and noodles, rice in several forms.

Scalloped potatoes were a favorite dish. One mother living near the schoolhouse made a specialty of them after she learned how well they were received. The mother did not figure the exact cost but agreed that it was cheaper to furnish hot lunch once every two weeks than to put extra food in the lunch boxes every day.

Diet for Child of Two Years.

Fresh fruits, stewed fruits, purees of vegetables and cereal foods are suited to the child's wants, and with milk and cream are capable of supplying all its nutritive needs. The best cereal preparations are wheat flakes, shredded wheat biscuit, oatmeal, cracked wheat and graham bread. Potatoes and other vegetable purees and purees of fresh or stewed fruit should also constitute a considerable part of the dietary.

Children should be taught to drink frequently. Three to four ounces of water should be given several times a day between meals.

Children should be taught from the first to masticate their food thoroughly. This is highly important, as the habit of mastication formed in childhood is likely to be maintained throughout life.

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DRESSING FOR EASTER—INSIDE

By L. D. Stearn.

Beth Dillon was singing softly as she bent over the billowing waves of ribbon and silk, and lace:

"Behold, the Lord is risen,
Send wide the glad refrain;
For He has burst asunder
The bonds of death and pain."

Clearly and sweetly her voice grew in volume until it floated out into the night, a silvery thread of melody:

"Throw wide the portals of your soul,
And let the Saviour in;
The Saviour, who has conquered
The grave and death, and sin."

Her mother came wearily up the stairs, and paused by the open doorway. Then she stepped inside. "Have you tried it on, dearie?" she inquired, glancing at the snowy puff on the bed. "Is it all right?"

"Yes'm—to the last dot." She laughed happily. "It's the dearest love of a dress I ever saw. I'll feel like a queen to-morrow. I had no idea you could coax it out of father. How'd you manage?" Then, not waiting for an answer, "I knew, soon's I saw it in Carlton's the other day, it would fit to a tee."

Lifting the billowy mass she shook it out. "Isn't it sweet?" she asked ecstatically.

Mrs. Dillon looked critically at the dainty frock. "It is pretty, that's a fact," she agreed. "I'm downright glad you have it. You'll be young only once, and Easter's the time for daintiness and purity, if ever any time is."

Beth returned to her former query. "How'd you manage?" she repeated. "Was father very obdurate?"

A second her mother hesitated. "To tell the truth," she confessed at length, "I only asked him for ten dollars. The rest was some I had."

"I see." The girlish voice was a trifle indifferent. After all, what did it matter how she got it so long as it was really hers? Then the telephone rang. "I'll go," she chimed, and danced down the stairs.

Over the wire came a neighbor's voice. "I wish you'd ask your mother, Beth, to tuck that recipe for sponge cake into her Bible to-morrow, and bring it along to church. I want to get it bright and early Monday morning."

"All right," responded Beth. "I'll tell her."

Hanging up the receiver, she ran up-stairs and, entering her mother's room, found her beginning to undress. She delivered her message.

Mrs. Dillon slipped into her bathrobe. "I'll give it to her over the 'phone," she said. "I'm not going to church to-morrow."

"Why, Mother Dillon!" Beth's eyes were wide; her face showed incredulous bewilderment. "You always go! And to-morrow's going to be grand—the best music and the best decorations we've ever had!"

"I know," quietly. "Nevertheless, I am going to stay home and put in a day of rest."

The pretty brows of the girl standing by the door were drawn into a little frown. "Mamsie," she announced, pointing an accusing finger in her mother's direction, "you've always taught me it meant a lot to be loyal to one's church."

"Yes, daughter." Her mother's voice was patiently sweet; her eyes had a far away, wistful light that did not escape the sharp young eyes of her daughter. "So it does. But it is God, you know, the Church stands for; and there might, perhaps, be circumstances that would necessitate going to church in the 'holy place called life,' which one can always find in her own heart and home," and, gently putting her on one side, Mrs. Dillon went down the stairs.

Beth returned to her room. "I wonder," she mused, "just what mother meant by all that!" Then, forgetting lesser things, she returned to the inspection of the new gown. A moment later she was hurrying across the street. "I'll just run in," she exulted, "and tell Gladys I have it."

Pushing back the door of the opposite house she stepped into the hall. "Gladys!" she trilled. "Gladys!"

"That you, Beth? Come on up."

A girl's head appeared over the upper stair rail, and Beth bounded up the stairs. Seizing her chum about the waist, she gave her a hug. "I've got the dearest gown!" she cried. Girl-fashion, she gave a little spin and dropped dizzily a laughing, rosy heap, in the centre of the room. "Oh, Gladys! it's a perfect dear! What'd you decide on?"

A slow, dull red crept into Gladys' cheeks. "I don't believe," she said slowly, "I'll go. Father says he can't afford an unnecessary dollar, times are so hard with him just now. I can't wear my old suit, when everyone else will be having something new and sweet, so I'm just going to stay home."

Dismay and quick sympathy touched Beth's face. "Oh, but," she wailed, "whatever'll we do? We need your voice, Gladys. You must come! I don't believe I'd have had mine accepting that I'm to sing that selection alone, you know. And anyhow, dear, dress or no dress, you've got to be loyal to your church, you know."

Gladys gave a short laugh; but there was no semblance to mirth in it. "It's easy," she announced, a thin edge of sarcasm biting along the edge of her words, "to talk about being loyal to your church when it's Easter, and you have the prettiest frock in town, with everything to match."

There was a moment of uncomfortable silence. Then Beth arose. "Good-night," she said stiffly, and marched, with hurt dignity, down the stairs.

"Behold the Lord is risen!"—she hummed the line, and stopped. The music seemed to have left her soul. "I don't see what's got into mother," she complained petulantly. "Going to bed with the birds, and staying away from church on Easter, of all days; and when I'm to sing alone, into the bargain!" and turning in at the gate rather abruptly, without raising her eyes, she ran plump into her father's arms.

He laughed. "Quite an armful," said he, looking down into her face. Then: "Dreaming of the new dress, I suppose?"

She nodded. "You'll be proud of me, father, when you see I have on the prettiest frock in town."

"Maybe." His tone was brusque. "It takes quite a deal, though, my lass, to make a father really proud of his girl."

Something in his tone brought a quick lump into Beth's throat: "And you're not thinking you'll be proud of yours?" she faltered.

The eyes of father and daughter met. Hers, questioning—hurt; his, quiet, keen and grave. "Hardly," he replied. "I suppose, as your mother says, you're young, and it's Easter, and all the other girls are having something pretty nice. But your mother's been saving that money quite a spell for a new dress and hat. She was trying to patch her old one up this afternoon when the baby got hold of the ink bottle and emptied it into her lap. She's worn that dress for six years, so I guess it isn't a great loss. But it's the only thing she has, so I don't see but she'll have to stay home until I can squeeze out money for another. I'm thinking I'll stay with her." Opening the gate, he moved briskly down the street.

Draggingly Beth went up the walk to the house. At the steps she turned. It was chilly and, she pulled her coat a little closer. "So far as comfort goes," she observed morosely, "one wouldn't mind her winter dress."

Once inside she went straight to her room and, lifting the dainty frock once more, shook it out, passing her hands caressingly over its soft folds. "It's mine," she said slowly; "mine!"

"Throw wide the portals of your soul,
And let the Saviour in—"

Mechanically the words flitted through her brain. "But," she said sharply, "I've got to go to church to-morrow, for I've got to sing. And it's for my church."

Very softly her mother's words appeared to float back to her: "It's God the church stands for, you know."

Crossing to the window, she stood looking into the peaceful April sky. Little billows of cloud were piled here and there. As she watched, the moon sailed slowly out of sight behind one, then, a moment later, emerged on the other side. And to the watching girl the word GOD seemed blazoned in gleaming letters over sky, and moon, and cloud.

Turning slowly, she crossed to her closet and, taking down the simple brown she had worn all winter, carried it to the dresser and turned on the light. With great, undecided eyes she scanned it. Then it dropped to the floor, and a second later she was kneeling, head on folded arms, beside it. "God!" she whispered. "God!"

"Throw wide the portals of your soul,
And let the Saviour in—"

Clear and sweet the words echoed and re-echoed through the house as, with shining eyes, she folded the dainty gown [illegible]ked it in its box. As she tied it [illegible]ard her father's step in the hall [illegible]ow, and flying down, box in hand, ran, for the second time, plump into his arms. "Father," cried she breathlessly, "somehow this dress doesn't seem to fit. That is, not on the inside. Won't you come with me and take it back? And father"—how clear her voice, how glad, and sweet, and steady her eye—"I've been looking over my brown. It will do perfectly well. Do you suppose we could pick out something mother'd like? She's gone to bed."

"I know what she selected," came the quiet answer. But on her father's face shone a sudden light. "I was with her when she tried it on. You see, we were planning on a rather simple one for you. We'll get that, too, if you like, so you'll both be decked out new."

Beth shook her head. "I guess," she said brightly, "I'll wear the brown."

Crossing to the telephone, she gave a number, and a second later her voice went over the wire. "Whatever do you think!" cried she; "that beauty dress and I don't seem to fit. I'm going to wear my old brown, even if 'tis Easter, so we'll be a pair o' sixes. . . . What's that! . . . Yes," a touch of almost awe creeping into her voice, "we'll dress for Easter, inside, Gladys."

Rising, she joined her father at the door, and as they went down the walk she hummed softly once more—

"Throw wide the portals of your soul,"

and her father's voice, rich and full, took up the tune—

"And let the Saviour in—
The Saviour, who has conquered
The grave, and death, and sin."

Just as of Old.

He stood on the beach at the break of day,
And He beckoned to toiling men;
Famished and spent, they heard Him say,
In the old kind voice, in the kind old way,
(That voice to be heard again!)
"Boys, have ye aught to eat?" "'Tis No!"
Cried the weary fishers of Galilee.

To-day and forever the One who cared!
Still, as of old, the same;
Questioning kindly how they fared
(Though their souls to His loving gaze were bared),
Calling them each by name.
Dead? Their Master? The Crucified?
Nay! though a thousand deaths He died!

Roast fowl bones make excellent soup.

The Palm Tree's Song.

With eager hands they broke my boughs,
And o'er his pathway scattered them,
Crying, "Hosanna! David's Son
Rideth to thee, Jerusalem!"

Under the feet of his lowly ass,
Gray with the dust of Palestine,
Did I not serve the Master then,
Even as olive and fruitful vine?

The grape's blood filled the holy cup
Wherewith his covenant was made;
The pitying olives sheltered Him
In the dark garden where He prayed.

My branches, bruised underfoot,
Where eager hands had scattered them,
Made green the stony way He fared
In triumph to Jerusalem.

Must Have Help.

Sir William Goode, Secretary of the British Ministry of Food, says: "Few people have yet grasped the fundamental fact that Great Britain still relies on the United States and Canada for sixty-five per cent. of her essential foodstuffs. Unless we can get this food, or nearly all of it, we shall peter out."

RENNIE'S
War Time Production
Seeds

THERE must be no "slackers" this year, either among the seeds or the growers. Every man and woman with garden space, must produce to the limit of his or her ability. And that is why Rennie's seeds are so essential—live, vigorous seeds from tested stock, to ensure record crops.

	Pkt.	¼ Oz.	Oz.	¼ lb.
BRUSSELS SPROUTS — Amager Market	.10		.90	2.75
CABBAGE—Rennie's First Crop	.10		.75	2.25
CABBAGE—Early Jersey Wakefield (Improved)	.05		.60	1.75
CAULIFLOWER—Rennie's Danish Drouth-Resisting	.15	.25	1.00	3.50 10.00
CELERY—Paris Golden Yellow, Extra Select	.15	.60	2.00	
TOMATO—Bonny Best (Original)	.10		.60	1.75
Rennie's Improved Beefsteak	.10		.75	2.50

FLOWER SEEDS

	Pkt.
New Giant Astermum—Mixed Colors	.15
Rennie's XXX Giant Comet Asters—Mixed	.10
Dreer's Peerless Pink Aster	.15
Early Blooming Cosmos—Mixed	.10
Rennie's XXX Exhibition Mixture Pansy	.25
Rennie's XXX Prize Ruffled Giant Single Petunia—Mixture	.25
Rennie's XXX Large Flowering Globe Stocks—Mixture	.20
Rennie's XXX Mammoth Verbena—Mixture	.10
Giant Zinnia—Mixed	.15

Mail Your Order TODAY For Planting Up to April 15th

LOOK FOR THE STARS
Turn the pages of your Rennie catalogue. You will notice a great many paragraphs with stars at the corners. These are extra special values that defy competition. When buying from dealers insist on RENNIE'S.

THE WILLIAM RENNIE COMPANY LIMITED
KING & MARKET STS TORONTO
ALSO AT MONTREAL WINNIPEG VANCOUVER

FEED THE CROP, NOT THE SOIL

Some farmers believe in feeding the soil. This practice may be good. In these days of high prices for all farm crops we believe that it is much more profitable to feed the crop the necessary plant food (fertilizer) to produce maximum yields, and to resist disease.

Years of experimentation have shown just how much Ammonia (Nitrogen) Phosphoric Acid and Potash are required by all crops. With this information we have prepared a bulletin showing just what grade or analysis of fertilizer you should use in the raising of your particular crop on your type of soil.

This bulletin free for the asking.

If you have never used fertilizer you will find its use this year more profitable than ever before.

Harab-Davies FERTILIZERS
Ontario Fertilizers Limited
West Toronto Canada

FOR GREATER PRODUCTION



Making Two Blades Grow Where Only One Grew Before

GUNNS SHUR-GAIN FERTILIZERS

Gunns Limited WEST TORONTO

AN EASTER SERMON

"He is not here, but is risen!"—St. Luke, xxiv., 6.

It's Easter Day! Nature lifts her head in the newness of life: The soft, clear notes of cathedral chimes mingle sweetly on the crisp morning air with the deep-toned bells of far-away spires. In crowded city, in secluded hamlet, sleep-surfeit eyes open upon a world that has been touched as if by some magic wand. The ceaseless patter of innumerable feet, expressive of the buoyant hearts they bear, sounds in strange contrast with the slow, weary tread of bygone days. From our hearts, as if touched by some mystic charm, rises a matin song!

Easter Day is Here! The fast is broken! The passion has ended in praise! The memory of Gethsemene and Calvary are forgotten in the vision of an open tomb. "Dumfounded, yet gladly credulous, we listen to the story of the first Easter evangel: —"He is not here, but is risen!"

Easter Day is the day of the empty tomb; it proclaims the victory of right over wrong, of truth over falsehood, of justice over injustice.

Victory Over Wrong

If ever the principles for which man suffered were worthy of vindication, surely the principles for which Jesus suffered and died were worthy of that vindication. If Jesus Christ had gone down to permanent, ignominious defeat, then were there little hope for the noblest principles for which men's lives are spent. That Jesus rose from the tomb speaks in no uncertain terms of the victory of right over wrong, of justice over injustice. Easter Day brings timely reassurance to the champions of justice and right. However long the conflict, however discouraging the odds, the principles of right, of truth and of justice must ultimately rise glorious from the dust into which they have been trodden. No bastion walls, no armament of steel, no murderous curtain of fire, not even a rock hewn tomb shall forever smother and mock the principles which on this day Heaven has honored!

Easter Day proclaims the assurance of the eternal reality of the spiritual. "If Christ be not risen from the dead:" If death is the end of the road; if the self discipline, sacrifice and suffering that have entered as indispensable elements into the development of life have no other purpose than furnishing thought for beautiful epitaphs—But they have; they make character, and character is the dress of the soul, and the soul is the immortal life from God.

A Glorious Immortality

"Easter Day," some one said, "is something more than a mere festival of immortality. If it were not, if it contained nothing more than the promise of life's continuance after death, then there are thousands that are not interested in it."

Easter Day proclaims not only immortality, but a glorious immortality; not only a life of endless years, but endless years fraught with endless growth, endless good, endless joy.

Easter Day assures us of the final perfection of life through the risen Christ, "the first fruits of them that are asleep."

A little lad, tired and worn at the close of the day, after a long struggle with the solution of a problem, cried himself to sleep. While he slept the father with rapid strokes of the pen rewrote the problem, with its correct solution, on a clean tablet. Opening his eyes, a look of gladness brightened the little fellow's face as he saw the neatly worked out problem in the place of the dirty, tear stained paper over which he had fallen to sleep.

Easter Day contains the promise for us of the Master's perfect life, to which we shall awaken after we have closed our eyes to the human, imperfect, tear stained product of our own endeavors.—Rev. Stillman E. Leiss.

Eastertide, 1918.

For pagan or Christian the great spring festival stands for confidence in life in spite of death. It brings anew the eternal message annually reiterated. It says that:—

—manhood is the one immortal thing
Beneath Time's changeful sky—
That length of days is knowing when
to die.

Without confidence in that principle, how can people get along with war that gathers the young to its untimely reaping; with this war especially, which gathers all the ages with a pitiless voracity that shows, as yet, no sign of satiation? It must go hard indeed with anyone who does not feel that life is something to be spent; not hoarded, but given in purchase when the treasure that is worth the price of it comes to market.

In a day that cannot now be very far distant, this heroic period we live in will reach its further limit, and there will be peace again. But what kind of a world will follow, and who will make it, the living or the dead?

Be sure the dead who have died for it will make it in great measure for a generation to come. The coming world will come pledged to them; pledged to be worth the price they paid to save it, pledged to realize their costly hopes for it. It cannot be the world it was. They have paid to change it, and change it must. People who reckon that the future will be another instalment of the past reckon without the dead who have died to make it different.

Human life is receiving an enormous new consecration. Not in the time of anyone alive four years ago will this world be again what it was then. The living are trying, and with mighty efforts, to shape its course, but every day and week and month they deal more and more with a world held in mortmain, that proceeds not as they will, but as the dead decree.

The world that is coming will belong to those who paid the price of it. This is their Easter; theirs who have emulated the sacrifice whereof at this time Christians celebrate the glory. Not them shall we see come back to earth, but we shall see a resurrected world, and it will be theirs.—E.S.M.

Easter Eggs.

The "new clothes for Easter" custom is based upon a centuries-old superstition that if new clothes were not worn then, for that year good-fortune would depart. "At Easter let your clothes be new, Or else be sure you will it rue." But that was not written in war-time.

Another Easter belief, of which the Food Controller might take note, is that if anyone would abstain from meat on Easter Sunday they would be free of fever for a year. Another belief was that by eating radishes as the first food on Easter Day the quartan ague would be kept away for a year.

The Easter holiday is ecclesiastical in origin and very ancient. Rejoicings and festivities were held in every parish. Even archbishops and bishops relaxed their dignity and played handball with the inferior clergy.

The moon settles the date of Easter, the rule being that it shall be the first Sunday after the full moon, which happens upon or next after March 21st. And if the full moon happens on a Sunday, Easter is to be the Sunday after.

Easter eggs are not Christian in origin, having been used religiously by pagans before Christianity. The symbolism of the Easter egg is that, as it holds the germ of a future life, it is an emblem of resurrection and immortality.

It is always Easter on God's side of the grave.

The Christian religion is pitched on an ascending scale. It begins with an emancipation, and it ends with an ascension. The path of the just shines more and more to the perfect day: the day that is refulgent with the seen presence of the Son of Righteousness.



"The day breaketh; the morning cometh; the shadows flee away."

LOVAT

The people of this section put in a jovial night at the home of Mr. R. Teeple on Thursday, March 21st, the crowd making not only joy for themlesves but for others. Mr. Jas. Bezz was selected to fill the part of presiding officer, and the first item of the programme was the presentation of a wrist watch and pair of military brushes to a son of the household who has recently signed up with the flying corps and leaves for training in a few days. The following address was read by Miss Hazel Ritchie, the presentation being made by Miss Jennie Acton :

To Pte. John Teeple :

Never in the history of the world has there in these varied emotions we all share. We been such a universal mingling of pain and pleasure, of hope and fear, of trust and doubt have been accustomed to look upon war, and the greater issues involving the making of nations as afar off, as something which we might safely leave in other hands. Not so now. War has come near to us, hovering over and around all we hold most dear. We have given of our best and bravest to help turn the hand of the aggressor from nations equally brave and far more chivalrous, nations which stood between our beloved Canada and the enemies' sword point, and we are justly proud, and thankful too, to welcome home our wounded heroes. The best we have to offer them is none too good. We are also justly proud to meet in this home to-night to honor you, a soldier of our king. We are not insensible to the void your absence will leave in your home and in the community, but we feel that you are called to higher service. The chivalry of the British soldier is no longer a tradition to us, to be read of in books; it is a living power in the world to-day. And with all that is good and great in our good and great nation you are now identified. We are conscious of the fact that you may suffer many privations which we would brave were it possible; that you are leaving much behind which is worth while, but we congratulate you on being able to take with you the memory of a happy and an honorable home. We trust these gifts—a wrist watch and military brushes—which we offer you may remind you of our unfailing good will to you, and be assured that often from our hearts will arise a prayer for your safe return. "For the want of the nail the shoe was lost, for the want of the shoe the horse was lost, for the want of the horse the rider was lost, for the want of the rider the battle was lost," but never can it be said that for the want of teh boys from Bruce the Great War was lost.

Signed on behalf of your neighbors and friends, Howard McKeenan, J. G. McKay.

The soldier was not the only one honored by the gathering, esteemed yeomen also receiving marks of esteem from their fellowmen. Mr. and Mrs. John Metcalf and Mr. David Metcalf, who are removing from Lovat to the 14th con., were remembered very kindly on the eve of their departure. The young couple were presented with a dining room table, and the old gentleman with a gold watch chain as mementos of their residence here. The accompanying address was read by Mrs. Duncan McGillivray, and the presentation made by Mr. W. J. Ross.

The Address

To Mr. David Metcalf, Mr. and Mrs. John Metcalf and Family—

Having learned of your departure from our community, we your friends and neighbors have gathered together here to-night to spend a social evening with you, and above all to express our regret to you of your removal from our midst. We shall miss you all, as you were ever ready to lend a helping hand in time of need, and we assure you a hearty welcome any time you may return to us, and for the future we wish that Providence may be kind to you, and that you and your family may be blessed with health and prosperity. We kindly ask you, Mr. David Metcalf, to accept this chain and locket, and you, Mr. and Mrs. John Metcalf and family, this table, not for their monetary value, but to express to you all in a slight and tangible way our esteem towards you, and we trust that in years to come it may recall many pleasant memories of happy associations spent in your former community.

Signed on behalf of your friends and neighbors, W. J. Ross, Duncan McGillivray.

The presentations over, the chairman called upon those present for impromptu contributions to a programme of music, songs and speeches, and upon completion of this dainties were enjoyed for several hours. Mr. and Mrs. Teeple are ideal host and hostess, and everyone spent a very pleasant evening under their roof.

Mr. John McGillivray, of the 6th con., has bought property in Paisley, and we understand will move to town next fall.

Mr. Edgar Brownscombe recently underwent an operation for appendicitis at Walkerton hospital.

Mr. Jas. B. McKay intends building a new barn this year, and is preparing his material.

Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA

MAPLE SUGARING

By Mrs. A. Chipman, in the Halifax Mail

Ha! Ha! to live where maple trees sway in a brightening sugar breeze! Ravens cawing, snow is thawing; winter's going, sap is flowing. The maple sweet is now the treat. So come in haste and with us taste maple honey—cheap for money, at lowest price. So very nice! Friends are meeting, kindly greeting. Stir down the pot, now dip out, hot, a little pool on snow to cool, and there to taste. Be quick, make haste! You of city, how we pity! For our very air is sweetened; and each heart forgets its troubles, as we gather round the sugar bush where the maple nectar bubbles.

CARGILL

Mr. Wm. Cliff is away on a trip to Oshawa.

Mr. Floyd Fink, who has been visiting at Mr. Hunstein's, returned to his home in Mildmay on Monday.

Mr. P. B. Ross, who has been acting as manager of the Cargill, Ltd., has resigned and returned to his home in Detroit.

Mr. Saunders, of the Dominion Well Supply Co., has secured the agency of the Ford car in this district, and expects his first carload of "Lizzies" shortly. With this line added to the many other lines this firm handle, they should have a busy season.

Rev. Thos. Wilson, of Walkerton, occupied the St. Andrew's pulpit here last Sunday, preaching two excellent sermons. Rev. Mr. Gale took Mr. Wilson's work in Walkerton.

Born—On March 22nd, to Mr. and Mrs. K. Cliff, a son.

Real estate still continues to change hands in this vicinity. This time Mrs. John Hall, sr., has sold her farm to Mr. Geo. Bester.

Mrs. Wes. Brownscombe and children, of Stratford, are visiting at Mr. H. Brownscombe's.

Mr. Arthur Alexander met with a painful accident while at work in his father's bush above Pinkerton last week. He was chopping a small tree which flew back, striking him in the face and cutting it badly. He is staying at Mr. Wm. Reid's, where he is being treated by Dr. Bricker.

Mr. H. Brownscombe was in London the first of the week.

Miss McKinnon, of Walkerton, visited her sister, Mrs. M. Bester, last week.

Andy made several trips to Eden Grove with his car on Sunday.

We are sorry to report that our old friend, Mr. Geo. Keyes, had a weak spell last week and is not very well. Mr. Keyes passed his 91st milestone early this month.

GLAMIS

Mr. and Mrs. Madden, of Detroit, are guests of Mr. and Mrs. Groves.

Mr. McCleneg, who spent some time here with his son, returned last week to his home near St. Thomas.

Mr. Chas. McKinnon is moving this week to Ripley.

There will be no service in the Baptist church next Sunday night, as Mr. McCauley will spend the holidays with his mother in Tara.

Mrs. Jessie McDougall, who has been occupying the McKay house, got notice to leave as the place was sold.

Mr. Groves has been confined to the house for some time owing to a growth on his lip, but under the doctor's care he is doing nicely.

Mrs. McPherson and daughter and Miss Smythe, of the lower boundary, visited our burg on Sunday.

An accident that might have had a serious ending happened to Mr. Artie Alexander on Saturday. He was alone in the bush cutting wood, when a sapling flew up and struck him in the face. He was unconscious for some time, but was able when he came to to go to the doctor. He had to have some stitches in his lip. His face was badly cut in some places, but we trust he will soon be himself again.

UNDERWOOD

Winter visitors from the west are turning homewards again with the approach of spring. Mr. Wes Kaake left for Sanford Dene, Sask., on Saturday, Mr. Wallace Inkster for Raymore, Sask., on Tuesday.

On Tuesday evening, March 19th, a miscellaneous shower in honor of Mr. and Mrs. S. Tripp (nee Susie Begg) was given in the Tp. hall, by a number of her friends. A pleasant evening was spent. Mr. and Mrs. Tripp were home on their wedding trip.

The Underwood Patriotic Club held a very successful box social and entertainment on Friday evening, at which the proceeds amounted to $143. The big feature of the programme was the comedy, "That Rascal Pat," in which the characters were taken by Misses Sadie McKay and Lena Wittig, Messrs. C. Drummond, W. Thede and McLean Young. Addresses were also given by the chairman, Reeve Johnson, and Mr. A. P. Mewhinney. The former spoke of the great need of Red Cross work and the latter urged wheat production. Solos were rendered by Mrs. S. George and Mr. McLean Young, instrumental music by Messrs. W. McKay, T. Brown and W. Avis.

Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA

GRESHAM

The managing board of the church here have greatly improved the windows by decorating the glass with an artistic design of vitrophane.

Quite a number in this vicinity are tapping their maples.

We understand that Mr. Duncan Morrison and family are going west shortly.

The W. M. Society met at the home of Mrs. Jas. A. Pace on the 14th inst. This was the last of the house meetings for the year. Next meeting will be held in the church.

Mrs. Jas. McKinnon has returned home after spending some time nursing her father, Mr. Jacob Fletcher, who, we are pleased to say, is recovering nicely.

We understand that Mr. Hood, who bought the Kaake farm lately, has sold it again for grazing purposes.

Miss Irene Leggett visited her aunt, Mrs. A. P. Mewhinney, lately.

It is reported that the house at the mill is to be removed shortly by the new proprietor. This will be another landmark gone.

Rev. Mr. MacNabb and Miss Isabel leave next week for Toronto. Rev. Mr. Sawers will supply during April for Mr. MacNabb, who preaches his farewell sermon in May.

KEEP YOUR HOLIDAY HEALTH

Make it your business to always look and feel as well as you do at the end of your vacation. Sunshine, fresh air and exercise are nature's great restorers and the health gained during a holiday should carry you well along to the next vacation.

It is most important that the blood be kept cleared of impurities. This is the business of the Kidneys. Once there's incapacity on the part of the Kidneys and the blood begins to get clogged with poisons which are carried to all parts of the body—giving rise to one or more of the following symptoms—

Rheumatism follows the crystallising of uric acid in the muscle tissues and joints. Uric acid poisons should be eliminated by the Kidneys.

Swollen joints and ankles indicate the immediate need for Gin Pills. Pains in the sides and back and through the groins, constant headaches, restless nights, derangements of the urinary system, stone and gravel, puffiness under the eyes and frequent chills—all these should be taken as warnings and a treatment with Gin Pills taken at once.

50c. a box or 6 boxes for $2.50, or a free sample will be sent upon request by National Drug & Chemical Co. of Canada, Limited, Toronto, or to the U.S. address, Na-Dru-Co Inc., 208 Main St., Buffalo, N.Y.

BRANT TP. COUNCIL

Pathmasters

1Con Zuber, 2 Frank Wilhelm, 3 Jos. Corrigan, 4 Jas. Garland, 5 John Clancy, 6 Wm. Atkinson, 7 Geo. Daniel, 8 Wm. Abel, 9 John Chisholm, 10 Wes Napper, 11 , 12 Jas. Tolchard, 13 , 14 D. W. Gregg, 15 W. A. Tolton, 16 , 17 Robt. Chesney, 18 , 19 John Lambertus, 20 Jos. Tanner, 21 Sebastian Kirstine, 22 John Tanner, 23 Ed Hopkins, 24 Frank Geitz, 25 F. A. Kent, 26 , 27 Norman Brockelbank, 28 A. V. Cooke, 29 , 30 Wm. Blake, 31 Louis Lambertus, 32 John Hodgson, 33 Alex Waechter, 34 A. Rowand, 35 Arthur Grierson, 36 Jas. Threndyle, 37 John Burrell, 38 Thos. Seales, 39 Wm. Berry, 40 , 41 Philip Kastner, 42 Dan Ernest, 43 L. George, 44 , 45 Fred Wilkin, 46 , 47 Albert Wilkin, 48 Robert Curtis, 49 Robert Murray, 50 Frank Lang, 51 Ben Mitchell, 52 Alex Kaiswettter, 53 Chas. Rhody, 54 John Ahrens, 55 Herb Napper, 56 Pat McGarrity, 57 Wm. Lambertus, 58 Mac McNiven, 59 Herman Hoffman, 60 Ernest Brodhagen, 61 Elliot Thomas, 62 Jas. Smith, 63 Ben Stansall, 64 Wm. Krohn, 65 Wm. C. Lielso, 66 Chris Pegelo, 67 Ephriam Rhody, 68 Eli Meilhausen, 69 Mike Driscoll, 70 Stewart Butchart, 71 Wm. Atkinson, 72 Wm. Procknow, 73 Marshall Shilling, 76 Dan Thornburn, 77 Wm. Redford, 78 Wm. J. Ryan, 79 Hugh Ferguson, 80 Chas. Jackson, 81 Gotlieb Klages, 82 Thos. Carder, 83 John Rhody, 84 Gordon Smith, 85 Fred Fortune, 86 Jas. Ward, 87 J. Garner.

Poundkeepers

Fred Glintz, Duncan Smith, John Rapp, Wm. Dickison, Robert Long, H. J. Ernest, Louis Lambertus, Peter Fisher, John Whitehead, J. C. Richardson, John Burrell, Wm. Abell, Wm. Crane, Henry Logie, Jas. Garland, Robert Murray, Martin Hanmore, Fred Pries, Wm. Lambertus, John Monk, Jas. Watson, Ben Stansall, Chris Pegelo, Eli Miehlhausen, Stanley Gallinger, W. T. Hopper, Jas. Kane, Louis Monk.

BRUCE TP. BOARD OF HEALTH

Underwood, March 12, 1918

Bruce Tp. Board of Health met on the evening of March 12th. After dealing with some routine business, the question of having schools, slaughter houses, &c., inspected by a member of the board or sanitary inspector was carefully considered, the concensus of opinion being that these annual inspections were having a beneficial effect. It was therefore decided that all schools and slaughter houses in the Tp. be inspected, the inspector being authorized to draw the trustees' or owner's attention to any alterations or improvements they might think necessary in the interest of the public health, also to report to a meeting of the Board, to be held in June, to receive inspectors, reports and to take any action that may be considered necessary or advisable. Board adjourned to meet at call of chairman.

J. G. MacKAY, Sec'y

—Notwithstanding the ravages of fire and the changes wrought in business, Eden Grove is to remain on the map. The G.T.R. is preparing to build a new station there this spring, some of the material having been unloaded this week.

—Bruce county towns and villages are well supplied with churches. Chesley has 7, Kincardine 8, Lion's Head 4, Lucknow 4, Mildmay 5, Paisley 4, Port Elgin 8, Ripley 3, Southampton 5, Tara 3, Teeswater 7, Tiverton 3, Wiarton 7, Walkerton 7.

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children
In Use For Over 30 Years
Always bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher

One of a family of fourteen pigs which was fittingly named Caesar Ribbicle's of Greenock last week showed a strange freak of nature. From its middle backwards this little porker had a double body, with a double set of hind legs and two tails. It was an odd looking monstrosity. The freak pig did not live but its thirteen young brothers and sisters who were favored with the ordinary number of hoofs and tails are thriving and very much alive.—Telescope.



The Ford Saves the Hay and Oats the Horses Eat

IT HAS been estimated that five acres of land are required to maintain one horse for a year, and that the same five acres would produce nearly enough food for two people. If 50,000 Canadian farmers each replaced one horse with a Ford, 250,000 acres would be added to the Nation's source of food supply and enough extra food made available to feed 100,000 people.

Just think what a great service this means to the country at the present time and the benefit to the farmers from the sale of food produced on this acreage.

A Ford car also saves the farmer a week or more of valuable time each year, which can be used for further productive work. The Ford travels three times as fast as a horse and rig—costs less to run and keep, and is far easier to take care of. With labor so scarce and high priced, time means money, so do not delay in getting your Ford.

Ford



Runabout - $575
Touring - - $595
Coupe - - $770
Sedan - - - $970
Chassis - - $535
One-ton Truck $750

F. O. B. FORD, ONT.

Halladay & Biehn - Dealers - Chesley
W. P. Power - Dealer - Port Elgin

Spring Wheat Seed for Ontario

The world demand for wheat in 1918 justifies the greatest possible effort towards increased production. The small acreages of fall wheat put in last fall will mean increased acreage in Ontario available for spring wheat. The Ontario Government is co-operating with the farmers in order to provide seed. It has purchased 50,000 bushels of No. 1 Marquis Spring Wheat seed through the Seed Branch of the Federal Department of Agriculture. More will be purchased, if necessary, to fill needs.

Distribution—Seed is sold only in 2-bushel bags. Carloads will be placed at certain points in the province where less than carload orders can be filled, the purchaser paying local freight from such distributing point to his own station. Where Farmers' Clubs or other organizations bring in carload lots, the price at their local stations will be the same as at distributing points.

Where to Buy—Purchases may be made either in the warehouse at the distributing points, or orders may be placed with the nearest District Representative of the Provincial Department of Agriculture, or they may be sent direct by mail to the Markets Branch, Department of Agriculture, Parliament Buildings, Toronto.

Payment in Cash—Price is $2.74 per bushel at distributing points. In all cases, without exception, Cash must accompany order. Send remittance by marked check, postal note, postoffice or express money order made payable to Ontario Department of Agriculture, Markets Branch.

Order Early—In the event of the requirements of the province being underestimated, there may not be enough seed to go around. It is advisable in order to insure having their orders filled that purchasers should place orders as soon as possible. All orders are subject to confirmation and will be filled in the order received. As seed is delivered in 2-bushel bags, orders should be for even number of bushels, and no order for less than two bushels can be accepted.

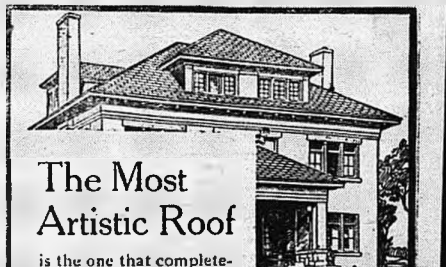
Names of Distributors are as follows: Listowel, "Hay Brothers;" Durham, "Rob Roy Cereal Mills Company;" Orangeville, "E. C. Clark."

Farm for Sale

150 ACRE farm for sale. Soil good clay loam, excellent buildings, splendid water all year round at both houses and barn, on R. R. delivery and telephone line, situated on a much travelled road. For further information inquire at this office.

Yorkshire Hog

THE undersigned has for service on his farm, lot 1, con. 18, Greenock, a thoroughbred Yorkshire hog. HUGH AUTH St.



The Most Artistic Roof

is the one that completely harmonizes with the design and finishing of the house. For this reason there is a steadily increasing demand for Brantford Asphalt Slates for the modern style of homes.

Brantford Asphalt Slates have a surface of crushed slate embedded into our asphalt coating, the base of the roofing being felt saturated with asphalt. They are cut the size of shingles, and their beautiful soft colors of reddish brown and dark green give a roof a most artistic appearance. The colors are the natural shades of the slate as it comes out of the quarries. Brantford Asphalt Slates are, therefore, unfadeable—never require painting.

Brantford Asphalt Slates

are accurate in size and pliable, which makes them very easily handled and quickly laid, saving time and labor, and therefore costing less to buy.

Brantford Asphalt Slates make an artistic, durable and economical roof. Booklet describing them mailed on request.

Brantford Roofing Co. Limited

Head Office and Factory, Brantford, Canada
Branches at Toronto, Montreal, Halifax

For Sale by W. H. DAVISON

The Paisley Advocate.

D. McKINLEY, Publisher
Vol. 40—No. 13

PAISLEY, ONTARIO, APRIL 3, 1918

Subscription, $1.50 per Annum

Paisley Mercantile Co.

The People's Popular Store

SPRING!

And a promise of new things in the air, new life in the woodland, new grass in the gardens, new clothes for your wearing, and new furnishings for your home. Just now is a most opportune time to make your selection of

Drapery, Chintzes, Tapestries, Rugs, Linoleums, Oilcloths

and a fine line of Japanese Mats. Our stock of

Shoes

for the spring is complete, and as in other departments you will always find the best quality, the correct style and the right price. Let us fit you with a pair. These will give you satisfaction. In Ladies', Girls' or Misses', Men's, Boys' or Youths', a full line to choose from. A special line of

Boys' and Youths' Suits

on hand. We buy these from the best manufacturers who have the best cuts to fit any form. Let us have the pleasure of showing you these goods.

Do not forget

Our Grocery Department

We can supply your wants. Telephone us your order. We will see you get the goods. We are giving

11 lbs. Granulated Sugar for $1.00 Cash

Why should we want to store up sugar by the 100-lb. sack when our boys in Flanders and France are on rations? There is plenty of sugar cane and when transportation becomes normal we will have plenty of sugar and at a cheaper price.

We Want Your Produce. Highest Market Prices Paid.

THE PAISLEY MERCANTILE CO.

THE CITY BAKERY

Try our

Baker's and Homemade Bread

Also BUNS, CAKES, PIES AND COOKIES

FRESH GROCERIES ALWAYS ON HAND

FRUITS IN SEASON

I am handling the famous NEILSON'S ICE CREAM. Take some home and enjoy it.

Goods delivered to any part of the town. Phone to have the rig call with bread.

D. H. COOPER

The

Farmers' Live Stock Shipping Club

Will pay for live hogs delivered at Paisley station, F.O.B. prices, less one per cent. any overweight condemnation loss and handling expenses.

Weekly Shipment

For information call

WALLACE McGRAW

Bell Phone, Paisley Central.

—Mr. Hugh Watt has moved to the property on Goldie St. east, which he purchased from Mr. Jas. Hay.

—Mr. John Devine and son were over from Kincardine on Good Friday, visiting at the home of his sister, Mrs. D. Sutherland.

—Mr. Wm. Thompson, who had been visiting his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Ed Thompson, at Lockerby, recently returned to his home at Red Jacket, Sask.

—Mr. Barney Stanley, of the Vancouver hockey team, took a run up from Toronto on Friday, and spent a day with his parents at the Central Hotel

—Mr. Glover Lloyd, of Vancouver, B.C., was here on a visit at the home of his cousin, Mr. D. A. Lyon, during the past week. The visitor is a former Lockerby boy, who went west nearly thirty years ago. His parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Lloyd, are living in Vancouver.

—Men of category B in class 1 are being called up for service in non-combatant units such as the railway construction, forestry and army medical corps.

—Mrs. Jas. Esplen, who has been under the care of doctor and nurse at Walkerton hospital during the winter months, returned to her home here on Monday.

—Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Little, of Calgary, have been visiting in Bruce county this winter, and were at the home of his cousin, Mrs. John Bryce, Paisley, for a few days. Mr. Little is a former reeve of Brant Tp.

—Mr. and Mrs. Robt. Brown have moved in from Bruce township to their home on Victoria St. south, lately occupied by Mr. P. B. More. The latter is now in the residence vacated by Mr. H. McKerracher.

—Misses Ina and Donalda Galbraith have gone to Caledonia to attend the funeral of their cousin, the late Flt.-Lieut. Geo. Parrish, son of Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Parrish, of Caledonia, who was accidentally killed while training in England in January. The remains were expected to arrive from overseas this week.

—Teachers home for vacation—Misses Mildred Johnston and Jennie McLennan, from Toronto; Miss Elizabeth McLennan, from Clifford; Miss Alice Rankin, from Eldorado, Ont.; Miss Prudence Kerr, from Dutton; Miss Ethel Kennedy, from Orillia; Miss Ethel Barnett, from Port Elgin; Mr. Wm. McBride, from Kenilworth; Miss Annie [illegible] man, from Port Willi[illegible]; Miss Annie Bergman, from Toronto.

ADVERTISING RATES

Subscription Price—$1.50 per annum in advance. To United States subscribers $2.00 per year in advance.

Advertising Rates—Legal and other casual advertisements 10c per nonpareil line for first insertion, 5c per line for each subsequent insertion.

Advertisements of Strayed, Farms for Sale or to Rent, and similar, $1 for first three weeks and 25c for each subsequent insertion.

Advertisements without specific directions will be inserted till forbidden and charged accordingly. Changes of advt. charged by the inch. Balance on application.

Advertisements of the local columns are charged 10c per line for first insertion, and 5c per line for each subsequent insertion. This includes announcements for church or school entertainments, garden parties &c. No notices less than 25c. Regular advertisers by the line, no adv. less than 1/4 inch in black-faced type, price and one-half.

—Marriage licenses issued and money to loan. T. H. George.

—For Sale—Lot 28, Con. 7, Bruce, 100 acres, all under grass. Apply to D. Forrester.

—Full line of fine engagement and wedding rings at A. Shoemaker's jewellery store.

—Highest prices paid for hides and sheepskins. W. E. McGregor, Butcher, Steele Block.

—25 pieces of Military Flannel for Red Cross purposes just received. Ballachey, Laidlaw & Co.

—For Sale—The residence of the late Mrs. Fleming, Queen St. north, Paisley. Apply to D. Forrester.

—Highest price for beef hides, horse hides, calfskins, sheepskins, tallow, &c. F. Oltsher, Paisley Meat Market.

—Congoleum Rugs, the sanitary and handsome floor covering, in stock in different sizes and patterns. Ballachey, Laidlaw & Co.

—Thoroughbred, bred to lay S. C. R. Island Reds. Cedarbrae Egg Farm Strain. $2 per 15 eggs. Fertility guaranteed. L. C. Spofford.

—E. Steventon's quick healing salve is the best made. We have a choice line of tobaccos and cigars, stationery and school supplies. Agent for daily papers and magazines. Give us a call.

To Investors

Trust and Loan Company Debentures in sums of $100 and upwards bearing 5½ per cent. interest, payable half-yearly. Authorized by law for the investment of trust funds. Apply to D. Forrester, barrister.

—FLOUR, FEED, SEEDS, GRAIN—We keep a full stock of Five Roses and Stark's high grade flours, bran, shorts, Blatchford's molasses meal, poultry foods and tonics. Always in the market for coarse grains. W. STARK.



Keep a Smart Appearance

You can be smartly dressed without being extravagant if you will leave your next order with us. We have a good assortment of the very newest patterns in fancy suitings. Look them over before buying. Also in Ladies' Suitings we have a full line to choose from of the newest patterns and styles.

I. S. CRUICKSHANK, the Tailor

—Mr. John Little was in Toronto for Easter.

—Miss Kate McBeath is home from Guelph.

—Mr. Thos. Muir was in Toronto over Easter.

—Miss May Boyle is visiting friends in Hamilton.

—Miss Annie Stanley spent Easter in Southampton.

—Miss Jean McKerracher spent the holidays in Toronto.

—Miss Tess Thompson was home from Toronto for Easter.

—The Misses Cameron are back from Toronto for a short time.

—Mrs. S. Davison, of Greenock, was in Toronto for a few days.

—Miss Agnes Pearce was home from Owen Sound over Easter.

Miss Edith Keaney, of Mount Forest, is visiting at Mr. M. Leitch's.

—Mrs. Chaves went to Walkerton hospital on Saturday for a couple of weeks.

—Mr. Wm. Robson has bought Mr. Dan McLean's property, east of the station.

—The W.C.T.U. will meet in Putnam's hall on Friday, April 5th, at 3.30 p. m.

—Miss Viola Issard, of Wingham, is a guest at Mr. Wm. Sparrow's Goldie St.

—Mrs. H. B. Putnam visited her daughter, Mrs. Fleming, in Toronto, over Easter.

—Mr. T. F. Pearce and Abbie Stanley were in Toronto a few days last week.

—Mr. Jas. Ellis, who is employed in the aeroplane factory in Toronto, was home for Easter.

—Misses Kate McNeill and Margaret Sparrow visited friends in Walkerton on Monday.

—Mr. Wm. Minto has bought the west half of lot 34, con. 11, Bruce, from Mr. Mac McDonald.

—Miss Beulah Rudolph and Miss Edna Cumming are home from Stratford Normal for Easter.

—Mrs. Thornburn and daughter Edna, of Port Elgin, were Easter visitors at Mr. J. J. Jacques'.

—Mrs. Leggett and daughter Gertrude, of Hamilton, are visitors at Mr. Jacob Fletcher's, 10th Bruce.

—The Misses Miller are in Toronto this week, and will attend the Ontario Educational Association meetings.

—Mr. Alex Galbraith, who has been confined to his home since his sudden illness a few weeks ago, is again able to be out and around town.

—Mr. Robt. Burns, of Lockerby, who sold his farm and stock this spring, bought a home in Chesley, and this week removed with his family to that town.

—Ladies' Skirts at 98c. How about one? Ballachey, Laidlaw & Co.

—No government sugar can be got yet, but a regular supply is expected after April 15th. Paul Oltsher.

—All accounts not settled by April 15th will be placed in other hands for collection. F. S. MacLachlan.

—For Sale—Red clover seed and some clean timothy seed. D. J. Porter, Paisley, R. R. No. 4, Bell phone 83-2.

—SEED FOR SALE—A quantity of mixed timothy and alsike cleaned seed. Apply to Wm Pearce, Paisley, R R No 3. Bell phone

—For Sale—A dark roan Shorthorn bull calf, nine months old. A good individual, and choicely bred. John Scott, Port Elgin, R. R. No. 1, Bruce phone.

—Red clover and timothy seed for sale. Tested No. 1 for purity. Clover seed $22, timothy $5 per bushel. Stock kept in Ballachey, Laidlaw & Co's store. Don't fail to see it. Elves Bros.

—Auction sale of farm stock and implements, on lot 28 con. 14, Greenock, on Monday, April 8th. List includes 4 horses, 4 cows, 7 young cattle, 7 pigs, 70 hens. Mrs. Thos. McIntosh, prop.; R. C. Pearce, auct.

White Field Seed Beans

I have some for sale, guaranteed A1 quality at $9.00 per bushel delivered. H. Grice, Cargill.

Seeds! Seeds!

Get your seeds early this season, as the supply of some kinds is not equal to the demand. We have a full assortment of garden seeds, also clover, turnip, mangel, etc. See us for seed corn. Walter Stark.

Wall Paper

A DISCRIMINATING customer will find all they desire in variety of designs, novelty of colorings and general desirability of the goods we offer to suit their fancy. Our stock is full and complete. Eggs taken in exchange.

P. B. MORE, Druggist

THE STANDARD BANK of CANADA

CONDENSED STATEMENT 31ST JANUARY, 1918

LIABILITIES	
Notes in Circulation	$ 5,484,362.00
Deposits	68,080,706.96
Due to Banks	2,181,903.73
Dividend, Payable 1st February, 1918	115,084.17
Acceptances Under Letters of Credit	78,636.99
Capital, Reserve Fund and P. & L. Account	8,041,782.28
	83,904,907.65

ASSETS	
Cash on Hand	$11,023,114.80
Gold Reserves and Govt. Deposits for Circulation	6,976,000.00
Due by Banks	4,136,749.45
Dominion Govt., British Govt. and other Bonds, etc.	12,049,356.60
Call Loans and Current Discounts	49,648,976.86
Bank Premises	1,236,886.44
Letters of Credit Per Contra	78,636.99
Other Assets	196,041.30
	83,904,907.65

PAISLEY MEAT MARKET

Choice Beef, Pork, Veal and Lamb, Smoked Ham, Rolls and Bacon, Lard in 1-lb. pkgs., 3-lb., 10-lb. and 20-lb. pails, Cooked Ham, Headcheese, Pork Sausage, Jellied Tongue, Bologna, Weinners, Etc.

P. OLTSHER

Cash for Hides and Skins — Bruce and Bell 'Phones

Paisley Skating Rink

SKATING

Monday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday Evenings

— ALSO —

Wednesday and Saturday Afternoons

Skates to Rent

J. S. DEWAR, Proprietor

Week-end Specials

While they last

Starches, Corn and Silver Gloss, per pkg	.11
4 pkgs Jelly Powders for	.25
Kellogg's Corn Flakes at, per package	.10
3 cans Old Dutch Cleanser for	.25
6 packages Ammonia for	.25
Black and Green Regal and Hursley Tea, reg. 60c at	.40
Big B Overalls, reg $2, at each	1.39

Rubbers to fit every foot at reduced prices. Call and see before going elsewhere.

Cottons, Flannelettes, Ginghams and Dress Goods below manufacturers' prices.

1,000 pair Turkish Towels in white and colored, for per pair . . . . .25 up

L. C. SPOFFORD

PAISLEY

The AUTOMOBILE



The Spring Overhauling—II.

The carburetion system follows. Care of this should include forcing air through the fuel carrying pipes, cleaning of the strainers, removal of the air block so that cold air is fed, but no adjustment should be changed until the car is taken on the road later. This is suggested because you cannot properly adjust for new conditions, not knowing what the present adjustment will do under these conditions.

Before leaving the engine there are two vital things necessary. These are a tightening of parts and lubrication of small bearings and joints. Every nut on the engine and its accessories and brackets should be tightened or an attempt made to do so. You may surprise yourself at learning that the radiator support bolts can be turned three times around. Oil the generator bearings, starting motor bearings, the linkage at the bottom of the steering post running to the carburetor, air choke, ignition unit and all the ignition unit bearings. Oil the fan bearings. If you take your instruction book and check off each oiling place as you go along you will do the job about right.

With the engine finished you can proceed to the clutch. If it runs to oil you can flush it out and use a slightly heavier lubricant. Dry clutch, either cone or disc, may need treatment dictated by usage. Cleaning of the friction surfaces usually suffices. But no matter what the type be sure to lubricate the thrust bearing, the throwout collar and the connections from the pedal to clutch. Clean the oil holes and cups before you fill with oil or grease.

Proceed to the transmission if that is next; remove the cover and the drain plug; after drainage clean out well with kerosene and refill with heavy oil or gear compound. Clean the universals with kerosene, dry and repack with grease. Treat the rear axle as you did the transmission.

Then you attend to the braking system. The brakes may need relining or merely adjusting. Oil every connection from the pedal to the bands so the brakes work freely. Take your adjustments at two places if you can and not all at one place. Equalize your brakes later on the road.

Then get at the springs, spreading the leaves apart and oiling them, repacking the shackle bolt cups and oiling or greasing any other moving parts such as oscillating holders on cantilever springs, etc.

Get the steering system next, disconnecting all joints, cleaning with kerosene and repacking. If you wish to do a good thing use joint covers for the steering.

Remove the steering knuckle pin cups, clean them well and refill. Next comes removal of all wheels and repacking of wheel bearings and a checking up of front wheel alignment, following which is a general going over the whole chassis for oiling and tightening. Tighten the spring clips if you can, repack every grease cup and turn down a few times. In other words make sure that everything that can be tightened is tightened and that can be lubricated is well supplied with grease or oil.

After that you can attend to the body, which probably needs a cleaning and polishing and the road test to find out if everything is running smoothly and for making the carburetor adjustment.

KILTIES TO FIGHT AS A UNIT.

War Office Making a Distinction Regarding Renowned Regiment.

The British War Office, which is not particular where its fighters come from so long as they do their trench job thoroughly, is satisfied with "The Ladies From Hell." So well do they like them, in fact, that the second battalion of the MacLean Kilties is going to be hurried to the first line trenches to tackle Fritz. Although it has been part of the general scheme to split the Canadian contingents into separate units and send them into No Man's Land along with more seasoned veterans, past performances of "The Ladies From Hell" have produced such profound respect for them inside the German lines that hereafter they will fight as a separate unit.

The War Office had before it a history of the past performances of the former men who, led by Col. Percy A. Guthrie, put the regiment on record as one of the most dashing and courageous of the overseas troops since the first battalion of the famous Princess Pats went into the great deadlock on the western front early in 1915.

In a letter from Col. Guthrie the interesting news regarding the distinction made on behalf of the Kilties by the War Office is announced. In describing the recent movements of the regiment Col. Guthrie writes:

"Recently the whole battalion went away at the same time for a ten day furlough, and each member was given free transportation and lodgings. All hands were eager for the trip, and when it terminated I do not think there was a shire in these tight little islands that was not visited by a Highlander garbed in the red tartan of the clan. The pipers took their pipes with them to Scotland, and the old valleys and glens resounded as in the days of old, when their fathers before them piped clansmen to strike a blow for Charlie.

"They were kissed and caressed by the lassies, and came home to camp well pleased with their short stay among the hills. Some of them may never see Scotland again, but many of them will no doubt take occasion after being wounded and through hospital to go back once more to the hills and renew their friendships."

The letter from Col. Guthrie came from England, and from those in a position to speak with authority it was learned that the Kilties will be in the full tide of the fighting in France by the early part of May.

Farm Fire Prevention.

The protection from fire of farm properties is a problem which has seldom been attempted in any practical way, aside from the exceptional use of fireproofing materials. In a small town in Ohio, Hollandsburg, the villagers and the farmers within a radius of five miles have combined forces. They have purchased a motor truck equipped with chemical extinguishers, ladders, etc., and arrangements have been made for answering fire calls anywhere in the district. If this experiment proves successful, a widespread adoption of the plan should follow.

Worth Thinking About.

Every little bite makes a muckle.

The second helping is getting to be bad form.

There's lots of money to go round but bacon, beef and wheat can't make the circuit.

Fish may not be a brain food but brainy men are eating more fish.

Waste and want are twin sisters and neither is beautiful.

Learn to control your own appetite before you try to control your neighbor's.

A good citizen is known by the food he eats.

A Picture.

Straightly drives the shining ploughshare, waking earth from winter's dream;
Straightly plods the faithful plowman crooning low his patient team;
Flock the white-winged gulls around him;
As a snowstorm all about him;
Wheeling, soaring, darting, hovering in the sunshine's golden gleam.

So Picture Won't Fall.

When hanging pictures always hang them with the face to the wall at first, then turn them without unhooking the wire. This leaves the wire twisted up at the hook and when hung this way the jarring of the house will have no effect on them.

Potatoes should be cooked unpared if you want to benefit by the goodness in them, as the mineral matter is near the skin.

Green herbs make a much better seasoning than dried ones, and should be used when it is possible to obtain them.

Use horse manure, not cow manure, on clay soils. Do not manure the seed bed where seedlings are to be grown.

WOMAN DOCTOR MARTYR TO SERBIA

HUMANE WORK OF SCOTTISH PHYSICIAN.

Elsie Inglis Gave Her Life to Rescuing Wounded and Starving in Stricken Land.

The world in these days is full of heroes and heroines. Already some proudly wear medals for bravery and work well done. But stories of many others are untold, and those who rendered distinguished services are undecorated and forgotten.

The war relief work of the Scottish Women's Hospitals in Serbia is too conspicuous to have escaped public notice. But few in Canada at least know that Dr. Elsie Inglis, head surgeon of that organization, was responsible for its tremendous accomplishment.

This is as Dr. Inglis would have had it. Though she is to receive public honors, those who knew her say that she would feel sufficiently compensated if she knew that she will always be remembered in the hearts of those Serbians for whom she gave her life.

She gave food and medical attention to starving and dying Serbia. This was after the political authorities of the Allies had decided that when a country was in the military occupation of the enemy, as Serbia was, the enemy should feed it, though the Austrians let it be known that if anybody went hungry it would be the Serbians.

Worse Than Belgium.

For, this reason it may be seen that the condition of Serbia was a thousand times worse than Belgium's ever was. And it is so considered by authorities. The relief fund, excepting the Scottish Women's Hospitals, has never exceeded $2,250,000.

All that Dr. Inglis did for the Serbians will perhaps never be known. No country to which war has been brought offered more difficulties than Serbia for war workers. Roads were frightful and hospital supplies almost as scarce as food.

This remarkable woman was well over 50 when she died at Newcastle, England, last November. I fancy that the Serbians loved her because she had a determination equal to their own. She was like some Greek hero, who wanted to see the "smoke go up from his native village and then die." For she died the next day after she landed.

With her hospital unit she made her last stand at Krushevatz. They were held three months prisoners in Austrian camps, but escaped to Russia with a party of valiant Serbians. Even then Dr. Inglis was mortally ill, but she would not come home until she had secured transportation for these men. They were with her on the ship coming home.

No Conveniences at Hand.

When Dr. Inglis arrived at the time of the typhus epidemic she found three or four wounded on the same mattress in a small building, once a schoolhouse, which the Serbian Government had given to the hospitals. At once she got six other small buildings, had them whitewashed and cleansed of vermin and moved the patients to comfortable quarters.

The Serbians, while eager to learn, had no notion of modern sanitation. Moreover there were almost no conveniences to be had. They did not dare use wagon from anywhere near the typhus camps and had to haul it from springs three or four miles away.

Dr. Inglis saw their condition and offered help to the women and children. This was accepted very cautiously at first. But in the end they would have as many as eighty bullock waggons outside the hospital tents with people waiting for medical attention.

When the Austrians finally took Serbia, after her brave people had made the gallant stand which all the world knows of and applauds, all but two units of the Scottish Women's Hospitals were ordered out of the country.

Of course Dr. Inglis stayed. With her medical contingent and thousands of refugees she set out for Krushevats. On the way all oxen and horses died because they had had little food. So the women hitched themselves to the carts and pulled the supply wagons into the village.

Confiscated Their Supplies.

There the Austrians descended upon them and took all the supplies which they had been at no great pains to take with them. Dr. Inglis was infuriated. She feared nothing in the world, but went boldly up to the big captain of the invading party. She was a very small woman and must have looked to the Hun like an angry wren.

It happened that the captain was a good enough man, and, unlike other Teutons, he listened to reason. Dr. Inglis told him what she thought of him and all his allies in German idioms which he understood and did not feel better for. Moreover, she informed him that, according to the Geneva Convention, he had no right to take their hospital supplies. He had no strength to dispute her, but said to go and get back what belonged to her. Which she did, adding some things which belonged undoubtedly to the German Red Cross.

As she explained later, it was all in a good cause. For she and her staff cared for 5,000 patients a week for a time, under fire. These were enemies and friends, it made no difference. Whoever needed help got it, as long as the supplies held out.

They also cared for thousands of women and children, refugees fleeing from their homes. And when they were prisoners they worked for three months in the German and Austrian cholera camps.

Immediately after this Dr. Inglis set to work to get transportation for her brave Serbians. She was in Russia, and they had escaped there also. And it was with them that she landed at Newcastle, the day before she died, last November.

Russians Are Grateful.

Not quite a year ago Dr. Inglis was writing from her hospital at Reni, Russia:

"It is very interesting to see how the attitude of our patients toward us has altered. Our Serbs, as always, were grateful and trusting. But the Russians could not at all understand the situation and why strangers could nurse them."

One reason why Dr. Inglis was so justly loved by all people among whom she worked was because she recognized the rights of all.

"We have bought," she was writing in March, 1917, "Ikons (sacred pictures) for the wards and the hospital has been blessed. The men sing their evening hymns with their faces toward the ikon in their ward. I hear them now as I write. I do hope," she added wistfully, "that the committee will approve of this. It means so much to the Russian soldiers. And I have been touched at the way the Russian officers have turned to us and said: 'Thank you.'"

Dr. Inglis's broad and humane work is being successfully carried on by her colleagues of the Hospitals Unit.

PREPARE FOR SPRING FLOODS.

Winter Conditions Point to Trouble When the Spring Break up Comes.

All this winter snow has fallen in unusually large quantities. There was no "January thaw" and no marked thaws in February. It has been a steady winter with the prospect of it remaining so until the spring breakup. Then the rains will descend and the winds will blow in the most Biblical manner and floods of unusual proportions will be the result. Already a small February thaw has caused much damage at points along the Thames and Grand rivers in Ontario. Ice jams forced the water over some of the artificial embankments and much loss and discomfort resulted. Are these instances merely a foretaste of what is coming? In any event, it is better to prepare for such a contingency with every means available. Engineers should be placed in charge and ice jams should be dynamited before they have had a chance to dam back the water. Weak places in embankments should be properly reinforced. Food kept in cellars in the low lands bordering streams should be removed to upper stories of houses, so as to prevent its destruction or damage in flooded cellars. Similarly fodder and grain in barns should be placed as high and dry as possible.

By adopting as many preventive methods as time and circumstances will permit, possible panic and serious loss may be averted to a very considerable extent when the rivers commence their great "spring drive."

"What bird is it," asked an inspector of a class of young children, "that is found in Africa, and, although it has wings, cannot fly?" After some hesitation little Emily put out her hand. "Well, my dear, what is it?" "Please, sir, a dead one!"

HUN'S NEW TREND TO THE EAST

What the Recently Signed Treaties Mean to Germany.

Several circumstances in the last few weeks point to a new orientation of Germany's policy, a possible attack on the British Empire at its weakest frontier, where no naval bulwark bars the way to the advance of the kaiser's legions. This new scheme, barely hinted at in recent treaties, more than ever calls for vigilance on the part of Great Britain and for direct action by her ally Japan. And if the United States wants to make the world safe for democracy she should contribute her aid before it is too late, says the editor of the New York Herald.

According to the treaty signed at Bucharest, the Rumanian government undertakes "to support with all its strength the transport of troops of the Central Powers through Moldavia and Bessarabia to Odessa." Why Odessa? Because it is the greatest port on the Black Sea, the natural outlet for the granary of Southern Russia and, what is more important in view of the Hun's dream of conquest, it will tap the great iron, copper and coal district of Krivoy Rog and will give a direct route to Batoum and the oil wells of Baku. Once established at Odessa, Germany can reach out to the shores of the Caspian.

The treaty with the Bolsheviki delegates provided that the political and economic independence and territorial integrity of "Persia and Afghanistan" must be respected. Why Afghanistan, here mentioned for the first time since the war began? Germany doubtless will see to it that Russia fulfils this clause while she herself treats it as a scrap of paper. From the shores of the Caspian the Huns could make short work of feeble Persia, and it would not take long to blaze a path through the discordant tribes of Afghanistan to the confines of India, where German intrigue has been at work for months to stir up revolt.

Foiled in her attacks on Egypt and the Suez Canal, foiled in her dream of an Oriental empire through the Berlin-Bagdad Railway, Germany is again reaching out to the East, and the power she has acquired there already and the potential power implied in the treaties just concluded surpass the wildest visions of the most imaginative Pan-German. How long will the Allies delude themselves with the idea that Germany is exhausted and content themselves with talking while she is acting?

CANNON TO KILL CANARY BIRD.

The Only Solution for a Desperate Situation.

In one of the most curious of recent happenings on the battle front in France a canary bird was the principal actor.

It was a French bird. Liberated by accident, it flew out into No Man's Land, between the opposing lines of trenches, perched on a tree and began to sing in the bright sunshine.

Whereupon the best of the French marksmen began to shoot at it. Why? Because they had to. It was a matter of utmost seriousness, possibly involving many human lives.

Canaries are commonly used to give warning of the presence of deadly gas in mines. They are more sensitive than human beings to such gas, and hence the practice nowadays of carrying them (in cages) into mines to test the air in the underground workings.

Mining operations for military purposes are conducted on a very extensive scale in present-day warfare in Europe. Tunnels of great length are dug to blow up the enemy's works. Such tunnels are tested for gas by the use of canary birds.

The bird that escaped into No Man's Land was being employed for this purpose in a tunnel dug to blow up the Germans. The success of the operation depended wholly upon secrecy. But if the Germans were to hear and catch sight of the canary they would at once suspect what was going on.

Hence the activity of the French sharpshooters. They must kill that canary at any cost. But a canary is a very small target; they could not hit it. The bird sang on. It was a desperate situation. A last resort remained. It was to use a big gun.

The gun was loaded with a high explosive shell of a calibre appropriate for attacking mighty fortifications. It was fired at the canary, or, more strictly speaking, at the tree on which the bird was perched. Both tree and canary vanished.

That is all there is to the story. But the blowing-up enterprise was a success.

DEGREES FROM KHAKI COLLEGE

TO BE RECOGNIZED THROUGHOUT BRITISH EMPIRE.

Study Courses Taken by Canadian Soldiers Will Comprise a Wide Range of Subjects.

Canada's Khaki University has been formally opened, says a Canadian correspondent writing from London in February. The inauguration took place in a large lecture-room of London University and four hundred Canadian soldiers were present. Dr. Tory, president of the organization, and head of Saskatchewan University, presided, giving an interesting address.

"Germany's combination of science and industry nearly conquered the world," quoth Dr. Tory, emphasizing the supreme importance of the technical work which the university was introducing among the older forms of study. Canada must specialize in such instruction if she were to hold her place in the world after this war. The principal subsequently stated that now Khaki University had the power to grant degrees which would be recognized anywhere in the British dominions, and that a term of study and credentials to show that a student had passed his examinations for that term would be recognized as time put in on any course for any degree in any Canadian university. The Canadian universities had offered to let Khaki College draw on their staffs for any instructors required during the war, and to pay these instructors.

Experienced Men Needed.

"What have you got to sell that Canada wants?" enquired Lieut.-Col. J. Obed Smith, assistant director of Emigration for Canada, as he rose to address the students in khaki. That is the question I often put to young men who seek my advice about going to Canada. I ask them if they have had some special training. Can they lay bricks? Have they served their time as printers? What practical experience have they had in farming? I impress upon them the fact that the trained man in whatever line it be, from blacksmithing to doctoring, is the man we want in Canada. He is the man who will get along. Men lacking some special qualification or without capital, or having no situation in view, are plainly told by me that they go taking their chances as ordinary laborers. Many of you when you return to Canada will be asked the question 'What can you do?' Training in the Khaki University will give you the power to answer that question satisfactorily."

Get Practical Instruction.

Khaki University, of which the University of Vimy Ridge is a battlefield offshoot, was organized by the Y.M.C.A. for training the troops, has establishments in every Canadian area in England, and has started at the front. The subjects range from the most elementary studies in arithmetic, English, etc., to university students' work. Vocational training is a big feature, men receiving theoretical and practical instruction in farming and various trades and occupations from experts specially qualified to teach the different branches. Germany has scored very heavily by special training schools in various trades.

Growing Large Onions.

To grow large onions the ground must be deeply trenched and well enriched some time before sowing and the sowing must be done early so the bulbs will have a long season of growth.

Select a well drained spot, manure and trench deeply, then give a surface dressing of wood ashes, lime and Scotch soot. Leave until sowing time, then stir up lightly with a garden fork, then rake down fine and level.

After sowing, if the weather is dry, sprinkle with a watering can several times daily. During showers give liquid fertilizer to the roots, not getting it on the bulbs. During dry weather water with a watering can or hose every evening. Give the bulbs ample space in which to develop.

By royal order, the celebration of Arbor Day has been made obligatory in every township and municipality in Spain, and tree-planting is to be carried on upon a more extensive scale than heretofore.

The Doings of the Duffs.



WEAK, ANAEMIC GIRLS

Can Regain Good Health Through Dr. Williams' Pink Pills.

Bloodlessness is the trouble of many girls who ought to be full of life and good spirits. Instead they are pale, their lips have no color, they have no appetites, their digestion is poor, and if they walk fast, either in the street or going up stairs they are so tired and out of breath that their hearts beat as if to burst. Almost always such girls are thin, flat-chested and sallow, with nothing attractive about them. If they do not get better they will have a cough in the winter and then, not unlikely, consumption, that most hopeless of all diseases will develop. No girl should be like this. She should be plump, rosy-cheeked and full of life, able to talk fast and to stand exertion without being breathless and palpitating. To be in this healthy, happy condition she must have plenty of good, rich, red blood, as it is only through the blood that the body can be healthy. And the only medicine that will keep the blood supply rich and red and pure is Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. Their effect upon the pale, weak girl who gives them a fair trial is wonderful. They improve the appetite, backaches and headaches disappear, the glow of health tinges the cheeks, the eyes sparkle, and the step becomes light and elastic. Thousands of girls throughout Canada owe their health and attractive appearance to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and do not hesitate to say so. Miss Jennie Book, Beamsville, Ont., says:—"I suffered for over two years from anaemia, and gradually grew very ill. Previously I had been strong and robust, but grew pale and a mere shadow of my former self. I tried several medicines, and while some seemed to give me temporary relief, I soon grew worse again. As the months went by I began to despair of getting better, when my mother happened to read an advertisement of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and suggested that I should try them. By the time the first box was finished I knew they were helping me, and I continued the pills for nearly three months, using in all nine boxes, when I was restored in every respect to my old time strength. This was several years ago, and as I have not since had any return of the trouble, I cannot speak too highly of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills as a permanent cure for this trouble, and I strongly recommend them to all anaemic girls."

You can get these pills through any medicine dealer or by mail at 50 cents a box or six boxes for $2.50 from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Revolutionize the Fire Department.

Are we serious in our attempts to combat the fire waste? The records of 1917 hardly prove it. To the most superficial observer it is obvious that we are directing our energies along wrong lines. Despite first-class fire fighting equipment and firemen amongst the most expert in the world, our losses continue unabated. Our most efficient fire brigades are utterly discomfited by the raging conflagrations that, with increasing frequency, destroy buildings, devastate whole communities and wipe out human life. Canadian municipalities spend millions of dollars annually for the maintenance of fire departments and a few paltry dollars in fire prevention. Without deprecating the provision of adequate fire extinguishing facilities the short-sighted policy that neglects preventive measures must be condemned. The fire departments of the country should be revolutionized. For every dollar appropriated by municipalities for fire protection, fifty cents should be used for fire prevention.

Marion Bridge, C. B., May 30, '02.
I have handled MINARD'S LINIMENT during the past year. It is always the first Liniment asked for here, and unquestionably the best seller of all the different kinds of Liniment I handle.
NEIL FERGUSON.

For iron rust either on white or colored clothes wet the spot with lemon juice, then hold over steam of the tea kettle and the spots will disappear like magic. If the stain is old it may not come out with the first trial.

MURINE Granulated Eyelids, Sore Eyes, Eyes Inflamed by Sun, Dust and Wind quickly relieved by Murine. Try it in your Eyes and in Baby's Eyes. YOUR EYES Be Smarting, Just Eye Comfort Murine Eye Remedy at your Druggist's or by Mail 50c. per Bottle. Murine Eye Remedy Co., Chicago

Baked Fruit.—Mix 3 pints bread crumbs with 1 cup chopped raisins, 1 cup currants, 1 cup chopped dates, 1 cup molasses, 1 pint milk, teaspoon each cinnamon and salt. Pour in buttered baking dish and sprinkle bits of butter over the top.

Gunns Shur-Gain Fertilizer

BOOKS ON GARDENING.

Accurate Knowledge Means Greater Production.

Home Vegetable Garden and a Patriotic Gardening Competition," by W. T. Macoun. Pamphlet No. 18, Central Experimental Farm. Deals with situation of the garden, preparation of the soil, planning the garden, and gives list of suitable varieties of vegetables.

Farm Garden Bulletin No. 5, Manitoba Agricultural College. Discusses size, location, arrangement, soil cultivation, seeds, thinning, transplanting, staving, and gives notes on the various garden crops and recommended varieties. Apply Manitoba Agricultural College, Winnipeg.

Production in the School Garden. Rural Education Monthly, published by Dept. of Education, Regina.

Vacant Lot Gardening," Pamphlet No. 6, Dept. of Agriculture, Ottawa.

Gardening for Schools. Ontario Dept. of Agriculture. Bulletin No. 152. Apply Dept. of Agriculture, Toronto.

Improvement of School Grounds, by the Ontario Dept. of Education, Toronto, Ont. Profusely illustrated. Discusses flower borders, perennials, vines, nursery stock, shrubs, making of lawns, and gives plans for laying out school grounds.

The Gardenette or City Backyard Gardening, by Benjamin F. Albaugh. Discusses vegetable gardening and flower gardening, dealing particularly with city small yard conditions. Price $1.25. Published by Stewart and Kidd Co., Cincinnati, Ohio.

May be obtained from Publications Branch, Dept. of Agriculture, Ottawa.

ONE-MAN PONTOONS.

"Water Wings" for Use of Soldiers in Crossing Streams Under Fire.

Building bridges under fire, the greatest ordeal that the army engineers of other campaigns were subjected to, bids fair to go out of fashion, in future a regiment going across a stream will, if a recent invention meets with approval, merely wade into the stream and drift across, meantime utilizing both hands to manipulate his rifle.

The new invention is a sort of glorified "water wings" arrangement and is adapted to the fording of deep streams without the necessity of bridge-building. The encircling buoy is blown up by the soldier. It holds him upright in the water with his shoulders and arms clear of the surface. In experiments recently conducted a man made several bull's-eyes on a target 300 yards away while floating across the stream.

THE ONLY MEDICINE FOR LITTLE ONES

Once a mother has used Baby's Own Tablets for her little ones she will use nothing else. Their use teaches her they are absolutely safe; that they never fail to give relief and that the little ones do not dread taking them as they do castor oil and other harsh purgatives. Concerning the Tablets Mrs. John M. Weaver, Blissfield, N.B., says:—"I have used Baby's Own Tablets for the past ten years and have found them so good I always keep a box in the house." The Tablets are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

To grow good parsnips prepare the soil deeply, make it rich, deep and mellow. Three feet is the proper depth of soil for the very best carrots. Be careful not to bring the bottom soil to the surface.

Minard's Liniment Cures Dandruff.

LOSS OF FOOD BY LIGHTNING.

Every Means Should be Taken to Prevent Destruction of Foodstuffs.

In eastern Canada, April and May are the worst months for fires resulting from lightning. In Ontario, lightning fires during April and May, 1917, numbered 172, entailing a loss of $158,921, little over half of which was covered by insurance.

Many lightning-rod systems have been installed during the past few years, and these are gradually showing results. When properly installed, they give almost absolute protection, so much so that many of the farmers' mutual insurance companies report no losses by lightning on rodded buildings, while others will not insure a risk that is not rodded. Nearly all insurance companies charge a lower premium on insurance on buildings equipped with lightning-rods.

The rapid increase in the use of wire fences constitutes a serious lightning menace to live stock. Many hundreds are killed by getting close to wire fences during a thunder storm. When lightning strikes the wire fences, if there are no ground wires, or if iron fence posts are not used, the animals furnish the path of least resistance between the fence and the ground. Wire fences should have a ground wire sunk to moist earth every few rods, to carry off the current.

Lightning-rod installations should be inspected before April, in case any break in the continuity of the cables has been caused by the severe winter weather; the grounding of the cable should also be assured.

With the tremendous world shortage of food, and the great demands being made upon Canada to increase the supply, it is of the utmost importance that the great destruction of foodstuffs caused by lightning striking wire fences and destroying barns and their contents should be overcome.

Proved Once More In Southampton, Ont.

That Dodd's Kidney Pills Cure Rheumatism.

Harold D. Bertram Had Inflammatory Rheumatism and One Box of Dodd's Kidney Pills Cleared It Out of His System.

Southampton, Ont., March 25th—(Special)—That rheumatism is caused by disordered kidneys and that Dodd's Kidney Pills will cure it is again proved by the case of Harold D. Bertram, a young man well and favorably known here. He had inflammatory rheumatism for two months. Dodd's Kidney Pills cured him.

"The doctor said my trouble started with the grippe," Mr. Bertram states. "My hands and feet were badly swollen and the doctor did not seem to be doing me any good. My grandmother, Mrs. G. Grasser, advised me to take Dodd's Kidney Pills. I took one box of them and I haven't been bothered since. I am clear of the rheumatism."

That Mr. Bertram's trouble came from his kidneys is shown by his other symptoms. He had stiffness in the joints, was tired and nervous, and there were flashes of light before his eyes. He had a dragging sensation across the loins, was always dizzy and felt heavy and sleepy after meals.

Rheumatism is caused by uric acid in the blood. Cured kidneys strain the uric acid out of the blood. Dodd's Kidney Pills cure the kidneys.

A NOVEL WEAPON.

Trawler's Skipper Smashes Periscope With Coal Shovel.

When one's vessel is in danger from enemy submarines anything will do as a weapon of defence, as is shown by the story of a captain of a British trawler who used a coal shovel with good effect against a German U-boat. The trawler, according to the story told by one of the crew, was in the North Sea in a stiff breeze when the skipper saw a periscope crawl through the breaking surface of the sea about a hundred yards off. There was no gun aboard and the trawler's best speed was less than eight knots.

"It was a situation to dismay most men," said the seaman. "Our skipper, however, has a fighting spirit. A touch of the wheel sent the trawler's blunt bows pointing at the submarine's whaleback, and we wallowed menacingly toward the pirate.

"The U-boat swung round to avoid the impact and the sides of the trawler scraped along the sides of the submarine. The periscope still was well out of the water but was beginning to slip down as the submarine dived.

"The skipper bawled for a hammer, a crowbar, anything that would hurt. One of the crew thrust a coal shovel into his hand and he scrambled on the bulwarks and leaned over, two of the crew hanging to his coat so that he wouldn't fall overboard. Backward and forward he swung the heavy scoop at the fragile periscope, and the third blow reduced it to fragments.

"The submarine commander, hearing the noise and wondering what new and horrible device the enemy had invented, crept to his periscope to have a look, but all was black. He was blind, and the trawler got away in safety."

A Slight Mistake.

"Hawkins," said the officer to his Cockney servant, "I've left my mess boots out this morning. I want 'em soiled."

"Yessir!" said Hawkins.

But later in the day, when the officer returned, he could not find his boots.

"Hawkins—Hawkins, where are my boots?"

"What, sir! Those mess boots! Oh, 'ere you are, sir! One and sixpence! That's all I could get on 'em. I took 'em all around the camp, but the only man who'd buy 'em was a corporal, and he couldn't give more'n one and six, 'cos pay day wasn't till next Friday."

LEMON JUICE IS FRECKLE REMOVER

Girls! Make this cheap beauty lotion to clear and whiten the skin.

Squeeze the juice of two lemons into a bottle containing three ounces of orchard white, shake well, and you have a quarter pint of the best freckle and tan lotion, and complexion beautifier, at very, very small cost.

Your grocer has the lemons and any drug store or toilet counter will supply three ounces of orchard white for a few cents. Massage this sweetly fragrant lotion into the face, neck, arms and hands each day and see how freckles and blemishes disappear and how clear, soft and white the skin becomes. Yes! It is harmless.

Irish Train Sets New Record.

A record for railroad travelling is reported from Ireland. A special train on the Great Northern Railroad made the trip from Belfast to Dublin, a distance of 115 miles, in 107 minutes and the return journey was accomplished in 109 minutes.

YES! MAGICALLY! CORNS LIFT OUT WITH FINGERS

You say—to the drug store man. "Give me a small bottle of freezone. This will cost very little but will positively remove every hard or soft corn or callus from one's feet.

A few drops of this new ether compound applied directly upon a tender, aching corn relieves the soreness instantly and soon the entire corn or callus, root and all, dries up and can be lifted off with the fingers.

This new way to rid one's feet of corns was introduced by a Cincinnati man, who says that freezone dries in a moment, and simply shrivels up the corn or callus without irritating the surrounding skin.

Don't let further die of infection or lockjaw from whittling at his corns, but clip this out and make him try it.

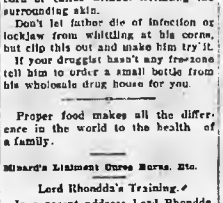
If your druggist hasn't any freezone tell him to order a small bottle from his wholesale drug house for you.

Proper food makes all the difference in the world to the health of a family.

Minard's Liniment Cures Horse, Etc.

Lord Rhondda's Training.

In a recent address Lord Rhondda, the British Food Controller, explained his grasp on the food situation. He said that he was taken into his father's grocery store when 20 years of age and learned the business from the ground up.



Heals like Magic—burns, cuts, chafing, blisters, piles, abscesses, sunburn, boils, bruises, and other inflammation. At dealers, or write of HIRST REMEDY COMPANY, Hamilton, Canada. 50¢



Bruises and Sprains

Have Sloan's Liniment handy for bruises and sprains and all pains and aches. Quick relief follows its prompt application. No need to rub. It quickly penetrates to the trouble and drives out the pain. Cleaner than musty plasters or ointments. Sloan's Liniment does not stain the skin nor clog the pores. For rheumatic aches, neuralgia, stiff muscles, lame back, backache, sore throat, and sprains, it gives quick relief. Everyone need bottles at all druggists.

Sloan's Liniment KILLS PAIN

Sloan's prices not increased 25c 50c $1

Wakeful Nights

go out of style in the family that once drank tea or coffee but now uses

Instant Postum

This wholesome beverage of delicious flavor contains no drug elements to upset heart or nerves and its cheery goodness is just the thing in the way of a hot table drink.

"There's a Reason"

Order Now

ONTARIO FERTILIZERS, LIMITED
WEST TORONTO . CANADA

NATURE'S CARE.

Wise Provision Made for Protection of Birds and Animals.

Nature provides for her children. The birds with their wonderfully varied plumage are so colored as to best protect and shield them from enemies, and in their natural homes their colors so blend with the surroundings that it requires sharp eyes to detect them. The coloring of many insects is wonderful, including the various colored bronzes; snakes are of many colors, and, setting aside the natural animosity we have for them, in studying their markings they will be found to be very beautiful, particularly the smaller and harmless snakes.

Animals are colored to protect and hide them. With flowers the case is exactly the opposite. They are colored to attract attention and scented to add to their attractiveness that insects may be drawn to help fertilize them and that animals may notice them and help scatter their seeds and thus aid in prolonging the existence of the race.

Minard's Liniment for sale everywhere.

FOR SALE

WEEKLY NEWSPAPER IN WESTERN Ontario. Doing a good business. Death of owner places it on the market. A great chance for a man with cash. Apply Box 88, Wilson Publishing Co. Limited, Toronto.

WELL EQUIPPED NEWSPAPER and job printing plant in Eastern Ontario. Insurance carried $3,800. Will sell for $1,200 on quick sale. Box 89, Wilson Publishing Co., Ltd., Toronto.

MISCELLANEOUS

CANCER, TUMORS, LUMPS, ETC. No internal use of knife. cured with out pain by our home treatment. Write us before too late. Dr. Bellman Medical Co., Limited, Collingwood, Ont.

Cause of Early Old Age

The celebrated Dr. Michaelieff, an authority on early old age, says that it is "caused by poisons generated in the intestine." When your stomach digests food properly it is absorbed without forming poisonous matter. Poisons bring on early old age and premature death. 15 to 30 drops of "Seigel's Syrup" after meals makes your digestion sound. 25



The world is short of horses. To get the most out of your team use

MICA AXLE GREASE

"Use half as much as any other"

The mica flakes fill the pores and crevices in the axle and the grease keeps them there. Mica Grease means fresher horses at the end of the day and longer life for your harness and wagons.

EUREKA HARNESS OIL

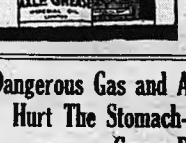
"Lengthens leather life"

Overcomes leather's worst enemies—water and dirt. It makes harness pliable and waterproof, prevents breaking of stitches and imparts that rich black lustre to all dark dressed leather.

Sold in standard sized packages by live dealers everywhere.

IMPERIAL OIL LIMITED

BRANCHES IN ALL CITIES



Dangerous Gas and Acids That Hurt The Stomach—Sour The Food Cause Dyspepsia, Indigestion

Recommends a Safe Way to Treat Stomach Trouble At Home

Many stomach sufferers who are always full of gas and whose stomachs burn with acid after nearly every meal think things are lost. REMEDY of indigestion when in reality it is just as foolish to give artificial digestants such as pepsin, etc., to a stomach full of gas and acid as it would be for a man who had sleeping sickness to rub liniment on his foot without removing the sock.

Some stomachs naturally do too much gas and acid. Gas distending the stomach walls, causing a full, bloated oppressive feeling while the acid irritates and inflames the lining of the stomach. Naturally the food ferments and sours, digestion is often delayed and stomach misery is the result. Artificial digestants will push this sour, fermenting mass into the intestines and relieve the stomach pain but the acid still remains in the stomach to irritate more and produce more trouble at the next meal.

If you are using digestive aids after meals drop them for a while and instead get a few 5-grain tablets of pure bisurated magnesia from any druggist and take two with each meal. Bisurated Magnesia does not digest food but will neutralize the excess acid in your stomach and keep the food sweet and will drive a regular blood flush-wash of pure body Magnesia is prepared in various forms but ask for Bisurated Magnesia for this purpose as it is not laxative and in this refined form will not injure the stomach in any way.

MADE IN CANADA



Used for making hard and soft soap, for softening water, for cleaning, disinfecting and for over 500 other purposes.

REFUSE SUBSTITUTES.

E.W. GILLETT COMPANY LIMITED

"Pa," does it get colder when the thermometer falls?" "Yes, my son." "Well, ours has fallen." "How far?" "About five feet, and when it struck the floor it broke."

MINARD'S Liniment Relieves Neuralgia.

The Soul of a Piano is the Action. Insist on the "OTTO HIGEL" PIANO ACTION

Cuticura Stops Itching At Once



Treatment: Cleanse With Cuticura Soap, Dry and Heal With Cuticura Ointment

For eczemas, rashes, itchings, irritations, pimples, dandruff, sore hands and baby humors, Cuticura Soap and Ointment are supremely effective as well as ideal for toilet purposes.

Samples Each Free by Mail
Address "Cuticura, Dept. N, Boston, U.S.A." Sold throughout the world.

IN MISERY FOR YEARS

Mrs. Courtney Tells How She Was Cured by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Oskaloosa, Iowa.—"For years I was simply in misery from a weakness and awful pains—and nothing seemed to do me any good. A friend advised me to take Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. I did so and got relief right away. I can certainly recommend this valuable medicine to other women who suffer, for it has done wonders for me and I know it will help others if they will give it a fair trial."—Mrs. LIZZIE COURTNEY, 108 8th Ave., West, Oskaloosa, Iowa.



Why will women drag along from day to day, year in and year out, suffering such misery as did Mrs. Courtney, when such letters as this are continually being published. Every woman who suffers from displacements, irregularities, inflammation, ulceration, backache, nervousness, or who is passing through the Change of Life should give this famous root and herb remedy, Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, a trial. For special advice write Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., Lynn, Mass. The result of its long experience is at your service.

The Paisley Advocate

PAISLEY, APRIL 3rd, 1918

—A great many farmers are immigrating from the United States to Western Canada this spring.

—Your king and country need you now—more than ever. Conscription is in force, but that does not prevent any young man voluntarily offering to enlist in the army.

—The Governments of Canada and the United States may decide to control the distribution of coal. Negotiations with that object in view are being considered at conferences between representatives of the two governments.

—Sharkskin is one of the new kinds of leather being brought into use for making footwear. Some of the fellows who lost in the big real estate campaign before the war are wondering if the sharks who sold them western horizon town lots are due to be skinned.

—German criminals have all been released from prison to go on the fighting line. In whatever class these men may have been placed as civil offenders, these jail birds will be second-raters compared with the criminals who are managing the Hun war campaign.

—John Brewer, who died in Toronto, left his entire estate of over $20,000 to the Protestant Orphans' Home. The deceased was only a brewer in name, but how appropriate that he should bequeath his life's earnings to assist children who, quite likely, were left destitute through the addiction of their parents to the use of the practical brewers' products.

—The daylight saving change of time has been adopted by the U. S. government and went into effect on Monday. Railway trains coming into Canada from the south are held an hour at the border points to conform to our time schedule. It is expected that the daylight saving measure will be adopted by Canada by April 15th or a little later.

—Many authorities believe that the use of cheap hydro electric power in making iron will eventually bring about a commercial revolution in the leading nations, and that all industries which consume large amounts of mechanical energy will be forced to emigrate to countries where water power is abundant. What a future there is for Canada when this comes about!

—This year's session of the Legislature just closed will rank as one of the shortest and most harmonious ever held in the Province of Ontario. It lasted from Feb. 5th till March 21st, and while the volume of business was less than in former years, many important questions were debated and made law, without undue contention. The members of both sides of the House started legislative operations under a truce. And they rigidly adhered to it, save at infrequent periods when some member allowed his enthusiasm to override his better judgment.

—"I intend putting in about forty to fifty acres of crop," said a young Elderslie farmer in speaking of the production campaign. There appears to be no particular reason why this man should be able to do more than the majority in raising grain, except that he appears to be in earnest about making the effort, having the conviction that it is his duty to do so, when the call for foodstuffs is so urgent. However sincerely we may all wish to see peace come this year, there is no immediate prospect of the war being ended in 1918, and the food soldier's work in Canada is as real as the fighting man's in France.

—The Canadian Government have decided to correct the balance of trade which has existed between Canada and the United States by prohibiting the importation from the United States of a number of lines of manufactured articles to the value of $150,000,000 a year. The Canadian War Board is to work out the details of the embargo. Among the articles the entrance of which to Canada it is proposed to prohibit are: Automobiles, tires, accessories, patent medicines, silverware, jewellery, musical instruments of all kinds, boots and shoes, ready-made clothing, and, in fact, every article which can be manufactured in Canada. To replace the loss in revenue caused by this cutting down of imports, it is proposed to impose a special tax of ten per cent on all articles made in Canada which are on the imports embargo list. Thus a man who buys a $1,500 automobile will pay $1,500 for the car and $150 extra tax.

LLOYD GEORGE CALLS FOR MORE CANADIANS WITH SMALLEST DELAY

Struggle Only in Opening Stages, and Last Man May Count

Ottawa, March 31st—The Duke of Devonshire, governor-general of Canada, has received the following cablegram from Premier Lloyd George:

"I have been inspired during the last week with the constant news of the dauntless courage with which the Dominion troops have withstood the desperate assaults of vastly more numerous German troops. This battle shows that the empire has reason to be proud of all her sons. Our armies cannot have too many of these splendid men. As already announced, we propose to ask Parliament to authorize immediate measures for raising fresh forces.

"I would also urge the Government of Canada to reinforce its heroic troops in the fullest possible manner and with the smallest possible delay. The struggle is only in its opening stages and it is our business to see that our armies get the [illegible] measure of support that [illegible] can give them. Let no one think what even the remotest of our [illegible] can now do can be too [illegible]. Before this campaign is finished the last man may count."

LOCAL AND DISTRICT NEWS

Has Peritonitis

Mr. Mac McArthur, of Church St., who has been in poor health for some time, was operated upon on Thursday last at his home, by Dr. Lucey, assisted by Drs. Houston and Laird. The trouble is peritonitis, and the patient is in a very critical condition at time of writing.

Building Operations

The contracts for erection of the new schoolhouse in No. 15, Bruce & Saugeen, have been let as follows: Brick work, &c., J. S. Dewar; carpentering, N. McAllister; painting, H. Glover. The same contractors will build a new brick house for Mr. Dan McGillivray, on whose farm the school is located.

Eating by Rule

All Canadians will shortly be obliged to take their meals by schedule laid down by the food control department. A radical change has been ordered for public eating places, by which further restrictions are made on the use of beef, veal, pork, wheat, bread, butter, oleomargarine, sugar, etc.

Would Join the Flying Corps

Mr. Dug Cottrill, of the Royal Bank staff, did not let his 20th birthday pass without volunteering to serve his country. He went to Toronto and applied to join the aviation corps as a pilot. He will not be looked over by the medical board for a couple of weeks, but there is no danger of him being put in the "Sl" class.

Mailing Newspapers Overseas

A new postoffice regulation now permits newspapers and periodicals to be mailed in bundles of not more than ten to England at the rate of 1c per 4 oz. or fraction thereof, and to France or other fronts in bundles of not more than ten at the rate of 1c per 2 oz. or fraction thereof, or in bundles at parcel post rates not to exceed 7 lbs.

Child Had Appendix Removed

Lydia, the four-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Victor Tanner, of Elderslie, had been ailing from what was thought to be worms, but when she became worse and the doctor was called, it was found to be an advanced case of appendicitis. She was taken to Walkerton hospital on Monday of last week, and there operated upon by Drs. Houston and Laird. She is recovering nicely from the ordeal, and was brought home this week.

Received His Discharge

Pte. Ross Woods, son of Mr. and Mrs. D. Woods of Lovat, who recently arrived home from overseas unfit for service after being wounded, has been honorably discharged from the army. He returned from London, Ont., last week, after being examined by the medical board. Pte. Woods has nobly done his share of service in defence of liberty, and his friends are glad to see him spared in fairly good health after suffering sorely from wounds.

Local Officers Have Initiative

Medical Health Officers of municipalities, police officers, attorneys and other parties having to do with the enforcement of the law, are now responsible for the enforcement of the law against waste of food which has just been passed by the Dominion Government on recommendation of the Canada Food Board. Where proceedings in any case in which a fine is imposed were taken by a municipal officer, the fine accrues to the municipality. Similarly in case of a provincial officer the fine accrues to the provincial treasurer.

Weld—Burrows

A pretty wedding was solemnized on Friday, March 22nd, at the home of Mrs. Burrows-Murchison, Viscount, Sask., when her younger daughter, Mary Edith Burrows, became the bride of Mr. Harold Falconer Weld, of Winnipeg son of Mr. and Mrs. Edgar Weld, of Delaware, Ont. Rev. R. McNaughton performed the ceremony. The bride, who was attended by her little nephew, Master Jim Love of Saskatoon, wore her travelling suit of sand colored gabardine with hat to match. Her corsage boquet was of pink rosebuds. After luncheon was served, Mr. and Mrs. Weld left for the coast on a short trip, and will reside in Winnipeg on their return.

Brings Home a Bride

Early this week Mr. J. R. Laidlaw arrived home after a ten days' absence, accompanied by his bride. The wedding took place quietly at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Agnew, at Kilsyth, on March 20th, and they left on a trip to Toronto and Hamilton. Mrs. Laidlaw is a young lady who was held in very high esteem in her home community, and prior to her marriage was presented with a gold wrist watch by the ladies of the Presbyterian church, where she had been organist for a number of years. There is no more popular man in our town than Mr. Laidlaw, and our citizens join most heartily in wishing him and his new life partner all happiness and joy.

Stole from Employer

On returning to business after a couple of months' illness this week, Mr. S. A. Rife discovered that his head cutter had been taking advantage of his absence to engage in wholesale grafting. Suits for parties in Hanover were made and paid for without going through the books. In one case a bunch of overalls from the factory were sold to a customer from Ayton at a reduced rate and the cheque pocketed by the cutter. On Wednesday morning Mr. Rife swore out a warrant for the arrest of the man for stealing. He was arrested by Chief Ferguson, taken before Magistrate Tolton and remanded for a week. Afterwards a search was made of his house, and several bolts of tailoring cloths were found. The cutter had been in the employ of Mr. Rife since a year ago last August. He has a wife and family of three children, but has been receiving high wages.—Telescope.

WEEPING ECZEMA SOON RELIEVED

A Perfect Treatment For This Distressing Complaint

Warkwo, Ont.

"I had an attack of Weeping Eczema; so bad that my clothes would be wet through at times.

For four months, I suffered terribly. I could get no relief until I tried 'Fruit-a-tives' and 'Sootha Salva'. The first treatment gave me relief.

Altogether, I have used three boxes of 'Sootha Salva' and two of 'Fruit-a-tives', and am entirely well."

G. W. HALL.

Both these sterling remedies are sold by dealers at 50c. a box, 6 for $2.50, or sent on receipt of price by Fruit-a-tives Limited, Ottawa.

"Fruit-a-tives" is also put up in a trial size which sells for 25c.

"Little Fellows" Won't Need to Fill Out Forms

Answering the query, "Do single men, whose incomes are $3,000 or less, have to make returns to the Dominion Government under the Income War Tax Act," the Toronto Star, replying in the negative, points out that only those liable to taxation are obliged to make returns. The government advertising was apparently not sufficiently clear on this point, for some people got the impression that no matter what their income, it was required that they should fill out and forward the forms. Persons liable to be taxed, under the act, who fail to fill out the forms, are taking a big risk, and liable themselves to a very heavy penalty.

Husband and Ten Children Bereaved

The home of Mr. Alexander Connor, 13th con. Elderslie, was very suddenly bereft of wife and mother on Sunday morning, when Mrs. Connor passed away only half an hour after being taken ill with an attack of heart trouble. The fatal illness came on at five o'clock, and a doctor was at once summoned, but she had become unconscious and slept away before his arrival. The deceased was the mother of ten children, four girls and six boys, between the ages of four and 21 years, who, with their father, have the deepest sympathy of all in their great affliction. The eldest daughter has been in Guelph hospital undergoing an operation, and was not home at the time of her mother's death. Mrs. Connor was born in Euphrasia Tp., and was married 25 years ago. They lived near Owen Sound for a time, but for the past 16 years have been in Elderslie. The funeral took place on Tuesday to Salem cemetery.

Salmon—Matheson

A very pretty wedding took place on Wednesday evening last, at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Matheson, 12th con. Bruce, when their eldest daughter, Mayme L. became the bride of Mr. Roy J. Salmon, son of Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Salmon, of Port Elgin. At six o'clock the bride entered the parlor and took her place beside the groom beneath an arch of evergreens decorated with roses, as the weding march was played by her cousin, Miss Margaret Bain, of Greenock. Rev. Dr. McDougall performed the ceremony. The bride was given away by her father. There were no attendants. The bride wore a gown of white duchess silk, with georgette overdress, and wore a wedding veil fastened with a spray of orange blossoms. She also wore the groom's gift, a necklace of pearls. The groom's gift to the organist was a cameo ring. After the ceremony and congratulations, the guests, about sixty in number, repaired to the dining room where they partook of a bountiful wedding repast. The evening was spent in social amusements and dancing. The happy couple left Paisley next morning on a trip to London, Stratford and other points. Upon their return they will reside on the farm recently purchased by the groom on 20th con. Greenock. The many and valuable wedding gifts received attested to the esteem in which they are held by their friends.

For Military Y. M. C. A.

The people of Canada are asked to raise a fund of $2,250,000 in support of the Y.M.C.A. work in connection with military training camps in the Dominion and overseas with our troops at the front. A general canvass is to be made on May 7th to 9th, for which thorough organization is being done. During the past week or ten days meetings have been held in Bruce county, one of which was in the town hall, Paisley, on Wednesday evening, March 27th. Addresses were delivered upon the work by Capt. Carey, a Y.M.C.A. secretary, who has seen two years' service in France, and Mr. Wilson, who is connected with the work at London, Ont., training camp. The meeting was well attended. Reeve Steele occupied the chair. The addresses could not fail to impress the audience with the vital importance of the operations of the Y.M.C.A. among our soldiers, and a generous sum will no doubt be raised in this county through the efforts of the local committees appointed. The work covered by the Canadian Y.M.C.A. does not interfere with or overlap that of any other similar organization, in fact is carried on closer to the fighting line than that of any other in the whole army, and is doing a great deal to maintain the morale of our men that would be left undone but for the presence of the open huts at the rest camp and the canteens that are in many cases planted so near the front line as to be actually under fire from German guns. In the huts there is always a supply of writing paper which the boys are free to use in writing home, and thousands of welcome letters from there are adorned with the red triangle sign of the Y.M.C.A. Concerts, plays and picture shows are given there as often as three times a day to entertain and keep the fighting men in good heart. Meetings and song services are also held, which are addressed by some of the best and brightest of Canada's ministers who have answered the call to work among the soldiers. Capt. Carey took his hearers on a trip overseas and right into the thick of the war operations, picturing vividly in words the scenes daily and nightly enacted in the camps and on the field where the Y.M.C.A. keeps in close touch with the life and heart of the boys who have left home and all that is dear to engage in the necessary but brutal business of fighting the dreadful Huns. The organization effected in Paisley is as follows: Executive Committee, to direct the campaign, select teams and arrange territory—H. B. Putnam (chairman), Thos. Muir (secretary-treasurer), Jas. H. Steele, I. Shoemaker, And. Cormack, G. L. Carter, F. S. MacLachlan, also chairman of each sub-committee. Finance Committee, to look after all finances during the campaign—H. McKerracher (chairman), J. Logie, S. Ballachey, I. S. Cruickshank, Geo. Craig. Publicity Committee, to advertise and arrange for all public and other meetings—D. McKenzie (chairman), P. B. More, S. F. Ballachey, Rev. L. W. Diehl, Rev. M. Neilson. List Committee, to prepare lists of prospective contributors—D. Forrester (chairman), P. C. Ryan, D. McArthur, Dr. Allen, Dr. Houston, Rev. G. C. Little, Dr. Gage, Rev. A. J. Crighton.

—Since the war started about 1,200 American newspapers have gone under, while over 300 others have amalgamated with contemporaries. Papers that were making half a million a year have admitted recently an annual deficit of a quarter of a million.

BALLACHEY, LAIDLAW & CO.

The Store with the Stock

From Infancy to Old Age

Shoes

are indispensible

We have them in every size, and dozens of varieties in every size. Bring your feet and let us fit them.

Just received:

Ladies' tony Red Calf Bals, sport heel, high top, per pair **6.50**

Ladies' Patent Bals, with leather top, sport heel, tip, per pair **4.50**

If you do not like these, we have many more.

BALLACHEY, LAIDLAW & CO.

Both 'Phones

Eye Comfort



is obtainable through the aid of perfect fitting glasses.

Our spectacles and lenses are guaranteed perfect in fit and focus.

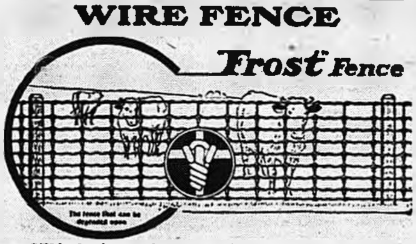
BEAUTIFUL JEWELERY

in great variety of novel patterns and artistic designs, rings, chains, necklaces, bracelets, everything in the jewelry line, may be found at our store. We give you a cordial invitation to come in and see what we have to offer, for we feel sure there will be something that will just suit you.

I. SHOEMAKER
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THE STORE OF QUALITY

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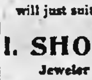
NOW is the time to place your order for Coiled Spring Wire, Woven Wire, etc. We sell Frost, Ideal and Invincible Fencing. A good stock on hand.

Bargains—A few pieces of Cutlery, best Sheffield goods. Cannot be duplicated. See them.

Bruce Phone
Bell Phone

W. H. DAVISON

Ahiram Lodge, No. 206, I.O.O.F.



MEETS every Tuesday evening at 8 o'clock in the Hall Oddfellow Block. Visiting brothers always welcome.

Jas. McKay, N.G.
W. H. Barnett, R.S.



Court Saugeen, C.O.F., No. 88

MEETS in Oddfellows' Hall on the third Monday evening of each month, at 8 o'clock. Sojourning brothers are welcome.

A. E. Archer, C.R.
Wm. Archer, R.S.

Spring Term from April 2nd

Central Business College, Stratford, Ont.

Commercial life offers the great opportunities. Recent lady graduates of this school are earning as high as $1,000 per annum. [illegible] Students may enter our classes at any time. [illegible] Shorthand and Telegraphy departments. Get our free catalogue.

W. J. Elliott, Pres. D. A. McLachlan, Prin.

Sign and Carriage Painting, House-Decorating and Wall Papering

The undersigned is prepared to do all classes of work in the most stylish, neat and satisfactory manner. Orders executed promptly. Will be glad to receive your patronage, whether in town or country.

W. H. BAKER, Paisley

PURDY'S LIVERY

Rates Reasonable, and every effort made to satisfy

F. PURDY

Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA

Notice to Creditors

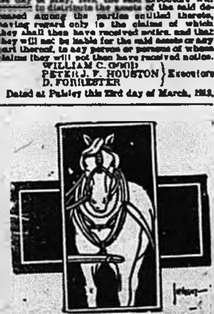
In the matter of the estate of Charlotte Malloch, late of the Village of Paisley, in the County of Bruce, widow, deceased.

NOTICE is hereby given pursuant to section 56 of chapter 121, R.S.O., 1914, and amending acts, that all creditors and others having claims or demands against the estate of the said Charlotte Malloch, who died on or about the [illegible] day of February, 1918, are required to send by post prepaid, or to deliver to the undersigned Executors, one of the undersigned, [illegible] on or before the 1st day of May, 1918, their names and addresses and full particulars of their claims, duly verified, and the nature of the securities, if any, held by them.

And further take notice that after the said 1st day of May, 1918, the said executors will proceed to distribute the assets of the said deceased among the parties entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which they shall then have received notice, and that they will not be liable for the said assets or any part thereof, to any person or persons of whose claims they will not then have received notice.

WILLIAM C. [illegible]
PETER J. F. HOUSTON } Executors
D. FORRESTER

Dated at Paisley this 23rd day of March, 1918.



STEELE'S For Horse Collars and Sweat Pads, Rubber Lap Rugs, Whips, Auto Plush Rugs, McKenzie's Gall Cure, Star Harness Soap, &c.

Our Harness [illegible]

Baggage Trunks, Suit Cases, Club Bags [illegible]

Harness parts and Repairing our Specialty

J. H. STEELE

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CARPENTER AND CONTRACTOR

ESTIMATES furnished for the erection of any kind of buildings. [illegible]

Address Chesley or Cargill P.O.

A great many people buy shoes here

Who are of the come again and again kind.

Now, that wouldn't be so if our shoes didn't make it so, would it?

All this talk of ours is only intended to get you to be a tryer of our shoes. That's all.

After that it's up to the shoes to hold you as a steady customer.

They generally do it, but if they shouldn't do it in your case, we want you to tell us about it, because there is a mistake somewhere.

It matters not what your present or future needs in shoes may be, we guarantee you a good service.

Bring us your Butter and Eggs. Cash or Trade.

F. CARTER & SON



Building-up for the Spring Attack at the Front is a good deal like putting the body in condition for an invasion of the germs of grip, pneumonia or "Spring fever" here at home.

At this time of the year most people suffer from a condition often called Spring Fever. They feel tired, worn out, before the day is half thru. They may have frequent headaches and sometimes "pimply" or pale skin and white lips. The reason for this is that during the winter-time, shut up within doors, eating too much meat and too little green vegetables, one heaps food into the system which is not burned up and the drudgery remain to poison the system — a clogging up of the circulation — with inactive liver and kidneys. Time to put your house in order.

For an invigorating tonic which will clarify the blood, put new life to the body, sparkle to the eyes, and a wholesome skin, nothing does so well as a glycerie herb extract made from Golden Seal root, Blood and Stone root, Oregon grape root and Wild Cherry bark. This can be had in convenient, ready-to-use tablet form at all drug stores, fifty cents, and has been used for the past fifty years as Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. By reason of the nerves feeding on the blood, when the blood is pure the nerves feel the effect, and neuralgia or other nerve pains disappear because such pain is the cry of the starved nerves for food. When suffering from headache, frequent or scanty urine, rheumatic pains here or there, or that constant tired feeling, the simple way to overcome these disorders is merely to obtain Dr. Pierce's Annic from your druggist. In tablets, fifty cents

Business Directory

LEGAL

J. I. REESTER, B.A., L.L.B.
BARRISTER, SOLICITOR AND NOTARY PUBLIC
OFFICE—TOWN HALL, PAISLEY

JOHN SUTHERLAND & SONS LIMITED
INSURANCE—FIRE AND MARINE
GUELPH - ONT.

J. C. GIBSON
Issuer of Marriage Licenses
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DENTAL

DR. A. H ALLEN
DENTIST. Formerly of Toronto.

Graduate of the Royal College of Dental Surgeons of Ontario. Senior Graduate of Toronto University Dental Department. Master of Dental Surgery. Graduate of the Dr. Meyer Post Graduate School of Prosthetic Dentistry, Berlin. Office over Mawe's Drug Store, opposite the Post Office.

MEDICAL

DR. H. E. OAGE, Physician, Surgeon and Accoucheur. Graduate of Toronto University. Member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario. Specialties—Diseases of the Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat. Late house surgeon and physician Toronto Hospital. Office hours—9 to 10 a.m., 1 to 4 p.m. Successor to Dr. Offord.

DR. F. J. F. HOURICH, Honor Graduate of Toronto University, Member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario, Graduate in Medicine and Surgery of Edinburgh and Glasgow. Late Resident Physician and Surgeon Toronto General Hospital. Specialty—Diseases of the Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat. Residence to Dr. Morrison.

VETERINARY

BOYD BROS., Veterinary Surgeons, Paisley. Graduates of Ontario Veterinary College. Office at residence, Queen street, opposite Presbyterian Church. Night calls promptly attended to. Phone at residence.

AUCTIONEERS

R. G. PEARCE, Licensed Auctioneer, Paisley. Is attended to all parts of the County of Bruce. Orders left at the Advocate Office will receive prompt attention. Sales phone at residence.

SCHOOL REPORTS

Paisley Continuation School

FORM I

Hazel Bird 98*, Edgar Tanner 90, Willie Miller 89, Jessie Houston 89, Alma Fraser 86, Edna Megraw 79, John McIntyre 77, Alice Watson 76, Norman Alexander 75, Marguerite Hooper 75, Malcolm McKinnon 74, Robert Scott 74, Bessie Nelson 72, Emily Teasdale 72, Eleanor Teasdale 71, Gretta Gregg 70*, Maurice Gowanlock 67, Harold Fraser 67, Farewell Fletcher 67*, Wesley Nelson 62, Lalla Burns 62, Dorothy Spong 61*, Jean Reid 59*, Robert Fullerton 59*, Grant McArthur 55*, Albert Stanley 55*, Rena Wakefield 54, George Grant 51*, Velma Pfaff 49*.

*Missed one or more examinations.

FORM II

Honors—Iara Bell 83 per cent, Marguerite McLeod 83, Arthur Kincaid 79, Janie Luttrell 77, Kaila McGillivray 77*, Blanche Collins 75, Pass—Daisy Foster 74*, Irvine Gage 74, Fred Shoemaker 74, Mary Laidlaw 72, Lauchena Blue 64*, Ruby Porter 63, Ruth McDougall 61, Bessie Fullerton 60*. Below pass—Jean Fullerton 58*.

PAISLEY PUBLIC SCHOOL

ROOM III

Sr III—Honors—Reta Dawson, Marjorie Bird, Angus McKinnon, Hazel Hay, Betty Neilson, Della Spot, Howard Bias, Nellie Watson. Pass—Hugh McArthur, Beatrice Watt, Thomas Moreland, Sherwood Collins, Oscar Hopper. Failure—Wilfrid Hay, Grogan Irving, John Sutherland, Jack Shoemaker.

Jr III—Honors— Wilfred Shoemaker, Greta Fleming, Sadie McKinnon. Pass —Melville Brown, Leota Hepburn, Lucille Gage, Catherine McMillan, Edna Brown, Bruce McKenzie, Helen McArthur, J D Babcock, Russell Grant, Mary Fletcher. Failure— Verna Rae, Paul Ollaber, David Leitch, Charlotte Sutherland, Rosella Clayton, Lloyd Gregg, Burton Irving, Teddy Muir, Mary Sutherland.

Absent from part of work: Mary Sutherland, Edna Brown, Jack Shoemaker.

MAY E BOYLE, Teacher

ROOM II

Sr II—Annie Ollaber, Jean Grant, Charlotte Watt, Isabel Pearce, Archie McKinnon, T V McKinnon, Jack McArthur, George Fleming, Alma Tooke, Gordon Bailey, Jack Pearce, Alvin Bice, Gerrard Heath, Wallace Brown,* Harry Flood, Clifford Marshall*.

Jr II—Grace Stark, and Phoebe Heath, (equal), Ronnie Bell, Nadine Gregg, Howard Bast and Elmer McLeod (equal), Viola Fleming, aDoretta Gage, Willie Tooke and Stanley Hills (equal), George Clayton and Lena Maxwell (equal), Dorothy Fisher, May Little, Willie Sutherland, Albert Brown, Velma Rae, aArthur Murcar, aFrank Watt, aMary McArthur, Mabel Pearce, Bessie Murcar.

aAbsent for examinations.

M S NEILSON, Teacher

PRIMARY ROOM

Class A—Helen Fleming, Merle McGregor, Billy Glover, Viola Stoddart, Rose McArthur, Wilmer Irving, Mary Flood, Harry Lyon, Howard Davison, Gertrude Bast, Donald Jacques, Margaret Hills, Lily Mink, Agnes McGill, aHazel Evans, Gillies Parker, Colin McArthur, aReta Brigham, Louis Wrightson, Elmer Clayton.

Class B—Louis Diehl, Merton More and Bruce Shoemaker (equal), George Ollaber, aHarry Mitchell, Angus McArthur, Eddie Maxwell.

Class C—Ella Neilson, Luella Bird, Bertie Heath, Margaret Bailey, Annie Grant, Isabel McArthur, Jim Davison, Tom Muir, aSandy Sutherland.

Class D—Stella Parker, Jean Bell, Jean Lyon, Madge More, Leonard Baker, Joe Fleming, Wallace Tooke, Viola Bannister, Phyllis Conner.

aAbsent for much of the time.

E MILLER, Teacher.

S S No 1, ELDERSLIE

Sr IV—Pass—Ivan McPherson 67, Elma McPherson 67. Failure—Laura Reid 57. Sr III—Pass—Keith McIntyre 68. Jr III—Pass—Alex McIntyre 68, Gladys Bailey 65, Norman Somerville 63, Austin McPherson 60, Thelma Gowanlock 52. Sr II—Honors—Clifford Walpole 79. Pass—Lillian Stoddart 73, Peter Reid 60. Jr II—Honors—Gordon Reid 81. Failure—Stewart Gage 56. Jr I—Pass—Gordon McIntyre 66, Clifford McPherson 65. Failure—Dave Somerville 54. Sr Pr—Pass—Gladys Walpole 70.

E B MCCURDY, Teacher

No 15, BRUCE

V class—Lauretta Cummins 78, aNelson Howe 69. Sr IV—Helen Thornburn 70, Hazel McIntyre 60, Mary McInnes 47. Jr IV—Isabel Howe 86, Hollie Wanamaker 84, Reba Klassek 50. Jr III—Charlie Klassek 67. Sr II — Gordon Massey 80, Howard Annan 80, Roger Cumming 74. Jr II—Alex Sinclair 78, Cecil Klassek 67, Eldon Kaake 65. Pr—Norman Annan 92, Eddie Howe 89, Leslie McIntyre 70.

a absent for part of month.

NELLIE MACGILLIVRAY, Teacher

S. S. No 1 BRANT & ELDERSLIE

Sr IV—Honors—Walter Hopper. Pass—Borden Gregg. Jr IV—Pass—Marjorie Hopper, Lloyd Hopper. Sr III—Honors—Mary Kaye. Pass—Mary Ann Carry, Nelson Kerry. Jr III Pass—Gordon Hopper. Failure—Elvin Gregg. Sr II—Honors—Florence Tolchard, John Rhody, Reta Cargill, Pearl Alexander, Attie Alexander. Failure—Hugh Driscoll. Jr II—Pass—Grace Kerry. Sr I Pass—Edith Hopper, Grace Gregg. Pr C—Adolph Rhody. Pr B—Harry Cargill, Daisy Kerry, Howard Dalgarno.

M KERR, Teacher

S S No 14, BRUCE

Sr IV—Charlotte Dunlop 83*. Jr IV —Grace Thomas 80*, Peter Stafford 64. Sr III — Lucille Johns, 82*, Ethel White 42*, Ben Currie 37*. Jr III A—Ethel Keaka 54*, Arthur Stafford 43*, Alma Dunlop 43*. Jr III B—Ellen Luttrell 64*, Stella Scott 64*, Walter White 64*. Sr II —Carl Luttrell 90*, Hugh McGillivray 38*, Milton Scott 38*, Willie Keaka 37*, Johnnie Stafford 24*, Willie Christie 12*, Zeke Robinson 12*. Jr I—Sam Christie. Pr—Catherine Thomas, Ethel Scott.

B MOULTON, Teacher

S S No 7 & 8, ELDERSLIE & SAUGEEN

Sr IV—Honors—Allan Turner. Pass—Jack Welch. Jr IV—Honors—Harvey Mc-Dill, Gregor Rudolph, Mary Welch, Gordon Fraser. Pass—Clarence Hammond. Sr III —Honors—Clifford Turner, Edith McKinnon. Pass—Bessie Tanner, John Ochse. Jr III—Honors—Elizabeth Tanner, Ina McKinnon. Pass—Isabel Rudolph, Walter McGill. Jr II —Honors—Evelyn McMillan. Pass—Eldon Fraser, Millie Collins. Failure—May Harcourt. Sr I—Honors—Rhoda Fraser, Clifford McGill. Pass—Stewart Bryce. Failure—Alvin Harcourt. Pr—Charlie Colbun, Franklin Hammond. Archie Collins.

J M MCKENZIE, Teacher

COUNTY COUNCIL NOTICE

Kincardine, March 26th, 1918

To the members of the County Council of Bruce:

Gentlemen—Last week the Warden received a communication that the Government had requested a special meeting of each county council to urge and arrange for increased production this year, and asking that this meeting be held on the 23rd inst. This was impossible in Bruce as the date was too short. We then endeavored to find what other councils were doing, and found some were holding special meetings and others were taking it up with the members and asking them to get their local councils together and do anything that could be done in this line. After considering the matter and consulting as many reeves as we could get into touch with we considered the latter the better way in Bruce, owing to the time taken and the large expense in holding a special session, besides believing that any action on these lines must come through the local councils. We have therefore urged you to call your council together at as early a date as possible and lay the matter before them and get them to take such action as may seem best to in any way encourage increased production.

There is no getting away from the fact that the world faces a food famine. This cannot be too strongly stated or too fully understood. The day has gone by when it was simply a question of raising foodstuffs for profit—it is now a question of raising food to keep the world from starving.

Fortunately situated as we are in Canada we hardly realize this, but the appeal is made on behalf of less fortunate people—our friends, our allies and those dependant upon us —are such that we can surely overlook the purely monetary side and do some work for the benefit of suffering humanity.

Let the people of Canada, and especially the people of Bruce, realize the blessing they have enjoyed, and in this great world's crisis put forth every possible effort this year to meet the great and terrible want.

Nobly has this county responded to the war calls so far made upon it, and now we appeal to the people of the county to redouble their efforts this year to produce foodstuffs so that no matter what the result, no one can say the grand old County of Bruce failed in its allotted task—as one can say "We starve because the people of the County of Bruce did not do what they might have done."

Let everyone do his utmost—the crisis is real—the need cannot be too strongly emphasized. Let us respond with the utmost that is in us.

He that makes two blades of grass grow where one grew before is a benefactor of his country and is doing his bit.

Yours truly,
G. Kastner, P. A. Malcomson,
Warden. Clerk

HOW TO GROW POTATOES

When, three hundred and thirty-two years ago, Sir Walter Raleigh introduced the potato from this continent into Ireland, nobody could have foreseen or imagined the immense part that it would come to play in feeding the world. It was nearly eighty years before the Royal Society of England took up the cultivation of the potato as a cheap food in case of famine. In another eighty years famine in Scotland brought the potato into extensive notice as a cheap article of food. Another thirty years saw France taking notice of its value. Mr. A. T. Macoun, the Dominion Horticulturist, briefly explains all this in a hundred page bulletin recently issued by the Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, in which is also given complete and comprehensive information as to the cultivation of the potato. Mr. Macoun goes fully into his subject, dealing with the preparation of the soil, of the varieties of seedlings, of the manner and method of planting, of protection against insect pests and diseases, of the time to plant, of the districts best suited to the different varieties, of the care that should be taken during growth, and of gathering, storing and shipping. Particulars are also given of the results of experiments and tests made at the Experimental Farms and Stations throughout the Dominion. In short, pretty well everything in the shape of information that is of value to potato growers with many exact and interesting illustrations, is to be found in this bulletin that can be had free on addressing the Publications Branch, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa.

TO PLACE ALL ON EQUAL BASIS

Uniform Administration of Military Service Act Sought by Questionnaire Method

The great crisis through which the world is now passing has served to emphasize among a great many other things the axiom that responsibility is the price of liberty. Because equal privileges are enjoyed by all citizens of Canada, it is the duty of our Government to see, as far as it is able, that all are made to bear equal sacrifices. That the Dominion's War Government is not unmindful of its duty in this respect is evidenced from the care that is being taken to ensure the equitable administration of the Military Service Act. Questionnaires are about to be addressed to all exempted men so as to permit of a checking of the decisions in the case of each to the end that uniformity be established in the application of the legislation. These questionnaires must be returned promptly upon penalty of forfeiture of the exemption papers previously granted. Exempted men should notify the registrar of their district of any change of address, as non-receipt will be regarded as constituting failure to return questionnaire, properly filled in as required. The Government is determined that the Military Service Act shall be administered fairly, and in this determination they will have the active support of democratic ideals.

The Boy and the Farm

The Federal Minister of Agriculture recently stated that arrangements were being made to secure the services of 25,000 school boys upon the farms of the country during the ensuing summer. While this number is substantial, it should be possible to greatly increase it. Of boys between the ages of ten and twenty attending the schools of the country there is a total, according to the last census, of about 350,000. If one in three of these could be secured there would be over a hundred thousand workers. In the collegiate institutes and high schools of Ontario alone there is an attendance of about eighteen thousand boys, most of whom are old enough to render substantial assistance. There are about eight hundred thousand farms in the Dominion, and but relatively few are likely to be able to secure there full quota of experienced hands naturally follows that the need of supplementary labor during the next five or six months is going to be very great. Boys in the stage of adolescence are very susceptible to influence. Consequently, through a vigorous campaign under the leadership of those who understand boy life, it should be possible to secure a youthful army of enthusiastic recruits for service upon the farms of the country far in excess of the anticipated twenty-five thousand. A few months of farm life will be good for the boys as well as profitable for the country.

Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA

Charges as Defaulters

Conrad and Peter Krohn, aged 32 and 28, of Brant Tp., were arrested because of their failure to register under the Military Service Act, and taken to London, where they were arraigned before the city police magistrate. The Krohn brothers are of German extraction, and admitted that they had failed to conform to the provisions of the Military Service Act. Ignorance of the requirements under the act because of their inability to understand properly what they read in the newspapers, was the reason advanced by them. Lieut. C. H. Atkinson, deputy inspector of Dominion police, stated that the Krohn brothers were working a 225-acre farm, and lived with their father and mother. Because of the father's age, Lieut. Atkinson expressed the opinion at the court that the Krohn brothers would have undoubtedly had a good claim for exemption had they taken the proper course. He further suggested that it would be satisfactory to have the prisoners over to the military authorities and have the leave of absence board deal with their case. Questioned by Magistrate Graydon both said they were born in Bruce county. "In the event of the issue of absence board granting you permission to return to your farm would you be willing to serve your country if called upon?" asked the magistrate. "I would rather work on the farm," said Peter Krohn, "but if we are forced to go we will have to go, and that's all there is to it." Both were handed over to the military authorities.

Spring Shoes

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Ladies' White, Grey, Brown and Black Vici Kid Shoes

The most up-to-date Shoes being worn, at reasonable prices. We invite you to call in

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Fall wheat, per bush	$ 2 00	$ 2
Peas, per bush	3 00	3
Oats, per bush	80	9
Barley, per bush	1 50	1
Buckwheat	1 00	1
Potatoes, per bag	1 75	1
Butter, in pound prints	40	4
Eggs, fresh, per doz	38	3

TORONTO LIVE STOCK MARKET

	Toronto, April 2, 1918	
Butchers' picked	$17 75	$17
do cows	9 25	9
steers	14 00	14
Feeders	13 00	13
Stockers, choice	9 50	9
do common	7 00	7
Heavy feeders	12 50	12
Short keep		
Milch cows, choice	100 00	125
do common		
Sheep, ewes	15 50	15
Bucks	7 00	8
Spring Lambs	19 00	19
Calves	16 00	17
Hogs, off cars	15 40	15
fed and watered	15 15	15

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TORONTO MONTREAL VANCOUVER



For Sale by all Dealers.

"THE HOAX"

Seated before her immense roll-top desk in "X" Department, War Office, the "tout ensemble" of a certain brisk young woman—Miss Alice Elliot—presented a quite charming picture.

Yet the feminine critics—and she had many—could not discover one single redeeming feature in her small and piquant face. True, her nose was neither of the Grecian or the Roman order. Herself, she admitted it was frankly "snub."

But such humility could not placate her rivals—particularly when a certain amorous young man of "Z" Department sent the lady in question a most flattering sketch of none other than herself, which pen-and-ink handiwork was duly inspected by the said rivals, and bearing beneath it, in straggling lettering, a charming Tennysonian reference to the little nose in question: "Tip-tilted like the petal of a rose."

"Impertinence, I call it!" sniffed the elderly Miss Jones, who had never received either a sonnet or a compliment in her life.

"The man's got a girl already!"

"He's only trying to make a fool of you!"

"I should send it back to him, and let him know I wasn't that kind of girl!"

Such were the disturbing comments of the aforementioned feminine co-workers.

But the joyous tilt of Miss Alice Elliot's most prominent feature was quite indicative of the lady's character. Not only was she an optimist, but one with decided views of her own. And the much-envied sketch, skewered by a couple of hairpins to the wall above her desk, proved a source of great consolation to herself, and of irritation to her rivals.

This morning, however, a cloud had fallen on her piquant face. For upon the immensely important roll-top desk way lying a large, square, typewritten envelope addressed to herself. And surely this missive could mean but one thing. She was "fired"—ignominiously given her congé!

"I know I've been a bit slack lately," she soliloquised in melancholy fashion. "And this is what comes of it!"

Tearing open the envelope and unfolding the document, a wave of color swept over her cheeks. Her dark eyes sparkled as they read the typewritten words.

"Dinner and the theatre! How kind of him! Oh, if the other girls only knew, how they would envy me!"

She opened a small drawer in the large, roll-top desk, and, with a gush of sheer happiness, began to pen a most gladsome acceptance.

Was it too gushing? She hoped not. But there was no time to make alterations. The other girls would be arriving in a moment.

Closing the scented envelope, she pressed the electric button below the desk and handed the note to a small and pert-looking office-minion who appeared at the door.

When the other girls of "X" Department trooped into the office, they found the all-too-attractive Miss Elliot in pensive mood, her chin reposing upon a hand that clasped a most unromantic-looking document in type, and her fine dark eyes fixed on the one patch of azure sky that was visible through a smutty window.

Scattering to their various lairs, niches and corners, and chattering like so many magpies, they began the day's work.

The first of April! There was surely romance in the very day. The beginning of spring! How intoxicating could an April morning be!

"I'll hurry home, put on the pink taffeta with the pale blue sash, then get a 'bus back to town!"

Thus ran the reflections of Miss Alice.

Yes, he would surely admire her in the pink taffeta! And that new, lacey hat! She wanted to look her prettiest.

No, she couldn't work properly this morning. The daffodils and violets on her desk smelt too intoxicating. Perhaps—her thoughts ran riot!—perhaps "he" had put them there!

She scribbled idly with her pen upon a scrap of paper. "Rufus Simpson," she wrote.

Then below, "Alice Elliot."

Carefully she blotted out each letter in the first name which corresponded with a similar letter in the second.

"Love, Friendship, Hatred, Courtship, Marriage," she counted. "Love, Friendship, Hatred, Courtship, Marriage."

She smiled triumphantly.

"A lucky omen!"

They had only met on rare occasions. His manner had been rather curt. Perhaps he was shy? Poor Rufus! Red-haired men were so often shy and sensitive!

Her reflections were interrupted by the appearance of a small office-boy at the door.

"Mr. Rufus Simpson wishes to see you at once!"

A knowing smile adorned the features of the messenger.

All in a flutter rose the lady and, patting her hair and only pausing for a second to powder the end of her dainty little nose, hurried into the Presence.

There at his desk sat the gallant Rufus, but not alone. He was deep in conversation with a khaki-clad figure, whom Alice recognised at once to be none other than the Chief—a very great man indeed!

What could the peremptory summons mean?

And the red-haired Mr. Simpson was staring at her in an almost annoyed fashion.

"You sent for me!" she began nervously.

A surprised and negative shake of the head was the only answer. And, covered with a confusion, she made a hasty exit.

Upon the very door-mat she collided with the office-boy.

"George, how could you invent such a story!"

"Twasn't my fault, miss!" blasted George. "'Twas that there Miss Pigtails in your room, with her first of April nonsense, as told me 'ow Mr. Simpson wanted you."

"X" Department was still in the throes of merriment on her return.

And then Miss Elliot noticed that her letter—the happy document from Rufus—was missing from her desk.

Flushing uncomfortably, she noticed the eye of that pert young flapper—familiarly known as PEGGY PIGTAILS—upon her. It was a green eye, too—the eye of jealously!

"Here's your old letter!" said that damsel tartly. "It was a good joke, wasn't it?"

"You—you haven't read it?"

"Read it? Why, I wrote it, silly!"

A dramatic pause ensued.

The green-eyed Peggy regarded her scornfully.

"Can't you take an April joke in good part? You aren't a real sport!"

So this was the end of the romance—an April hoax! And what on earth would the man think of her? Her gushing acceptance of an invitation he had never even penned, her bold entrance to his private room, her interruption of the conference with his Chief?

"I'm done with men, and still more done with women!" thought the lady acidly, as she jerked her desk up and began a belated morning's work.

That evening a disconsolate and incensed young man waited interminably at the appointed rendezvous for a lady who evidently did not think it worth her while to come, or even send a word of explanation.

And had it not been for an accidental meeting with Miss Peggy Pigtails—that attractive though somewhat caustic-tongued flapper, who, curiously enough, was loitering in the vicinity—the evening would have been a complete failure.

But the sight of that young cousin dining tete-a-tete—hair and pigtails almost touching—would have convinced the initiated of the truth of that old adage—that a heart "caught at the rebound" is the most inextricably ensnared of all.

Slowly the days passed, and spring set in in good earnest. The work grew heavier, and late evenings followed hard days.

And on a certain dark and moonless night the hands of the cheap little clock upon Alice's desk pointed to 10.15 before she laid her pen down, sighed her last sigh, and skewered her spring chapeau upon her fluffy head, preparatory to a belated departure.

* * * * *

The journey by 'bus to Hampstead is a long affair. And it was past 11 p.m. when Miss Elliot skipped nimbly from the vehicle and hurried into the long road leading to her home.

Hark, what was that? Someone was following her! And someone was calling after her. Could any situation be more terrifying? She could run—run hard!

The footsteps were coming nearer, nearer! No matter how hard she ran, they always gained. Quickly she darted into the nearest gateway, slammed it shut, and, with a grating noise, heard that it locked behind her. She was safe!

The voice of Rufus Simpson trickled breathlessly through the high railings.

"I—I hope I didn't frighten you?"

It was too much. The ignominy of the situation—of all the situations in which she and he had recently figured! Miss Alice took refuge in the one feminine consolation and solution—tears.

"You've locked yourself in, but crying's no use," said the prosaic Rufus. "I say, why didn't you turn up that night you said you'd dine with me?"

"My letter to you was just an April hoax!" came the muffled answer, as pride struggled with truthfulness—and won!

"It wasn't!"

Silence.

"I'll have to get you out, I suppose!" Rufus was scaling the rails. "Here, hold my hand, and you'll get up all right."

It was on the topmost railing that he left her, springing himself agilely to earth, and flashing on the tearful lady his small electric torch.

"Before I help you down, Miss Alice," said he, "you've got to tell me why you didn't meet me on April 1st?"

"Because that girl Peggy wrote the invitation as an April joke."

"She didn't!" shouted the indignant Rufus. "I wrote it myself!"

Dramatic pause.

"But Peggy told me—"

"The horrid little liar! I never did like flappers!"

(In view of recent consolatory evenings with the lady, this was scarcely accurate. But, in her ecstasy, Miss Alice Elliot let the mis-statement pass.)

"Then you wanted me—"

"Why, all the time, my dear! I want you still!"

"Then, Rufus, I'm coming!" murmured the lady, coyness vanished, tears evaporated.

And she leapt nimbly from the railings—into his outstretched arms.

CREAM WANTED

Sweet or Churning Cream. Highest market prices paid. We supply cans, pay express charges, and remit daily.

Mutual Dairy & Creamery Co.

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Food Control Corner

People who wish to help in food conservation should consider potatoes as a partial substitute for wheat flour. Potatoes are the chief staple of the semi-perishable foods. Canadians do not eat their fair share of potatoes even in normal times. We have been largely a wheat, beef and pork consuming people. These staples are now required for overseas and it behooves us to substitute other foods for them whenever possible. We consume, perhaps, two and one-half bushels of potatoes per capita per year, or about one-third of a pound per day—equal to one fair-sized potato. In some European countries one pound per day per capita is consumed, and in some districts four pounds per day, and nearly twenty-five bushels per year.

Despite the increase in price since the war, potatoes are still among the cheapest of foods. One pound of roast beef costs ten times as much as a pound of potatoes, and twenty per cent. of beef is bone. Three and a third pounds of potatoes supply 1,000 calories of energy, at a cost of less than 10 cents, while about 2,500 calories are required for full grown persons working indoors. That is to say, if all foods were as cheap as potatoes we could live on 25 cents a day. Healthy men have lived and worked for months on a diet of nothing else than potatoes, oleomargarine and a little fruit. Potatoes contain protein of the very best kind. They also contain mineral salts which neutralize harmful acids in the body. The food material in potatoes is 98 per cent. digestible.

Canadians have large supplies of potatoes, carrots, onions and turnips and by consuming these vegetables freely, they can economize with bread.

More than 306 ways of cooking potatoes are known. They combine well with many flavors. They can be used to economical advantage with meat and fish, in stews, croquettes, hash, chowders, meat pies, etc. One half a cup of mashed potatoes and two cups of flour make a bread mixture that helps the flour go farther.

Good cooks know the ways of using potatoes are various—boiled, steamed, lyonnaised, baked, chipped, fried, hashed brown, creamed, escalloped, stuffed, au gratin, and scores of combinations.

Canada has plenty of potatoes and, although the price is high compared to normal times, it is not high in comparison with other foods in war time.

A glass of hot water with lemon juice is excellent for the complexion if taken just before going to bed.

A good way to treat an old mossback of a pasture is to run a stout harrow over it, scatter some seed, and go over it once more with a light spike-tooth harrow. If not too rough, the job may be nicely finished by putting the roller over the land after the last harrowing.

SUN LIFE OF CANADA IN STRONG POSITION

As will be seen from the essential features of its year's operations set forth elsewhere in this issue, Canada's largest life assurance company has just closed a highly satisfactory year. Total assurances in force on the books of the Sun Life of Canada have now crossed the $311,000,000 mark, assurances issued and paid for in cash during the year totalling over $47,800,000, the largest amount ever issued by a Canadian life company.

The Company's Head Office staff is now installed in the fine new Sun Life Building recently erected on Dominion square, Montreal, where the adoption of the most up-to-date office equipment should result in still greater efficiency in the administration of its large business.

Articles Wanted for Cash

Old Jewellery; Plate; Silver; Curios; Medals; Coins; Banknotes; Rare Old China; Cut Glass; Ornaments; Diamonds; Precious Stones.

Write or call, mentioning Canada to

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88 and 90 College Street, Toronto, Ont.

Money in Maple Sugar.

Maple sugar and syrup is produced at the time of year when the farmer is least busy, and it costs him little, if any, more now than before the war.

By tapping 100 trees he can sell 500 pounds of sugar or 100 gallons of syrup, netting from $100 to $150 in three weeks.

This is more than the soldiers fighting in France gets in thrice the time and he offers in exchange his life.

Will you who have maple trees not offer so short a space of your time to help him and to put money in your pocket as well?

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Bob Long says:

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Insist on "Bob Long" brand. Ask your dealer for Big 11—the big grey overalls—the cloth with the test.

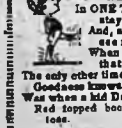
R. G. LONG & CO., LIMITED

TORONTO - CANADA 97



It is fine for cleaning cans—says the dairyman

Comfort Lye



NOW there IS just one WALKER HOUSE In ONE TOWN where I stay, And, say, you ought to see me grin When my trip heads that way.

The only other time I was so happy, Goodness knows, Was when a kid Dad bought me Red topped boots with copper toes.

When other travelers hit that town, They, too, don't want to roam. For they say, "At that WALKER HOUSE It's just like staying home."

Where in the ONE TOWN where that WALKER HOUSE is? Don't you know? Why, it's that good old burg spelled T-O-R-O-N-T-O.

The House of Plenty

The Walker House

Toronto

Geo. Wright & Co., Proprietors



SUN LIFE KEEPS GROWING

THE results of operations for the year 1917 show a continuance of the notable expansion that has marked the career of the Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada. In Assets, Income, Surplus, New Business, and Total Business in Force substantial increases are recorded over the corresponding figures for previous years.

RESULTS FOR 1917

Assets at December 31st, 1917.	$90,180,176.00
Increase	7,311,178.00
Cash Income	10,293,907.00
Increase	780,896.00
New Assurances Issued and Paid for in Cash	47,811,567.00
Increase	3,289,370.00
Assurances in Force at December 31st, 1917.	311,870,946.00
Increase	24,151,748.00
Profits paid or allotted to Policyholders	1,560,580.00
Increase	468,168.00
Profits paid or allotted to Policyholders, in past five years.	5,221,963.93
Total Payments to Policyholders, 1917.	2,910,243.00
Payments to Policyholders since organization	$23,684,316
Assets held for Policyholders	20,166,174
	$43,850,490
Premiums received since organization	38,961,722
Payments to Policyholders and Assets held for them over the premiums received by:	$4,888,768
Undivided surplus at December 31st, 1917, over all liabilities including capital	$8,550,761.00

THE COMPANY'S GROWTH

YEAR	INCOME	ASSETS	LIFE ASSURANCES IN FORCE
1873	$ 48,810.73	$ 98,403.20	$ 1,264,250.00
1887	477,116.60	1,317,540.49	10,873,777.00
1897	1,244,886.74	4,342,277.11	44,365,756.79
1907	3,248,288.25	26,436,005.14	111,180,891.00
1917	10,293,907.00	90,180,176.34	311,870,946.71

The Company takes this opportunity of thanking its policyholders and the public generally for the continued confidence and goodwill of which the above figures give such strong evidence.

SUN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA

1871 HEAD OFFICE MONTREAL 1917

T. B. MACAULAY, President

Soils and Crops

By Agronomist.

This Department is for the use of our farm readers who want the advice of an expert on any question regarding soil, seed, crops, etc. If your question is of sufficient general interest, it will be answered through this column. If stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed with your letter, a complete answer will be mailed to you. Address Agronomist, care of Wilson Publishing Co., Ltd., 73 Adelaide St. W., Toronto.

H. J. S.:—I had a field of beans last year, which it be all right to put in beans this year again? Is fertilizer any good for growing beans? 2. What percentage should fertilizer have for growing tobacco? 3. Is there any way of finding out if the winter wheat has been killed before spring comes? Would it be advisable to sow spring wheat?

Answer:—1. The largest bean growers of the East, are large users of fertilizers. The bean crop is a rapid growing crop and thrives where there is a ready supply of available plantfood. Investigation of their methods show that many successful bean growers use from 200 to 500 pounds of fertilizer per acre, carrying 1 to 2 per cent. ammonia, 8 to 12 per cent. available phosphoric acid and 2 per cent. or over potash. In applying this fertilizer, on account of the tenderness of the crop, do not apply the fertilizer too near to the row. Many successful growers apply the fertilizer through the fertilizer attachment of the grain drill, 7 to 14 days before planting the beans, and never at planting time. If you do not have a drill, any broadcast distributor may be used, provided that you thoroughly harrow and disk the land after the fertilizer is spread. When the fertilizer is applied with the grain drill at planting time, it should be allowed to run in the hoe on either side of the one dropping beans, and not in the hoe dropping the seed. 2. A good tobacco fertilizer for medium loam soil, carries 3 to 4 per cent. ammonia, 4 to 8 per cent. available phosphoric acid and 2 per cent. or more potash. 3. There is no way of finding out whether or wheat has been killed or not, until there has been sufficient growing weather to allow for the germination of the crop. Do not be in too great a hurry to plow up your winter wheat field. In view of the shortage of food cereals, it is my opinion that Ontario farmers would do well to put in a conservative acreage of spring wheat.

F. C.:—I have 8 acres of wheat that was sown in good time but didn't get a very big top. Would it be advisable to top-dress with manure on the snow? Now, I am going to seed this field in the spring, and I thought of getting some kind of fertilizer, then seed with the disk drill, running the disks light, and sowing the fertilizer at the same time. If you think this would be all right, would you advise sowing the same way this wheat is sowed or go crossways?

Answer:—I believe you would do well to top-dress your spring wheat with manure or fertilizer. Indications from experimental tests are that you will get biggest return by applying the manure at the rate of about 5 tons to the acre. If you have a manure spreader, you will be able to distribute the manure evenly over the wheat. In view of the fact that you are going to seed this field to grass and clover, I would advise you to top-dress it with a fertilizer carrying 3 to 4 per cent. ammonia and 8 to 10 per cent. available phosphoric acid. The method you have in mind of applying the fertilizer is all right. I would by all means advise sowing the same way that the wheat was drilled.

C. F. H.:—Please advise me if the culture for inoculating alfalfa sold in bottles is a success? What kind of alfalfa seed should I sow, Grimm or common alfalfa? I have a fairly good ground, sandy in character. Is it all right to sow with oats in the spring?

Answer:— Well prepared inoculated cultures for alfalfa, sold in bottles, have proven very successful. I believe the Bacteriological Department of Ontario Agricultural College is putting out such cultures. Best results are obtained by sowing Grimm seed. Common alfalfa seed does not tend to be as strong in germinating quality. The oat crop, I am afraid, will provide a little too much shade for a good catch of alfalfa. I would rather recommend about a bushel and a peck of barley seed per acre instead of oats. I know a successful alfalfa grower in Wisconsin who never attempts to get a good catch of alfalfa without applying 250 pounds of fertilizer per acre. This available plantfood gives the young crop a strong, vigorous start. The fertilizer for this purpose should analyze 2 to 3 per cent. ammonia, 8 to 10 per cent. available phosphoric acid, and possibly 1 per cent. potash. It can be applied with the fertilizer drapper on the grain drill at the time the alfalfa is sown, or broadcasted like lime and then harrowed into the soil just before the seed is sown.

Greater Crop Yields
In 1918

If you cannot increase the area of your fields in crop you can increase the yields by means of proper fertilization.

An increase of 8 bushels per acre in wheat yields in Ontario this spring would mean 8½ millions of bushels more food grain.

This increase was reported in 1917 by the Ontario Agricultural College as a result of top dressing wheat in the spring with suitable fertilizer.

The Canadian Fertilizer Association announces the establishment of its Soil and Crop Improvement Bureau, under the direction of Henry G. Bell, (a native of Ontario, and graduate of Ontario Agricultural College), formerly Professor of Agronomy at the University of Maine.

The purpose of the Bureau is to collect and disseminate practical information regarding soil tillage, fertility management and crop production.

The Bureau co-operates with all organizations working for the betterment of Canadian Farming.

Write for bulletin, "How to Increase Ontario Crop Yields."

Soil and Crop Improvement Bureau
OF THE
Canadian Fertilizer Association
1111 Temple Building - - Toronto

GOOD HEALTH QUESTION BOX

By Andrew F. Currier, M.D.

Dr. Currier will answer all signed questions of general interest. If not, it will be answered personally if stamped, addressed envelope is enclosed. Dr. Currier will not prescribe for individual cases or make diagnosis. Address Dr. Andrew F. Currier, care of Wilson Publishing Co., 73 Adelaide St. West, Toronto.

Rickets.

X. Y. Z.—Please writs an article on Rickets. My baby eleven months old cannot sit up, and seems to have no power in her back. What kind of food is suitable and how long does the disease last?

Perhaps your child is not affected with rickets, but with some other disease. Rickets, or rhachitis, is the result of bad nutrition, affects all the tissues of the body, and chiefly leaves its mark on the bones—which it softens and then deforms.

It usually occurs before the third year, but the bones deform ties appear later.

It is caused by food which is not assimilated, but also by neglect of the skin, bad air, insufficient sleep, etc.

The child of the poor have it, but so do those of the rich.

In the great European cities one sees it everywhere. The urine of rhachitic children contains phosphates in abundance and the bones, being deficient in lime, bend and break easily.

Rhachitic children have soft spots in the bones of the skull; and the membranous portions of the skull, where you notice throbbing and pulsation in an infant, and which ought to harden during the first few months of life, remain soft.

All the bones of the skull, instead of being firmly united, are loose and easily moved.

The face of a rhachitic baby is small, and the head seems disproportionately large.

The liver, spleen and lymphatic glands are enlarged, the muscles soft, and the ligaments weak.

The child's appetite may be good, he may even seem voraciously hungry, but his food doesn't appear to nourish him, he becomes fretful, gets diarrhoea and this alternates with constipation.

He is sensitive, cries when touched, his diarrhoea is offensive, the appearance of his teeth is delayed, and when they break out, they are irregular and of poor quality.

When he begins to walk, the weakness of the bones of the legs becomes apparent and they bend or break easily; the joints are weak and he falls frequently.

When he tries to move himself with his arms, the arm bones bend or break and there may be an outward hump on the spine.

On the ends of the ribs there are knobs or bead-like structures, the breast bone projects and the child becomes pigeon breasted.

The pelvis may become deformed and, in females, this has a very important bearing upon the successful delivery of offspring, if impregnation should ever occur.

Rhachitic children are frequently bow-legged, knock-kneed or flat-footed; they are also sensitive to bronchitis and croup, and die from these diseases more frequently than children who have better physical development.

If they reach maturity, they are short and poorly formed and their limbs often reveal the marks of early disease.

Rhachitic children should be taken to the mountains or sea-shore, if possible, and should have abundance of good plain food which they can assimilate—which will be indicated by the change in their stools and in their general nutrition.

Fats in the form of cod-liver oil, or olive oil, should be given them; also as much of eggs, milk, and cereals as they can dispose of. Treatment with mechanical apparatus is important to prevent deformities, and they should have all possible benefit from public parks, sea baths, sleep, fresh air, and life in the country when this can be provided.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

X. 1—Can water on the brain be cured? The patient in question is a child two years and nine months.

2—Do you advise an X-ray examination?

Answer—It is sometimes possible to tap the skull and draw off some fluid in this condition—which is known as "Hydrocephalus." But unless skillfully done, this is likely to do harm—and even when skilfully done, it is by no means always successful. The condition is usually a hopeless one.

2—There would be no harm in having an X-ray examination.

MOTHER-WISDOM.

Forward With the Teaching of Practical Health Habits!

By Helen Johnson Keyes

Why should the elementary schools teach children the laws of health, that study which goes by the name of hygiene? The purpose is that they may live in a way which will make them healthy.

This seems like a very simple answer but when one watches the way in which hygiene is often taught to little children, one sees that the reason for the teaching is often entirely forgotten. Tots are made to repeat sentences out of books which they can not possibly understand, statements about the way the body does its work and why germs are a danger, and yet, in the meantime, they may drink coffee every morning and come to school with dirty nails and unbrushed teeth.

This kind of instruction puts the cart before the horse.

Children younger than eleven years old are not at all interested in reasons. On the other hand, those are the golden years for teaching them habits. All lessons then given children should be of the kind on which they can act, put into practice. Never again will they learn habits so easily, thoroughly and permanently. It is an age when they must be shown what to do, not why.

The first lesson is hygiene must be a clean schoolhouse. No lesson regarding germs will have the effect on character which a room kept clean all the time, will have. The teacher should be spotless herself, both as to person and clothing. In this way there will take root in the children a standard of cleanliness.

Slowly and kindly, the teacher should start a personal inspection two or three times a week, of all her children. Hands, nails, teeth, hair, head, neck, ears should be looked at, not to criticise those who are dirty so much as to praise those who are clean.

Soon a pride will develop and clean water, individual soap, individual wash cloths and individual towels can be supplied for the use of those who are not up to the standard. This inspection may be made almost like a game and should be kept thoroughly good-natured so as not to hurt the pride of the pupils or of their families. A badge, such as a piece of brightly colored ribbon, may be given as a prize each week to the class having the best record for cleanness.

By tactful questions, the teacher can find out what foods the children eat. When she is supplied with this knowledge she can draw some day on the blackboard a picture of a sheep and another of a goat. Under the sheep, she may write down the foods which are good for children and under the goat those which are hurtful. This will give a note of merriment to the instruction which will not be there if she merely writes, "nourishing," "not nourishing." The children will laugh when they are asked if pickles are sheep or goats—and laughter of this kind is excellent, even in a schoolroom.

This will lead toward useful instruction on the choice of food and the value of chewing. Wholesome combinations of food can be written on the blackboard for the children to copy and take home. In their turn, the children can bring a list of the foods which they have eaten for the past week, the child who has eaten most wisely receiving a brass button on a tiny ribbon bow. In these lessons the terms calories, proteins, carbohydrates and so forth should not appear. They would take the fun out of it for any child under twelve. At the elementary school age a child should be taught what to do but not the science behind it.

Clothing is a matter of importance and it is difficult to deal with in communities where some of the children are in poor circumstances. However, the investigation of these cases very often shows that neglect and ignorance, not poverty, are the causes of poor clothing.

When this is so, the importance of clean laundering and neat mending should be spoken of freely. Other matters of importance are well-shaped shoes of the correct size, dresses which are hung properly so that they do not pull on the tips of the shoulders, twisting the muscles of the back into deformities; coats, shirts and shirtwaists with collars which are not so high that they run the neck forward and produce "pigeon-chest,"—as a hollow chest with forward-thrust shoulders is called, and suspenders which do not cut in at the hollow of the shoulders in front, producing wing shoulder blades, by which is meant a protrusion and lump on each side of the shoulder at the back at the base of the arms.

Ventilating the schoolroom is a good, practical way of showing that fresh air is necessary to health. It will lead naturally to the subject of supplying home, too, with constant fresh air and of sleeping with open windows.

When the necessity of fresh air during sleep is mentioned, the amount of sleep required by children will naturally come up for discussion and the matter of clean, well-aired night clothes, well-aired and neatly made beds and the personal toilet.

By the time children are eleven or twelve years old, practical lessons in domestic science should begin, including the boys. The care of foods, water and milk, sanitary ways of cleaning and the care of clothes may all be taught by "doing." When there is no second room in the schoolhouse where such work may be performed, mothers are often willing to take turns in allowing the demonstrations to be held in their kitchens.

Very little scientific knowledge of hygiene and physiology is necessary to most people. The laws according to which bacteria develop, how the body does its work and how ventilation is accomplished are of intgrest only to special kinds of minds and may be saved for special and advanced kinds of education. To know and to follow the rules of health, however, is necessary to the well-being of every one.

Away with textbooks, then, and forward with talks, inspections, contests and practices in teaching our children hygiene!

Horse Sense

Dry Stables, Sound Feet.

Every practical horseman knows that the disease known as thrush is caused by allowing the horse to stand with his feet constantly in wet and filth; but few, comparatively, understand that canker of the frog and sole is caused in the same way, says a veterinary surgeon.

Thrush is characterized by inflammation of the fine skin between the toes in cattle; pus forms and tends to undermin the horny wall of the foot. In horses the frog is the part affected, and its cleft, normally shallow, becomes deep and exudes a thin, foul-smelling liquid. Gradually the frog becomes rotten and loose and the disease may spread to the surrounding parts; lameness is rare.

Canker of the frog, and sole, differs from thrush in that the horn of the sole becomes soft or spongy and readily bleeds when cut. In canker, the sensitive tissue (pododerm) of the sole, which ordinarily is covered with solid horny tissue, seems to have taken the place of the solid material. The sole is made up of spreading fungous tissue and is extremely sensitive and vascular. If it be cut away it may grow again in a single night and the entire affected part is covered with a stinking fluid.

Prevention is all important in these diseases. Stable management should be such that no horse is allowed to stand for any length of time in wet and filth. In horse stables where the manure is removed "now and then," the "nows" and the "thens" sometimes coming months apart, so that the horse has to jump into bed over a high barrier of manure, it is little wonder that the animal contracts thrush or canker.

Treatment of thrush consists in removing the cause, cleansing the affected foot thoroughly, then cutting away all loose, rotten and underrun horn of the frog and on each side of it, and packing the cleft of the frog full of calomel, or a mixture of calomel, powdered wood charcoal, subnitrate of bismuth and slaked lime. This is to be covered with oakum, upon which pine tar has been spread, and the dressing is to be renewed at intervals of three or four days. The stall floor should be kept clean, sprinkled with slaked lime or gypsum (land-plaster) and bedded with sawdust or planing-mill shavings.

Canker is best treated by the trained and experienced veterinarian, but there is no specific remedy. Before succeeding with a bad case it usually is necessary to alternate remedies and try a great number. The first step in all cases should be to cut down the sprouting growth level with the walls of the foot; then it is usual to cauterize the sole with a red hot iron or with some strong caustic. We usually employ terchloride of antimony, or full strength formaldehyde to start with, and if that does not suffice change to chromic acid, or strong nitric acid. After applying the caustic, oakum saturated with tincture of iron, or a solution of two ounces of sulphate of copper (bluestone) to the pint of hot water, is bound upon the sole in such a way as to cause firm pressure, for pressure is absolutely necessary. The dressing is changed or renewed every twenty-four hours. Dry dressing powders also are useful, such as a mixture of equal quantities of calomel, subnitrate of bismuth and tannic acid or burnt alum, or a cheaper mixture of slaked lime, alum, sulphur and charcoal. Naphthalin sometimes is added.

The Centre of Hospitality.

The centre of hospitality in the home is that point about which the family itself gathers most often. This point is in most homes the fire-place. Hence its location and construction are of vast importance in building a home.

The fireplace, if there is only one, should be in the living-room, for there the family and friends can enjoy it most. It should be located in the centre of a wall space, either on one side or at one end of the room. Select the space which will permit the greatest number of people to sit around it.

In the construction of the fireplace you must not forget that its chief purpose is for a fire. The more simple the lines of construction, the better taste is displayed, and the more room the open fire receives.

There is a great variety of materials suitable for a fireplace, and your individuality and taste can be well expressed in this important factor of the home. Brick, tile, wood, and many tile substitutes may be used. These offer great possibilities both for good color and design, and lend themselves to any style of architecture.

Gunns Shur-Gain Fertilizer

Lloyd George recently declared that the British have 2,000,000 horses engaged in this war. It is estimated that on the whole Western front the number of horses and mules in service is close upon 5,000,000.

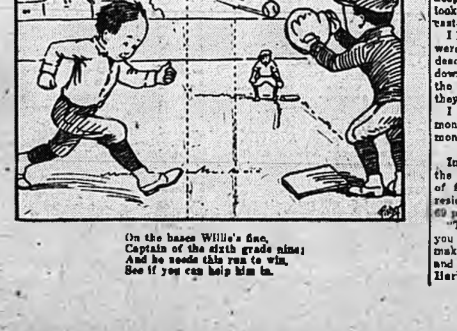
Sewing Hint.

When sewing on hooks and eyes, pin a tape measure where the hooks are to go and sew on hooks an inch apart, then pin the tape measure on opposite sides and sew on the eyes. This is much simpler than measuring for each one separately.

You are not saying smart things when you say things that make other people smart.

FUNNY FOLD-UPS

CUT OUT AND FOLD ON DOTTED LINES



On the bases Willie's fine,
Captain of the sixth grade nine;
And he needs this run to win,
See if you can help him in.

Sheep Notes

Raising Lambs by Hand.

When raising lambs by hand the only caution is: Do not feed too much. A baby lamb should receive only a few spoonfuls of fresh cow's milk. When a couple of days old give one-fourth pint, which should gradually increase to one-half pint when the lambs commence to eat grass. When two months old they may have a pint of milk.

So much for quantity; now for feeding times. The first three weeks, feed regularly every three hours during the day; after this feed every four hours. When they begin to eat grass, feed morning, noon and night, and finally drop the noon feeding.

I always use bottle and nipple to feed with until the lambs learn to drink. Where one has a large number, feeding from a pan is more tedious, as each lamb must have a separate pan, and milk must be measured, for some drink faster than others.

Feeding too much will produce scours. Lessen the quantity of milk and give a dose of castor-oil (one teaspoonful) followed by ten drops of ginger extract. In severe cases increase the dose and give browned flour gruel. To liven weak, chilled lambs give a little milk, and keep them in a warm room. If lambs look droopy and walk stiffly, give taster-oil.

I have had lambs brought me which were wet and chilled, and appeared dead. I pour a spoonful of milk down their throats and lay them on the furnace register. In a few hours they get up and walk.

I feed the lambs for about three months; skim-milk the last two months.

In Canadian cities 28 per cent. of the buildings in business districts are of frame or brick veneer, whilst in residential districts the proportion is 69 per cent.

"The world is always romantic if you have the three gifts needful to make it so—faith and sense of beauty and the sense of humor."—Henry Harland.

Poultry

Our meat supply is short and more poultry will help solve the problem. More poultry means more eggs and more eggs and poultry meat means a greater food supply. Poultry can be raised at lower cost and brought to maturity quicker than any other kind of live stock.

Never allow the mother hen to range with the young chicks until they are at least two weeks old.

Enormous numbers of young chicks are lost each year by allowing them to run in the wet grass during their early life.

Eliminate the male bird at end of hatching season. Many million dollars are lost each year by allowing the rooster to run with the hens during the summer months. Produce the infertile egg. Dispose of the male bird not later than June 1. Market a better quality of eggs.

Green feed is excellent for poultry and can be substituted for a considerable amount of the grain ration. Grow oats, vetch, and rape for summer use; cabbage and mangel beets for winter. Store cabbage and beets in a dry room or bury in a pit and cover with straw and earth.

Save eggs during April and May for winter use by preserving in waterglass. Mix nine quarts of water, boiled and cooled, with one quart of waterglass. Will preserve fifteen dozen eggs.

Place the solution in a five gallon jar. Store in cool place for winter use.

Poultry meat can be raised quicker than any other kind of meat and could be made a most important source of supply for the nation. If breeding is started in March the surplus roosters may be dressed for meat in July at fancy prices and egg laying will begin in September.

FERTILIZER PAYS
Better than ever. Write for Bulletin
ONTARIO FERTILIZERS, LIMITED
WEST TORONTO - CANADA

PINKERTON

Mr. Clare Donnelly, of Toronto, is spending the holidays at the home of his father, Senator Donnelly.

Mrs. (Rev.) W. Richardson and son, who have been visiting her parents at the manse, returned to Arthur on Tuesday.

Mr. Hugh Currie, of Collingwood, is visiting at the home of his niece, Mrs. A. Pinkerton.

Mr. Jas. Gale, of Toronto University, returned home on Saturday.

Mrs. Sam Garland and son Tom leave this week for the west.

Mr. John Johnston and daughter, of Parkhead, are visiting at Mrs. N. Garland's.

Mr. Wm. Knox, of Guelph, is visiting his brother, Mr. Adam Knox.

Following is a letter of condolence to Mrs. Albert Pinkerton from the Greenock Agricultural Society:

Dear Mrs. Pinkerton—In behalf of the Greenock Agricultural Society, we the undersigned desire to express our very deep sympathy for you in the loss you have sustained through the untimely death of your husband, the late Mr. Albert Pinkerton. This expression comes from us, not out of any desire to follow form or custom, but out of a deep, heartfelt feeling of the great loss which has befallen the community and the various organizations in our midst, as well as the place in your home. It affords us a great sense of satisfaction, however, that even in the event of so great a loss we have left to us a memory of one which can never be effaced from our past associations, one who ever and always was ready to render not only honest and capable service in every position and work which he took in hand, but rendered it in a spirit of [illegible] self-sacrifice—qualities which we shall ever treasure and with which we are loath to part. His presence will be greatly missed in our society, in the home and elsewhere, but we can only accept the kind disposal of an all-wise Providence, and humbly say "Thy will be done."

Yours very sincerely,
John Clancy
Stanley Garland
R. M. Gale

CARGILL

Mrs. F. L. Martin spent the holidays with friends in Guelph.

Messrs. James Alexander, Karl Cliff, and James Clancy, of the McLaughlin motor works, spent over Sunday at their homes here.

Miss Frankie Newman spent the end of the week with her sister in Toronto.

Miss J. Allen, teacher in the primary dept. of the public school here, spent the holidays at her home in Wroxeter.

Mr. Fred Balsdon has moved his family and household effects into the house that Mr. Brownscombe recently purchased from Mr. Bester.

Mr. Fred Grice, of Toronto, spent over Sunday with his family here.

Miss E. Adair and friend, of Preston, visited at Mr. Ben Neil's over the holidays.

Master Charlie Anderson, of Brantford, is visiting his grandmother here.

Master Milner Matheson, of Toronto, visited at Mr. Wm. Matthew's last week.

Mr. C. Spence, of Milverton, spent the Easter holidays at Mr. John Cowing's.

Mr. E. A. Ruttle and wife left last week for their new home in Dundalk. We wish them all kinds of success. Mr. Matheson, the new principal, who takes Mr. Ruttle's place, will take charge of the school this week.

Mr. and Mrs. Grainger spent the week end with friends in Owen Sound.

Mr. Wm. Wells Sundayed with his brother in Port Elgin.

Mr. Jas. Napper visited friends in Fergus last week.

Mrs. Adair, of Preston, visited her daughter, Mrs. Ben Neil, over Sunday.

A large crowd attended Mrs. Hall's sale last Monday. She has sold her farm to Mr. Geo. Bester, and leaves shortly to live with her daughter, Mrs. A. Burrows, in Walkerton.

The C. O. F. ball on Monday night was well attended.

Miss Rose Ellinhausen, of Walkerton, visited at Mr. C. Schnitzler's the first of the week.

GRESHAM

Our teacher, Miss Hanna, is spending the holidays in Guelph.

The neighbors and friends of Mr. and Mrs. Duncan Morrison gathered at their home and presented them with a purse and an address previous to their departure for the west.

The Rev. Mr Sawers, formerly of North Bruce, will occupy the pulpit here and in Underwood during the present month.

Miss Edith Rose, of Guelph, is visiting at her home here.

The crows, snipes, robins and wild geese that have been here for some time, have left to visit more backward places.

Mr. E. Greaves, our mail carrier, leaves this week, and Mr. Stoddart of Parkland, Man., will come.

Mr. Charles McKenzie and children are visiting at Mrs. McKenzie's, 11th con.

John C. Brown and Wesley Nelson are spending the holidays at their homes here.

Mr. L. McPhail, 10th con., was visiting in this neighborhood last week.

LOVAT

Mr. John McKay and sons are taking a cut of logs at the sawmill this month.

Colwell brothers sold their valuable team to Mr. Geo. Craig.

Miss Edith Rose was home from Guelph for Easter.

Mr. Edgar Brownscombe is able to be out again after his operation for appendicitis.

Quite a number of Oddfellows attended the lodge of instruction at Underwood on Good Friday.

We welcome Mr. and Mrs. Roy Elliott to our neighborhood.

Mr. John McKay, of Paisley, spent Sunday at Mr. Wm. Rose's.

CHESLEY

Our townsman, Wm. Cassels, official weighmaster for 23 years, has been compelled on account of sickness this winter to drop the position, and James Kirkwood has been taking his place until someone is appointed by the council. There is no place at the coal sheds to get warmed, nearer than the station, and this cold winter Mr. Cassels was almost frozen on several occasions when weighing coal, and the chill took bitterly cold day sent him to bed where he remained for a couple of weeks. He is able to be out again, but will not tackle the weighing business again. The town is losing the services of an honest and obliging official who has never lost a day in the whole 13 years he worked for this corporation.

After being together for two years the members of Chesley platoon of the 160th Battalion have been sent to France in different drafts. Sergeants Eason, Grant and Marsh reverted to the ranks in order to get over to France. According to a letter sent by Rollie Brown to his brother, the reeve of this town, the boys from Chesley and locality are divided up as follows: First draft, first division—Ptes. Irwin Eason, Grant, Bobt. Gray, John Wood, Louis Beattie, Percy Wood, Geo. James, Norman Walker, Jack Cass, Peter Robinson, Jas. Agnew, Clifford Campbell, Walter George, Pearlous Sherk, with Herman Becker as waiting man. To the second draft, first division the following have been sent: Rollie Brown, Jas. McDonald, Geo. Maher, Chas. Phillips, Roy Maxwell, Stewart Gernaz, Jas. Bull, Norman Bell, Frank Dobson, Sam Hepburn, Thos. Wright, Geo. Marsh, with Dave McDonald and Bert Lamont as waiting men to fill possible gaps. These have been drafted to the Second Pioneer Battalion—Ben Biebighauser and Hugh Parker, with W. Rundle as waiting man. These have gone to Bramshott for the Fourth Reserve—Ptes. Wm. Small, Frank Laurence, Reuben Bell, Wm. Nelson, Dawson Cole, Arthur Lloge, Ernest Hunter, Herb Whitman, John Walks, Trueman Brueggmann, Ed Smith, Wilfred Armstrong, W. Hammond, Dan Cocklin, Harold Hammond, Stewart McDonald, Jas. Kincaid, W. McCombe, Ernest Wright and Tony Nebbling.

Richard Quigley, of township Sullivan and Elderslie, nearly lost his team of horses last Thursday on his way home from Chesley. When near Grace church the water was so high beside the road that a culvert he had to cross was teetering. The horses got their front feet on terra firma, but the hind feet pushed the plank out of position and down went the horses' hind legs into five feet of water. Richard yelled lustily and Frank McLellan came to his assistance, walked into the water up to waist and liberated the horses while Richard in the sleigh hung onto the lines. The horses trotted off home and Richard wondered what his wife would say when she saw the team without their driver. This made Frank wish he had a wife too, so that somebody would have more than the ordinary interest in him. The road is still impassable at this point and it is necessary for teamsters to go through the field.

An adjourned meeting of Presbytery was held in Geneva Church, Chesley, on the 10th inst. The special business of the court was to dispose of a call to Rev. J. Alex Hills, from Davenport Road Church, Toronto. Mr. Hills expressed his desire to accept the call, and the Presbytery granted his wish. Geneva Church has now the largest membership of any congregation in Bruce Presbytery. During the present pastorate of four and a half years, 305 members have been received into full communion. Mr. Hills closes his labors as pastor of Geneva Church on the seventh of April. He leaves the congregation free of debt and all departments of the church in good working order. He will be missed not only in his own church, but in the town at large. He was deeply interested in work of a patriotic nature.—Enterprise.

WILLOW CREEK

At the annual meeting of the Evangelical church on March 23rd, the trustees gave a good account of the congregation's work. The financial report presented by the recording steward shows a better standing than for years. When the arrears come in all debts will be paid and a balance on hand, notwithstanding a raise in the minister's salary. Mr. C. Hellwig was elected a trustee in place of Mr. W. Berndt, who resigned. Mr. H. Giesz was appointed recording secretary. The trustees were authorized to engage an organist for the year, also to get a caretaker for the church and have necessary work done at the cemetery. The Sunday School in connection with this church is about the only one that hasn't the bear hide of sleeping all winter. Mr. Kopas, the superintendent, is always at his post. The attendance averages between 70 and 80.

Snowbanks are the only obstacles to prevent running cars now.

We will need warm weather these nights if the fall wheat and young grass are to have a chance to start this season. The present outlook is not at all favorable.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children

In Use For Over 30 Years

Always bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher

—South Grey Fish and Game Protective Association has been organized at Durham, for the object of protecting and replenishing of the stock of fish in the streams and lakes this spring. The association have been offered black bass and speckled trout fry from the Government, which will be placed in the small streams in that section.



SUCCEEDED

Where Travel and Change of Climate Failed to Restore Health

Hamilton, Ont., Apr. 20th, 1917.

"About four years ago I wrote you of my condition from Montreal and Toronto my kidneys were affected, pains and backache, efforts through travel and change of climate to rid myself of these troublesome ailments, and how I only found relief in Gin Pills after spending a lot of time and money in foreign lands.

"Since then Gin Pills have been my chief medicine. I find in advancing years a tendency for the kidneys to get out of order more easily than formerly, but a course of Gin Pills puts them right and wards off other and more serious troubles. Then I remember what I endured through Kidney Trouble and Rheumatism and how Gin Pills relieved me, which I now enjoy. I feel it not my duty, but a pleasure, to recommend Gin Pills for Kidney Trouble and Rheumatism, and I am sending a friend Private Stonehill, Canada to whom I am well known as a commercial traveller of over forty years' active service."

(Signed) W. G. REID.

Gin Pills cost for this 6 box $2.50 at dealers or sent direct on receipt of price. Booklet free. National Drug & Chemical Co. of Canada, Limited, Toronto; or in United States at Nyal Co., Inc., 202 Main St., Buffalo, N.Y.

GLAMIS

Mr. Kirkstown, who has been in Markdale for the last month, returned on Thursday.

Miss Edith Howson is spending this week with friends in Clifford.

Quite a number of our Oddfellows visited Underwood Lodge on Friday evening.

Miss Laura Cunningham was Miss Symon's guest on Sunday.

Miss Mary Webb, of Chippewa, is spending the holidays at her home.

Mr. Arthur Cronin left last week for Toronto, where he expects to join the navy.

Mr. McCauley went to Tara on Thursday. He expects to return this week in company with his mother. They will occupy the parsonage.

Miss Mary McLeod has been on the sick list for a few days, but is better again.

Mr. Artie Alexander, who was under the doctor's care in Cargill, returned home on Saturday.

Mr. Chas. McKinnon, of Wallaceburg, is home for the Easter holidays.

The Ferris brothers are busily engaged in the wood cutting business.

Mr. Roy Kennedy, who had his tonsils and adenoids removed, is progressing nicely.

The Red Cross packed 60 pairs of socks at their last meeting.

Mrs. Parker is nursing Mrs. McClung.

TURNER'S

Mr. and Mrs. Little, of Calgary, and Mrs. Little, of Walkerton, spent a few days with Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Wallace.

Miss M. Clark, of Toronto, is spending Easter holidays with her father here.

Mr. Earl Hyde is visiting with his uncle, Mr. A. Pollock.

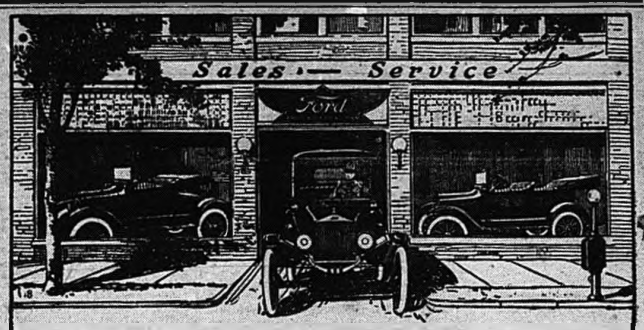
Mr. Wm. Karcher shipped a car load of hay from here last week.

The many friends of Miss Annie Cairns are sorry to hear of her being in poor health.

The Late Andrew Morran

The death occurred in Grandview, Manitoba, on March 10th, of Andrew Morran, a former well known and respected resident of the Tp. of Arran. Mr. Morran was in his 83rd year, and he had been in ill health for quite a long time and his death was not unexpected. Deceased was born in Donegal, Ireland, in October, 1835, where the family resided until 1841, when they moved to Glasgow, Scotland. Here they resided for eight years and in 1849 emigrated to Canada. Mr. Morran was the youngest of four boys, who had to turn to the new world for a livelihood in order to support the mother, an invalid father and two sisters. Arriving in Canada the family settled in Clarke township where they resided for a number of years, later moving to Arran township. Here in 1860 he married Ann Morrow, and set in to clear the dense forest from off his homestead. Later he engaged in the saw mill business and supplied the settlers with the necessary building material. Leaving Arran in 1890 he set out with his wife and family for Manitoba and settled at Glenboro, where they resided for one year and then moved to Grandview, Man., where he built and operated a boarding house until 1896, when he homesteaded in the Morranville district, Grandview, on the farm now owned and operated by his son George. Sixteen years ago deceased decided to move into Grandview and erected a home for himself and wife on Railway Ave., where they have since resided. The late Andrew Morran was a member and an active worker in the Church of England, a staunch supporter of Conservative principles and a member of the Orange order for over sixty-two years. Deceased is survived by a widow of seventy-nine years, and a family of seven children—Mrs. A. McMullen, of Islay, Alberta; Mrs. David Caswel, at present in Vancouver; Mrs. George Cawl, of Tara, Sask.; John, at present in Vancouver; Andrew E., Robert and George, of Grandview.—Leader.

—According to information available, the G.T.R. will resume the two trains a day service on this line after April 26th.



Complete Service to Ford Owners Everywhere

COURTEOUS attention to your needs wherever you may travel is something you appreciate, and being a Ford owner you can get it. You are always "among friends".

There are more than 700 Ford Dealer Service Stations throughout Canada. These are always within easy reach of Ford owners—for gasoline, oil, tires, repairs, accessories, expert advice or motor adjustments.

The cost of Ford Service is as remarkably low as the cost of the car itself. Nineteen of the most called for parts cost only $5.40. Just compare this with the cost of spare parts for other cars and you will realize the advantage of owning a Ford.

Ford
THE UNIVERSAL CAR

Touring	$595
Runabout	$575
Coupe	$770
Sedan	$970
Chassis	$535
One-ton Truck	$750

F. O. B. FORD, ONT.

Halladay & Biehn - Dealers - Chesley
W. P. Power - Dealer - Port Elgin

BRUCE TP.

On Wednesday evening, March 27th, a large number of the friends and neighbors of Mr. and Mrs. D. N. Morrison gathered at their residence to spend a social evening with them before their departure. A short programme of songs, speeches and recitations was gone through with, Mr. Peter Dobson, deputy-reeve, in the chair. The following address was read, and Mr. and Mrs. Morrison presented with a purse containing a goodly lining as a slight token of respect:

To Mr. and Mrs. Morrison and family:

Dear Friends—We, your friends and neighbors, learning that you are about to leave this neighborhood, have assembled here to spend at least one more evening with you before your departure. We have found you both efficient and courteous neighbors, ever ready and willing to lend a helping hand. While you, Mr. Morrison, have spent the greater part of your life here, Mrs. Morrison has only spent a few years in this vicinity, you have won for yourselves and family the respect and good will of the community. As a slight token of good wishes we ask you to accept this purse in the spirit in which it is given, and should it be your lot, through the ruling of an all-wise Providence, to again take up your residence in this fair township of Bruce, be assured you will receive a hearty welcome. May health and prosperity be yours wherever you may decide to locate. Signed on behalf of friends and neighbors, Arthur Cameron, Hilker Brown.

The rest of the evening was spent in games and dancing.

The I.O.O.F. lodge of instruction for Bervie district was held in the lodge room, Underwood, on Good Friday. The work was exemplified in the initiatory by Underwood, first and third degrees by Kincardine, second by Tiverton. After the work trained the brethren to a supper at was finished Underwood lodge enter- McLean's hotel.

BORN

Walpole—In Elderslie, on March 31st, to Mr. and Mrs. Herb Walpole, a daughter.

McClung—At Glamis, on March 29th, to Rev. and Mrs. McClung, a son.

Sinclair—In Arran, on March 27th, to Mr. and Mrs. J.W. Sinclair, a son.

MARRIED

Laidlaw—Agnew—At the home of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Agnew, Kilsyth, on March 20th, by Rev. E. F. Chandler, Pauline, second daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Agnew, to Mr. J. R. Laidlaw, of Paisley.

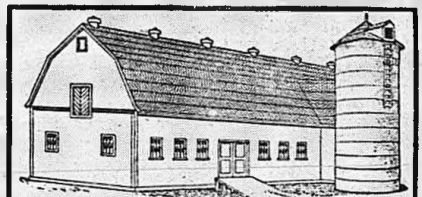
DIED

Pfeffer—At Owen Sound, on March 21st, Jacob Pfeffer, formerly of Tara, aged 59 years.

Connor—In Elderslie, on Mar. 31st, Mary Cassar, beloved wife of Alexander Connor, 13th con., aged 45 years.

No Answer

The following was handed in by an Advocate reader in the U. S.: Some people were made to be soldiers, but the Irish were made to be money and money was made for the cops. Sauerkraut was made for the Jews. Everything was made for Germans, and spaghetti was made something—most everything but a for the wops. Fish were made to miser. Somebody made Wilson our drink water, and hams were made to president, but who in—you know—



Barn and Silo Roofed with Brantford Asphalt Roofing.

Resists Fire, Sheds Water, Wears Long

Flying sparks and embers from a burning building often cause roofs near by to catch fire, especially in a dry, hot season. Under like conditions, roofs covered with

Brantford Asphalt Roofing

are in no danger from flying embers, because any that fall on Brantford Asphalt Roofing die out harmlessly. Build a bonfire on a roof of Brantford Asphalt Roofing and the fire will not spread and the boards underneath the roofing will be protected in a surprising manner.

If a fire starts in the interior of a building Brantford Asphalt Roofing acts as a retardant and keeps the fire from spreading. Fire chiefs and insurance companies endorse its use in the most congested cities.

Brantford Asphalt Roofing does not absorb water, but sheds the heaviest rain with ease. Acid proof and alkali proof. Reliable, durable, economical. Three weights—60 lb., 70 lb., 80 lb. per square.

Brantford Rubber Roofing

is the same quality as Brantford Asphalt, but has a smooth, rubbery surface instead of the sand. It is particularly suitable for verandah decks and floor coverings. Three weights—50 lb., 60 lb., and 60 lb. per square.

Standard Mohawk Roofing

is made of the same materials as Brantford Asphalt Roofing, but is lighter in weight. A thoroughly reliable roofing at a low price. Tested for years and has given entire satisfaction. Sanded on one side. One weight—40 lbs. per square.

Mohawk Rubber Roofing

The same quality as Standard Mohawk but with a smooth surface. Used for all classes of temporary work—sheds, bunk-houses, camp sites, even dugouts in the trenches. 35 lb., 45 lb., and 55 lb. weights.

Leatheroid Roofing

Slightly lower quality than Mohawk Rubber. Used for same purposes. 35 lb., 45 lb., and 55 lb. weights.

Samples of any of these roofings and prices will be furnished on request.

Brantford Roofing Co. Limited

Head Office and Factory, Brantford, Canada
Branches at Toronto, Montreal, Halifax

For Sale by W. H. DAVISON

The Paisley Advocate.

D. McKENZIE, Publisher
Vol. 49—No. 15

PAISLEY, ONTARIO, APRIL 10, 1918

Subscription, $1.50 per Annum

Paisley Mercantile Co.

The People's Popular Store

Rugs! Rugs! Rugs!

SERVICE, Design and Coloring are the three essential features when choosing a rug, and one important point about our rugs is that they were ordered eighteen months ago direct from the British manufacturers. These rugs came to hand just recently. As they were delayed in the manufacturing, and transportation is so hard to obtain we were compelled to wait the arrival of these goods. If we were to order them to-day from the same manufacturer they would cost us 75 per cent of an advance on the price we bought them at, but we marked them on the percentage basis of what they cost us, not on to-day's price. So you can be assured of a serviceable rug at a low price. These rugs are seamless, made with the best of dyes, and are some of the finest specimens woven on a machine. Different sizes to fit different rooms, different prices to fit different pocket books. Let us have the pleasure of showing you these goods.

Our stock of

Shoes

for the spring is complete, and as in other departments you will always find the best quality, the correct style and the right price. Let us fit you with a pair. These will give you satisfaction. In Ladies', Girls' or Misses', Men's, Boys' or Youths', a full line to choose from.

Do not forget

Our Grocery Department

We can supply your wants. Telephone us your order. We will see you get the goods. We are giving

11 lbs. Granulated Sugar for $1.00 Cash

Why should we want to store up sugar by the 100-lb. sack when our boys in Flanders and France are on rations? There is plenty of sugar cane and when transportation becomes normal we will have plenty of sugar and at a cheaper price.

We Want Your Produce. Highest Market Prices Paid.

THE PAISLEY MERCANTILE CO.

THE CITY BAKERY

Try our

Baker's and Homemade Bread

Also BUNS, CAKES, PIES AND COOKIES

FRESH GROCERIES ALWAYS ON HAND

FRUITS IN SEASON

I am handling the famous NEILSON'S ICE CREAM. Take some home and enjoy it.

Goods delivered to any part of the town. Phone to have the rig call with bread.

D. H. COOPER

The

Farmers' Live Stock Shipping Club

Will pay for live hogs delivered at Paisley station, F.O.B. prices less one per cent. government condemnation fee and operating expenses.

Weekly Shipment

For information call

WALLACE McGRAW

Bell Phone, Paisley Central.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP

NOTICE is hereby given that the partnership heretofore existing between Joshua Bell and Robert Bell as bricklayers and manufacturers, under the firm name of Bell Bros., has been dissolved, and the business will hereafter be carried on by Robert Bell & Son.

All accounts due the firm of Bell Bros. must be settled by cash or note by May 1st, 1918.

Dated at Paisley, April 8th, 1918.

Trustee and Grader for Bruce Co.

The County Highways Committee, consisting of Sept. D. J. Izzard, Port Elgin; Chairman C. E. Whitcher, of Lion's Head; Reeves Case of Teeswater and D. A. McDonald of Kinloss, met at Walkerton and purchased a tractor and road grader for the County at a total cost of $2,000, preparatory to commencing the season's programme for improving the highways.

For Sale

NEW two-storied stucco house, Bath, for modern; good spring well, in good location. Will be sold at cost. Apply to T. H. GEORGE.

—Mr. Wm. Bruce is over from Kincardine for a couple of weeks.

—Mrs. John Sparrow, of Willscroft, is visiting her daughter, Mrs. Jas. Izzard, at Wingham.

—Miss Mary McLeod, of Queen Hill, visited with her friend, Mrs. Hepburn, recently prior to leaving for Owen Sound business college.

—Mr. S. Ballachey was in Brantford last week attending the funeral of his sister-in-law, the late Miss Goode.

—Mrs. Hogg arrived home on Thursday from Long Beach, Cal., where she spent the winter very pleasantly, without experiencing a day that was as cold as we are having here this month.

—Two men from the 160th Bruce Battalion have met their deaths since being sent to France in drafts—Pte. Norman Farquharson of Teeswater, and Pte. Ernest Royle of Southampton. The former was killed on the battle grounds, and the latter died of wounds.

—Mr. Jas. B. McBride has sold his farm to Mr. Josh Bell, who takes possession shortly, and will move there from the brick yards. This real estate deal marks a change of an original homestead upon which the same family has lived since it was taken up very nearly 65 years ago. Mr. McBride will have a sale of his stock, &c., on April 16th. He has not yet decided where he will locate again.

ADVERTISING RATES

Subscription Price—$1.50 per annum in advance. To United States subscribers $2.00 per year in advance.

Advertising Rates—Legal and other casual advertisements 10c per nonpariel line for first insertion, 5c per line for each subsequent insertion.

Advertisements of Strayed, Farms for Sale or to Rent, and similar ads. $1 for first three weeks and 25c for each subsequent insertion.

Advertisements without specific directions will be inserted till forbidden and charged accordingly. Transient display ads. charged by the inch. Rates on application.

Advertisements in the local columns are charged 5c per line for first insertion, and 3c per line for each subsequent insertion. This includes announcements for church or school entertainments, garden parties, &c. No notice less than 25c. Regular advertisers 3c per line, and 2c, less than 25c. Set in black-faced type and one half.

—Marriage licenses issued and money to loan. T. H. George.

—New shoes in good range of prices and styles. Ballachey, Laidlaw & Co.

—For Sale—Lot 28, con. 7, Bruce, 100 acres, all under grass. Apply to D. Forrester.

—Full line of fine engagement and wedding rings at L. Shoemaker's jewellery store.

—Simmers' Seeds in packages for 25c. All the standard varieties. Ballachey, Laidlaw & Co.

—Highest prices paid for hides and sheepskins. W. E. McGregor, Butcher, Shoals Block.

—For Sale—The residence of the late Mrs. Fleming, Queen St. north, Paisley. Apply to D. Forrester.

—Highest price for beef hides, horse hides, calfskins, sheepskins, tallow, &c. P. Oltsher, Paisley Meat Market.

—Thoroughbred, bred to lay S. C. R. Island Reds. Celebration Egg Farm Strain. $2 per 15 eggs. Fertility guaranteed. H. C. Spofford.

—For Sale—Good, comfortable frame house with nice garden lot attached. Hard and soft water. Victoria St. north. Apply to Jos. Heath.

—L. Stevenson's quick healing salve is the best made. We have a choice line of tobaccos and cigars, stationery and school supplies. Agent for daily papers and magazines. Give us a call.

To Investors

Trust and Loan Company Debentures in sums of $100 and upwards bearing 5½ per cent. interest, payable half-yearly, authorized by law for the investment of trust funds. Apply to D. Forrester, barrister.

—Flour, Feed, Seeds, Grain—We keep a full stock of Five Roses and Stark's high grade flours, bran, shorts, Blatchford's molasses meal, poultry foods and tonics. Always in the market for course grains. W. Stark.



Keep a Smart Appearance

You can be smartly dressed without being extravagant if you will leave your next order with us. We have a good assortment of the very newest patterns in fancy suitings. Look them over before buying. Also in Ladies' Suitings we have a full line to choose from of the newest patterns and styles.

I. S. CRUICKSHANK, the Tailor

—Don't forget the benefit Friday afternoon and evening.

—Mr. F. C. Ryan was in Toronto for a few days lately.

—Miss Meta Allen was home from Toronto for a few days of the vacation.

—Miss Lottie McGregor has returned from an extended visit at Park Falls, Wis.

—Miss M. L. Rogers, continuation school assistant, spent the holidays at her home near St. Mary's.

—Mrs. John Shaw, her daughter Jean, and granddaughter Lily Mink, were in Toronto for a few days during the past week.

—Miss Edna Motley, of Detroit, has been visiting her aunts, Mrs. T. Yule of Paisley, and Mrs. Wm. Bluhm of Ellengowan.

—Mr. Henry McCallum, of Winnipeg, last week made a short visit to his mother, Mrs. Roberts, of Paisley, while on a business trip as far east as Montreal.

—Corp. Wilfrid Yack, a Walkerton soldier recently returned from the front, spent a few days in Paisley last week, at Dr. Allen's. Corp. Yack was wounded at Passchendale Ridge.

—We were misinformed last week as to the doctors who performed the operation upon Mr. Mac McArthur. The surgeon's knife was wielded by Dr. Houston, assisted by Drs. Gage and Laird.

—Young horse for sale. Enquire at this office.

—For Sale—Good Red Clover Seed, $20 per bush. T. Irwin, Paisley, R. R. No. 3.

—For Sale—A quantity of alsike clover seed. Apply to Geo. Jackson, Bell phone, Paisley.

—For Sale—A quantity of seed peas and timothy seed. H. Rudolph, R.R. No. 3, Paisley.

—No government fish can be got yet, but a regular supply is expected after April 15th. Paul Oltsher.

—All accounts not settled by April 15th will be placed in other hands for collection. F. S. MacLachlan.

—A few ladies' Boots at $3.98. Excellent cloth and well made, but not the latest style. Ballachey, Laidlaw & Co.

—For Sale—Red clover seed and some clean timothy seed. D. J. Porter, Paisley, R. R. No. 4, Bell phone 83-2.

—SEED FOR SALE.—A quantity of mixed timothy and alsike clover seed. Apply to Wm. Pearce, Paisley, R. R. No. 3. Bell phone.

—For Sale—A dark roan Shorthorn bull calf, nine months old. A good individual, and choicely bred. John Scott, Port Elgin, R. R. No. 1, Bruce phone.

—Anyone requiring Marquis Seed Wheat can obtain same at Cargill Flour Mills, as we have just unloaded a car of this variety. We have also received a car of feed corn.

—Lost—Gold-framed rimless eyeglasses, in case, on Exeter Sunday, between English church and pork factory. Finder please leave at Advocate office. Suitable reward.

—Red clover and timothy seed for sale. Tested No. 1 for purity. Clover seed $22, timothy $5 per bushel. Stock kept in Ballachey, Laidlaw & Co's store. Don't fail to see it. Elgie Bros.

White Field Seed Beans

I have some for sale, guaranteed All quality at $10.00 per bushel, delivered. H. Grice, Cargill.

Seeds! Seeds!

Get your seeds early this season, as the supply of some kinds is not equal to the demand. We have a full assortment of garden seeds, also clover, turnip, mangel, etc. See us for seed corn. Walter Stark.

Mystic Tea at Pinkerton

The Red Cross ladies of Pinkerton will hold a Mystic Tea in the Forester's Hall, on Monday evening, April 15th. The Glenelg council will make a presentation to Pte. Woods during the evening. Admission 15c.

Red Cross Benefit

At "The Maples" Mr. and Mrs. S. Ballachey will give a Red Cross benefit, in the form of a social afternoon and evening, this Friday, April 12th. Refreshments served afternoon and evening. Hot vegetable dinner or cold tea served from 6 to 8. All welcome. Come and help those who are fighting for us.

law & Co.

Wall Paper

A DISCRIMINATING customer will find all they desire in variety of designs, novelty of colorings and general desirability of the goods we offer to suit their fancy. Our stock is full and complete. Eggs taken in exchange.

P. B. MORE, Druggist

THE STANDARD BANK of CANADA

CONDENSED STATEMENT 31ST JANUARY, 1918

LIABILITIES	
Notes in Circulation	$ 5,484,883.00
Deposits	58,080,703.90
Due to Banks	2,161,962.79
Dividend, Payable 1st February, 1918	113,094.17
Acceptances Under Letters of Credit	70,088.80
Capital, Reserve Fund and P. & L. Account	8,081,780.92
	$73,991,907.62
ASSETS	
Cash on Hand	$11,622,114.80
Gold Reserves and Govt. Deposits for Circulation	2,678,000.00
Due by Banks	4,188,748.48
Dominion Govt., British Govt. and other Bonds, etc.	13,049,284.40
Call Loans and Current Discounts	42,009,376.88
Bank Premises	1,284,298.44
Letters of Credit Per Contra	70,088.80
Other Assets	968,041.92
	$73,991,907.62

PAISLEY MEAT MARKET

Choice Beef, Pork, Veal and Lamb, Smoked Ham, Rolls and Bacon, Lard in 1-lb. pkgs., 3-lb., 10-lb. and 20-lb. pails, Cooked Ham, Headcheese, Pork Sausage, Jellied Tongue, Bologna, Weinners, Etc.

P. OLTSHER

Cash for Hides and Skins — Bruce and Bell 'Phones

Paisley Skating Rink

SKATING

Monday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday Evenings

— ALSO —

Wednesday and Saturday Afternoons

Skates to Rent

J. S. DEWAR, Proprietor

Week-end Specials

While they last

Starches, Corn and Silver Gloss, per pkg	.11
4 pkgs Jelly Powders for	.25
Kellogg's Corn Flakes at, per package	.10
3 cans Old Dutch Cleanser for	.25
6 packages Ammonia for	.25
Black and Green Regal and Hursley Tea, reg. 60c at	.40
Big B Overalls, reg $2, at each	1.39

Rubbers to fit every foot at reduced prices. Call and see before going elsewhere.

Cottons, Flannelettes, Ginghams and Dress Goods below manufacturers' prices.

1,000 pair Turkish Towels in white and colored, for per pair . . . . . .25 up

L. C. SPOFFORD

PAISLEY

ITALY SPURNS AUSTRIAN LIES

PROPAGANDA AGAINST THE UNITED STATES.

"Wilson's Pockets Bulge With English Gold," Germans' Apes Tell Italians.

The Austrians, who imitate the Germans in everything, have started anti-American propaganda among the troops on the Italian front, says an Italian correspondent. Their propaganda is intended to serve as a "moral preparation" to persuade the Italians that it is useless to continue the war. For some time this propaganda has been essentially anti-British, but evidently its results were not successful, possibly because the Italians could not be deceived in believing that Great Britain was not helping their country when British troops were fighting on the Italian front. Recently Austrian propaganda has become anti-American, and although its failure is certain still no pains are spared to have it admirably organized regardless of expense.

Moral preparation consists in a bombardment of words. Placards, pamphlets, notices, manifestoes and even newspapers are dropped from aeroplanes on the Italian lines, hurled by trench mortars or scattered in visible heaps on No Man's Land at night in the hope that they will be picked up by the Italian soldiers. Notices are set up inviting the Italians to go and get them "without any fear of danger." One of these notices reads as follows: "Come and get our news. Everything we tell you is always very interesting. Your censor suppresses everything of interest from your newspapers, which never tell you the real truth about the war and withhold political and economic information. We tell you everything and never hide the truth."

What They Say of the United States.

The "truth" about America, according to the Austrian version, is more or less as follows: "You rely on America's help," the Italian soldiers are told after having been misinformed that a prominent Italian statesman recently declared in Parliament that Italy's case is hopeless as the army must be strengthened by 500,000 men within two months, while hardly 250,000 men can be raised before two years, "without realizing that such help represents a great peril both to France and to Italy." The Americans aim at economic supremacy in Europe. They wage war in order to make money. Wilson's pockets are already bulging with "English gold."

A General of the Entente, whose name the Austrians have evidently forgotten as they omit it, although they quote his significant warning, is reported to have said that America aims at weakening France and Italy as England has weakened Portugal. Besides, American help will cost too much and will arrive too late. The German offensive in France is imminent and will America help France in time? "And are you prepared to spend another year in the trenches, O, Italian soldiers, instead of imitating the 'wise' example of Russian democracy?"

Later and still more interesting news communicated by the Austrians confirms the truth of former reports that American help will prove useless. A "most official" Reuter message from Washington is in fact made known to the Italian soldiers. "The American Government," runs the message, "proposed to the Entente to choose between troops and wheat, as owing to the scarcity of ships it is absolutely impossible to comply with both demands of sending troops and wheat." The conclusion is, of course, obvious. America will send wheat to Europe instead of soldiers and Wilson's pockets will bulge with still more English gold, as the wheat will have to be paid for.

Message "Made in Austria."

Strangely enough the faked Reuter message from Washington "made in Austria" coincided with a genuine message to the effect that half a million troops would soon be in line on the western front, and there is every reason to believe that the Austrians hastened to give their version of this message to the Italian soldiers for fear that the Italian censor would suppress it and as usual hide the truth.

The Austrian "moral preparation" on the Italian front is useless and absolutely no counter propaganda is needed to neutralize its effects and prevent the Italian soldiers from being deceived. The anti-American propaganda is destined to failure like that against England, even if no attempt is made to convince the Italians that the Austrians are liars. In fact the proof that all the information communicated by the Austrians is utterly false has been afforded by the Austrians themselves.

When the Italians retired on the Piave they saw the red glare of the houses burned by the enemy and they heard the shrieks of the women and children outraged and massacred by the Austrian soldiers. Since then the Austrians have been trying to persuade the Italians that the inhabitants of the invaded regions are being well treated and respected, but no amount of persuasion will make the Italians forget the shrieks of the women they heard or diminish the feeling of revenge that rankles in their breasts. If they hated the Austrians before the war they hate them more bitterly now and they do not believe their lies against England and America just as they did not believe those about the good treatment and respect to the inhabitants of the invaded regions.

CONCERNING PARROTS.

The African Gray Is the Best For Talking Purposes.

The best parrot to buy, though not the easiest to get, is an African gray. As a conversationalist it is fully equal to the famous double-yellow-head (from Mexico), and its speech is much more humanlike. It is rated a more intelligent bird and is a better imitator in a general way.

Gray African parrots come mostly from Liberia, where they are "farmed" after a fashion. At the breeding season the natives make a business of robbing their nests, which are holes highup in the forest trees.

At that time of the year the native blacks—men, women and children—search the woods for parrot nests. They carry home the fledgling birds in baskets and feed them until they are able to take care of themselves. Taken so young, they are perfectly tame.

Skippers of coasting vessels buy them by the hundred, paying for them with shotguns and ammunition, calico, rum or other merchandise. Later on they are sold at ports where steamships in the African trade stop for cargoes and so find their way to Europe or some of them eventually to the United States.

The voyage by steamship is very hard on the parrots, which are stored in the hold, commonly in close proximity to the engine room. Consequently they are apt to reach their final destination in a sickly condition. One should be careful to make sure in buying an African parrot that it is a healthy bird.

There are hundreds of species of parrots and the most beautiful of them all are the cockatoos, native exclusively to Australasia. The giants of the tribe are the American macaws. Neither the macaw nor the cockatoo is ordinarily much of a talker, but occasionally specimens are very clever at conversation.

Parrots in the wild state do not seem to be vocally imitative to any observable extent. It is only when domesticated that they develop the faculty. In their native forests they make a lot of noise, and in the Mexican State of Tamaulipas great flocks of them cause the welkin to resound with their raucous cries.

It is from Tamaulipas that most of the double-yellowheads come. They are taken from the nests by peons, who, incidentally to their capture, suffer frightfully from attacks by armies of poisonous ants that infest every forest tree.

THE RECORDING EYE.

The Development and Printing of Military Aerial Photographs.

Somewhere in England there is a school for photographers where men are trained in the intricate work of developing and printing and interpreting the military aerial photographs on which depend so many of the problems that determine the activities of the troops at the front. The negatives obtained by the army airmen are different from all others. Their delicate traceries are so lacking in contrasts that in the developing bath the plate seems to contain nothing at all. But what there is on it—hair-like lines, microscopic dots, clear, transparent areas and faint patches like breath on a mirror—must be coaxed forth and yet not overdeveloped. Nor is printing the plates easy. Bromide enlargements have to be made very rapidly, for all of them, labelled and numbered, must be ready at the front within an hour after the plates are exposed over the enemy's lines. The general staff must know how the other side of No Man's Land looks all the time, for the comparison of to-day's photographs with yesterday's may reveal vital secrets. In any case the photographs must be perfect. The students must learn how to read views made perhaps when the camera is ten thousand feet above the ground. A road looks white; canals, rivers, lakes are black; upstanding objects—trees, telegraph poles, towers—look flat, but their shadows betray them; they cannot be camouflaged. Trodden ground—a path, for example—appears lighter than its surroundings. Every little detail means something that only the accustomed or experienced eye can determine.

A Good Retort.

General Pershing is fond of telling this story. It happened when he was on the Mexican border. A regiment was marching by when it met a small, towheaded ragged Irish boy clinging to a moth-eaten, dilapidated donkey he had been riding, and which had become restless owing to the noise of the band. It was all the boy could do to hold the beast. A joker in the ranks yelled out to the boy as he swung past. "Say, kid. What are you holding your little brother so tight for?" "Because," came the reply from the Irish kid, "he sees you guys and I'm afraid he might enlist."

Hand made, fancy bread in Canada went off the market on March 15 under the Canada Food Boards new regulations. Standard war flour, about two per cent. coarser than ordinary, may only be used for bread from henceforth.

HORROR OF HUN NIGHT ATTACK

PICTURED BY A TUSCANIA SURVIVOR.

Sergeant Tells of Hour When Last Hundred Aboard Waited Hopelessly for Aid.

A New York girl, Miss Vivian Johannes, is in receipt of a letter from her friend, Sergeant Glen Gustin, of Company C, 107th supply train, Thirty-second division, who was one of the last young men to reach the shores of Ireland after the sinking of the Tuscania.

Although he goes into detail as to the actual events leading to and following the fatal crash of the German torpedo into the hull of the steamship, perhaps no part of his narrative is so striking as that in which he declares that through the ordeal the American soldiers, unanimously, remained cool and composed, even when the black waters of the Atlantic seemed threatening to gulp them up each moment.

His letter follows—

"Dear Vivian—You probably have read full accounts of the torpedoing of the Tuscania in the American newspapers, but I'll try to tell you a little of my own experiences that night which may interest you.

"We have gained some distinction already, being the first American troops to be torpedoed, but I guess we would be willing to pass up the distinction in another case. There was some Fourth of July celebration that night, I'll tell you. There were torpedoes, rockets yelling in every direction from the 'welcoming Germans,' and most every noise imaginable. The only trouble, their torpedo went off in the wrong direction, blew a hole in our ship, and then came the rockets and the rest of the celebration, which lasted for two hours for about five hundred of us.

But to get down to details. The voyage had been quiet enough. Of course, a lot of us got seasick—'your truly' included, and I can't say I enjoyed the first few days at sea. But after I got better I began to like the ocean—its vastness, strength and ever changing color. Yet we all were glad we sighted land on both sides of us about three o'clock in the afternoon of the 5th, and then I guess we became too confident of our safety. We forgot that the Hun might want to donate a little fireworks.

"Boom!" and Out Went Lights.

"We had supper at five o'clock, as usual, and afterward went to our quarters to make our packs and rolls preparatory to landing in the morning. Curly and I were working together on our rolls, and I was just climbing into my bunk after some articles when "boom!" and the lights went out.

"Well, we knew what had happened, all right, and didn't lose any time starting for the deck. I succeeded in getting my overcoat and life preserver in the dark. The fellows all grabbed something, and there was a rush for the stairs. Curly and I got together, but we couldn't see the others in the dark. The fellows went up on deck fine, there was no jamming where we were and we soon gained our boat station, where we found most of the company, and more soon arrived.

"Then our company found that the shock of the explosion had smashed two of our lifeboats, and also the davits for lowering the others. The torpedo had struck us almost directly under our station, and by leaning over the rail we could see the water rushing into the hole. Well, it isn't exactly a pleasant sensation to find yourself on a sinking ship without any lifeboats.

"But our fellows stuck to their formation and never murmured. I tell you, the American soldier showed what he was made of that night. The fellows held their heads and nerve fine. Luckily for us, the ship wasn't struck in a very vulnerable spot and sank slowly.

Many Get Off in Boats.

Many of the men got off in lifeboats. Nine of our company went in the last boat that was lowered. When the boats were all gone there still were between five hundred and six hundred of us on deck. Then came the cry that there was a friendly destroyer on the other side. We went around and got there just in time to see it pulling away. It had a load of men. Then things did look rather dark.

"Suddenly we spied a dark form creeping in. We watched it around the stern of the Tuscania. We went around again to our old side and found another destroyer pulling alongside to take off the rest of us. I tell you that little destroyer looked like a mountain to us then.

"It was so dark you could scarcely tell the man next to you, but Curly and I managed to stay together through it all. We were among the last hundred men off the ship. Curly went down the rope first, landed safely, then swung the rope back to me and I went down. Curly grabbed me by the leg and hauled me aboard the destroyer, then we both helped the other fellows to get on board until an officer chased us down to the engine room.

Praises Destroyer's Crew.

"I want to say here that the officers and crew of that destroyer showed a lot of courage in coming alongside and standing until the last man was off the ship. We were shot at, but the torpedo missed. Then came a five hour ride to an Irish port and with it all was the anxiety for the other fellows. We found some of our fellows down below and on landing found that fifty-five of us had boarded the destroyer.

"We found food and beds waiting for us on landing and Ireland surely was "heaven" that night. We were treated royally by the Irish and British soldiers while there and came to England a few days ago."

SODA WATER IN DESERT.

British and Hindu Regiments in Asia Minor Supplied With This Beverage.

"Jerusalem was captured with soda water," say the Tommies who took the city. Behind this facetious remark is a world of truth, for the morale and heart of the British and Hindu fighting men in that parching struggle across the desert was held up in the main by the plentiful supply of soda water which enabled the men to withstand the terrible heat and which was found to be infinitely more useful than plain water in quenching thirst.

Every regiment in Mesopotamia carries its soda water making machine and a daily ration of two bottles per man is dealt out. It is regarded as indispensable, and in one instance when a Turkish attack threatened to take a cannon and a soda water machine the Hindu gave the former no thought and risked life and limb to haul the latter to safety.

It was found wise to equip the troops with this form of liquid refreshment owing to the poisoning of the wells by the Turks, whose natural savagery has been amplified by German kultur. The machines will never be dropped from tropical military units now, say British officers, so firmly have they been established in the affections of the men.

EASTERN FERRY BOATS.

Arabian Goofas Are Improved and Put to Good Use by Soldiers.

Over on the River Tigris, in Mesopotamia (Eastern Arabia), English soldiers are having unusual experiences in adapting ancient utilities to modern use. One of the first institutions to receive their attention has been the venerable "goofas," or ferryboats, which natives have used unchanged for thousands of years.

The English soldiers have put paddle wheels on the "goofas."

"Goofas" are perfectly round in shape and made of willow limbs and twigs, just like a large basket. The outsides are covered with skins.

Navigating a goofa in its improved form must be akin to floating around on a magnified butter chip. When ordinary paddles are used as a motive power the goofa has a disconcerting habit of going off in any direction but that desired. Since it has no keel, or other directing device, it is difficult to keep it on a given course.

But with paddlewheels the goofa crosses the river with unprecedented directness.

Simple cranks and sturdy arms of the soldiers furnish the motive power.

The fleet of goofas has been duly numbered for identification and is doing yeoman service in the Far East for moving supplies.

INTERIOR OF LABRADOR.

New Lakes and Rivers Discovered by Exploring Party.

Chains of lakes hitherto unmapped and rivers equally unknown were traversed in the interior of Labrador by the exploring parties of representatives of the National Geographic Society and the Carnegie Museum, Pittsburg, which arrived at St. John's, Nfld., recently.

The journey covered about 750 miles over a route never before traveled by white men and was made more difficult by the fact that the five Indians who were taken along as guides proved to be unfamiliar with the country.

The party included F. B. C. Todd, curator of ornithology in the Carnegie Museum; O. J. Murie, orator of mammals in the same institution, and Alfred Marshall, of Chicago.

They left Seven Islands Bay on the north side of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, about the end of May and traveled north by canoe, and portages reaching Fort Chimo, near Ungava Bay, August 22nd. In addition to mapping the country, they studied the natural history.

Mr. Todd said the existing maps of a large district were found to be very inaccurate, and altogether misleading, having been made by guesswork from information supplied by Indians.

In Proof of His Point.

Withering ipdeed was the retort of the old gentleman who, having dealt for some years with the same grocer, detected him in some shady practices. Going to his shop, he gave the delinquent a piece of his mind, and stamped out, exclaiming:

"You're a swindler, and I'll never enter your door again!"

The next day, however, he came back and bought five pounds of sugar.

"Dear me," said the grocer, smiling in a forgiving way, "I thought you were never going to enter my shop again."

"Well, I didn't mean to," said the customer coldly, "but yours is the only shop in the place where I can get what I want. You see, I am going to put some plants and I need sand."

WAR STORY OF A BRITISH PRIVATE

LIFE AT THE FRONT AND ON SHIPBOARD.

Torpedoed by a German Submarine Worse Than Two Years in the Trenches."

When the war broke out Frederick Dixon joined the army service corps as a private in the Eighth King's Liverpool Regiment. His command was one of the early ones hastened to Flanders. He dug trenches and afterward fought in them.

For more than a year he took his turn in the water-filled gullies, occasionally making a dash over the top. At the battle of Mons he was in the thick of it.

"I saw thousands of men falling—shot. They were going down so fast and so close to me that I kept saying to myself, it will be your turn next."

But while the British lost heavily, Dixon came out of the fight without so much as a tear in his clothing.

"I couldn't make it out. I don't know how I escaped," he mused.

"I could see great solid shot, so big four men could scarcely lift them, hurtling by. Some exploded. Others fell to the ground and lay there dead. I went into a shell hole with a party and an officer and we saw a solid mass of steel with a long conical point. It stood about four feet high and was more than a foot in diameter. I tried to lift it, but it was as much as four of us could do to do that.

"The air was filled with these terrible things. Yet I escaped.

"I was in several other engagements, but they did not amount to much. Then last spring, at the battle of Loos, it all came at once. As a result of my two minutes' exposure I spent more than nine months in a hospital and then was discharged as medically unfit.

The Battle of Loos.

"When a big battle is on the sky looks as red as blood. It did at Loos. It was at night. The guns had been roaring for hours. Then came the order to get over the top. The sky was red for miles. Every time a big gun was fired it added more of the intense red light.

"I jumped up and started off over the parapet. I had not gone twenty yards when I was struck in the left shoulder by a shell. It tore out my arm, and as I was falling to the ground I was struck by a bullet over my right eye. I lay unconscious for four days. When I revived I was in a base hospital.

"But while I had lain on the ground a piece of shrapnel had struck me in the mouth and torn out nearly all my teeth and the gums on the right side. My torn gums were lying in my mouth. I had also been shot in the back of the head by another bullet.

"Two years in the trenches without a scratch, and then in two minutes to be torn in four places almost at once!

"For four months I was in a base hospital in France, then I was carried to Woolwich, in London, and was in the hospital there for five months more.

"My left arm was black; there was a lump of muscle on the back of my shoulders. I could scarcely see out of my right eye, and I had such awful pains in my head. I had to wear an ice cap on my head for six months. I thought I was pretty badly cut up, but it was almost nothing. Why the man who lay on the cot next to mine had eleven bullets in him. I had only two in the head. The doctor said to me, 'It makes a little hole going in, but we have to make it bigger to take it out.'

Marvellous Surgical Work.

"I was worried about my arm, 'Will I be able to use it again, doctor?' I asked, and he said he would try to fix me up. And he did it. I never could have done it myself. But every day they took my arm and raised it a little and slowly worked the fingers. It caused me great pain, but I could see that it was getting better. I could raise it myself, after a time, by taking the left arm by my right hand and gently raising it. Finally I had nearly the full power restored. Of course, it is not as good as before. But, you see, I can use it pretty well."

As he spoke the soldier gave a demonstration and made me marvel at the good surgery. Unless he had told me of his plight I could not have guessed it. His eyesight, too, is daily improving. But his teeth are gone and his head still causes him some inconvenience.

"The doctor told me," he says, "that I must not run and I must not worry or it will hurt my head."

"I made one voyage," he went on, "and then signed papers for another on the ship Commodore.

Torpedoed by a U-boat.

"We had not been long out when we sighted a German submarine at work. We saw four ships torpedoed, and the captain said, 'We will be next.' And we were. The ship was making a zigzag course at the time, but we saw a torpedo coming. We could trace it through the water for almost two miles.

"On the torpedo came. The engineer ran to the bow of the boat, expecting the thing would strike us astern.

"It was the most dreadful sight I ever witnessed. To see scores of men blown up by a torpedo is the most awful thing in the world.

"I jumped into the water, which was icy cold. I was able to swim for about half an hour when a raft floated near me. I was almost too stiff with the cold to grasp it. I managed to do so and crawl on board. We floated around and afterward others came up to the raft, and with those already aboard we were able to drag them out of the water. They were too weak to haul themselves up.

"For a whole day and a night we floated in the cold Atlantic, and then we were picked up by a Spanish ship and brought to Philadelphia.

"No," he explained, "I won't ship again until after the war."

The harrowing sights of two years in the trenches and in dashes over the top he regards as nothing to being torpedoed by a submarine.

GREATER FOOD PRODUCTION.

Canada Does Not Yet Realize the Gravity of the Situation.

The average Canadian household today has been little affected by the war so far as food supplies are concerned, and for this reason too many of us do not fully appreciate the seriousness of the situation at home—as well as overseas. Meatless days and such other regulations already passed may remind us of the necessity of being economical, but a fuller understanding is necessary if we are to not only save at home but also economize sufficiently to permit of the export of the necessary foodstuffs with which to help fill the already greatly depleted larders of our Allies.

The principal factor, if the effort at greater production is to be successful, is to have sufficient farm labor for seeding and the harvest. The land is waiting—but we must have farm help to work it.

Greater food production is only possible through augumented labor facilities and with the drain on our manpower through the call for fighting men; the call of the munition plants and other war time industries, the farmer finds himself so short of laboring help that even to bring his crop productions up to ordinary standards will be a hard task. But ordinary standards will not suffice. Not only must we feed Canadians at home, but we must feed our Canadian boys overseas and also help feed the peoples fighting side by side with our men. With this end in view and with a full understanding of all the conditions prevailing, the Canada Food Board is calling upon the older boys of the Dominion.

A Promising New Wheat.

By bringing out Marquis wheat the Dominion Department of Agriculture did a service to Canada and to the Empire that it would be difficult to over-estimate. On account of its vigorous habits of growth, excellent yield and superb milling qualities this variety from Western Canada has carried off premier honors at the International Soil Products Exhibition in the United States, has largely supplanted the old standard Red Fife that also gained for Canadian wheat an enviable reputation in the flour markets of the world.

A service rendered by the introduction of Prelude a few years later was also of great importance, inasmuch as it extended the wheat-growing area of this country by millions of acres. To these two very valuable accessions to the hard wheats of Canada is to be added a new sort that comes midway between Marquis and Prelude in the matter of yield and ripening. This new sort has been produced at the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, by Dr. Chas. E. Saunders, the Dominion Cerealist, who gives the following account of the new wheat in the March number of The Agricultural Gazette, the official organ of the Federal Department of Agriculture:

"The new wheat, which has been named Ruby, Ottawa 623, possesses characteristics in ripening and other qualities midway between Marquis and Prelude. It is beardless, possesses hard, red kernels, gives a fair yield, and makes flour of the highest quality in regard to color and strength. Bread made from it ranks in the first class. This wheat is the result of a cross between Down Riga and Red Fife. Downy Riga was produced from two early sorts, Gehun, an Indian variety, and Onega from Northern Russia. Ruby is recommended for trial where Marquis does not ripen satisfactorily. A very limited distribution of five-pound samples is being made to farmers requiring an early sort. A sufficient crop will be grown this year on the Experimental Farms to provide for a generous distribution next Spring."

Inquirer (at railway station)—Where does this train go? Brakeman—This train goes to New York in ten minutes.

Dark Pudding.—One-half cup sugar, ½ cup molasses, 1 cup sweet milk, ½ cup shortening, 1 level teaspoon soda, 2 cups flour. Add raisins if one likes. Steam three hours.

In a test carried out by Prof. Zavitz of the O.A.C. without fertilizers the average yield of potatoes amounted to 122.4 bushels per acre. With 320 pounds of fertilizer per acre the yield was raised to 141.3 bushels. With 320 pounds of fertilizer plus 10 tons of manure the yield was increased to 154.5 bushels per acre.



AutoStrop SAFETY RAZOR

True Shaving Comfort

The man who uses the AutoStrop enjoys a clean, comfortable shave—his face does not unpleasantly remind him of his morning shave by smarting for hours afterwards.

The removal of a spoil-and—a freshly stropped blade is the easiest to shave with.

The AutoStrop is the only razor that sharpens its own blades automatically—thus always keeping them free from rust and in perfect condition. Guaranteed to Satisfy.

Complete Outfit $5.00
AT ALL STORES

AutoStrop Safety Razor Co.
Limited
83-87 Duke St., Toronto, Ont.



49-1-18

LION HUNTING.

The Modern Rifle Has Effectually Subdued the King of Beasts.

It is small wonder that the lion and the tiger, largest and most powerful of the cats and except for the leopard the most savage of all the larger carnivora, have made a vast impression, sometimes erroneously, on not only the native men of the regions that they inhabit, but also on visiting sportsmen, observers and writers of large intelligence.

The lion, for instance, though better known than the tiger, has been pictured as devoid of fear, as stronger than an ox, as swifter than a horse, as the king of beasts, when in reality it possesses not one of these characteristics. Yet its great size and trength and its killing, often man-eating, propensities have made it truly a creature to be feared and seriously reckoned with by those who live within its habitat.

In the old days of clubs, spears, battle-axes, crossbows, etc., one wonders how the lion that once inhabited the south of Europe, all of Africa and south-western Asia was successfully combated by man and eventually driven out or exterminated. Undoubtedly this was accomplished by taking advantage of the fact that lions rarely go in large numbers and that small armies, fitted out with various devices and contraptions for taking the big cats at a disadvantage, were sent to kill and to capture them, just as the native spearmen now do in Central Africa. And undoubtedly also the hunted creature took human toll in these encounters, for such is mentioned in history. The modern sportsman, with his high-powered repeating rifle, runs little risk unless, as some have done, he grows careless, especially at night.

When the gun was still a primitive thing, uncertain of discharge and unsure of aim, being little more deadly than the brown spear or the powerful crossbow, the lion had generally the better of an encounter with a single huntsman; therefore, it was then also the custom to go in numbers after or against him. Arabs, with their long-barreled, muzzle-loading flintlocks, could trust hardly less than a dozen men to defeat a single lion that threatened their flocks and herds and caravans. In such cages they approached the beast with caution, forming a line easily within range, though seeking not to force it to charge and then, upon a signal, all commenced firing, hoping that some bullets would find a vital spot. Frequently the big cat, wounded only, would charge and scatter the line, often knocking a man or two over, when others, reloading as rapidly as possible, would advance and at close range give the animal a bullet that pierced heart or brain.

In some cases, also, the lion, no doubt filled then with a certain contempt for its human enemies, would charge before the firing began, when a number of wildly aimed shots would greet it, the unusual noise thereof often frightening the beast so that, without doing harm, it would veer off and afford away to effect its retreat. Or a bolder lion might continue its aggressiveness until it mauled several men, perhaps killing one or more, all depending, of course, upon the bravery, pluck and successful shooting of the hunters.

But the modern, high-powered rifle has changed all this, and now the so-called king of beasts has learned, as most other creatures have, that mankind is something to be greatly feared. At more than a hundred yards, with sure aim and terrible force, a soft lead bullet finds and tears a hole through a vital part and the great-maned, noble-looking animal, before so vital with energy and action, is quickly converted into carrion.

GIRLS! WHITEN SKIN WITH LEMON JUICE

Make a beauty lotion for a few cents to remove tan, freckles, sallowness.

Your grocer has the lemons and any drug store or toilet counter will supply you with three ounces of orchard white for a few cents. Squeeze the juice of two fresh lemons into a bottle, then put in the orchard white and shake well. This makes a quarter pint of the very best lemon skin whitener and complexion beautifier known. Massage this fragrant, creamy lotion daily into the face, neck, arms and hands and just see how freckles, tan, sallowness, redness and roughness disappear and how smooth, soft and clear the skin becomes. Yes! It is harmless, and the beautiful results will surprise you.

FROM DARMSTADT TO PARIS.

Escape of French Boy From German Prison Camp.

A night escape from the German prison camp at Darmstadt, being shot at repeatedly as he ran; a dangerous trip through a hostile country until he reached the banks of the Rhine, an icy swim for an hour against a strong tide, finally reaching the Swiss shore near Schaffhausen, were some of the experiences that Maurice Muller had to undergo before he arrived in Paris and applied to the American Red Cross for assistance.

Emile Desroches, a friend who was with him when he slipped out of the prison camp and dived into the Rhine, began singing the "Marseillaise" in defiance, as with powerful strokes he made for Switzerland and liberty. A German patrol fired in the direction whence the sound of the singing was coming. Whether struck by the German bullets or carried away by the treacherous tide, Desroches has not been seen since.

In November, 1914, Maurice, who was then fifteen years old, and his brother Georges, twelve, were bundled into a train that was leaving Ostend for Germany and taken to Darmstadt, just up the river across from Schaffhausen, where they were put to work at hard labor. Insufficient nourishment soon made the younger boy physically unfit and last October he was in such an emaciated condition that it aroused the pity of even the Germans and he was sent on to France.

Last evening as Muller sat in front of a substantial meal supplied by the Red Cross, he said to his younger brother, who has been in Paris for some time:

"This beats the dog meat, potatoes and rutabagas they used to serve us at Darmstadt."

A Red Cross representative is helping to find work for them.

Lord Rhondda, British Food Controller, says the food situation for the Allies will be most difficult during the next two months.



If Youre Fond Tea or Coffee but know it harms you, as it does many others, you will find

INSTANT POSTUM

a delightful & economical beverage.

Made instantly in the cup, no boiling. Delicious flavor.

A cheering hot drink for people of every age.

Quinn's Shur-Gain Fertilizer

Walnut Scarce for Guns.

Black walnut, which has always been the favorite wood for gun stocks on account of its failure to splinter badly when struck by a bullet or bit of shell, is extremely scarce at present. Birch and maple are being tried out by producers of hardwood lumber for this purpose.

YES! LIFT A CORN OFF WITHOUT PAIN

Cincinnati man tells how to dry up a corn or callus so it lifts off with fingers.

You corn-pestered men and women need suffer no longer. Wear the shoes that nearly killed you before, says this Cincinnati authority, because a few drops of freezone applied directly on a tender, aching corn or callus, stops soreness at once and soon the corn or hardened callus loosens so it can be lifted off, root and all, without pain.

A small bottle of freezone costs very little at any drug-store, but will positively take off every hard or soft corn or callus. This should be tried, as it is inexpensive and is said not to irritate the surrounding skin.

If your druggist hasn't any freezone tell him to get a small bottle for you from his wholesale drug house. It is fine stuff and acts like a charm every time.

The Foresighted Cook.

There is a certain Brooklyn man who takes a great interest in his household. The other day, just before he left his office, he telephoned to his wife to ask whether she wanted him to bring anything home.

"Yes," said the wife. "I wish you would stop and get some tea. And you might as well, while you're about it, get a set of china, too."

"China?" gasped the husband.

"Yes. Of course, we've got some, but the cook says there's not enough to last the week out."

Minard's Liniment for sale everywhere.

Turn a barrel over a plant or two of rhubarb and force the stems for early use.

The colts that are already spending some time nearly every day in the harness are the ones which will be able to do the most work this spring.

Soldiers crippled in the war are being trained in England to tend electric machines and as assistants in power stations.

Experiments are under way in Sweden with the use of paper cans instead of tin ones in the sardine and other preserving industries.



50c

Soothes and Heals Quickly—Inflamed cuts, bruises, burns, scalds, blisters, piles, abscesses, boils and other inflammations. At dealers, or write us. HIRST REMEDY COMPANY, Hamilton, Canada

Rheumatic Pains

Are relieved in a few days by taking 20 drops of Mr. Clark's Syrup after meals and on retiring. It dissolves the lime and acid accumulation in the muscles and joints so these deposits can be expelled, thus relieving pain and soreness. Belzel's Syrup, also known as "Extract of Roots," contains no dope nor other strong drugs to kill or mask the pain of rheumatism or lumbago, it removes the cause. 50c. a bottle at druggists.

YOU CAN'T CUT OUT A HOG SPAVIN OR THOROUGHPIN but you can clean them off promptly with



ABSORBINE
(TRADE MARK REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.)

and you work the horse same time. Does not blister or remove the hair. $2.50 per bottle, delivered. Will tell you more if you write. Book 4 R free. ABSORBINE, JR., the antiseptic liniment for mankind, reduces Varicose Veins, Bursitis or Lymphangitis, allays Pain and Inflammation quickly. Pint $1.25 a bottle. Genuine mfd. only by

W. F. YOUNG, P. D. F., 310 Lyman Bldg., Montreal, Can.



ISSUE No. 14—'18

Order Now

ONTARIO FERTILIZERS, LIMITED
WEST TORONTO - CANADA

Cleaning With Gasoline.

Goods may be cleaned with gasoline without leaving a ring around the cleaned portion. Thoroughly moisten salt with the gasoline and rub the soiled goods.

To whom it may concern: This is to certify that I have used MINARD'S LINIMENT myself as well as prescribed it in my practice when a liniment was required and have never failed to get the desired effect.
C. A. KING, M.D.

The colors of flowers are intended to attract the insects necessary to bring about their fertilization. Yellow and white attract beetles and small flies. The blues and purples attract the bees and butterflies. Night flowers which are fertilized by moths attract by their fragrance. White fragrant flowers open during the day, attract wasps and bluebottles.

MONEY ORDERS

When ordering goods by mail send a Dominion Express Money Order.

Government-owned farm tractors that were at work last season are being put in good shape for this year at the Military Hospital at Whitby by returned soldiers.

Minard's Liniment Cures Burns, Etc.

Cut strips of sod and turn the grass side down in shallow boxes or on boards. Make furrows across the sod and sow peas, setting the boxes near the window in the cellar or kitchen. Later set the sod with the growing peas in furrows in the garden. An early crop can be produced in this manner.

FOR SALE

WEEKLY NEWSPAPER IN WESTern Ontario. Doing a good business. Death of owner places it on the market. A great chance for a man with cash. Apply Box H. Wilson Publishing Co. Limited, Toronto.

WELL EQUIPPED NEWSPAPER and job printing plant in Eastern Ontario. Insurance carried $1,500. Will sell for $1,200 as quick sale. Box W. Wilson Publishing Co. Ltd., Toronto.

MISCELLANEOUS

CANCER, TUMORS, LUMPS, ETC. (internal and external) cured without pain by our home treatment. Write us before too late. Dr. Bellman Medical Co. Limited, Collingwood, Ont.

Little Fruit Buds.

Close up little fruit buds
Don't come out just yet,
Or before the springtime
You'll a dipping get.
Wait a little longer
Till the winter's gone
Then you can, with safety,
Put your spring garbs on:

But just now there may be
Snow to come along,
Then you would be feeling
All the world was wrong.
Sleep a little later
In your cosy bed,
So the chilling breezes
Will not strike your head.

'Tis not best to hurry
Quit too soon for spring,
Or, perhaps some sorrow
It, to you, will bring.
Take another nap, then,
Till bright April smiles,
And with tears and sunshine,
She, your heart beguiles.

Lime is not a plant food or fertilizer, but it performs a function that is very important for all crops. Indeed a service that is essential for clovers by sweetening sour soils.

Minard's Liniment Cures Dandruff.

Fowls of the heavier breeds cease to produce a profitable number of eggs at the end of their second laying year. This holds true with the lighter breeds at the end of their third laying year.



Railroad Men

These men know from experience that Sloan's Liniment will take the stiffness out of joints and the soreness out of muscles—And it's so convenient! No rubbing required. It quickly penetrates and brings relief. Easy to apply and cleaner than musty plasters or ointments.

Always have a bottle in the house for rheumatic aches, lame back, sprains and strains.

Generous sized bottles at all druggists

Sloan's Liniment KILLS PAIN

Sloan's prices not increased 25c 50c $1

MAGIC BAKING POWDER



E.W. GILLETT COMPANY LIMITED
WINNIPEG TORONTO, ONT. MONTREAL

Lighter types of chickens are generally more profitable than the general purpose breeds when egg production is the sole aim. Especially in times when feeds are exceedingly high in price should a breed of fowls be selected that has been developed primarily for producing eggs.

Minard's Liniment Relieves Neuralgia.

CUTICURA HEALS BAD CASE ECZEMA

Relief Instantaneous. Healed With 3 Cakes of Soap and 2 Boxes of Ointment.

"I was very much annoyed by an irritation on my back. I found out I had a bad case of eczema. My back was in a very bad shape, and my clothing irritated so that the skin became very sore. I sent for Cuticura Soap and Ointment. Relief was instantaneous and with the use of three cakes of Cuticura Soap and two boxes of Ointment I was healed." (Signed) E. F. Grosch, Y. M. C. A., St. Catherines, Ont., July 4, 1917.



For hair and skin health Cuticura Soap and Ointment are supreme.

For Free Sample Each by Mail address post-card: "Cuticura, Dept. A, Boston, U. S. A." Sold everywhere.

THE ORIGIN AND DANGER OF

CATARRH

—IF YOU SUFFER FROM—

Catarrh, Catarrhal Deafness, Head Noises, Catarrh of the Stomach, (which is often mistaken for Indigestion), Catarrh of the Bowels, Asthma, Bronchitis, Loss of Smell, Phlegm dropping in the back part of the Throat, or if you have a Cough

YOU SHOULD NOT FAIL TO READ EVERY WORD OF THIS ARTICLE

What Parmint, the Wonderful English Formula, Has Done for Others, It Will Do For You

CATARRH, A LOATHSOME AND INSIDIOUS DISEASE

Catarrh is a very common name for a very common disease, so common that most people do not realize how fearful, dangerous and loathsome it really is. Catarrh is the disease which causes sneezing, spitting, blowing of the nose, phlegm drumming in the throat—and, in chilliness of mind, dullness of thought—this is the way it starts.

And where does it end? Frequently in Catarrh of the Stomach, Catarrh of the Bowels, Bronchitis, and often silent or fatal deafness results.

HOW CATARRH STARTS

Catarrh usually begins with a cold in the head.

The Catarrh germs breathed in through the mouth or nostrils have settled upon the inflamed and delicate mucous membrane that lines the nose and throat. These germs are thrown off by healthy tissues, but when they lodge upon an irritated surface it means a more serious and diseased condition of the membranes. They thus produce more irritation, more inflammation, and in time even ulceration. The sufferer from catarrh often finds his throat and bronchial tubes, also, to be from an almost constant dull ache over the eyes and across the forehead. This becomes dull when the membranes of these cavities are in a discharging condition.

It is the pus and decaying matter coming from these areas that causes the offensive breath so common to victims of catarrh. They may not realize it, however. You probably do not. But your friends do (though they are too careful of your feelings to tell you so).

NASAL CATARRH

This form of Catarrh is, to say the least, sickening and disgusting, besides being most common and highly dangerous. The changes of weather irritate the delicate mucous membranes in the nose and throat, very susceptible to inflammation, and thus encourage the birth and growth of catarrhal germs.

The nose and throat are what might be called the highway of life.

The throat itself is divided into two main passages: one the Oesophagus, or gullet, going to the stomach, the other the respiratory tract, or Trachea, going to the bronchial tubes and lungs. Through the lungs the blood passes with every heart beat, and there comes in contact with the air. If the air breathed in is pure, and if nose, throat and lungs are sound, the dark blood is at once purified and passes out of the lungs in a bright, red stream, carrying life and strength to all the body. If, however, the air breathed in is bad, or if the nose, throat or lungs are diseased in any way, then the blood, instead of being purified by its passage through the lungs is, on the contrary, still further poisoned and goes on its way carrying the disease to all parts of the system.

That nasal catarrh is a nauseating disease many sufferers who have had to sit close to, or talk face to face with a person reeking with purulent catarrh, know. You ever had to endure in sickening silence the hawking and gagging of a catarrh victim, or had to sit close to such a person and experience a disgusting, repulsive, foetid odor, which you could not explain, and did not know what it was? That is catarrh, and there are many people who have it and don't know it.

CATARRH OF THE STOMACH

(Often mistaken for Dyspepsia or Indigestion)

Many cases of indigestion and dyspepsia are simply the result of catarrh of the stomach. Many victims of nasal catarrh are in a bad humour; you wonder what ails them. You have catarrh of the stomach, and your whole system is poisoned and in reeking with the disease germ and bacterial filth. The food and the delicate membrane is coated with a vile stinking mucus. The mucus refuses to be digested and pitiful gasses come out of the stomach with bad breath. Little by little, the mucus with the catarrh germs which it has carried collect on the mucous membrane which lines the stomach.

Real dyspepsia and indigestion are caused by a lack of digestive juice. But here we have a condition where the membrane is able and ready to do its work, but it is prevented by foreign matter—which has dropped down from the head and coated it over—from doing so. Treatment for indigestion be of short duration. Since catarrh is the cause of the trouble, it is the catarrh that must be treated. If you have catarrh of the stomach we believe that if taken faithfully for a reasonable length of time Parmint will bring you an amount of relief that will fully compensate you for the cost and time expended.

CAUSE OF DEAFNESS

A cause which is responsible for a great many cases of deafness is catarrh. The whole trouble generally begins in a simple cold in the head. During such a cold almost every person experiences that feeling of stuffiness which tells of inflammation extending into the nasal space where the openings of the Eustachian Tubes are located, and which is accompanied by catarrhal secretions collected in the post-nasal space, where it is difficult to blow it out of the nose or hawk it up. When such conditions have become chronic, as in catarrh, the danger is grave.

The mucus, carrying the germs down into the throat. The germ-like nauseating mass sticks for a time to the sides of the throat. The germs are quick to take advantage of the opportunity. They invade the Eustachian Tubes. Their presence and irritation of cause a profuse mucus and more mucus. Gradually this fills up the ear tube so that sounds are only heard through with difficulty. The patient finds his hearing slowly going. When the tubes are completely filled total deafness may result.

In deafness from nasal catarrh, which affects the middle ear, it often happens that crackling sounds are present which distress and confuse the patient. These are due to the fact that the mucus which fills the upper nose and back of the throat is covering the opening of the Eustachian Tubes and the bursting of bubbles or the movement of mucus causes the sounds, which come from the altered resonance of the ear. A loud crackling report the head may seem clearer and the hearing better for a time. Later on in the day there may be crackling sounds when swallowing, which come from the efforts of the inflamed muscle to open the tubes which yield with a jerk.

The above explanation of a most common cause of deafness should make it clear to our readers why the use of Parmint is to attempt to overcome such deafness by carrying on a course of treatment.

Let it be understood, however, that Parmint is not for ear troubles other than those caused by catarrh. If your trouble is caused by scarlet fever or any disease apart from catarrh, or if caused by an injury, Parmint is not for you, and you should consult your own family physician regarding your case.

DON'T NEGLECT A COUGH

If you have a cold and it has left you with a cough, no matter how slight—you ought not to neglect it.

A cough is generally an indication that there is inflammation in a dangerous place, and prompt treatment should be secured at once. Delaying treatment may mean a deep-seated cough, may develop and stay. Even the slightest cough indicates a danger and should receive prompt attention. Unless your cough has become extremely deep seated or has hung on to you for a long time, we believe that you will find a quick relief from your troubles by the use of Parmint.

WHAT IS PARMINT?

Parmint is an English formula put on the market in England about 15 years ago. It is a combination of ingredients having values in the treatment of catarrhal conditions. Concentrated medicinal compounded from the best grade of material it is possible to obtain. Parmint is put up in sanitone bottles in concentrated form which are inhaled "Parmint—Double Strength." These sanitone bottles can be obtained of a small cost and the one bottle is sufficient to make a full two months' supply. Ready to take when mixed as directed in each package.

The Paisley Advocate

PAISLEY, APRIL 10th, 1918

—Co-operative farmers' clubs are taking hold in rural communities of Bruce. The "club" idea seems to have been largely developed in the west. Apropos of the subject we reproduce the following short magazine item: "If you asked the folks who live around Oak Mound, Minn., if they find farming hard and farm life dull, they would laugh at you. That community has learned the secret of co-operative social life, with the schoolhouse—a big, modern, well-equipped brick building—as a community centre. The Oak Mound Farmers' Club is responsible for the building of the schoolhouse, and also for the continuous series of educational programmes presented there. They conduct an open forum for discussion of the problems vital to the vicinity; they invite competent speakers to come before them and discuss topics of world-wide interest; their young people give plays, and they have a singing society with more than forty members, which at intervals gives cantatas and concerts. Other co-operative ventures which have to do more with the business interests of the community are a farmers' telephone line and a farmers' elevator at Kraquea, the nearest railroad station. The success of the OakMound community is mainly due to the fact that all work together, everyone helps, from the pastor of the church, who, by the way, organized the singing society, to the school children of the first grades. The result is a farming community which has most of the pleasures and none of the drawbacks of the city—and this, we believe, makes a state of existence which is very close to the ideal."

—The keeping up of "show" in connection with the post of lieutenant-governor of a province in this democratic dominion is beginning to get on the nerves of Canadians. At the Toronto big house over nine hundred tons of coal was required to keep the place warm, and we understand the lieutenant-governor and his family make a groupe of only three people. "Why such an extravagant use of fuel for that number of persons?" is the question that comes out of the mouths of members of the Legislature when the matter came up there. And now some of the citizens of Toronto are working up an agitation in favor of converting government house into a soldier's hospital, which would certainly be a sensible thing to do at present. A few rooms might be reserved for the lieutenant-governor, too, perhaps. At Winnipeg there is a growing sentiment against the tinsel glare of the ceremony in connection with the opening of the Legislature. The occasion would be quite as dignified and efficacious were the lieutenant-governor to appear in a neat Sunday-go-to-meeting suit, such as he wears usually, instead of a highly colored outfit with cocked hat and knee breeches. The retention of the "show" is only another instance of the public being somewhat unwilling to upset old customs and dispensations—the drinking customs, for instance, and party politics, party patronage, denominational churches, &c., &c. But these are days of bigger things than ever before, and many changes are being brought about. Even international boundaries will be wiped out after this war. Instead of each little nation being left to carry at its own little plans, many nations will be bound together for the mutual interests of all, and boundary lines will be forgotten.

CAPT. (REV.) JOHN MacNEILL RETURNED FROM OVERSEAS

Preached Sunday Sermon After Boxing Bout

Montreal, April 7—That Christianity was performing its mission through the Y.M.C.A. and many other organizations in the fighting line, but that a new Christianity would be needed by the end of the war, and was already in the making, was the message brought back this evening by Capt. (Rev.) John MacNeill of the Y.M.C.A., and delivered in St. Andrew's Presbyterian church, Westmount.

Sermon Between Boxing Bouts

That there is a new adaptation of Christianity developing at the front was shown by one story Capt. MacNeill told, with a previous humorous remark that it must not be repeated to his good friends of Walmer Road Baptist Church at Toronto. This was one occasion when he gave a sermon on a Sunday evening to several thousand men who were gathered in a tent close behind the front for a boxing competition.

It was thought by the Officer Commanding too good an opportunity to be lost, so Capt. MacNeill was invited to give an address, which he did.

"And," he remarked, "I think it was probably one of the few occasions on which a Baptist minister has made a sermon to a large congregation with a bouing bout before the sermon and another immediately after it, while a very lively bout preceded the benediction."

Yet while this did not seem to coincide with ordinary Sabbath ideas or the customs of religious services, Capt. MacNeill said that his sermon proved decidedly effective, and many of the earnest soldiers who had enjoyed both the boxing and the sermons, had come to him later on and talked to him on religious matters, with evident appreciation of the practical manner in which the Y.M.C.A. was bringing religious thought to the men.

Capt. MacNeill, in Erskine church, told how the Y.M.C.A. had during the past year distributed more than $1,000,000 worth of chocolate, biscuits, hot tea and other dainties to men in the very front trenches. In all his experiences he had not come across an avowed atheist, or even an agnostic, among the Canadian soldiers. The men had learned how little of real life depended upon luxuries and self- indulgence.

LOCAL AND DISTRICT NEWS

Bruce Tp. Boy Dangerously Wounded

Mr. Chas. McDonald, 10th Bruce, received an official message on Tuesday advising him that his son, Pte. Jas. McDonald, had been dangerously wounded, and was at the Fih Casualty Station in France. The message was dated April 3rd.

New Garage Firm

Mr. Geo. E. Miller, from Toronto, arrived here last week and went into partnership with Mr. Wm. McKinnon in the Paisley Garage. Both are experienced automobile men, having been in city garages, and are prepared to give a first-class service in all lines of their work. See their ad. in this issue. Mr. and Mrs. Miller are living in the apartments over the pool room for the present.

Home from China

Mrs. (Dr.) Struthers (nee Miss Margaret Walks), of Honan, China, arrived a few days ago on furlough, which she will spend at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. D. Walks, 2nd of Elderslie. Dr. Struthers is still in France, where he was sent about a year ago, as medical officer in charge of a corps of Chinese war helpers. Mrs. Struthers will give an address at the meeting of Knox church W.M.S. on Thursday afternoon.

Stricken with Paralysis

Miss Jean Miller, who has not been in good health for some time, took a paralytic stroke while in Toronto on Saturday. The stroke is quite severe, rendering her speechless. Her sister, Miss E. Miller, had also been in Toronto, but came home on Friday. She returned to the city on Monday, motoring to Walkerton to catch the C.P.R. morning train from there. The many friends of Miss Miller hope that she may recover.

Woman Exhausted Grant

We are informed by the county treasurer that the applications for the county grant to Red Cross and other women's societies making up materials for soldiers' comforts, have been so numerous that the amount set aside ($12,000) for this purpose is exhausted. As there are no more funds at present for this purpose, societies must withhold making further application until the county council makes another grant.—Herald and Times.

Partnership Dissolved

Bell Bros., who came to Paisley 26 years ago and have since successfully operated the Paisley brick and tile yards, dissolved partnership a few days ago. The business will now be carried on by Mr. Robt. Bell and his son, Mr. Reg Bell, who has been employed as bookkeeper in a munition factory at Ottawa during the past two years, and prior to that had been with the Royal Bank at Paisley and other branches. Mr. Josh Bell, as mentioned elsewhere, is going to farm on the McBride property, which he has bought.

A Fair Run of Maple Sap

With the snow all gone, the harvest of maple products is about over for the season. Everybody who had the trees, the time and an outfit of any kind were on the syrup line this year. Hardly a tree standing in town but had a glistening pail hanging from a spile and was cheerfully dripping its sweetness at the bidding of man. Many a potful was patiently watched and carefully converted into syrup or sugar that is intended to be despatched by parcel post to boys overseas, which will be mightily welcomed when it reaches them, and many a dollar's worth will be bought for the same purpose. Mr. Wm. Hagedorn, of Elderslie, seems to have the most extensive plant in operation. He has from 700 to 750 trees tapped.

Valuation of Elderslie Nearly Two Million

Assessor Walks has completed his assessment of the township of Elderslie for 1918 and handed his roll in to the clerk on Monday. The total assessment of the township is $1,952,678, which is about $22,000 more than last year. This will give the council several hundred dollars more to spend than in 1917 and still have the same rate of taxation. The population is 1700, which is slightly lower than last year. There are churches, cemeteries and schools which are non-taxable, which brings the ratable property down to $1,925,278. The value of the property changing hands this year is $145,000. Between 21 and 60 there are 419 males, between 5 and 21 there are 507, between 5 and 16, 372, and between 8 and 14, 229. The number of dogs is 242, which at the new tax of $2 each will bring in $484, not counting the tax for an additional dog owned by any farmer, which may be fixed as high as the council sees fit. Assessor Walks says he never found the health of the township better.—Enterprise.

Creamery Opens Soon

Last season the Paisley Creamery had such a wide circle of patrons that sometimes it was with great difficulty the whole amount of cream offered could be gathered fresh. This year Manager Logie is preparing to meet this difficulty by providing extra facilities for handling the routes. A new auto truck is being fitted up which will carry a big load, and make much better time on the road than teams with wagons. The small truck used last year will also be on service. With this improvement in the cream drawing outfit, it will be possible to take on even more than the 700 patrons who sent their surplus to this creamery in 1917. As the storage room had also become inadequate for the increased make, Mr. Logie has rented the pork factory building and put a stock of ice in, so that the large and excellent cold storage plant there will be used to maintain the output and hold it for shipment in carload lots, which will be a decided advantage to the selling end of the business. The proprietors of the Paisley Creamery are certainly doing everything they can to facilitate production of one important line of food article, and tightening the work of the farmers for war time.

Fisher's Mills Sold

An important deal that has been on the tapis for some time was closed up a few days ago, by which A. Fisher & Son's flour and saw mills change hands. The purchaser is Mr. Armbrust, of Cobalt, who will be here shortly with his family to take up residence. In the meantime Mr. R. Skinner is in charge of the business. These mills have been in the possession of the Fisher family since 1869, and the removal of the name from connection therewith makes a notable change in the business annals of the village.

Commissioner on the Job

Mr. D. J. Izzard, County Commissioner of Good Roads, was in town on Saturday, in the course of a preliminary survey of the roads of the county system which he is making by driving over with a horse and buggy. By this means Mr. Izzard hopes to become acquainted with every hill and hollow, turn and stretch, and be in a position to plan for improvements. He informed Reeve Steele that this year the greater part of the work to be done will consist of putting in new culverts and widening others, making all 25 feet wide, with wings and retaining walls to keep the road from washing out at such points. The cutting out of all sharp turns is contemplated, so that drivers of all kinds of vehicles can have a clear view of the road for a distance ahead that will make travel much safer at many places than it is at present.

VILLAGE COUNCIL

Council met at 8 p.m., April 4th, all the members present. Minutes of last regular and subsequent meetings read and confirmed.

Communications read: From various organizations, emphasizing the necessity of increased food production during the year, covering the cultivation of vacant lots, &c.; from Fuel Controller, Ottawa, with regulations regarding the importation, sale and delivery of coal; from Morton, Collard & Co., re nitrogen gas filled lamps; from Paisley Electric Light Co., with estimate of cost for rewiring the town hall; from the Dominion Radiator Co., Ltd., Toronto, re heating plant, offering plans, &c., free; from H. B. Putnam, requesting payment for sidewalk built by him in 1916 opposite his dwelling.

Logie—Forrester—That an extra street lamp be placed at the station entrance.—Carried.

Forrester—Logie—That the names of Alex. Fraser, Thos. Sparrow and Jas. Leitch be submitted as county constables for Paisley.—Carried.

Logie—Skinner—That the tender of the Paisley Electric Light Co. re lighting the town hall be laid over until the company makes improvements to power plant and street wiring.—Carried.

Logie—Pearce—That the citizens of Paisley be granted the privilege of cultivating unused streets for the purpose of growing vegetables, sufficient ground to be left for right of way.—Carried.

Forrester—Skinner—That the corporation's share of the cost of construction of the sidewalk in front of H. B. Putnam's property be paid. Carried.

Forrester—Pearce—That the clerk be instructed to write the Dominion Radiator Co., inviting its representative to call on the council and give estimate of installing a heating system as per their offer dated 18th ult. —Carried.

Pearce—Forrester—That the auditors' report be adopted and that the clerk be instructed to have an abstract of the same printed.—Carried.

Skinner—Logie—That the offer of W. Purdy for use of showground for horse pasture at $20 for the season be accepted.—Carried.

By-law No. 675, providing for sale of rents for town hall, and By-law No. 676, providing for the licensing and regulating the sale of cigarettes, were read a first time, and on motion read a second and third time, passed and executed.

Payments as follows were authorized: M. Lietch $48, Weighmaster $13.97, Paisley Elect. Light Co. $49, D. McKenzie $4.50, T. F. Pearce $2, W. Sparrow $2.75, D. Thomson $4, D. Eaton 75c, Clarence Flood 75c, Can. Consol. Rubber Co. $33.20, D. A. Lyon $111.66, H. B. Putnam $8, M. Leitch $4.50, H. B. Putnam $39.60.

A CRIPPLE FOR THREE YEARS

Helpless In Bed With Rheumatism Until He Took "FRUIT-A-TIVES".



MR. ALEXANDER MUNRO

R.R. No. 1, Lorne, Ont.

"For over three years, I was confined to bed with *Rheumatism*. During that time, I had treatment from a number of doctors, and tried nearly everything I saw advertised to cure Rheumatism, without receiving any benefit.

Finally, I decided to try 'Fruit-a-tives'. Before I had used half a box, I noticed an improvement; the pain was not so severe, and the swelling started to go down.

I continued taking this fruit medicine, improving all the time, and now I can walk about two miles and do light chores about the place".

ALEXANDER MUNRO.

50c. a box, 6 for $2.50, trial size 25c, at all dealers or sent postpaid on receipt of price by Fruit-a-tives Limited, Ottawa.

BALLACHEY, LAIDLAW & CO.

The Store with the Stock

Housecleaning

means

Brushes and Brooms

Soaps and Washing Powders

and also

New Curtains, Rugs

Draperies, Window Shades

Oilcloth and Linoleum

We have the variety. Prices are reasonable yet. Inspection invited.

BALLACHEY, LAIDLAW & CO.

Both 'Phones

Eye Comfort



is obtainable through the aid of perfect fitting glasses.

Our spectacles and lenses are guaranteed perfect in fit and focus.

BEAUTIFUL JEWELERY

in great variety of novel patterns and artistic designs, rings, chains, necklaces, bracelets, every thing in the jewelry line, may be found at our store. We give you a cordial invitation to come in and see what we have to offer, for we feel sure there will be something that will just suit you.

I. SHOEMAKER

Jeweler and Optician

Ahiram Lodge, No. 205, I.O.O.F

MEETS every Tuesday evening at 8 o'clock in the Hall Odd Fellow Block. Visiting brothers always welcome.

Jas. McKay, N.G.
W. H. Barnett, R.S.

Court Saugeen, C.O.F. No. 88

MEETS in Putnam's Hall on the third Monday evening of each month, at 8 o'clock. Sojourning brethren are welcome.

D. Forrester, C.R.
B. Tooze, R.S.

THE STORE OF QUALITY

WIRE FENCE



NOW is the time to place your order for Coiled Spring Wire, Woven Wire, etc. We sell Frost, Ideal and Invincible Fencing. A good stock on hand.

Bargains—A few pieces of Cutlery, best Sheffield goods. Cannot be duplicated. See them.

Bruce Phone
Bell Phone

W. H. DAVISON

PAISLEY GARAGE



Sales Office for

Overland and Chevrolet Cars

High Grade Oils, Gas and Accessories of all kinds.

Repairing at Reasonable Rates. All kinds of Vulcanizing done.

We have had several years' experience in large city garages, and are therefore in a position to do work that we can guarantee as satisfactory. We are aiming to give up-to-date service to all car owners. Motorists who get stalled on country roads in this locality should call up Paisley Garage for quick service.

We carry a full line of Overland, Chevrolet and Ford Parts.

MILLER & McKINNON, Props.

Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA

TOUGHENED BY TROUBLE

Adversity is not necessarily a disadvantage, for it may be made to contribute to the upbuilding of a stalwart and splendid character. In the construction of the large wooden ships now building in Atlantic shipyards many woods are utilized. Some of these woods are soft fibred stuffs, grown inland in sheltered nooks, and therefore unsuitable to withstand the extra stresses of the ship's massive frame though they may do for a cabin sky-light. The wood preferred by the ship-builders is a black spruce that grows on rocky islets off the coast, and which, wrestling long years with the chill and vicious blasts, standing up against the north-east winds, is toughened in fibre and able to stand a tremendous strain.

It is just so with human characters. Abundant and unbroken prosperity tends to soften the moral texture, while trouble toughens the will of the man who patiently bears it into a spirit of indomitable resolution which makes him a power in the world, and a pillar of strength to all his associates.

The greatest question of life after all is the question of character—what it is good for, what purposes it may be used. There is altogether too much fashionable in the moral make-up of "average church members"—we might wish that that expression had never been invented—and too little of standing up for principle in an evil world.

A great many people buy shoes here

Who are of the come again and again kind.

Now, that wouldn't be so if our shoes didn't make it so, would it?

All this talk of ours is only intended to get you to be a tryer of our shoes. That's all.

After that it's up to the shoes to hold you as a steady customer.

They generally do it, but if they shouldn't do it in your case, we want you to tell us about it, because there is a mistake somewhere.

It matters not what your present or future needs in shoes may be, we guarantee you a good service.

Bring us your Butter and Eggs. Cash or Trade.

F. CARTER & SON



ON GUARD

At this time of the year people feel weak, tired, listless, their blood is thin, they have lived indoors and perhaps expended all their mental and bodily energy and they want to know how to renew their energy and stamina, overcome headaches and backaches, have clear eyes, a smooth, ruddy skin, and feel the exhilaration of real good health dingling thru their body. Good, pure, rich, red blood is the best insurance against ills of all kinds. Almost all diseases come from impure and impoverished blood. It is to be noticed in the pale or pimply face, the tired, haggard appearance or the listless manner.

Drink hot water a half hour before meals, and for a vegetable tonic there is nothing better than Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, the old-fashioned herbal remedy, which has had such a fine reputation for fifty years. It contains no alcohol or narcotics. It is made from Golden Seal root, Blood-root, Oregon grape root, Queen's root, Black Cherry bark, extracted with glycerine and made into tablets and liquid. Tablets fifty cents, at most drug stores.

In order to insure pure blood and to build up the system try this tonic known as Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. Get it now!

Business Directory

LEGAL

J. ARRESTER, B.A., L.L.B.
BARRISTER, SOLICITOR AND NOTARY PUBLIC
OFFICE—TOWN HALL, PAISLEY

JOHN SUTHERLAND & SONS LIMITED
INSURANCE—FIRE AND MARINE
GUELPH - ONT.

J. C. GIBSON
Issuer of Marriage Licenses
Paisley, Ont.

DENTAL

DR. A. H ALLEN
DENTIST. Formerly of Toronto.
Graduate of the Royal College of Dental Surgeons of Ontario. Former Graduate of Toronto University Dental Faculty. Member of Dental Surgery. Graduate of the Dr. Marshall Dental School of Pyrorhoea Dental Surgery, New York. Office over Mare's Drug Store, opposite the Post Office.

MEDICAL

DR. H. E. GAGE, Physician, Surgeon and Accoucheur, Specialist in Diseases of the Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat. Late house surgeon Kingston General Hospital. Office hours: 9 to 12 a.m., 1 to 4 p.m.
Successor to Dr. O'Neill.

DR. P. J. F. HOUSTON,
Honor Graduate of Toronto University
Licentiate of the Royal Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons of Edinburgh and Glasgow, late assistant Cowgate Lying-in-Hospital, Dr Simpson's assistant Edinburgh Eye Infirmary, Surgeon and Physician of the Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat.
Successor to Dr. Morrison.

VETERINARY

BOYD BROS., Veterinary Surgeons, Paisley. Graduates of Ontario Veterinary College. Office at residence, Queen street, south of post office. Calls promptly attended to day or night. Phone 28.

AUCTIONEERS

R. C. PEARCE, Licensed Auctioneer, Bakers, is prepared to sell in all parts of the County of Bruce. Orders left at the Advocate Office will receive prompt attention. Terms reasonable. Phone or address as above.

NOTES FROM THE EDUCATIONAL ASSOCIATION

Education is the zone of the world, and every civilized nation endeavors to provide the best facilities possible for the teaching of the young generations. Ontario has at times been in the first place in the educational plane, but just at the present time there are other countries which have a system much better adapted to the needs of the hour, except possibly in the line of training up teachers. In fact, this is the shortcoming of our system. It affords excellent courses leading to the teaching and other professions, but does not provide the avenues leading to other callings. Our educationalists are endeavoring to work out systems that will be of a great advantage to the agricultural and artisan classes, but as yet these are in the experimental stage.

We note by the reports published that trustees will be called upon to each send a delegate to the annual association meeting. What might prove a better plan to inform the public as to the progress of educational ideas would be to have condensed but comprehensive reports of the proceedings published in every newspaper in the province. The cost would not be as great, and the advantage would be that everybody could get the information almost first hand, and would certainly be of greater value than one individual from each school section hearing parts of the proceedings and never imparting his newly acquired knowledge to more than a handful of his fellows. We take the following excerpts from the published reports of the Ontario Educational Association, held in Toronto last week:

Why Pupils Leave School

Two reasons for the pupil leaving school at an early age were given before the trustees' section, the first being the unattractiveness of school surroundings, and the second the anxiety of the parents for the child to become a wage-earner at an early date. It was thought that a remedy for many would be to have each class-room a combination of studio, playroom and workshop. The trustees themselves also came under comment when it was pointed out that though there were approximately 16,000 in the province, the attendance at conventions did not exceed 100. It was suggested that steps be taken to induce a better representative from every board to attend.

New Science of Agriculture

Dr. Foght declared that a new science of agriculture was coming to all of North America. Out of the evolution that is taking place the teacher must understand the evolution itself in order to give the right kind of remedy for wrong directions. In North America we are no longer pioneer farmers, said the speaker. The people were striving to become scientific farmers, but they were trying to get along with pioneer schools. The schools must be adapted to the needs of country life.

The position of agriculture in the schools was outlined by J. B. Dandeno, in the rural teachers' conference, when he told of the 990 public and separate schools and 22 high schools which were teaching agriculture. Last year 560 schools had gardens and 430 had home gardens. This year there would in all probability be 1500 schools doing the work. Last year there were 302 school fairs in the province embracing 2825 rural schools, taking in 68,862 pupils, who conducted 69,329 plots.

Schools of Denmark

Mr. Foght, in his address, stated that Denmark had at the present time the finest rural school system that was known anywhere. It had been brought about through perseverance and a strong national spirit. After many years of war and conquest, Denmark was in such condition that she was unable to find a standing, as a political sense, on the continent. But her philosophers, poets and religious leaders stepped into the breach and established the rural school system, which lifted the people from a lethargy of despair. Not only did they re-make dead land, but they produced crops which injured the soil least. Denmark had solved the problem of the middleman, for he came from among the farmers themselves. Its history and beautiful literature were well taught and taught with an application to the land. Boys and girls learned to know their friends, the birds and the trees, and became proficient in natural subjects.

Study of German

Addressing the Modern Language section, Mr. W. C. Ferguson said he was convinced that as a result of the war more attention would be given to the study of modern languages and less to the so-called dead ones. Moreover, the study of the living languages would trend more and more toward the study of literature of the present day and the acquirement of a mastery of the spoken language as a means of social and business intercourse. It would be more necessary than ever to train people in the spoken and literary language of the ruthless enemies in order to understand, combat and defeat the spread of Germanic ideas. It was by means of their mastery of English, French, Spanish and other languages that the Germans were able to carry out their nefarious schemes in the many countries in which they operated.

"We will have to compete with them, and a knowledge of their language and their literature will help us to do it," said Prof. J. MacGillivray, who also felt that German would be more necessary than ever after the war.

Spelling Reform

"On educational reforms generally, including that of spelling, the war has had two opposite effects," said Mr. John Dearness, speaking on spelling reform before the Public School section in the morning. "It has withdrawn the attention of the general public and intensified that of the specialists. There is, however, a prevailing feeling in the English-speaking world that a potent factor of the efficiency of our chief enemy has been the efficiency of its educational system and that ours needs overhauling. This seems to be the best explanation of the readiness of prominent men in all walks of life to consider whether or not there is a good deal in the spelling book and some other text books which should be scrapped.

"Dr. Reginald Mason, of Oxford, sends us his greetings, and authorizes me to quote his convictions that our English spelling is a convention without rules or reason; a burden on the memory; a constant recurrence to the dictionary; a waste of time and energy which might be very much better employed. Its chaos is unscientific and inartistic; it defeats the attempts of foreigners to learn English, and bars perhaps the universal employment of the English language in the spiritual and commercial intercourse of mankind.

"Every competent English scholar, be he teacher or student, manufacturer or merchant, is in favor of reform. Few will deny that for a time spelling at once the simplest and most scientific some increase of the alphabet is necessary, but the B. S. Society's scheme is the meantime comes near the ideal of 'one slight, one sound.'" It gets rid of most of the anomalies, it is fairly self-consistent, it is rational, economical and easily learned; it can be adapted to whole or in part, and it is proving a success in teaching. It saves time and money and toil. It appeals to common sense."

Referring to experiments in England, Mr. Dearness stated that reports were to the effect that simplified spelling would prove a great time saver, would help the training and use of the ear and speech organs, and would permit language teaching to be conducted in accordance with the laws of mind growth to a degree absolutely impossible with the present spelling.

Mr. Dearness said the adoption of simplified spelling in Ontario would effect a money saving alone of more than $1,500,000 a year, plus one-eighth the study time of public school pupils.

Waste Educational Reform

Dr. J. B. Waugh, of Stratford, President of the trustees' section, impressed upon those present the fact that they have charge of the largest spending department of the Province, and that their work is not completed when they merely see that the regulations are carried out. "We have settled down to the comfortable assurance that the educational system of Ontario is the best in the world, and we have failed to keep pace with educational advances," he said. Mr. Waugh admitted there was need of some strong central authority and more freedom of action for local authorities, declaring that the school work needs vitalizing.

Fighting Disease

That there were less contagious diseases in the British army than in a similar number of civilians was the statement of Colonel George C. Nasmith, C.M.G., director of Toronto Municipal Laboratories, before the Natural Science section. Colonel Nasmith has performed splendid service among the Canadian and Imperial soldiers at the front, so his address on how to maintain the health of the British soldiers was followed with rapt attention. He said that in the South African war typhoid fever killed 8,000, as against 7,700 killed by the enemy; whereas to-day the disease might be said to be non-existent in the British army in Europe. In considering the problem of controlling disease it should be remembered that they were spread normally in Europe from man to man mainly in three ways. One group was through the excretions containing disease germs, being conveyed directly to uninfected people, another group by infected intestinal excretions gaining access to uninfected people through contaminated water, milk or food; and a third group through insects which had been infected by biting those already diseased, biting uninfected people. Examples of diseases of each of these groups would be measles, typhoid fever and malaria.

The manner in which diseases were met were early diagnosis and elimination of suspected cases of epidemic disease, inoculation to control typhoid and paratyphoid fever, sanitary precautions, chlorination and filtration of water, disinfection of excreta, control of insects and breeding places of flies, and protection of food.

Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA

ELDERSLIE COUNCIL

Gillies Hill, April 1st, 1918

All members were present at meeting on above date.

Messrs. Wm. McDonald, M.P.P., and S. R. Davey, of Chesley, addressed the council in the interests of the Y.M.C.A. overseas, and invited the co-operation of the Tp. of Elderslie with the town of Chesley, in this branch of patriotic work. The council will discuss this matter at a future meeting.

Oswald—Fraser—That the clerk correspond with Engineer McDowell in reference to work connected with Elderslie swamp drain.—Carried.

Allen—Oswald—That orders be issued for the following accounts.—Carried.

Mrs. Harold Cormack, grant to Patriotic League, Elora road south, $15; Mrs. J. Calhoun, grant to Dobbinton Patriotic Society, $25; Mrs. Jas. A. Lewis, grant to Salem Patriotic Society, $25; D. McKenzie, part payment printing contract, $25; Frank Quigley, repairing Snake Creek bridge, con. B, $3; D. Walks, salary as assessor, $75.

Fraser—Clement—That this board do now adjourn to meet again on Monday, May 6th, at 1 o'clock p.m. for general business.—Carried.

R. C. PEARCE, Clerk

WONDERFUL EXPLOIT OF LT. HANNA, V.C.

"He is the real hero of the Western Canadian army," says the London correspondent of the New York Herald in reference to Lieut. Robert Hanna, V.C., and while it is a difficult, not to say impossible, task to pick out the real heroes in an army where they are so numerous, no words of praise seem extravagant when applied to the wonderful gallantry and intelligence displayed by Lieut. Hanna in winning the Victoria Cross. His exploit, in the Herald's correspondent's opinion was "one of the most thrilling of the entire war, if not all the time." The words of the official record are almost as enthusiastic, for after describing the incident they say, "His most courageous action displayed courage and personal bravery of the highest order at this most critical order of attack, and was responsible for the capture of a most important objective, and but for his daring action and determined handling of a desperate situation, the attack would not have succeeded. His outstanding gallantry, personal courage and determined leading of his company is deserving of the highest possible reward."

Out to Kill Germans

Hanna's feat was performed at Vimy Ridge, August 21, 1917. He was at the time sergeant-major of the 28th (Vancouver) Battalion. He had enlisted as a private and had won his way to be chief non com by steady bravery. He had fought at the Somme and St. Eloi. All told he had been "over the top" 21 times before this eventful day, and it is said that he had no notion that he would ever come out of the war alive. Yet his Irish lineage kept him from taking too gloomy a view of the position, and his one determination was to get as many Germans as possible before they got him. Near Hill 70 was a stub or trench in the enemy line, hardly visible, but known to be a nasty point, and the 28th were told to take it. So the battalion crowded out on No Man's land and lay there for two hours while the artillery got in its work. Unknown to them the Germans in the opposite trench had also crawled out on a similar errand, and when the opposing barrages lifted there was a sudden conflict in the open.

The Germans quickly had enough of it and backed up to the trench stub, which was powerfully defended by barbed wire and a terrible machine gun on the parapet decimated the Canadian ranks. Of the 65 men who went over the precipice perhaps two-thirds reached the entanglements in front of the trench stub, but many fell there, the gun playing upon them like a hose. Hanna, however, plunged ahead, wormed his way through the entanglements and hurled a bomb at the gun. Luckily it struck and the gun was shattered and the crew killed or injured. Hanna was alone. All his comrades seemed killed or wounded. Every officer was down. The rest of the battalion had swept on. Hanna jumped down into the trench, and in a second saw a number of Prussian Guards advancing. They rushed him, but as the first one was five yards away he shot him, using his last bullet, and then attacked the others with his bayonet. He killed two, and then, as another appeared apparently from the sky, he dashed his brains out with his butt.

Alone in German Trenches

He continued to advance down the trench. Presently he heard voices and saw the mouth of a dugout. He was without ammunitions and had no bombs, but he spied a German bomb and this he hurled into the dugout, killing or wounding every German there. He moved along a few feet further and saw another dugout. He hunted around in the trench and got hold of a couple more bombs, which he threw into the dugout. He remarks, "There was no more noise in this dugout." Soon afterwards Hanna caught sight of a number of Canadian soldiers from another company, and as there were no officers anywhere near he took charge of them and led them through the entire trench in a "mopping-up" expedition and the position remained in the hands of the Canadians, thanks to Bob Hanna, a couple of years before a lumberjack.

Saved Many Lives

Hanna had accomplished something more than the slaughter of a score or two of Germans. He had saved one battalion, perhaps two. The Germans who were killed in the dugouts had been left there to operate the machine gun on the flank and in the rear of the Canadian battalions as they swept by. The impetuosity of the Canadians had carried those who had gone past the objective, namely, the little hidden stub trench—where Hanna alone had halted—too far, and had it not been for him they would have been destroyed by the enfilading guns. Had he gone on with the others, maybe none of them would ever have got back, so that the number of lives he saved by his pluck and quick wittedness might be estimated by the hundreds. Lieut. Hanna weighs only 140 pounds, and he must have seemed a mere boy to the stalwart Prussian Guards of the Fifty-fifth Regiment, when he met him in the trench. But his toughness and quickness of hand and eye made them easy victims. Lieut. Hanna, at the order of the government, has sat for his portrait, which will be hung in the National Gallery. As the Herald says, "It will remain for a new race to roll up a single record to overshadow that of Hanna."

TORONTO LIVE STOCK MARKET

Toronto, April 4, 1918

Butchers' picked	17	17	17
do	16	16	16
do	15	15	15
do	14	14	14
do	13	13	13
Butchers, choice	15	15	15
do	14	14	14
do	13	13	13
Heavy feeders	13	13	13
Short keep	13	13	13
Milch cows, choice	100	150	175
do	80	90	100
Springers	125	150	175
Sheep, ewes	12	13	14
Bucks	10	11	12
Spring lambs	20	21	22
Calves	15	16	17
Hogs, fed and watered	18	18	18
Hogs, f.o.b.	17	17	17

PAISLEY MARKET

Fall wheat, per bush	$ 2 00	$ 2 10
Peas, per bush	3 00	3 00
Oats, per bush	80	80
Barley, per bush	1 50	1 50
Buckwheat	1 00	1 10
Potatoes, per bag	1 60	1 75
Butter, in pound prints	40	40
Eggs, fresh, per doz	36	36

USE FOR EVERYBODY

In these anxious and frugal days the conscientious producers, who have pretty generally pushed out the conscientious objectors, are asking themselves what more can they do forward winning the war—not just for the sake of victory, but for the sake of the free life of the world, the fair chance for humanity, the survival of high spiritual concepts, the triumph of the right.

Some of us consider ourselves valueless, or nearly so. We are inclined to settle down into a dull, blind rut of listlessness, feeling that we do not count. We have no rich gifts to put upon the altar. We have no rare talents to direct any sort of crusade "under spread ensigns marching." We leave to the mighty intellects the control and the supervision. We leave to the physically robust the active exercises of obedience to orders. In short, in the conviction of our impotency, we let the rest do our fighting for us, to make the world safe for us while we hug the stove and choose the cosy, comfortable nook. In the shadow of the wall we sit, and the tumult and the strain, the dust and the noise in the hot glare of brawling daylight go by on the other side.

But all the man-power, woman-power and child-power of the world are needed now. There are few perfect citizens. The business of the earth depends on those who are inconspicuous, and the load should outrun their bodies, or those whose reach exceeds their grasp, or those who would like to do more than the call of necessity imposes, or be always to the strong. It is likely to go to the combined forces of those who are faithful unto the end in the few things they are able to do.

The country in which it pets depends on the last and the least among us. It expects its hall-men to do their duty. It needs the services of the maimed and the halt. It needs those who have only one or two of their wits at work. It needs us as long as we can stir a finger or wink an eye. If you cannot run a mile, you can walk two. If you cannot lift a hundredweight, you can raise a pound. Some work with a steam hammer, some ply a needle, some drive sheep and cows, and some run locomotives; some are sick in bed and can do naught but pray; all are serving. It is not a country in which a crowd stands and waits in silence for the return of Britain battle; it is a country in which all to the limits of their abilities are intensely striving with a common aim. When in doubt give all you have and do all you can, and you will not err. While the duty of the citizens of any other land is unfulfilled the heavier burden rests on us. When millions, deserting the cause of human freedom, bow their necks beneath the yoke it is for us to prove our ardent love of liberty by fighting the battle they refused to wage.

We are "all in it." We cannot escape our present manifest duty—though we may safely commit our ultimate destiny to the Power that has thus far led our nation and present us as a people unto this enormous and unprecedented hour. —Philadelphia Public Ledger.

Jack Wilkes Dead

The celebrated stallion Jack Wilkes sired by Oliver Wilkes, raised by Mr. Clark, Cargill, and purchased many years ago by Mr. Wm. Stewart of Armow, died on Friday last, at the age of 27 years. Jack Wilkes was a snappy little driver, and though his stock as a rule were not large they had the power of endurance that many of the larger horses did not possess. The show ring is where Jack Wilkes and his family were at their best, and more prizes have been carried away in this section in the driving class by the Wilkes stock than all others put together. Mr. Stewart will feel the loss of so valuable an animal which is not only a loss to himself but the community generally.—Kincardine Review.

Exhaust Gas Deadly

An unfortunate affair that might have been attended by more serious results happened on the farm of Mr. John Hamilton, of near Cromarty. Mr. Hamilton started the gasoline engine running allowing the exhaust to escape in the barn. After some time he was taken with a sick and dizzy spell and started for the house. He also noticed that some of the cattle were down. Neighbors were immediately telephoned for, and when they arrived at the farm Mr. Hamilton was in an unconscious condition, as were also some of the cattle. The animals were hauled from the barn to the fresh air where they afterwards revived, but four pigs that were in the building at the time succumbed to the fumes.

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THE LUSTRE BOWL

By Marie A. Moore.

Back from the road stood a weather-beaten cottage, covered with luxuriant vines and shaded by a friendly apple tree.

Each of the couple living quietly and happily there on forbidden time, had passed the "three-score and ten." As the years passed, sorrow and grief as well as joy had been their guests. Perhaps their happiest hours were spent under the apple tree. It had grown old with them. Every limb was familiar and every cluster of blossoms was precious.

To-day the old man sat alone under the tree. With the impatience of a man who has all day before him, he called in a quavering voice, which had more than a touch of tenderness in it, "Sally! Sally!"

A pleasant old face appeared at the window looking toward the apple tree. "Yes, Father, I'll be there in a minute."

Presently Sally came daintily across the grass. She was a tiny specimen of womanhood but she carried her small self with dignity. Her hair, still abundant, was snowy white, a delicate pink lingered in her sweet face and her eyes were keen and bright. She went directly to her husband and patting his shoulder said: "Aren't you ashamed, 'Miah, thinking you must have me close to you every minute?"

"You're not much to brag on for size—but somehow the place in my old heart isn't any too big for you and you've always filled it. I've been sitting here thinking and thinking and my mind went back, fifty years or more, and I saw you and me coming in that gate, arm in arm, our hearts pretty near bursting with love and happiness. I remember too how nice you looked in your white wedding gown and your bonnet trimmed with apple blossoms."

"Why, 'Miah, they weren't apple blossoms! They were roses!"

"Well, anyhow, they were pink, weren't they? That happiness of yours and mine hasn't ever left us, has it, Sally?"

"No, 'Miah, and the good Lord has spared us to each other and we're likely to go down the hill together. And 'Miah, husband, we've got another thing to be thankful for and that's the bit of money we've pinched here and there to save through all these years. It isn't much but it will keep us off the town I guess."

"Sure it's safe, Sally, wife? I haven't looked to-day."

"I have, 'Miah, and it's all right."

At least once a day they looked to see if their treasure was safe. No one knew the thousand and one sacrifices that had gone into the saving of the small sum of three hundred dollars. Only by the utmost self-denial had they amassed their little sum. Their sturdy independence and integrity feared more than anything else, perhaps, being dependent on the town. They had been possessed with the idea that their treasure must be always near at hand where they could get it at once if necessary. Wicked men robbed banks; and sometimes banks, and the money in them, burned down.

'Miah and Sally owned an heirloom, a lustre sugar bowl, their only treasure of the kind. It was of unusual size and beauty; its cover fitted well into it and it stood on a high shelf in a corner cupboard with glass doors. Within the bowl, wrapped in a piece of newspaper, was concealed the money. It was Nehemiah's plan and he took great pride in it.

"I'm glad I thought of such a safe place for hiding it, Sally. I know you argued against it but you'll find I'm right. You're all right, Sally, wife, but of course women are less careful than men about money matters."

Sally's sweet nature was untroubled by her husband's display of wisdom. She simply said, "Perhaps that's so, 'Miah."

The cottage was on a quiet lane, a little off from the main-traveled road, but Nehemiah and Sally were so dearly loved that scarcely a day passed without bringing one or more of the neighbors. To-day no one had "dropped in."

"It seems dreadful quiet round here to-day, Sally. Anything going on to take the folks away? Seems as if there had been, we ought to have known it."

"No, 'Miah. Someone will come along about sundown when it gets cooler."

Just then the gate gave a familiar click. A well-dressed stranger came toward them. We was carrying in his hand a badly worn leather valise.

"Well, well!" he exclaimed. "This is a fine comfortable old place. If you don't mind, I'll sit awhile and cool off. It's a pretty warm day to be tramping about the country."

The old man's answer was cordial: "Sit as long as you want to. Been walking far?" With the kindly curiosity of old age, he glanced at the bag lying on the grass. Traveling salesmen were not numerous and mild excitement always attended their coming.

"Well, yes," the stranger replied, "a person in my line of business has to do a lot of walking to do any trading—especially with my kind of goods. It takes quite a while here in the country to impress the folks with the value of the article I am selling."

Uncle Nehemiah's curiosity was stirred. The salesman went on in a businesslike air. "It's just the thing that will appeal to people of your intelligence. It saves lots of washing, saves your clothes, always looks clean and is little soap and water, now and then, makes it look fast like new. Best thing on the market to-day. Selling like hot cakes. Can't half supply the demand."

"Let's see it," suggested 'Miah.

The stranger took from his valise a small apron, made from enameled cloth, white, streaked with black; to the apron were attached black strings. "There's more than one use to which it can be put," he said. "Of course you old folks—no offense intended—sit out here a good deal and sometimes it must be damp. Now you can wear this apron just as well back-to as front." He turned to Sally. "And it will keep the wrinkles out of your skirt and make it wear longer. Then being black and white it will do for mourning or half mourning or no mourning at all."

"Not an air of being able to purchase dozens if he chose, Uncle 'Miah noted. "What do they cost?"

"I've only got two left," replied the stranger, "so I'll call these 'markdowns' and you can have the two for fifty cents apiece—cost me a dollar, honor bright! Don't hurry. Think it over but just remember you're getting a bargain."

He fanned himself with his hat. "Country people always have a pail of good spring water, standing in a cool place, and a dipper handy," he said. "Can I get a drink?"

Uncle Nehemiah began to rise from his chair to pay his entertaining guest the courtesy of a glass of water but the salesman stopped him. "I'm younger than you are," he said. "Let me help myself. I'd just like to do it."

Sally's only wish had been for his departure; however, she saw no reason for objecting, so conquering her fear she told him that by going in the nearest door, he would find the pail of water near the sink. He walked without haste and disappeared in the doorway of the cottage.

As soon as he was out of sight and hearing, a broad grin spread over Uncle Nehemiah's pleasant old face. "Sally," he said, "I sit out here in the damp about as much as you do. One of us isn't here much of the time without the other. What do you say? Think one of these ridiculous contrivations would keep the wrinkles out of my old pants?"

Aunt Sally did not laugh as usual at her husband's homely wit. She watched with anxiety the door through which the man had passed.

"'Miah, seems to me he's a long time just getting a drink of water."

"Perhaps he was terrible thirsty. He won't often find spring water like ours. He'll be out in a minute. Don't you fret. Just like a woman—always being anxious when there isn't any need!"

The gate was at a little distance from where they were sitting. In a moment they were startled by the sound of the sharp quick noise it always made in closing. Turning, they saw a figure rapidly disappearing down the road, leading away from the village.

One glance was enough. Uncle Nehemiah sprang up as quickly as his old bones would let him and started for the house. Sally put her hand to her heart and weakly followed him. As she passed from kitchen to dining room, she came upon the bowed form of her husband, with the empty sugar bowl beside him on the table, over which he had fallen, overcome with grief at the loss that had befallen them for—the treasured sugar bowl was empty.

A vision of the penniless and helpless future had prostrated the old man.

"O Father, Father!" cried Sally. It was a name she seldom used; it was too keen a reminder. "Listen to me—oh, listen—"

"It's all my fault, Mother," he moaned, "thinking I knew best. If I'd listened to you before, it wouldn't have happened. If I could only die right here and now!" The old man's sobs were heart-rending.

"'Miah, husband, if you were to do that, you can't take me with you as you said, for I'm not going yet. Look at me, now," she demanded. "He didn't get anything. The money wasn't there. I—it was only another wad of paper I put there, to deceive you, 'Miah. Somehow I couldn't bear to leave all that money, all we had in the world, in that bowl—not even to please you 'Miah. It seemed too risky. Wait."

She quickly left the room. In a moment or two she returned and placed in 'Miah's trembling hands, the real wad of newspaper, with the real money inside.

The old man, hardly yet believing in his good fortune and the tears not yet dry on his wrinkled cheeks, slowly rose and as he clasped Sally in his embrace, they bowed their heads in thankfulness and prayer.

Uncle Nehemiah never knew where Aunt Sally hid the money for, wise little woman that she was, she never told!

No Gentleman.

It was their honeymoon trip, and the first time they had ever been out of their own county.

As they waited on the platform at their destination for the guard to bundle their boxes out of the van, the young bride and bridegroom were manifestly embarrassed.

Then a porter came up and asked: "Can I look after yer baggage for yer, mister?"

The red blood mounted to the young bride's cheeks, and, turning to her hubby, she demanded:

"Well, well, well! If ye' ain't agoin' to thrash him for refusin' to me like that, ye're no man, George!"

The kitchen stove will be clean and bright if it is wiped off each morning with a cloth moistened with kerosene.

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BRITISH RECRUITING MISSION.

To Secure 20,000 Men From U. S. in Three Months.

For the week ending March 2nd the British and Canadian Recruiting Mission dispatched to Canada 1,019 volunteers for the British and Canadian armies. During the absence of Brigadier-General W. A. White, C.M.G., Colonel J. S. Dennis of the Canadian Expeditionary Force is in command of the recruiting program in the United States. Brigadier-General White is making a tour through the South in an effort to stimulate interest in recruiting.

The pictures accompanying this article illustrate the campaign that is being carried on in New York by the Mission. Brigadier-General White and Colonel Dennis have started a whirlwind campaign for recruiting Britishers and Canadians in the United States covering the next two months. Their ambition is to secure 20,000 men from the United States, if possible, before the terms of the draft convention between the United States and Great Britain become effective. During the eight months the Mission has been at work in the United States it has secured 22,000 volunteers for the British and Canadian armies, and has examined about 16,000 more.





Brigadier-General White has made the point that if a Britisher or Canadian desires to aid the Allies he can do so by promptly volunteering, because the machinery of the British and Canadian armies for training men has been so well developed by three and a half years of experience that it can train a man, put him in the firing line, and have him invalided home in six months. This has actually been done in quite a number of cases. On the other hand, the United States Government, starting much later, has had its hands full in training the first contingent of the draft numbering about 700,000 men, and the second draft will follow close upon the heels of the first.

Food Control Corner

Those who are crying to the Government to provide food for hogs, and bitterly criticising officials for failure to supply sufficient bran and shorts, should take a look at the facts. Canada does not produce sufficient bran and shorts to feed hogs in normal times and recourse to other feeds has always been necessary. In the effort, however, to aid farmers, an export embargo was placed on mill offal and the price of bran and shorts was fixed in fair proportion to the price of wheat and several dollars a ton lower than in the United States. This, of course, was satisfactory as far as it went but the trouble was that it could not possibly go far enough. Not enough bran and shorts are produced in Canada to go around. Canadian mills from September 1st, 1915 to February 1st, 1916, ground at the rate of 18,000,000 bushels of wheat a month, which was a very high proportion as compared to normal. From this amount of wheat, however, under the new standard flour regulations, about two per cent. more of the wheat berry is retained in the flour. Only 120,000,000 bushels of feed can be produced in a month, or 21,000,000 pounds a day. There are 17,322,000 odd horses, milch cows, cattle, sheep and swine in Canada, not taking poultry into consideration at all. The bran and shorts produced in Canada would thus give each animal one meal in two or three weeks. A cow would consume five pounds a day; a hog, according to its age, from one-half pound to three pounds—though little shorts, of course, is fed to the more mature hogs. There were, approximately, 3,619,528 hogs in Canada last year, so that out of every five or six hogs, only one would be able to get a full three-pound ration of shorts per day or, if the shorts was divided equally among all the hogs; less than two-thirds of a pound would be the maximum allowance.

Nor is this all there is to the problem. The question of distributing this feed to the farmers throughout Canada arises. It has been suggested that farmers be allowed car-load lots. There are 714,646 farms in Canada. Giving each one its share would mean that each farm would get a car-load once in twenty-four years. A car-load contains twenty-five tons and there are about eighty-four car-loads of bran and shorts produced in Canada per day. It takes a 100 barrel mill about fourteen days to produce a car-load of feed. Sixty per cent. of Canadian mills have no greater capacity than 100 barrels a day or less, and could ship a car-load no oftener than once a fortnight.

Nevertheless, despite this difficulty and all difficulties, Canada will have to produce more hogs. The European situation depends on it. The difficulties will have to be overcome. Farmers will have to grow the coarser grains and depend less upon mill offal. American corn will be coming more freely into Canada as the Age weather develops and transportation difficulties lessen. Every farmer should realise that we are at war, that Allied Europe is hard pressed, and determine to do the best he can, under his own circumstances.

FERTILIZER

ONTARIO FERTILIZERS, LIMITED
WEST TORONTO CANADA

TO MAKE A MAGIC BOAT.

An Interesting Experiment for the Small Boy to Make.

The surface of all water is covered by a film of the water itself, which in its action is not unlike that of a thin sheet of india rubber. To comprehend this one must imagine the rubber to be transparent. The surface of the water itself is so elastic and under tension, so that a needle, though heavier than the water, may be floated on the surface.

Several interesting experiments may be made with the elasticity of this film. One of the best is to place two slender splinters of wood side by side on the water. Now drop a little alcohol between the splinters. This alcohol will immediately break the surface film between the splinters, and the pulling force of the remaining film, since there is nothing between to hold them, will cause the splinters instantly to fly apart.

Another interesting experiment is to whittle a thin, slender splinter, pointed at one end somewhat like a boat. Place a tiny bit of gum camphor on the rear of this splinter and the gum will destroy the surface film so that there will be no pull in the rear. As there is a pull in the front not balanced by one in the rear, the tiny boat will run forward as rapidly as the camphor can dissolve the film in the rear.

Some interesting little "magic tricks might be developed from these experiments which would surprise and instruct friends.

Manure should be thoroughly incorporated with the fine ploughed section of the soil. The more porous and better drained the soil the deeper manure can be ploughed under.

Save Food

In a time needing food economy many people are not getting all the nourishment they might from their food.

It is not how much you eat, but how much you assimilate, that does you good.

The addition of a small teaspoonful of Bovril to the diet as a peptogenic before meals leads to more thorough digestion and assimilation and thus saves food, for you need less.

5-12a

Articles Wanted for Cash

Old Jewellery; Plated Silver; Opera Glasses; Fishing Tackle; Gramophones; Kodaks; Old Coins; Old Stamps; Typewriters; Watches; Money; Bells; Trunks.

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E. M. & C. JENKINS, Limited
ANTIQUE GALLERIES
23 and 25 College Street, Toronto, Ont.

War Limits German Frocks.

More silk dresses are being worn by the women of Germany than during the first two years of the war. This is not because of growing prosperity, but results from the fact that no more wool or cotton can be obtained for women's clothes.

Silk also is becoming exceedingly scarce, as it is being extensively used in making airplanes and observation balloons. Italian smugglers who take the risk of being shot in getting past the frontier are earning enormous rewards by bringing silk into Germany.



Shopping in a Big City



Scarcely anything pleases a woman more than to come to the city to shop. There are so many big stores with such endless variety and choice of everything.

Still there is just that little drawback about where to stay. The Walker House solves that problem. It is a home for you while in the city, and you can have all your purchases sent direct there, where there are special facilities for looking after your parcels.

Come to the city to shop and stay at

The Walker House

The House of Plenty
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YOU will be astonished at the results we get by our modern system of dyeing and cleaning. Fabrics that are shabby, dirty or spotted are made like new. We can restore the most delicate articles.

Send one article or a parcel of goods by post or express. We will pay carriage one way, and our charges are most reasonable.



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Soils and Crops

By Agronomist.

This Department is for the use of our farm readers who want the advice of an expert on any question regarding soil, seed, crops, etc. If your question is of sufficient general interest, it will be answered through this column. If stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed with your letter, a complete answer will be mailed to you. Address Agronomist, care of Wilson Publishing Co., Ltd., 73 Adelaide St. W., Toronto.

Pasture For Hogs.

The feed situation confronting the swine-grower during the coming summer is not altogether a bright one. Standard hog-feeds are not likely to be plentiful, with high prices ruling. Shorts and middlings, while fixed as to price show no likelihood of a surplus. Corn, for some months practically unprocurable and in any case too high in price to be considered, may be available, but whether in reliably constant quantities remains to be seen. Barley will be high priced also and difficulty available in many localities. Oats, under ruling and probable future prices, should be used only for the milking sow and for weaned and growing pigs. Only in small quantities should this feed enter into the fattening ration. It has been shown that with breeding stock, whether during winter or summer maintenance, cheap home grown feeds may be largely utilized as an economy and that from such feeding practice best results may be obtained in health and production. It has been, further, clearly demonstrated that home-grown feeds for summer feeding may economically replace a considerable percentage of meal even at pre-war prices.

At the Experimental Farm, Brandon, it was shown by experiment during the summer of 1916 that oats, barley and wheat all stood pasturing well. These were sown on May 17 and pastured from July 6th until early in August. Rape which was slightly injured by pasturing too early, supplied much needed pasturage when the cereal seedings had been eaten off. Vetches although slow of growth were readily eaten and stood pasturing well. Sweet clover, was also late in maturing and eaten only when no other feed was available.

It might be stated that beyond a comparison of these crops from the standpoint of palatability, recuperative power, and ability to withstand trampling and pasturing generally, no data was available to show the cost of production one crop against the other.

With these pastures crops a self-feeder was used to supply a supplemental grain ration. Such practice indicated that no more than where hand feeding was employed and that economical gains were made at a cost of 5 cents per pound for grain and pasture, employing feed prices then current. The method in general reduced the labor of feeding to the minimum.

At the Experimental Station, Lacombe, where swine feeding enters largely into live stock operations, rape and alfalfa have proven most desirable crops. As a result of the average of three tests, rape has shown a slight superiority over alfalfa requiring 3.3 pounds meal fed supplementally as against 3.83 pounds in the case of alfalfa. Rape carried 17361 pounds of pork per acre as against 15118.8 pounds with alfalfa.

The findings at Lacombe would warrant the recommendation of alfalfa for early pasture with a block of rape to supply green food for hogs when they attain considerable size. Where alfalfa may be successfully grown, the swine grower would be well advised in watching a small block for swine feeding purposes. Failing alfalfa, clover will give almost equally good results. With neither of the legumes available, results at Lacombe indicate that a cereal pasture second only to the legumes, is to be obtained by the use of a heavy seeding (3 bushels per acre) of oats and barley, or wheat, oats and barley.

Any one of the pastures above mentioned should be followed by rape seeded early in June, preferably in drills 27 inches apart.

At Lacombe the results of the use of self-feeders versus hand-feeding on pasture, while not sufficiently verified by repeated experiment, would indicate that where hogs are fed to a finish the self-feeding method shows most economical gains. It has been proven where corn is the principal grain used, self-feeding is more economical than hand feeding. That this is also the case where mixed grains, wheat by-products and feeding concentrates are used, is indicated by the results at Ottawa, Lacombe, Brandon and elsewhere on the Experimental Farms System.

At the Experimental Station at Lethbridge excellent results have been obtained from alfalfa and peas, the hogs being allowed access to both crops at the same time. Here of course alfalfa is one of the most dependable crops grown, conditions being in all respects suited to its culture.

While much evidence is, therefore, at hand, to show that alfalfa possibly holds first place as a hog-pasture, it must be remembered that in many sections of Canada this crop cannot be grown at all, in many others that it is unreliable in the extreme, and that even under more or less favorable soil and climatic conditions for one reason or another it cannot always be relied upon. For reliability and wide cultural possibilities and from the standpoint of palatability, producing power and resistance to pasturing, red clover should receive emphasis equal to, if not greater than, that given alfalfa.

In conclusion, high priced grain and meal for hogs must be replaced, as far as possible, during the coming summer. Pastures, as discussed, form a home-grown, palatable, easily available food, that is harvested without labor. The self-feeder combines well with pasturing, and for growing and finishing hogs is peculiarly worthy of attention during present labor scarcity.—Experimental Farms Note.

Poultry

Good Yards Save Losses.

Near many farm buildings where poultry range unchecked the newly seeded grain fields show bare spaces of an acre or more which have been scratched up and eaten off by the farm flock. The average acre thus eaten frequently means a lessening of the crop by from 20 to 40 bushels, while the feeding value to the flock secured from this acre would not amount to more than that furnished by one or two bushels of grain. This is an expensive and unnecessary plan of feeding. To remedy this I aim to have every chicken house or set of chicken houses provided with a chicken-proof yard so that at critical times during the year all of the chickens may be confined.

We make these poultry fences of woven wire, using strong fence posts which we set substantially in the ground. A six-inch fencing board is placed around the bottom of the fence and one on the top just above the wire. This makes a good brace for the posts. Above this top board is stretched a strand of barbed wire. This makes a fence six feet high. If an occasional venturesome biddy scales this fence, we clip a few feathers from one wing.

In addition to the advantage mentioned there are several other reasons why it is important to have a place to confine farm flocks. In the spring of the year especially, there are a number of days that it is an advantage to keep a flock confined in order to keep the egg machinery steadily working. On stormy days we open up the doors and let the birds out into the yard to sample the storm for themselves. They soon decide it is better to stay in and go back, and are contented. But give them free range and they'll be huddled up in groups in various places about the farmyard, quite miserable, and perhaps roost out all night. Then down goes the egg yield. On such days we go into the poultry houses occasionally with a little variety—potato or apple peelings, a bunch of clover or alfalfa hay, silage, etc. These things, of course, in addition to their regular ration when running at large. If not possible to have a yard with a tree or two, we plant a few plums or damsons and it's surprising how soon they make some outdoor shade, and it is not long until there is fruit for ourselves, and chicken too.

MUSKRATS WANTED

I will pay highest market prices for Rats, Ginseng Root and all other raw furs.

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with our money-back guarantee. It must cure your horse or your money is refunded.

A FULL WEEK'S TRIAL

On receipt of $5, (cheque or Money Order) we will send you a full week's trial with full instructions and guarantee of satisfaction. Write now.

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760 Bank Street, Ottawa, Ont.

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An Omen.

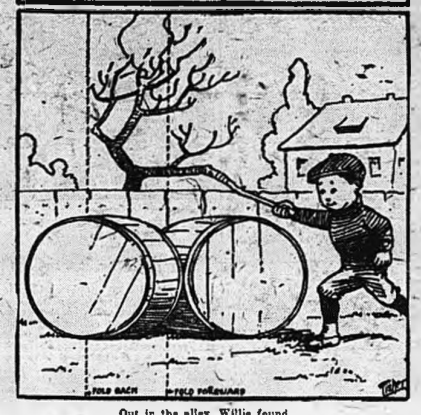
From a land physically remote, but ever spiritually near, has come an omen. Jerusalem, the Holy City, in which grew up the belief in a Kingdom of God, has passed again into the keeping of those to whom that kingdom means justice, and mercy, and truth. Let the victory be our Easter token that those qualities shall triumph and shall be no more overcome.

Celery is, more digestible when cooked.

Turn a plate upside down in the bottom of any vessel in which you are cooking any food a long time. The plate will prevent any possible scorching.

FUNNY FOLD-UPS

CUT OUT AND FOLD ON DOTTED LINES



Out in the alley Willie found
Two barrels lying on the ground;
The hoops were loose and a stick you see,
He broke from a branch of the apple tree.

GOOD HEALTH QUESTION BOX

By Andrew F. Currier, M.D.

Dr. Currier will answer all signed letters pertaining to Health. If your question is of general interest it will be answered through these columns; if not, it will be answered personally if stamped, addressed envelope is enclosed. Dr. Currier will not prescribe for individual cases or make diagnosis. Address Dr. Andrew F. Currier, care of Wilson Publishing Co., 73 Adelaide St. West, Toronto.

Chronic Catarrh.

There is no diseased condition in moist climates so common as this. Children are born with it, and many people carry it with them to the very limit of extreme age.

We generally mean, by the term, chronic nasal catarrh or chronic rhinitis.

Consider the anatomical facts for a moment. There are two nostrils or spaces, narrow in front, much wider and more capacious at the back, and terminating in the pharynx or throat.

They are separated in front by a partition which is cartilage below and bone above.

On either side, outwardly, are three small bones, one above another like shelves, giving rise to three spaces or passages; and there are communicating cavities above, behind, and at the sides lined with mucous membrane containing many bloodvessels and becoming more or less swollen when the bloodvessels, for any reason, have an extra supply of blood.

The nasal passages also communicate with the eyes, ears, and mouth, and in the operation of breathing, the air normally passes through the anterior and posterior nasal passages on its way to the lungs.

In this way the air is filtered, and impurities it may contain are often retained on the nasal mucous membrane.

If these structures of the nose are faultily put together (from natural defect or as the result of accident), or if there are diseased tonsils or new growths, like adenoids, in the posterior nasal passages, breathing becomes difficult, the mucous membrane becomes inflamed and thickened, and there is an increase in the secretion of the mucous membrane, be it mucous or pus; this constitutes catarrhal discharge.

Sometimes the irritated and congested mucous membrane throws out masses of soft tissue which take the form of tumors, or polypi and these may entirely block up the nasal passages and compel mouth breathing continually.

Sometimes the inflammation extends to the accessory cavities referred to, which may complicate matters seriously; but this is far less common than the minor disorders.

Then the mucous membrane may be irritated and swollen by strong vapors or gases, like ammonia or chlorine; by impressions and emotions; by dust from one's work, or the dust of the street, or the pollen of plants; or by draughts of air.

Bacteria may be inhaled and cause cold in the head, influenza and other nasal troubles, and there is the ever present irritation of a moist atmosphere at the sea coast and in all humid climates. The more mucous membrane in the extensive nasal area that is involved, the more extensive will be the catarrhal disease and the catarrhal discharge, and in chronic catarrh this continues night and day, sometimes thick, purulent and offensive.

The general health may be disturbed by this disease, and there may be insomnia, dizziness, dulness, headachs, poor memory, impairment of smell, sight and hearing, and constant discomfort in the throat and larynx.

Alcohol and tobacco make the disease worse, and so do concurrent disease of the heart, lungs, liver or kidneys.

Much surgical work is done to relieve nasal catarrh—much boring and gouging and cauterizing which often does more harm than good.

Obvious mechanical obstructions must, of course, be removed. You who suffer with this disease, live simply; get an abundance of good food and sleep; exercise out of doors; and seek the guidance of a wise and conservative physician.

Go to a dry climate, if you can, for this will do more to produce a permanent cure than any amount of medication.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

J. A .M.—1. What causes a flow of saliva from the mouth during the sleep? 2. How can it be stopped? 3. If the saliva is yellowish in color, is it an indication of indigestion?

Answer—1. It is due to the relaxed condition of the tissues—which always occurs during sleep. 2. I do not know of any way to stop it. 3. It does not necessarily indicate indigestion.

The Last Syllable!

Scottish Sergeant—And noo we'll try the richt tur-rn by numbers, and mind that ye don't move till ye hear the final syllable of the wor-rd tur-rn.

GUNNS Shur-Gain Fertilizer

RENNIE'S Big Crop SEEDS

FOOD production—that is the big cry for 1918. Everyone must produce as much as possible—which means every available square yard under cultivation, and the widespread use of Rennie's seeds.

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Every item in the Rennie 1918 catalogue represents unequalled value, but the items in star borders are simply wonderful.

	Pkt.	oz.	¼ lb.	lb.	5 lbs.
BEANS—Rennie's Stringless Green Pod	.10		.15	.55	2.50
BEET—Rennie's Spinach Beet	.10	.35	1.00	3.00	
CABBAGE—Rennie's Worldbeater	.10	.75	2.25		
CARROT—Rennie's Market Garden	.10	.40	1.20	3.50	
CORN—Rennie's Golden Bantam	.10		.15	.45	
CUCUMBER—White Wonder	.10	.30	.90	3.00	
LETTUCE—Rennie's Selected Nonpareil	.05	.30	.90	2.75	
MUSKMELON—Delicious Gold Lined	.10	.40	1.20	3.50	
PARSLEY—Champion Moss Curled	.05	.25	.75	2.25	
PEAS—Little Marvel	.10		.15	.45	2.00
Improved Stratagem	.10		.15	.45	2.00
RADISH—Cooper's Sparkler	.05	.20	.65	2.20	
TOMATO—Bonny Best	.10	.60	1.75		
Early Detroit	.10	.60	1.75		
TURNIP—Golden Ball (Orange Jelly)	.05	.25	.75	2.50	

	Prepaid lb.	5 lbs.	Not Prepaid lb.	5 lbs.
ONION SETS—Yellow Sets—Selected.	.35	1.70	.25	1.20

FLOWER SEEDS

	Pkt.
Lavender Cem Aster	.15
Early Blooming Cosmos—Mixed	.10
Giant Yellow Tulip Poppy—California	.10
New Red Sunflower	.25
Rennie's XXX Mammoth Flowering Hollyhock—Mixture	.20
Marsdon Pansy—Mixture	.25
Rennie's XXX Select Shirley Mixture—Single	.10

When buying from dealers, insist on Rennie's. If your dealer hasn't them, we will ship direct.

THE WILLIAM RENNIE COMPANY LIMITED
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Plant spinach very early in Spring with a view to harvesting the crop before very warm weather arrives.

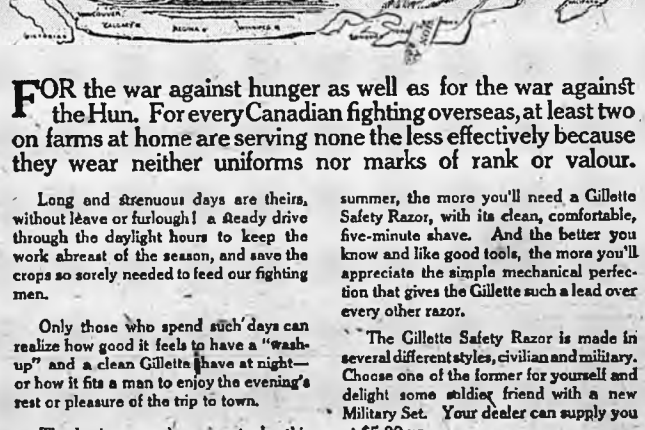
Onions and parsnips can be sown quite early, carrots not quite so soon. Radishes and lettuce, first sowing as soon as the ground is dry enough to work.

FERTILIZER PAYS

Better than ever. Write for Bulletin

ONTARIO FERTILIZERS, LIMITED
WEST TORONTO CANADA

CANADA MUSTERS HER MANHOOD



FOR the war against hunger as well as for the war against the Hun. For every Canadian fighting overseas, at least two on farms at home are serving none the less effectively because they wear neither uniforms nor marks of rank or valour.

Long and strenuous days are theirs, without leave or furlough! a steady drive through the daylight hours to keep the work abreast of the season, and save the crops so sorely needed to feed our fighting men.

Only those who spend such days can realize how good it feels to have a "wash-up" and a clean Gillette shave at night—or how it fits a man to enjoy the evening's rest or pleasure of the trip to town.

The busier you are going to be this summer, the more you'll need a Gillette Safety Razor, with its clean, comfortable, five-minute shave. And the better you know and like good tools, the more you'll appreciate the simple mechanical perfection that gives the Gillette such a lead over every other razor.

The Gillette Safety Razor is made in several different styles, civilian and military. Choose one of the former for yourself and delight some soldier friend with a new Military Set. Your dealer can supply you at $5.00 up.



STANDARD $5.00

Gillette Safety Razor Co., of Canada, Limited

Office and Factory:

GILLETTE BLDG., MONTREAL.



BULL DOG $5.00

310

GLAMIS

Mr. Madden left last week for Detroit, leaving Mrs. Madden here for an extended visit.

We are pleased to report the progress of Mr. Groves, who has been confined to the house for some time. He expects to be able to resume his duties in a short time.

Mr. Neil McDougald, of Saskatchewan, and now in training in Toronto with the Flying Corps, called on friends in our burg last week.

Mr. Dan Montgomery, of Detroit, is at his home on the 2nd of Bruce.

Master Murray Kinleyside, of Port Elgin, spent a few days among his old schoolmates around our village.

Mr. Clyde McKeeman left last week for the far west.

We are sorry to report the illness of Mrs. J. K. McLennan, but trust she will soon be around again.

Mrs. McIntosh, on the 14th of Greenock, held a sale-on Monday of her farm stock and implements. She has rented the farm for a year to Mr. Thos. Gamble.

The ladies of St. Paul's congregation held their monthly meeting on Wednesday last at the home of Mrs. H. Campbell.

Mrs. McClung and young son (John Wesley) are doing nicely.

Mrs. Parker and Miss Gibb, who were in attendance, returned home on Sunday.

Mr. Geo. Groves' driver met with an accident on Saturday. While driving it to the stable on the old Keaton place it got frightened at his shadow in the window, kicked through the glass and inflicted several wounds.

Mrs. Peter Gilchrist met with the loss of her cow.

CARGILL

Mrs. H. P. Somerville and children visited at Mr. Wm. Matthews' last week, prior to leaving for their home in Halkirk, Sask.

Mrs. C. Kyle spent a few days with friends in Toronto last week.

Messrs. John Allardyce and John Keyes of Greenock, and D. George of Walkerton, purchased new Ford touring cars here recently. Dr. Bricker also bought a Ford runabout.

Mr. Hupstein has purchased a touring car.

Mr. Zeigler, late manager at the feed mills here, but now filling a similar position for the Blyth Milling Co., motored with his wife and babe over from Blyth and spent Sunday at Mr. J. H. Brown's.

Mr. Mather's, the new principal, arrived on Saturday, and commenced his duties in the public school here on Monday. We welcome him and trust he may be most successful in his work here.

Rev. Storey visited in Toronto last week.

Mr. W. D. Cargill made an auto trip from London on Saturday.

Miss Allen, teacher in the primary department of the school, spent the holidays at her home in Worcester.

Mr. A. Cargill, of Nassagaweya, visited his brother, Mr. Sam Cargill, here last week.

Mr. Wm. White, who has been working in a munition factory at Guelph, is home.

Miss F. Newman is back from a visit to her sister in Toronto.

Mrs. John Hall, who sold her farm to Mr. Geo. Bester, has gone to live with her daughter, Mrs. Burrows, in Walkerton. We trust she may like her new home.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children

In Use For Over 30 Years

Always bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher

SECOND CON. ELDERSLIE

Miss Maude Dawson, of Stratford Normal, spent the Easter vacation at her home here.

Minto Jackson has leased a part of Mr. Henderson's farm for the coming season.

Miss Mary Bell visited last week at the home of her sister, Mrs. D. Allen.

Smith Thompson has been engaged for the coming year with Thos. Patterson, townline Eld. and Grant.

Mrs. A. Dawson is at present under the doctor's care, suffering from heart trouble.

John A. McDonald left on Tuesday for Edmonton, Alta.

Mrs. D. Allen has been laid up for the last few weeks with rheumatism in her knee.

Miss Jessie Young has been awarded second prize on the "Victory War Loan" essay, from the pupils of Chesley high school. Congratulations.

Some of the late home comers on Sunday evening week got caught in the thunder storm. Owing to the intense darkness they could not see the roadway and one of the rigs was upset in the ditch and badly shattered. Fortunately no one was seriously hurt, but it should be a warning to them to come home earlier on Sunday evenings.

At a special meeting of the South Elderslie Telephone Co., the new residents of this con. were all admitted on to line No. 7, namely Messrs. Vogelo, Schmidt and Fritz.

At a meeting of the trustees of S. S. No. 12 it was decided to drill an artesian well on the school grounds during the school vacation.

Miss Stewart spent the Easter vacation at her home in Bluevale.

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Hope were made the recipients of a silver tea service from friends and neighbors here, prior to their removal to their new home in Chesley.

Mrs. (Dr.) Stembers and little son, of Honan, China, arrived here last week on an extended visit to Mrs. Struthers' parents, Mr. and Mrs. D. Walks.

Everett, Sask., where they will spend the summer.

Mr. Len Schell has moved from the Morrison farm on the 6th to his own lot on the 8th.

FINKERTON

Miss Ruby Gregg went to Wingham on Monday to attend business college. We wish her every success.

Miss Aileen Pinkerton returned to Stratford Normal on Monday.

Rev. Mr. Gale is in Toronto this week attending Convocation, where his son James will receive his degree.

Prayer meeting will be held on Friday evening at Mr. Thos. Birrell's.

Mrs. H. Currie, who has been visiting at Mrs. A. Pinkerton's, returned to Collingwood last week.

Miss Gretta Gregg, of Paisley, visited her cousin, Miss Ruby Gregg, last week.

SIXTH CON. BRUCE

Mr. Everett Westman has purchased a new Ford car.

Our teacher, Miss Simpson, has returned from Listowel, after spending the Easter holidays at her home there.

Pte. T. R. Foster, of the 160th Batt., has received his honorable discharge.

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Snowdon Sundayed at the home of Mr. Wm. Barrie, Lovat.

Mr. John A. McKay has hired with Mr. R. N. McKay for the summer.

Mr. Alex Mewhinney's little daughter, Paulette Jean, had her arm broken last Saturday.

Mr. R. McGregor, of the 4th con., has been sawing wood on this line.

Mr. Joe Foster has purchased a new team.

WALKERTON

Irwin Bros. received two thoroughbred Belgian horses from Indiana on Saturday, and expect another splendid Percherons to arrive Monday. In the shipment are five stallions.

Becoming curious as to what cider drunk felt like, two of Walkerton's most dressy young men persuaded a comrade who lived in the country, to bring them in some highly ripened apple juice. Searching his father's cellar the chum landed on the vinegar barrel, and after drawing off a gallon set out for the county town, where in the upstairs of one of our blocks the imbibing took place. Thinking that the vinegar was merely cider with a high kick to it they fell to with a persistency worthy of a better cause. Before Cup No. 1 was finished their eyes had moistened, No. 2 brought out real tears, while No. 3 they went into a cold sweat and wept copiously over their glasses. Their stomachs turning, they would almost have welcomed death in their agony as they tossed about in a true lover's knot. The spree proved the biggest frost ever, and it wasn't until the vinegar was got off their systems that they decided that life, after all was worth living.

Mr. William Taylor cut down a maple tree in front of his place on Good Friday that as a young man he planted there forty-one years ago. Those who sow in tears, it is said, shall reap in gladness, and while there is nothing authentic to show that William was crying when he planted it, yet the fact that he got 1½ cords of first-class wood from it is ample proof of the secret joy he must have felt at the harvest. Although with it there was a long spell between the sowing and the reaping, yet good things come slowly, and at the price of wood nowadays William feels that he sure got his reward.

License Inspector White was around on Monday morning, the first day of the dry period, notifying the merchants to take the names of any parties buying extract of lemon, etc., in order, it seems, that a tab may be kept on them, as it is claimed that the extract on being placed in local option beer puts "a kick" into the latter that makes it a highly intoxicating beverage. As there is an extraordinarily heavy fine for anyone found manufacturing intoxicants in Ontario now, the mixing of the extracts with the harmless two per cent will, it is maintained, be construed as "manufacturing" booze, and will leave the participants liable to the penalty.

The cutter in S. A. Rife & Co's tailoring establishment here, who took advantage of Mr. Rife's recent illness to steal and graft off his employer, and who was arrested by Chief Ferguson at his home here last week, appeared before Magistrate Telton yesterday morning at 10 o'clock, and after pleading guilty to the theft of about $155 worth of cloth, which was recovered by the authorities at his home, together with the making on the side of suits, overcoats, etc., amounting to upwards of $150, and pocketing the cash, was sent by the court for trial. Being escorted immediately before Judge Greig at the Court House here, he advanced no excuse for his crime, but as he had, since being arrested, settled with Rife for what he had stolen, by turning in $140 in cash and giving his note for $35, which, together with the fact that the goods recovered as his house went back to the firm's shelves again, caused the judge to use leniency in dealing with the prisoner, hence a sentence of but one month in the Waterloo Jail was imposed by the court.—Herald and Times.

UNDERWOOD

Mr. Menno Musselman has moved into the house at the mill.

Miss Gretta Leggett is attending business college at Wingham.

Rev. Mr. Sawers, of Watford (formerly of Queen Hill), preached in the Presbyterian church here on Sunday morning. His eloquent address on "Prayer" was much enjoyed by all present. He will conduct the morning services here for this month in the absence of the pastor, Rev. Mr. MacNabb. The evening service is discontinued for the present.

The butter factory has started operations for the season again. We understand Mr. A. Coleman, of the Alsfeldt creamery, is going to run the Tiverton factory this season. Good luck to Ab.

Mr. and Mrs. Alf Bradley took a trip down through Huron last week.

Mr. J. B. Knapp and Mr. Wm. Skipper left on Tuesday for Swift

CHESLEY

The total assessment of Chesley for 1918 is $860,458, an increase of $89,000 over last year.

Geneva church congregation presented Rev. Mr. Hilts with a cut glass bowl and gold headed cane before he left Chesley to take up his new pastorate in Toronto. Mrs. Hilts was presented with a life membership in the W.M.S., and their son with a junior life membership certificate.

The messenger of death came suddenly to Mrs. Peter McLaggan of this town on Monday about noon, when she was found dead in a chair in her bedroom by her daughter, Mrs. Gray, apparently having passed away without a struggle from heart failure. The maiden name of deceased was Jane Elliot. She was born near Smith's Falls in Lanark County, moved with her parents to Perth, afterwards to Williamsford, and then came with her father, the late A. S. Elliot, to Chesley, and was a pioneer of this place. Before her marriage to Mr. Peter McLaggan she was housekeeper for her brother, the late J. H. Elliot. After her marriage she lived on lot 31, con. 3, Elderslie, and after her husband's death 13 years ago, she made her home with her daughter, Mrs. Walter Gray.—Deceased was a kind and loving mother, of sweet disposition, and had been a member of the Associate Presbyterian church for a great many years. Besides her daughter she leaves one son, Peter of 12th con. Sullivan. Four sisters, Mrs. Thos. Ramage of California, Mrs. Jas. Ramage, Mrs. Wallace and Mrs. John Thomson, and one brother, Wm. Elliot, all of Chesley, survive her.—Enterprise.

BREAKING UP OF THE 160TH

The following is part of a letter received by Mrs. Jas. Whitehead, of Walkerton, from her son, Capt. R. B. Whitehead, prior to leaving for France, and which tells of the breaking up of the 5th Division. The 160th was one of the first units to be called on to supply drafts.

Witley Camp, Feb'y 27th, 1918

As you doubtless already know, the glorious 5th Division is an organization of the past. A group of highly trained Canadian battalions that existed away back in the year 1916-1917, but was broken up and cast to the four winds of heaven on February 22nd, 1918, to supply reinforcements to battalions in France already depleted in numbers. The 160th was one of the units to be broken first. On Saturday last practically half of the Battalion (that has stuck together as a unit for the past two years) was sent into the 4th Reserve, Bramshott, to be absorbed by that unit as reinforcement. The remainder of the Battalion is sending drafts to France very shortly. Luckily all our men are going to Western Ontario battalions now in France, and other Western Canadian battalions as pioneers.

There are seven officers going to France, these being the captains (including myself). We get the privilege of going over holding our rank, instead of reverting to rank of lieutenants. I myself am going to the 8th Battalion from Winnipeg. We do not know definitely just when we will go, but expect it will be very soon. Texas Cameron went across on Monday last to the 2nd Pioneers. Mack MacKay reverted to lieutenant and went across at the same time to the 1st Battalion. If ever there is a conscientious officer Mack is the one, and if there is ever a call for a nasty job, Mack will be one of the first to volunteer. He is just the kind to stir up all the men, to see that his men are well cared for.

This surely has been a wonderful battalion. Recruited all in Bruce County, made up principally of farmer boys with very little idea of military discipline, they have surely acquitted themselves like real soldiers. Their splendid record of discipline has been truly marvellous. During the past year there was not one district Court Martial case in the battalion, while in every one of the other battalions in the Division there have been not less than five and in some cases as high as 23 cases in the year 1917. That truly is an enviable record. Every man in our battalion was placed on his honor, and punishments meted out were never very heavy. There really was never any necessity for severity except in isolated instances. The battalion during the past year has made a name for itself in many different branches. The Brigade Officer told me personally that they had less trouble with our orderly room than any other in the brigade. We won the Canadian Military Championship; we put on the best guard in the brigade, and taken from all sides I really don't think there was another battalion in the 5th Division that could turn out a guard to equal ours. Officers from other battalions in the Division have told me on different occasions that our battalion was by all odds the best marching battalion in the Division. Forgive me, mother, for tooting this horn so loudly, but the 160th Battalion, although now a thing of the past, must never be forgotten. There must be a permanent place in the Canadian Archives for the history of the men from Bruce, who came to England in October, 1916, to fight in the great war. This time next month there will be many men of the 160th who will be doing their bit in the front line, and I know that wherever the men go they will acquit themselves just as creditably as the seasoned veterans.

BORN

Leggett—At Paisley, on April 6th, to Mr. and Mrs. V. Leggett, a son.

Annees—In Bruce Tp., on April 4th, to Mr. and Mrs. Edgar Annees, a daughter.

McAllister—In Elderslie, on April 7th, to Mr. and Mrs. Peter McAllister, a son.

Metcalf—In Greenock, on March 18th, to Mr. and Mrs. Wilson Metcalf, a daughter.

MARRIED

Hall—Johnson—In Elderslie, on March 27th, by Rev. A. H. Wilson, Mr. Geo. Hall to Mrs. Bella Johnson, both of 10th con.



50c a box — 6 boxes for $2.50

Sold by dealers everywhere

Gin Pills have an astounding record of success in the treatment of BACKACHE, RHEUMATISM, Etc.

TECHNICAL TRAINING FOR BOYS AND GIRLS

Proper Development of Resources Will Require Skilled Labor

Probably 100,000 boys and girls from 14 or 16 years of age annually leave school in Canada to engage in some occupation connected with manufacturing, agriculture, mining or transportation. The present general plan of education does not provide sufficiently for these young people. They are stepping out into the world to find their way, with an almost entirely literary education. The apprentice system in our industries is almost a thing of the past, and the youth in our factories and other business organizations is left to pick up a smattering of his future occupation as best he may. Notwithstanding this, every manufacturer will agree that properly trained help is the best investment. Germany, in the past few years has amply demonstrated the value of technical training.

Canada has very important natural resources requiring capacity to develop them. What are we doing to produce this capacity? How many of our farmers' children know the qualities of soil and the proper fertilizers to use for best results? Mgr. Choquette has told us of the Belgian farmer's knowledge of his land and his scientific use of it. Can we hope to meet him on even terms? How many metal workers know the composition and working qualities of their raw materials? Do our carpenters, textile workers, employees in our ceramic and other industries know why they perform certain operations and why they secure the results they do?

We are not doing justice to the rising generation. At the close of the war Canada will no doubt see an influx of immigrants from the European countries. Their system of industrial training has put them in a position to understand the theoretical as well as the practical side of their means of livelihood. Canada will have to meet these European countries in competition for trade, and, to do so successfully, her manufacturing and other lines of activity must utilize all trained help available; to secure this result it will be necessary to give the most important positions to our foreign-born residents. We may then realize, too late that we have been unfair to our own children. Industrial training schools with night classes should be a part, and an important part, of all educational work, and attendance of pupils, up to at least 18 years of age, should be compulsory.—Conservation.

LOVAT

—Miss Viola Issard, principal of Gorrie continuation school, and Miss Innis Sparrow of Willisecraft, were visitors at Mr. Ed. Dudgeon's, Lovat.

Mearle Hepburn, of Paisley, spent the Easter holidays with the Misses Acton.

Young Women

Are needed in war time to replace the office men who go overseas to fight in France and Flanders. Thousands are wanted now—thousands will go later on: be patriotic and begin now to prepare to fill their places by attending the

NORTHERN Business College

Students admitted at any time. Circulars free.

O. A. FLEMING, Prin, Owen Sound

AUCTION SALE

—OF—

Farm Stock and Implements

The undersigned has received instructions from Mr. Jos. B. McBride, lot 7, con. A, Elderslie Tp., 3 east south of Paisley, to offer for sale by public auction on his premises, on

Tuesday, April 16

At 1 o'Clock p m the following:

HORSES—Span of matched geldings 4 yrs old, 1 driving mare 11 yrs old, CATTLE—1 fresh cow 5 years old, 1 calf, 1 cow supposed to calve April 20th, 1 cow supposed to calve in May 1st, 2 heifers giving a year old, 1 heifer 1 year old, 1 bull PIGS—9 sows or shipping, 1 boar 1 year old, 1 sow supposed to be in pig, 1 sow 1 year old, 3 pigs 3 months old. IMPLEMENTS—1 set bob sleighs, 1 Massey mower, 1 hay rake, 1 general purpose plow, 1 disc, 1 set harrows, 1 set iron harrows, 1 waggon, 1 buggy, 1 set sleighs, 1 cutter, 1 steam separator, chains, neckyokes, whiffletrees, and all articles necessary to mention. HARNESS—1 set team harness, 1 set single harness. HOUSEHOLD EFFECTS—A quantity of articles used. HOUSEHOLD EFFECTS—A quantity of household furniture.

Terms—All sums of $5 and under cash, on sums over that amount 8 months' credit will be given on furnishing approved joint notes, bearing interest at 6 per cent. per annum. All will be sold without reserve, as the proprietor is leaving the farm.

R. C. PEARCE, Auct.

Pure Bred Clydesdale Stallion "Fascmator"

Will be put on the same route as last year A.D. 1918. Fascmator is a first-class stock horse and it will be to the advantage of breeders to hold their mares for him this season.

W. J. WILSON, Prop., 12th Greenock.



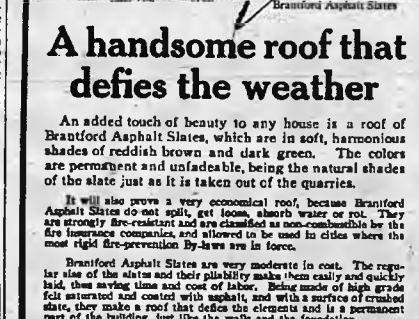
Take Care of Your Telephone!

MANY repairs to telephones are made necessary by careless handling.

¶ A telephone instrument has more than a hundred parts and is built like a watch. Rough usage impairs its efficiency.

¶ Help us to conserve the supply of telephone material and skilled labor *by always handling your telephone carefully to avoid costly breakages and repairs.*

The Bell Telephone Co. of Canada



Home in Halifax roofed with Brantford Asphalt Slates

A handsome roof that defies the weather

An added touch of beauty to any house is a roof of Brantford Asphalt Slates, which are in soft, harmonious shades of reddish brown and dark green. The colors are permanent and unfadeable, being the natural shades of the slate just as it is taken out of the quarries.

It will also prove a very economical roof, because Brantford Asphalt Slates do not split, get loose, absorb water or rot. They are strongly fire-resistant and are classified as non-combustible by the fire insurance companies, and allowed to be used in cities where the most rigid fire-prevention By-laws are in force.

Brantford Asphalt Slates are very moderate in cost. The regular use of the slates and their pliability makes them easily and quickly laid, thus saving time and cost of labor. Being made of high grade felt saturated and coated with asphalt, and with a surface of crushed slate, they make a roof that defies the elements and is a permanent part of the building, just like the walls and the foundation.

Brantford Asphalt Slates

are being used more extensively every year for city, country and summer homes, churches, golf clubs, stores, garages, and wherever an artistic effect is desired on a pitch roof.

If you are going to do any building this year, or have an old roof that needs replacing, it will be to your advantage to investigate Brantford Asphalt Slates.

Brantford Roofing Co. Limited

Head Office and Factory, Brantford, Canada
Branches at Toronto, Montreal, Halifax

For Sale by W. H. DAVISON

Notice to Creditors

In the matter of the estate of Charlotte Sherlock, late of the Village of Paisley, in the County of Bruce, widow, deceased.

NOTICE is hereby given pursuant to section 56 of chapter 121, R.S.O. 1914, and amending acts, that all creditors and others having claims or demands against the estate of the said Charlotte Sherlock, who died on or about the 21st day of January, 1918, are required to send by post prepaid or deliver to the undersigned, Mr. E. Bingham, Solicitor for the Executor, on or before the 15th day of April, 1918, their names and addresses with full particulars of their claims, duly verified, and the nature of the securities, if any, held by them.

And further take notice that after the said last day of April, 1918, the said executors will proceed to distribute the assets of the said deceased among the parties entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which they shall then have received notice, and that they will not be liable for the said assets or any part thereof to any person or persons of whose claims they will not then have received notice.

WILLIAM O. GOOD
PERCY J. HOUSTON
D. DREGER
Executors

Dated at Paisley this 23rd day of March, 1918.

Notice to Creditors

In the matter of the estate of Julia A. Allen, late of the Village of Paisley, in the County of Bruce, widow, deceased.

NOTICE is hereby given pursuant to section 56 of chapter 121, R.S.O. 1914, and amending acts, that all creditors and others having claims or demands against the estate of the said Julia A. Allen, who died on or about the 31st day of January, 1918, are required to send by post prepaid or deliver to the undersigned, Mr. E. Bingham, Solicitor for the Executors, on or before the 15th day of April, 1918, their names and addresses with full particulars of their claims, duly verified, and the nature of the securities, if any, held by them.

AND FURTHER TAKE NOTICE that after the said 1st day of May, 1918, the said executors will proceed to distribute the assets of the said deceased among the parties entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which they shall then have received notice, and that they will not be liable for the said assets or any part thereof to any person or persons of whose claims they will not then have received notice.

J. S. PATTON
J. CARTER
Executors

Dated at Paisley this 8th day of April, 1918.

The Paisley Advocate.

D. McKENZIE, Publisher
Vol. 49—No. 16

PAISLEY, ONTARIO, APRIL 17, 1918

Subscription, $1.50 per Annum

Paisley Mercantile Co.

The People's Popular Store

Rugs! Rugs! Rugs!

SERVICE, Design and Coloring are the three essential features when choosing a rug, and one important point about our rugs is that they were ordered eighteen months ago direct from the British manufacturers. These rugs came to hand just recently. As they were delayed in the manufacturing, and transportation is so hard to obtain we were compelled to wait the arrival of these goods. If we were to order them to-day from the same manufacturer they would cost us 75 per cent of an advance on the price we bought them at, but we marked them on the percentage basis of what they cost us, not on to-day's price. So you can be assured of a serviceable rug at a low price. These rugs are seamless, made with the best of dyes, and are some of the finest specimens woven on a machine. Different sizes to fit different rooms, different prices to fit different pocket books. Let us have the pleasure of showing you these goods.

Our stock of

Shoes

for the spring is complete, and as in other departments you will always find the best quality, the correct style and the right price. Let us fit you with a pair. These will give you satisfaction. In Ladies', Girls' or Misses', Men's, Boys' or Youths', a full line to choose from.

Do not forget

Our Grocery Department

We can supply your wants. Telephone us your order. We will see you get the goods. We are giving

11 lbs. Granulated Sugar for $1.00 Cash

Why should we want to store up sugar by the 100-lb. sack when our boys in Flanders and France are on rations? There is plenty of sugar cane and when transportation becomes normal we will have plenty of sugar and at a cheaper price.

We Want Your Produce. Highest Market Prices Paid.

THE PAISLEY MERCANTILE CO.

THE CITY BAKERY

Bread Down to 10c a Loaf

TO help reduce the cost of living for our patrons we have decided to sell Bread at 10c per loaf at the shop, and take the delivery rig off the road. You will therefore understand that our rig will not call at houses in town as we have been doing for years. We invite your hearty co-operation in making our new plan to reduce cost a success.

Fresh Bread and Buns Every Day. A good assortment of Cakes, Pies and Cookies.

Groceries and Fruits in Season

D. H. COOPER

—How do you like saving daylight?

—Mrs. Alex McRae went to Shallow Lake on Saturday to attend the funeral of a niece.

—Cadet H. Barnett is home from Toronto on ten days' leave after being in hospital with the measles.

—Mr. H. Brigham, of Hanover, was in town on Tuesday, accompanied by Mrs. McMahon, guests at Mr. N. Mc. Mahon's.

—Mr. J. B. McBride's flock of 26 Oxford sheep fetched good prices at his auction sale on Tuesday, realizing about $50 each.

—Mr. Thos. Rankin, the veteran teacher of Port Elgin, who has been retired for some time, is in charge of Walkerton public school for this term.

—This has been a very dry month, but the past week or ten days was very favorable for spring seeding operations, especially on light land. Showers would be welcome now.

—Many boys born in Paisley, but removed with their parents to the United States, are now enrolled with the army of our latest ally. Earl Peters, son of Mr. and Mrs. Alex Peters, now of North Yakima, Wash., is in France, a corporal in the scout corps.

—The remains of the late Mrs. Jane Mitchell, of Saugeen, who died at London on Friday last, were brought home for burial in Queen Hill cemetery. The funeral took place on Monday afternoon from the home of her son, Mr. James Mitchell.

—Mr. J. B. McBride has bought Mr. Jos. Heath's house on Victoria St., north, and will move to town shortly.

—Lt. Wallace McKinnon, home on leave from overseas after being seriously wounded, is visiting relatives and friends in this vicinity. He is a son of Rev. N. D. McKinnon, of Caledonia, formerly of Underwood. While in Paisley he was a guest at Mrs. D. Galbraith's.

—Mr. Jas. Starkell having the north grain storehouse at the station torn down and removed from the yard. Although not officially announced as yet, this is understood to be a preliminary step towards the erection of a new station building, which is to occupy the site of the storehouse.

—About $75 was realized for Red Cross work at the afternoon and evening social given by Mr. and Mrs. S. Bauschey at "The Maples" on Friday last. The house was thronged with patrons, in the evening especially, who enjoyed the time spent there as well as the excellent dinner or lunch partaken of. Mr. and Mrs. Ballachey are most energetic and successful in their efforts to add to the Red Cross fund.

—Prof. J. A. Barnes, of Cedar Falls, Iowa, was here a couple of days last week, visiting his parents and friends prior to going overseas with a section of the U. S. army. He is a son of Mr. and Mrs. Eli Barnes, 12th Bruce. For a number of years he has been professor of English and public speaking at the Iowa State teachers' college, but now gives up that position to go as a Y. M. C. A. worker with the men of the army in France.

ADVERTISING RATES

Subscription Price—$1.50 per annum in advance. To United States subscribers $2.00 per year in advance.

Advertising Rates—Legal and other casual advertisements 10c per nonpareil line for first insertion, 5c per line for each subsequent insertion.

Advertisements of Strayed, Farms for Sale or to Rent, and similar, $1 for first three weeks and 25c for each subsequent insertion.

Advertisements without specific directions will be inserted till forbidden and charged accordingly. Transient orders charged by the inch. Rates on application.

Advertisements in the local columns are charged 10c per line for first insertion, and 5c per line for each subsequent insertion. This includes announcements for church or school entertainments, garden parties &c. No notice less than 25c. Display or advertisements 5c per line. No ads. less than 15. Set in black-faced type, price and one-half.

—Marriage licenses issued and money to loan. T. H. George.

—New shoes in good range of prices and styles. Ballachey, Laidlaw & Co.

—For Sale—Lot 28, con. 7, Bruce, 100 acres, all under grass. Apply to D. Forrester.

—Full line of fine engagement and wedding rings at I. Shoemaker's jewellery store.

—Simmers' Seeds—8 packages for 25c. All the standard varieties. Ballachey, Laidlaw & Co.

—Highest prices paid for hides and sheepskins. H. E. McGregor, Butcher, Steele Block.

—For Sale—48 young pigs. Apply to M. Maurer, lot 8, con. 7, Elderslie, Paisley P. O., R. R. No. 3.

—For Sale—The residence of the late Mrs. Fleming, Queen St. north, Paisley. Apply to D. Forrester.

—Highest price for beef hides, horse hides, calfskins, sheepskins, tallow, &c. P. Oltsher, Paisley Meat Market.

—Thoroughbred, bred to lay S. C. R. Island Reds. **Connestoga Egg Farm Strain.** $2 per 15 eggs. Fertility guaranteed. L. C. Spofford.

—E. Stevenson's quick healing salve is the best made. We have a choice line of tobaccos and cigars, stationery and school supplies. Agent for daily papers and magazines. Give us a call.

To Investors

Trust and Loan Company Debentures in sums of $100 and upwards bearing 5½ per cent interest, payable half-yearly. Authorized by law for the investment of trust funds. Apply to **D. Forrester**, barrister.

—Flour, Feed, Seeds, Grain—We keep a full stock of Five Roses and Stark's high grade flours, bran, shorts, Blatchford's molasses meal, poultry foods and tonics. Always in the market for coarse grains. **W. Stark.**



Keep a Smart Appearance

You can be smartly dressed without being extravagant if you will leave your next order with us. We have a good assortment of the very newest patterns in fancy suitings. Look them over before buying. Also in Ladies' Suitings we have a full line to choose from of the newest patterns and styles.

I. S. CRUICKSHANK, the Tailor

Latest War Bulletin

Received Wednesday Morning

London, April 17—Despatch from Field Marshal Haig late last night says: At dawn enemy renewed attacks in strength in neighborhood of Wytchaete and Spanbrouck, supported by heavy bombardment. Germans approached British positions under cover of mist and after prolonged struggle gained possession of both localities.

At Meteren enemy also gained footing in village, where fighting is continuing.

Enemy has opened heavy attacks on British positions opposite Boyelles, south of Arras, and fighting still in progress.

Despatch from British Headquarters reports greater part of Messines Ridge now in hands of enemy, but British still hold slopes.

Fresh enemy troops are battling hard at British lines front of Bailleul in continued effort to recapture Hazebrouck.

—Young horse for sale. Inquire at this office.

—Wilkinson plows and repairs at **F. Carter & Son's.**

—For Sale—A quantity of alsike clover seed. Apply to **Geo. Jackson,** Bell phone, Paisley.

—For Sale—A span of good working mares, one due to foal last of May. **J. Trafford,** Paisley.

—Attend the Minstrel Show at Cargill on April 19th, in aid of Red Cross. Admission 35c and 25c.

—A few ladies' suits at $3.98. Excellent cloth and well made, but not the latest style. Ballachey, Laidlaw & Co.

—Auction sale of choice cows and grass cattle at the Central Hotel yards, Paisley, on Saturday, April 20, at 2 p.m. Six months' credit. Jas. E. Ferguson, prop.; R. C. Pearce, auct.

—For Sale—A dark roan Shorthorn bull calf, nine months old. A good individual, and choicely bred. **John Scott,** Port Elgin, R. R. No. 1, Bruce phone.

—Anyone requiring **Marquis Seed Wheat** can obtain same at **Cargill Flour Mills,** as we have just unloaded a car of this variety. We have also received a car of feed corn.

—Red clover and timothy seed for sale. Tested No. 1 for purity. Clover seed 22c, timothy 8c per bushel. Stock kept in Ballachey, Laidlaw & Co's store. Don't fail to see it. **Elves Bros.**

—The Women's Patriotic League will be held in Putnam's hall on Friday at 3.30 p. m. A full attendance is requested to discuss the proposed formation of a Chapter of the Daughters of the Empire.

White Field Seed Beans

I have some for sale, guaranteed A1 quality at $10.00 per bushel, delivered. H. Grice, Cargill.

Seeds! Seeds!

Get your seeds early this season, as the supply of some kinds is not equal to the demand. We have a full assortment of garden seed, alsike clover, turnip, mangel, etc. See us for seed corn. **Walter Stark.**

—Lost—A pocketbook containing about $50 in money, a traveller's certificate No. 4626, and several business cards, lost between 20th Greenock and Paisley, or between Paisley and Walkerton, on April 11th. Suitable reward upon leaving at Advocate office.

—With the mangels we planted six rows without Basic Slag and gathered 10,000 lbs. With Basic Slag we got 15,400 lbs. With turnips, on the same number of rows, without Slag we had 5,500 lbs., with Slag 6,600 lbs. We applied 400 lbs. to the acre. The Wm. Weld Co., proprietors Farmer's Advocate." For sale by A. L. McKinnon, and at Davison's hardware, Paisley.

—Auction sale of household effects, on market square, Paisley, on Saturday, April 20th, at 1.30 p.m.: Cook stove, wood heater, parlor suit of 5 pieces, parlor tables, extension table, sideboard, six dining room chairs, rocker, 4 kitchen chairs, high chair, kitchen table, washing machine and wringer, 2 bedroom suits, 3 bedsteads, mattresses and springs, lawn mower, wheel barrow, all kinds of kitchen utensils. Jos. A. Heath, prop., R. C. Pearce, auct.

Wall Paper

A DISCRIMINATING customer will find all they desire in variety of designs, novelty of colorings and general desirability of the goods we offer to suit their fancy. Our stock is full and complete. Eggs taken in exchange.

P. B. MORE, Druggist

THE STANDARD BANK of CANADA

CONDENSED STATEMENT 31ST JANUARY, 1918

LIABILITIES	
Notes in Circulation	$ 5,484,383.00
Deposits	58,063,702.90
Due to Banks	2,161,493.73
Dividend, Payable 1st February, 1918	112,094.17
Acceptances Under Letters of Credit	70,038.80
Capital, Reserve Fund and P. & L. Account	8,081,795.82
	$73,990,907.42

ASSETS	
Cash on Hand	$11,622,114.80
Gold Reserves and Govt. Deposits for Circulation	2,675,000.00
Due by Banks	4,138,749.46
Dominion Govt., British Govt. and other Bonds, etc.	12,040,385.40
Call Loans and Current Discounts	42,009,529.88
Bank Premises	1,324,091.44
Letters of Credit Per Contra	70,038.80
Other Assets	108,051.98
	$73,990,907.42

PAISLEY MEAT MARKET

Choice Beef, Pork, Veal and Lamb, Smoked Ham, Rolls and Bacon, Lard in 1-lb. pkgs., 3-lb., 10-lb. and 20-lb. pails, Cooked Ham, Headcheese, Pork Sausage, Jellied Tongue, Bologna, Weinners, Etc.

P. OLTSHER

Cash for Hides and Skins — Bruce and Bell 'Phones

Paisley Skating Rink

SKATING

Monday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday Evenings

— ALSO —

Wednesday and Saturday Afternoons

Skates to Rent

J. S. DEWAR, Proprietor

Another Business Change

A new face appears in Paisley business circles this week, Mr. A. Ball having bought out the stock and trade of Mr. L. C. Spofford, general merchant. Mr. Ball is a man of wide experience in the mercantile line, and proposes to make the store an attractive place for the purchasing public of this town and locality. His first announcement will appear in next issue of The Advocate.

About Bank Hours

The banks in this part of the country, including Paisley, Chesley, Port Elgin, Walkerton, Cargill, Tiverton, etc., are about to return to the former system of keeping open for stated uniform hours daily, finding this necessary because of the growing shortage of experienced help, and the congestion of business on certain days. Closing at one o'clock p. m. on Saturday is one feature of the change, which will come into effect the first week in May.

W. M. S. Meeting

There was a large attendance at the regular meeting of Knox church W. M. S. on Thursday afternoon, to welcome Mrs. A. Struthers, missionary in Honan, formerly Miss Margaret Walks. Mrs. N. Scott, in the absence of the president, Miss Miller, presided. In a brief address Miss S. McCallum welcomed the missionary. A very enjoyable talk on Honan and people was given by Mrs. Struthers. Solos were rendered by Misses Mabel Stanley and Emily McInnes. Tea was served by the members of the auxiliary.

Tucker—Huton

Capt. Robert Jas. Tucker, of the Canadian Army Medical Corps, and Miss Viola Letitia Blanche Huton were married in Kingston on April 10th, and came up to spend a few days at the home of his sister, Mrs. I. Cruickshank, leaving again on Monday. Capt. Tucker, who spent a year on service in Egypt with the Queen's University hospital corps, expects to go overseas again very shortly. Mrs. Tucker was a nurse in the Queen's Military hospital at Kingston, where her husband has been on duty for the past few months since graduating. She also was about to depart for overseas work, but cupid changed the plans. It will be quite proper to say that each has conquered in an enterprise sweet by remote from the horrors of war. Paisley friends join in the congratulations.

Four Wittman Boys in Khaki, Two Wounded

Mrs. Jas. Harris, of Penoka, Alta. (nee Miss Annie Wittman, daughter of the late And. Wittman of Paisley), writes telling of her four soldier brothers, who were all born in Paisley: "I thought you would like to know how Reuben is getting on, he having been at one time on The Advocate staff. He has seen hard fighting for months, and spent both Christmas and New Year's in the trenches. I had a wire from Ottawa a few days ago saying that he was admitted to Sixth Casualty Clearing Station on March 24th, with gunshot wound in right hand. Reuben enlisted in the 200th Batt., Winnipeg. Oscar B., my youngest brother, after eight months in the trenches, was wounded at the battle of Vimy Ridge. He was a machine gunner, and has just now gone back to the trenches. He was the youngest boy to enlist from this town, just over 16 years of age. He enlisted with the 181st Batt., Edmonton. Karl is in the Royal Flying Corps, and Herb is in the 160th Bruce Batt.

—Mr. W. Schnittker, of Bruce, was in Toronto for a couple of weeks.

—Mrs. Knox, of Toronto, is visiting her daughter, Mrs Chas. Brigham.

—Miss Ethel Campbell, of Toronto, is the guest of her cousin, Mrs A. B. J. Simons.

—Mrs. R. B. Fleming has returned from a visit to her son, Mr. J. B. Fleming, in Toronto.

—Mrs. Povey, of Elora, is visiting at the home of her brothers, Messrs. Dan and R. C. Pearce, at Lockerby.

—Walkerton merchants and business men are moving for a weekly half-holiday every Thursday during the summer.

—Miss Alecia L. Winch left for Montreal on Friday last, where she entered the Royal Victoria Hospital as nurse in training.

—Mr. John Collins returned a few days ago from Trenton, where he had been employed at the butchering for a couple of months.

—Miss Mary Adams, of Queen St. north, is in a helpless condition with paralysis, having taken a severe stroke a few days ago.

—Reeve Douglass, of Hepworth, and Mrs. Douglass, spent the week end at the home of Mr. and Mrs. S. Watson, Victoria St., and were accompanied home by Miss S. Watson for a visit.

—Mr. and Mrs. John Coulter, of Port Elgin, who have recently arrived home from spending the winter in Vancouver, were visitors at the home of the latter's sister, Mrs. Wm. Walker.

Monkeyed with the War Bulletin

On Saturday night a report gained circulation in town that the Germans had broken through the Allied lines and were within a mile of Paris. It was stated that this news came by wire. There was considerable local excitement until it was found that the story was unfounded. It beats the Dutch how any person could deliberately, or ignorantly, circulate such alarming stuff at a time when the best news is serious enough. There is one good purpose the story should have served, however. That is, to wake some of the few who at still dead to the seriousness of the war situation.

Veteran Gets a Farm

Mr. Sam Fleming arrived home on Saturday from Monteith, Ont. where he has been nearly all winter, employed at the returned soldiers' training farm, prior to going on to his veteran grant farm in O'Brien Tp. The soldiers' training farm consists of one thousand acres, and is being rapidly put into shape for giving returned men a course in practical work on the land. O'Brien Tp., where 400 of those desiring to take up farming after receiving discharge from the army are to be located, is a splendid tract of areable land covered with a fine growth of tall spruce suitable for lumber and pulpwood, for both of which good prices are now paid. The railway is near and a large pulp mill is being started on the river along which the land lies. The prospect seems a mighty good one to an experienced Bruce farmer like Mr. Fleming. He is preparing to move his family and effects up there by 1st May. Everybody wishes Mr. and Mrs. Fleming and their bright little family all prosperity and happiness in their new home.

—Life is monotonous only to the monotonous.

Dominion of Canada
5½% Gold Bonds

PRICE: 98⅞ and Interest

Due: 1st December, 1922, to Yield 5.77%
1st December, 1927, to Yield 5.65%
1st December, 1937, to Yield 5.60%

Interest payable 1st June and December.
Bearer or Registered Bonds.

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These bonds are free from the Dominion Income Tax and may be used as equivalents of cash at 100 and interest in payment for future Dominion of Canada bonds of like maturity, or longer, other than issues made abroad.

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MONTREAL ESTABLISHED 1901 LONDON, ENG.

A Tie For Life



By Ada Melville Shaw.

It had been snowing for twenty-four hours—the whitest, softest snow that had ever tucked Peach Petal Farm under a winter blanket.

Just as the edge of the sun peered over the distant fields, Esther Reynolds was awakened by the aroma of coffee.

"Mother!" she called from the stairs, "I'll do double stunts all day to pay! I lay awake last night thinking about Claire coming so I overslept. You stole the alarm clock out of my room—or was it Andrew did that?"

Andrew, brother of Esther, answered for himself. "I took it. I know how you'll have to slave when your city girl gets here—carrying hot bricks for her."

"Stop teasing, Andrew. You'd better be out in the barn hitching up Moll and Doll to th.. old sleigh."

"She'll be disgraced if we do not meet her with a car and—"

Esther laughingly plunged her face into the washbasin and heard no more of Andrew's tirade. Ten minutes later she was pouring coffee and trying to sing out her canary who greeted the brilliant sunshine with his repertoire sung in joyful crescendo.

"I hope Andrew will forget his teasing while Claire is here," said Mother Reynolds as she peered through the frosted panes to see if Father was on the way to the house.

"I know one thing, Mother," answered Esther, "every one in this house except me is going to have a surprise about Claire. She's a city girl and she's rich and she's beautiful and she's educated but—she's more. She's —" Esther paused for the right word. The canary, watching for his morning bite of apple, suggested:

"Sweet?"

"No, Perky, that isn't it. She's better than sweet. Well, I'll just let them all find out for themselves."

The girl danced back to the breakfast table and then whirled to give morning greeting to Father who stamped into the kitchen bringing with him the crisp life of the winter morning.

"So your chum's coming this morning, Essie? That's good. How long is she going to stay? Long enough to find out that farm beats city life?"

"O Father—you too?"

"What have I done now? She is a city girl, isn't she?"

"She was born in a city and she has her home in one but that isn't all there is to her."

"Well, we shall find out before she has been here twenty-four hours," Andrew spoke from behind the kitchen range.

He took his place at the breakfast table, managing in the course of a few minutes to lead the conversation around to the question of roads and Moll and Doll, the sleigh and the fact that it was a lovely morning for a sleighride through the drifts and if Esther wanted to meet her friend, he could fasten the woodsled behind the sleigh which was too small for all three of them and any number of suit cases.

The train was late. A long wait in the cold had put ginger into the usually sober heels of Moll and Doll. Andrew could not leave them and so the two girls had their meeting to themselves. When they joined Andrew they were laughing as if all the world were just a laughing chorus and theirs the leading parts.

"Andrew this is Claire. She wants to ride on the sled."

Andrew looked into the blue eyes between the lines of fur cap and collar. They surveyed him with a straight, direct glance. "That will be fine," he said. "Will you drive Esther?"

"The Arabians?" pointing to the fat sides of the well-matched work team. "Never! I'll hold down the sled with Claire."

It was cold and the horses had hard work before them. There was not much opportunity for head-turning and, bundled up as he was, the only share Andrew had in the fun going on behind him was the laughter that reached his ears. Being something of a philosopher he divided his attention between the reins and his thoughts and found enough to do.

He knew that he had been ready if Claire had chosen to sit in the sleigh, to say that she felt herself "above" the frolic of the sled and if she had chosen the sled, to charge her with entering into the sport because it was the "thing to do." He knew too that he had seen a spirit shining through the blue eyes that had compelled him to accept her choice on its face value.

What was the matter with him? What did he care one way or another? "Gildap!" Forgetting Moll's temper, he gave a slap to the reins and the next instant they were all out in the snow, three miles from home, on drifted roads and the shaft was broken!

"And you mean to tell me, Andrew Reynolds, that you did not bring even a hitching strap?"

"Wait a minute! I have something. We'll be all right."

Claire went burrowing for her suit case and brought a pair of pliers from a wooden box. "Now let's find a bit of wire. We can get some from that fence. Will Moll stand for us or will you get it?" she said to Andrew.

Andrew Reynolds hated the combination of events. To let the girls hold the nervous horse while he went to cut wire with a city girl's tool, or to stand by while they went through the snow to cut the wire, was a pill he did not like to swallow.

"As we need Moll in our business perhaps you had better keep her," Claire suggested. "Come on, Essie."

They were soon back with a length of wire and as Moll was hysterical at the approach of womankind, Andrew was forced to stand by while the two girls mended the broken shaft.

"I believe it is stronger than it was before," said Esther.

They gathered up the scattered robes and set out for the farm.

The right kind of farm home in winter is the best place in the world to be and the right kind of visitor in the home is the best antidote for shut-in-ness.

For two days, while the drifts lasted, the girls sang and read, played record music and piano music. Claire wore a Red Cross button and knitted industriously on her fifteenth pair of army socks. She visited every teachable spot on the farm and helped Mother Reynolds splint a hen's broken leg, saying, "You can't be put in the pot for you're a liberty lady and you must work for Hoover."

Hoover! Andrew sniffed. What did city people care about Hoover?

"Claire, where is your ring—the sapphire one?" asked Esther as Claire stroked Liberty Lady's ruffled feathers.

"I—I gave it to the Belgian babies." "Of course you did! I sold my cameo pin too. You remember it?"

The visit extended itself into six weeks. Claire found she could be of use. If there was someone to help Esther with her work, Mother Reynolds could be free to take the heavy end of the neighborhood work for making Red Cross surgical dressings.

"I gather that she plans to train for special government service," Andrew's father told him. "She is waiting for something to open up. I heard her tell Mother that as long as she is here where workers are few perhaps she could spend the waiting time better here than elsewhere. I guess workers are pretty well organized in the city."

"Special government service! She wouldn't last two months."

"You seem to forget, son, that your grandparents on both sides were city people. It is character that counts. I wish that girl nothing better than to marry a farmer and I should congratulate the farmer."

Before the six weeks were over, three members of the Reynolds family knew what was the matter with the fourth member. Andrew was hopelessly in love and did not know it. What the guest knew she kept to herself.

The days were drawing toward spring. The hens were busily busy in the clean straw of their scratching pens and the birds were shyly experimenting with spring songs. There had been another fall of snow but the sun was warm and the eaves were dripping and the secret was out—winter's reign was closing.

"Let's snowball, Esther," said Claire. "The snow is just right."

"Can you wait till afternoon? I have sixteen jobs to finish this morning."

"Will you try me?" asked Andrew.

"Try you? I'll beat you in ten minutes and drive you to your mother for shelter!"

"I take you!"

Claire led the way from the range of the house windows and then the battle began. The general had her enemy with the sun in his eyes. She kept him there. She could make a ball, aim and discharge while he was getting himself into action. He did not mean, at first, really to hit her but her balls went home one after the other. He had, for sport's sake, to forget she was a girl. At the end of fifteen minutes she was close upon him with a handful of wet snow slated for the grim line into which his lips had set themselves.

This was more than snowball play. The boy's heart was a man's heart, and love and conviction were fighting to overcome in him a foolish prejudice.

"Enough!" she tantalised, took one step closer and—lost, for recovering himself he caught her wrists and held her while eye met eye. Without a spoken word they told each other the story that is older than farms and cities, and sweeter than the song of birds.

"Who beat?" asked Esther, meeting them at the door. She looked from one to the other. "I guess it's a tie!"

"—for life!" said Andrew.

CREAM WANTED

Sweet or Churning Cream. Highest market prices paid. We supply cans, pay express charges, and remit daily.

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About the House



SOUPS MINUS MEATS.

Soups made with milk furnish a wholesome nutrient food rich in food value since they contain all the nutritive value of the milk in addition to the vegetables and other ingredients used. The food is in easily digested form and when served with bread and butter furnishes all the necessary food elements for a balanced meal.

There is no better way to utilize the left overs of the dinner, the tough parts of vegetables, the water in which vegetables are cooked, and they provide a food of such high value at so low a cost.

Soups made from split peas, green peas, beans, lentils or fish are richer than those made from celery, carrots, turnips, potatoes or asparagus, and a chowder makes a good substantial meal. Either canned or salt fish may be used in fish chowder when fresh fish is not available.

The housewife whose shelves are supplied with cold-pack vegetables has first-class material for nourishing, delicious and inexpensive soups.

The proportions for cream soups or soups made without meat are: About one-half as much vegetable pulp as milk or white sauce with the addition of seasoning. If the vegetables used contain a large amount of starch, milk may be used without thickening and where there is water in which the vegetables were cooked an equal amount of vegetable water and pulp is used with the same amount of white sauce.

The general directions for making cream soups are:

Cook the vegetables in water until they are soft, then press through a coarse strainer and add the water in which they are cooked to the pulp that comes through the strainer.

Make the white sauce just before serving time and combine the vegetable pulp with the white sauce after the sauce has cooked up. Do not let the soup stand long before serving as it is likely to thicken too much. Serve very hot with crackers or bread cut in half-inch cubes and toasted a delicate brown. To make a richer soup an egg, slightly beaten, or a few teaspoonfuls of whipped cream may be added to the soup just before serving.

To make the white sauce use two tablespoonfuls of fat, one tablespoonful of flour to each cup of milk and season to taste. Mix the flour with an equal quantity of cold water or milk and stir until smooth, then add enough more milk to make it pour easily. Heat the rest of the milk in a double boiler (never boil the milk) and when hot all through add the flour mixture gradually and stir constantly as the mixture thickens. Add the butter and seasoning and let cook ten or fifteen minutes.

Cream of Pea Soup.—1 pint can peas, 1 pint cold water, 1 teaspoonful sugar, 1 quart thin white sauce. Method same as stated above.

Cream of Corn Soup.—1 pint can of corn, 1 pint cold water, 1 small slice onion, 1 quart thin white sauce. Method same as stated above.

Cream of celery, turnip, potato, bean soups all made same as above.

Corn Chowder.—1 can corn, 2-inch cube fat salt pork, 1 slice onion, 4 potatoes, 1 quart milk, 8 crackers, salt to taste, pepper. Try out the fat or use drippings in place of the salt pork fat. Add the onion to the melted fat and cook until brown. Strain the fat into a large saucepan, add the potatoes cut into half-inch cubes and the boiling water. Cook until the potatoes are soft, then add the milk and corn. Heat to the boiling point, season, moisten the crackers with cold milk and serve them on the top of the chowder.

Fish Chowder.—2 cupfuls flaked codfish or soaked salt codfish, 8 potatoes, 1 pint boiling water, 1 slice onion, 2-inch square fat salt pork, 1 tablespoonful salt, 1 quart milk, dash pepper, 8 crackers. Try out the fat or use drippings in its place, add the onion and brown. Turn the fat into the saucepan, add potatoes, boiling water and cook ten minutes. Add the fish and simmer ten minutes, then add the milk, seasoning and heat to the boiling point. Serve with the crackers moistened in cold milk on the top of the chowder.

Vegetable Soup (without Meat).—½ small onion, 1-3 cupful turnips, 1-3 cupful carrots, ½ cupful celery, salt, 1 quart water, 4 tablespoonfuls drippings, 1½ cupful potato, ½ tablespoonful minced parsley, dash pepper. Wash, scrape or pare and cut the vegetables into slices and prepare them before measuring. Mix the vegetables together omitting the potatoes. Melt the drippings in a stew pan, add the vegetables and cook about ten minutes stirring constantly so that all brown evenly. Add the potatoes and cook five minutes more, then add the water and simmer slowly two hours, covered. Season with salt and pepper, add the minced parsley and serve very hot. The vegetables may be mashed finer with a fork or chopped very fine.

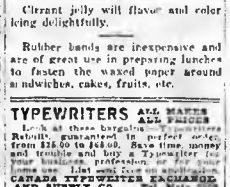
Currant jelly will flavor and color icing delightfully.

Rubber bands are inexpensive and are of great use in preparing lunches to fasten the waxed paper around sandwiches, cakes, fruits, etc.

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If there was just one WALKER HOUSE in each town where I go,
My troubles then would be at last like that Proverbial ball of snow.
Of which I have no doubt at all
But you have oft' heard tell.
I mean the one which people say
Was located down in—well,

It doesn't matter 'bout that snow ball,
Which could never last,
What interests you and me is
Having comforts to us passed.
And I know PEACE and JOY and HAPPINESS
To me would flow,
If there was just one WALKER HOUSE
In each town where I go.

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FERTILIZER

ONTARIO FERTILIZERS, LIMITED
WEST TORONTO - CANADA

Food Control Corner

In the great army camp in Mississippi, the officer in charge of the school for cooks and bakers inaugurated the "Cut It Thin" campaign. He had the bread knives sharpened, had the bread sliced carefully and cut down the bread consumption in that camp for two weeks, during which careful check was kept, by 61,266 pounds, making an average daily saving of 4,085 pounds of bread. It not only saved the Government $3,600 in those two weeks but it meant a savings of 240 pounds of flour for the Allies. Needless to say, the bread knives have been kept in the best of condition ever since down there.

The latest cable received by the Canada Food Board from the British Ministry of Food relative to the situation overseas states that compulsory rationing of meat, butter and fats came into force on February 25 throughout London and the home counties. It adds: "Fourteen million people are now restricted to about 1¼ lbs. of meat, 4 oz. of butter or margarine and ½ lb. of sugar per week. By March 25 compulsory rationing of these food stuffs will be universal in the United Kingdom. The congestion on the railways in the United States continues to aggravate the already serious situation. Every carload of wheat or flour and bacon or frozen meat that Canada can get to the sea-board is badly wanted.

"The Italian Government Commission states that the food situation there is unchanged but all the Allied countries are naturally affected by the decreased imports reaching them from American ports."

Articles Wanted for Cash

Old Jewellery; Plate; Silver; Curios; Mississaga; Pioneer; Needlework; Lead; Old China; Cut Glass; Ornaments; Watches; Heavy Pole Vase.

Write or send by Express to
R. M. & C. JENKINS, Dentist
ANTIQUE GALLERIES
23 and 25 College Street, Toronto, Ont.

Several years ago a teacher in a country school went to the city for dental service, and returned wearing a gold crown on one of her molars. On Monday morning a little maid spied the new tooth. Her eyes grew dark and large with excitement and pleasure; for a moment she was too delighted to speak.

Gunns Shur-Gain Fertilizer

Leave It to Parker



THE postman and expressman will bring Parker service right to your home. We pay carriage one way. Whatever you send—whether it be household draperies or the most delicate fabrics—will be speedily returned to their original freshness. When you think of

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Soils and Crops

By Agronomist.

This Department is for the use of our farm readers who want the advice of an expert on any question regarding soil, seed, crops, etc. If your question is of sufficient general interest, it will be answered through this column. If stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed with your letter, a complete answer will be mailed to you. Address Agronomist, care of Wilson Publishing Co., Ltd., 73 Adelaide St. W., Toronto.

PEAS—THE STOCKMAN'S CROP.

The high price at which peas have sold on the market for the last two years has given a decided impetus to their production. Canadian production in 1917 exceeded the previous year by nearly a million bushels. This is as it should be. The production of peas is lower than that of any of the cereals. Insect pests, diseases and the low price decreased the production of this important legume previous to the war, but since then, due to the rapidly rising price of the last three years, the acreage has been greatly increased, especially in the provinces of Quebec, Saskatchewan and Alberta. When we consider the numerous ways in which one can utilize this crop either in the seed or on the vine it is surprising that pea growing has not received an even greater impetus than it did last season.

Split peas and whole peas especially in Canada occupy a prominent place in human diet in that delectable food, pea soup. Pea meal is a very proteinaceous food excellent for use in a balanced ration for stock-feeding purposes, furnishing as it does a low priced concentrate. Considering the high price of concentrates, the farmer who has a crop of peas, that he can convert into pea meal, is doing much to free himself from danger of exploitation at the hands of feed dealers. Unthreshed peas are of great value for sheep feeding purposes, being an ideal winter roughage for breeding ewes while they are likewise an excellent feed for young cattle. They can also be successfully grown with oats and ensiled, furnishing where corn cannot be grown one of the most valuable silage foods, or again the same mixture can be cured as hay and fed with profit throughout the winter. As a summer pasture for hogs, they return profitable gains, an acre of peas forming a most valuable adjunct to the summer ration coming in at a time when young shoats are able to make the best use of this kind of feed.

The successful culture of peas is largely a matter of climate. Being a legume instead of a cereal, they are classed among those crops known as soil improvers. While they do not do their best on light soils particularly during a period of dry weather, yet almost any heavy well drained soil that has not been robbed of its virgin fertility will produce a good crop. The best results are obtained by putting them on sod land which has been ploughed the previous autumn and thoroughly top-worked before seeding.

Peas cannot be sown as early as wheat or oats, owing to the tenderness of the young vines which a late spring frost is apt to damage seriously, also the cold and dampness of the seed bed may cause a rotting of the seed. It is impossible to give an exact date when it is desirable to start pea seeding, but this is a general rule that may be followed: If you have sown your wheat on the earliest date possible, the seeding of peas may be commenced from ten to fourteen days afterwards. This rule might be modified in certain localities, depending entirely on the local weather conditions.

We would recommend farmers who are in extreme northern districts, and who are desirous of trying out peas, to start in a small way. As peas are subject to severe injury from frost both in the late spring and early autumn, it would be poor advice to recommend any farmer who is situated north of the 50th parallel in the eastern provinces, and north of the 53rd parallel in the prairie provinces, to sow a large acreage until he is certain that they will escape late spring and early fall frosts.

The many ways in which one can utilize a few acres of peas with profit, should tend to make this one of our most popular crops instead of occupying, as it does, a lower place than any of the Canadian cereals. There are no cultural difficulties to discourage the farmer while the chief insect pest, the weevil, can always be successfully controlled by the sulphide treatment.

There is a large place for peas in our farming and stockfeeding practices, much larger than has been thought by most of our practical agriculturists.—Experimental Farms Note.

Hogs

Ten days previous to farrowing, the sow should be removed from other hogs and placed in her farrowing quarters. This familiarizes the sow with her new home, and prevents the danger of injury which might result in the loss of her litter. The quarters should not be too large, especially in cold weather. A pen nine by six feet is amply large for farrowing. A guard rail around the edge of the pen is a necessary precaution. The guard rail is nothing more than a shelf extending around the sides and ends of the pen. This shelf should be about six inches from the floor and should be from six to eight inches in width. Such an arrangement prevents heavy sows from crushing their litters.

The bedding in the farrowing pen should not be too abundant. With too much bedding the sow makes a pit to farrow in, which brings about the crushing of the pigs.

For three or four days previous to farrowing the rations of the sow should be reduced in quantity and be of a laxative nature. A ration too heavy or rich may stimulate an abnormal milk flow, and result in sours and death among pigs.

Uses of Salt.

A smoky or dull fire can be made clear by throwing a handful of salt over it.

Lemon juice and salt will clean copper and brass.

To brighten carpets, wring a cloth out of salt water and rub the carpets well.

Ink stains that are freshly made can be removed from carpets by successive applications of dry salt.

Handfuls of salt will clean saucepans and take away the unpleasant smell of onions if they have been cooked in them.

Nearly every kind of basket work, matting or china can be cleaned by washing with salt and water.

Salt in water will take insects from vegetables.

Before adding vinegar to mint for sauce always add a pinch of salt. This prevents the mint from going brown and greatly improves the flavor.

Tiles will look bright and clean if scrubbed with salt.

Tea Economy.

A great secret of tea economy is to add only a small quantity of boiling water at first and allow it to "draw" before adding the rest. Tea so made is much better and stronger than when all the water is added at once.

CARE OF HATCHING EGGS

By James B. Watson.

To insure eggs being produced next winter the pullets must be hatched early this spring. One difficulty often times experienced in hatching early chicks is to get eggs that are fertile. However, if vigorous males are with healthy females and not too many females with one male, little trouble from this source may be encountered.

The eggs to be placed in incubation must have careful handling. The eggs ought to be gathered daily and then not subjected to extreme or sudden changes of temperature. After the eggs are gathered they should be placed in a location not subject to variations of temperature and for this reason a dry cellar is possibly the best place to store the eggs until they are ready to be placed in incubation. It is important to hunt the eggs several times per day if they are to be placed in incubation because if they are not the different hens using the same nest will sit on these eggs and in the course of a day the eggs are brought up to incubating heat several times a day and this is detrimental to the germ of the egg.

Use Care in Handling Eggs

This year while we are trying to conserve on every hand and trying to produce the largest amount of foods ever produced it is important that we use every means possible to gain this end and consequently we can not exercise too much care in handling the eggs.

The hands should be clean in handling the hatching eggs. It is well to wash the hands before gathering the eggs. Any oily substances on the hands may be rubbed on the egg and thus close up the minute pore in the shell through which the unborn chick breathes. Some also assert that diseases of various kinds may be transmitted to the egg through dirty hands.

There has also been more or less trouble encountered with deformed and crippled incubator chicks. In fact, we don't believe we have ever taken off a hatch from the incubator but what there were several deformed chicks, while on the other hand, we don't think we ever removed a clutch of chicks from a hen and found a single deformed chick among the lot and this is the case after thirty years' experience with chickens. Much experimenting has been carried on with the hope of finding the cause of this trouble, but nothing has been found that will absolutely overcome the difficulty.

The subject of white diarrhoea of young chicks has been given scientific study but as yet no absolute cure or preventative has been discovered and about the only thing to do is to use precautionary measures as the proper handling of the hatching eggs.

Keeping The Eggs

Eggs that are intended for hatching should be gathered several times per day and taken to some location where the temperature will not vary to any great extent. For this reason the dry cellar is probably the best place. Although should the cellar be quite damp the eggs held therein may not hatch well because the film of moisture that will collect on them will affect their hatchability materially.

The small end of the egg should be placed down, to protect the air space in the large end of the egg, and then eggs should be gently turned daily. Eggs intended for hatching should not be held over two weeks or ten days, although we have held them for three weeks and had excellent hatches, but to hold eggs for such long periods is not to be encouraged.

Rough handling of eggs may break or loosen the egg germ from its location. The egg germ is the little white disk-like spot noticed on the yolk when the egg is broken open. In receiving hatching eggs from a distance the shipper usually advises the receiver to allow the eggs to sit for twenty-four hours before placing them in incubation, this is done to allow the germ in the egg to right itself. Also to allow the egg to settle and the air space to become normal.

It sometimes happens that the eggs in the nest that are wanted for incubation become badly soiled and if they are not cleaned the hatch may be interferred with. Soiled eggs should be washed in lukewarm water to clean them of the dirt. Although experiments have been shown that a hatch of 62.5 per cent. has been secured of unwashed eggs and forty per cent. of washed eggs. However, the statement is not clear whether the eggs were washed with a solution of alcohol or creolin to overcome white diarrhoea or merely in clear water to clean them of dirt and filth. The trouble from dirty eggs may be overcome if the fowls are not permitted to forage in dirty and filthy quarters and if clean litter and plenty of nesting material is supplied.

In the above some suggestions have been made upon the care of the hatching eggs seem small within themselves but will do much toward insuring success and are applicable whether the eggs are to be placed under hens or in incubators.

GOOD HEALTH QUESTION BOX

By Andrew F. Currier, M.D.

Dr. Currier will answer all signed letters pertaining to Health. If your question is of general interest it will be answered through these columns; if not, it will be answered personally if stamped, addressed envelope is enclosed. Dr. Currier will not prescribe for individual cases or make diagnosis. Address Dr. Andrew F. Currier, care of Wilson Publishing Co., 73 Adelaide St. West, Toronto.

What May be Done for a Crying Baby?

S. R.—My little girl, two and a half years old, refuses to sleep during the day and at night cries and screams terribly unless I remain in the room with her. Do you think it is proper to let her scream until she falls asleep, or should she be punished, and if so what sort of punishment? Do you think I ought to give in to her?

The subject is a large and important one and appeals to almost every mother who looks after her children herself, as every mother ought to do, if she can. Upon the way this subject is treated, much depends as to the future welfare of each individual baby.

There are many things which must first be excluded before one decides how a crying baby is to be treated in any given case, and in all cases patience and love and avoidance of anger must be practised to the very limit of your endurance, and then some more.

Exclude, first of all, as a cause for crying, pain—for babies have feelings and are subject to painful impressions, just like other folks, whether from safety pins, tight clothing, or stomachache.

Of course you must find out whether the crying is due to these, or to any other removable cause.

Then there is the matter of disposition; a baby whose mother was fretful and hysterical during her pregnancy, or suffered with grief or worry or great disappointment or a brutal husband, will almost certainly be a crying baby.

It is born so, it can't help it, and the only thing a mother can do is to be patient and pitiful.

But a child may also inherit a bad temper from one or both parents, and cry and cry from sheer ugliness.

With a little study and discrimination it becomes very easy to differentiate a wilful, angry cry from a cry of pain.

Even then, don't get angry if you can help it, neither allow your sympathy and love to overcome your judgment.

Sometimes a judicious, remember judicious, use of the hand, or slipper, will be a real benefit an' kindness; and it may be surprising how quickly, under such treatment, the baby will learn and appreciate who is master or mistress of the household.

Babies often have more intelligence than they are given credit for, and quickly learn to put two and two together.

If you can stand the annoyance, and it is not too much of an imposition on your neighbors, it would be better for the baby to keep on crying until she is tired out and then goes to sleep, than to give in to her.

You won't have to go through the experience many times, and if you give up to her you may have to do it for an indefinite period.

Now don't say I am cruel and don't know what I am talking about, for I have seen and handled many babies during many years of professional life, and more than that, I am very fond of them.

But it often happens that you can best show your love for a baby, not by yielding to his will, but by endeavoring to have him submit to yours.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

W. K. H.—Have been called, examined and passed for the draft, but am troubled with constipation, aching at the end of the spine and dryness of the face and ears. I would like to get in good condition before being called.

Answer—I entirely sympathize with you in your desire to get yourself into good condition so that you may serve the country. I would suggest that you drink at least two quarts of milk a day and that you take a dose of castor oil each night before going to bed. It would also be desirable for you to get eight or nine hours sleep, if possible, every night and take as much exercise out of doors as you can. I hope this will put you in first class condition for service.

The Soil Builder.

It should be our first ambition to win the war, but while our burning desires are leading us to make a supreme effort just now, let us remember that there may be just as loud and earnest calls for grains and meats for a few years to come; and while we work hard to do our best let us consider it our duty to so manage that the possibilities of the production of grains and meats will be as great at the end of the period of the war, be it long or short, as they are to-day.

Those who are soil robbers and follow the plan of special crop farming for their own selfish gains alone, have a narrow vision of life and its meaning and live in a narrow sphere. But the man who lives and strives for the best interests of humanity, whether in high life or among the teeming masses has a large and noble soul; and is capable of enjoying many benefits which flow from the fountains of love and true happiness, while he leaves influences behind which will lighten the burdens of life which would otherwise bear heavily on the deserving and innocent members of future generations.

Bees Worthy of Much Care.

Every colony of bees should be managed so that it will produce as much honey as possible during the coming summer. Since the sugar supply is limited on account of the demand abroad there is no danger of over-production of honey for some time to come. Prices offered for extracted honey to-day are three times what they were a little more than a years ago. Bees are worth giving the best of care, and c[illegible]ew in inadequate hives should [illegible]ferred to modern ones at fruit[illegible]soming time, be given plenty of room for brood rearing, and be provided with a storage of honey. Bees are the only agents capable of recovering the tons and tons of nectar that will be available from all sorts of flowers during the growing season. Without bees all this is wasted.

To Escape Moths.

An old English method of keeping moths from blankets during the summer is to wash them thoroughly and pack them away with slices of yellow soap and folded newspaper between. Moths dislike the smell of soap or printers' ink.

Easy Fig Pudding.—One-half pound cooking figs, one and one-half cups cold water, two tablespoons brown sugar, one cup boiling water, two tablespoons corn starch (dissolved), one-inch stick cinnamon, nuts, lemon juice. Cut up figs, let soak in cold water for half an hour. Boil till soft. Add sugar, boiling water, cornstarch dissolved in cold water, cinnamon and a few nuts cut up. Boil till clear. Just before removing from stove add a little lemon juice. Let cool. Serve with top milk or whipped cream. This recipe serves six people.

BIRDS SAVE CROPS

The protection of birds and the problem of food production bear a close relationship, according to E. H. Forbush, an ornithologist of Massachusetts, in a talk recently given at the State College of Agriculture at Cornell.

So valuable are the birds in protecting crops from insect pests, that without them, the grass crop, which is the biggest of all crops the world over, would hardly be possible. The birds feed on the pests which kill the grass, especially those which eat the roots.

Dr. Forbush gives the birds a practically complete alibi as enemies of the farmer. He backs his statements by as many specific instances in which birds have saved crops that those who heed his words will protect those feathered friends. Protection of the birds is not merely a matter of sentiment, but has a fundamental economic basis.

Parent birds work incessantly to keep their young sufficiently fed. A young bird is about the biggest eater in the world. Audubon, the great naturalist declared a woodcock would eat its weight in worms in a night. It has since been shown that it will do better than this; and it will eat twice its weight in twenty-four hours. In proportion to his size, if a man needed as much food as a young robin it would mean he would have to eat a bologna sausage 67 feet long and 9 inches in circumference each day.

A farmer who thought the robins were pulling up his young cabbages learned from a student of bird life that the birds were pulling up only those plants which were dead; and this was to get at the wire worms at the root, which had caused the plants to die, and which would destroy other cabbages if left alone. In another case a group of farmers thought the meadow larks were destroying their crops. An ornithologist persuaded one farmer to spare the larks on his place. The other farmers shot them. The result was that the man who spared the larks was the only one for miles around who had an oat crop. The birds killed the insects which destroyed the other crops.

A Massachusetts cranberry grower suffered heavy loss from a worm which ate the berries. He encouraged the birds to build in his bog and in a few seasons he found he was bothered not at all by the worms.

Birds may be encouraged to build in orchards by having suitable nesting boxes provided and by being protected from their enemies. Their presence will favorably affect fruit production. They also help save the trees, because there are various birds which protect different parts of the tree; some feed on the insects which work at the roots; some on those which bore into the bark, and still others on those which eat the leaves.

Poultry

The first sign of a hen being broody (wanting to set) is that she stays longer on the nest when laying, and on being approached will quite likely remain and make a clucking noise, ruffle her feathers and peck at the intruder. When it is noted that a hen sets on a nest from two to three nights in succession and that the feathers are disappearing from her breast, which should feel hot to the hand, she is ready to be transferred for setting to a nest which has previously been prepared. The normal temperature of a hen is from 106 to 107 degrees F., which varies slightly during incubation.

The nest should be in some quiet, out of the way place, where the setting hen will not be disturbed. Move her from the regular laying nest at night and handle her carefully in doing so. Put a china egg or two in the nest where she is to set and place a board over the opening so that she cannot get off.

Toward the evening of the second day quietly go in where she is setting, leave some feed and water, remove the board from the front or top of the nest and let the hen come off when she is ready. Should she return to the nest after feeding remove the china egg or eggs and put under those that are to be incubated. If the nests are slightly darkened the hens are less likely to become restless.

At hatching time they should be confined and not be disturbed until the hatch is completed, unless they become restless, when it may be best to remove the chicks that are hatched first. In cool weather it is best not to put more than ten eggs under a hen, while later in the spring one can put twelve to fifteen, according to the size of the hen.

Dust the hen thoroughly with insect powder, and in applying the powder hold the hen by the feet, head down, working the powder well into the feathers, giving special attention to regions around the vent and under the wings. The powder should also be sprinkled in the nest.

The Strawberry Bed.

A poor stand of strawberry plants is often the result of late planting. Order the plants and have them on hand early in the spring so that they may be set out at the earliest opportunity. Have the bed well prepared as for a garden crop. Mark the rows off three and one-half or four feet apart and set the plants every one and one-half or two feet in the row. Place the plants so that the crowns are just above the ground, and firm the earth well about the roots.

Before planting, if the roots are too long, they should be shortened in as it is no advantage to have them longer than four or five inches. It is a well-known fact that plants absorb water by means of their roots and give water up to the air through their leaves. In a newly set plant, which has not yet become established in the soil, the absorption of water is very slow, but the loss of water through the leaves continues. In a dry season, therefore, we should reduce this loss to a minimum, by removing all leaves which have opened when we transplant; ordinarily two leaves are left. Do not expose the plants unnecessarily to the drying effects of the wind and sun, but keep them shaded and moist while planting.

Uncover asparagus beds and rhubarb plants. Fork over the beds lightly. Set out asparagus and rhubarb as soon as the ground can be made ready.

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Now, puppy, you must hold a ball
Upon your nose; don't let it fall.
And then to make a better trick,
I'll balance something on this stick.

The Paisley Advocate

PAISLEY, APRIL 17th, 1918

—Premier Borden and the Union Government have a live problem before them in the Quebec situation, and the success with which it is handled will very much influence public opinion for or against the administration. Bourassa and Lavergne cannot be allowed to oppose the will of the sovreign people without being brought to book as other treasonable offenders.

—A reader asks why Canadian publications cannot be sent to our boys at the front by merely attaching a stamp as is being done in the United States. We have asked the same question of the Post Office Department. The reply is a quotation of red tape regulations. Real executive ability in the department and appreciation of the fact that war makes new conditions would mean some attempt to change such regulations.—Financial Post.

—Idleness among men in Canada is to be more than merely frowned upon. It is to be suppressed by law. An order-in-council has been adopted by the Government providing that every male person shall be regularly engaged in some useful occupation, with the exception of persons under sixteen years of age and over sixty, or physically unfit, or a student, or temporarily unemployed. Violation of the provisions renders liability to a penalty not exceeding one hundred dollars or in default to imprisonment with hard labor not exceeding six months.

—There will be no more title tags hung on the names of Canadian citizens, if the motion introduced in the House of Commons by Mr. Nickle, the member from Kingston, goes through. Of those upon whom the honor of knighthood has been conferred, there are at least two—Sir Wilfrid Laurier and Sir Wm. McKenzie—who are to-day willing to have the titular appendix removed and resume life as plain Mr. Evidently they have found the honor to be as empty as it looks to others. The wife of a Sir also states that it costs a lot of money to wear the title, as they are soaked for big prices on everything they buy particularly while travelling, and are appealed to for big donations towards all manner of schemes. According to this, if we had a poor enemy to whom we wished the worst, it would be a good trick to get him a knighthood.

—Two dollars and forty cents was the price paid for a bag of potatoes by a Kingston lady, according to a recent press report. One of the potatoes had a card attached signed by the farmer who grew them, which said: "I sold at $1.00; what did you pay?" Here again we are faced with the ubiquitous middleman, concerning whose elimination much ink has been shed. Now there are middlemen and middlemen, which is to say that some middlemen are necessary and some are not, and the best way to find out whether a given middleman is necessary or not is to try to get along without him. A man interested in the subject suggests that the farmers advertise in the condensed adv. columns of the newspapers what they have to sell, and the consumers also advertise for what they want to buy. The cost would be small, and it should bring the buyer and seller together without requiring any middleman. The plan should work out in any community, large or small, with a saving of time and worry to both parties.

—Quebecers appear to have the idea that the Military Service Act is not being put into effect in other places in the same vigorous way as in the ancient capital of old Lower Canada. This is the excuse that they have down there for bursting into riotousness when the Dominion police collared some of the young fellows who looked well enough to go to trenchdom in France. But the fact is that in Ontario cities and larger towns the police and military have been very busy rounding up defaulters by exactly the same methods as were being tried in Quebec. We haven't seen much of the enforcement process in villages, but a healthy young man is not safe to go to Toronto without his exemption papers or marriage certificate, as he is pretty certain to be asked why he is not in khaki, and must show reason satisfactory to the officer or go to the military headquarters and be enrolled as a soldier. The time has come when slackers cannot longer be tolerated in Quebec or any other province in this Dominion. Military service for the defence of his country, and for the still wider ideal of humanity, is the privilege of every able-bodied young man. If he fails to appreciate his duty and his opportunity, in the economy of a true democracy, it is but just that he should be schooled in it and brought to service.

—In the past it has been the habit of many people to complain bitterly about lack of regulations in regard to waste, and to lay responsibility upon the Dominion Government. The constant remark was, "Why does not the Government do something!" The cold storage in some far off city like Winnipeg would develop some imperfection and some thousands of pounds of food would be spoiled. Then immediately would arise the question, "Why doesn't the Government do something!" The fact that local initiative might "do something" was slow to occur to many good people. The new order against waste makes it abundantly clear that the Government has "done something." It has, in fact, done all it could without creating special and expensive machinery to do more. It has followed the principle of local enforcement and the decentralization of authority. It has provided stiff fines for those who break the law against waste of food, and it has provided that prosecutions be undertaken by local officers. Thus, if the municipal health inspector or any municipal officer discovers waste in a local cold storage warehouse, store, restaurant or hotel, he lays the charge before a police magistrate or two justices of the peace and, securing a conviction, secures onehalf the fine for his municipality. Similarly, in the case of a provincial officer securing a conviction. The penalties are fairly stiff ones, the fines being limited to amounts between $100 and $1000, with the alternative of imprisonment up to three months. If circumstances warrant it, and wastefulness by neglect be flagrant, both fine and imprisonment may be imposed. Further, if local authorities learn that food is being held when it should be sold for fear of spoiling, they have only to notify the Canada Food Board. The Board is, in its turn, authorized to notify the offender that the goods must be immediately sold, and in default of obedience, the Board itself may step in and seize the goods and sell them. Most people in this country realize that there is a great war raging and that people on whom the world depends are in danger of starvation. Some few apparently do not. This new law will do much to teach them.

—Toronto Saturday Night thus alludes to a little piece of business at Ottawa which, it seems, it is up to the members of the austere senatorial body to explain: Evidence is at hand of the active entrance of women into the political arena. Members of the Canadian Senate have purchased at Government expense, of courses, one hundred ladies' handbags at $8 each, and forty ladies' purses at $5.50 each. Auditor-General Fraser, who voiced a protest before Parliament in respect to spending Government money in this manner, is set to inform us on whom these gew-gaws were bestowed. We have heard of buying a colored gentleman's vote with a ham, but a woman's support purchased with an $8 handbag or a $5.50 purse is a new note in politics. As Government waste goes at Ottawa, this is, of course, a mere flea bite, but when our staid old senators slide down the hill of virtue to the extent of grafting fairy trifles for their sisters, their cousins and their aunts, and then have the nerve to declaim on public platforms on the necessity of more production, plainer living, cutting out the luxuries, and all that sort of thing, it inclines the average citizen to get hot under the collar. And, by the way, who got those bags and purses? The Senate contains roughly ninety members, so there are sufficient eight-dollar handbags to go around one to the family, with the goodly margin of ten over. Add the forty purses and it would seem that the Hon. Senators' female relations are fairly well taken care of."

—We recall an old bit of information to the effect that in China the doctors are paid for keeping people well, not for treating them when they are sick. The Chinese way has for long impressed us as a more rational one than prevails in our medical service. In the Canadian Courier we find an article by "A Medical Man," in which reasons are advanced why the competitive system in the practice of medicine should be advocated in favor of a public utility scheme. The writer would have the doctors paid a salary as a civil servant and assigned a definite district to serve, salary to be provided by the state and raised by local taxation. Thus the public health would be looked after in the same way as public education. "A Medical Man" reasons it out as follows: "Education has become compulsory. Therefore the teaching profession are appointed and paid by the state. Public health is even more important than education. The state enforces certain restrictions to safeguard health generally, but leaves the vast extent of personal health to be cared for by individual choice, at personal expense. It is safe to say that the sum paid for medicines and treatment, exclusive of all sums for proprietory remedies and doubtful forms of treatment which always come high, would greatly exceed the sum total necessary for a state-paid medical profession and free dispensaries; for necessarily the professional chemist would be included in the general reform. Five dollars per capita would hardly cover the present medical bill for Ontario annually, but it would be amply sufficient to employ all the doctors necessary to serve any province in Canada and give a more efficient service in the conservation of pubic health. There would be far less sickness than now. There would be prompt measures to treat cases which perish by delay of diagnosis and treatment. There would be no incentive to say that "the doctor keeps people sick". His chief aim would be to keep them well. As a civil servant he would be available to everybody, and obliged to do his best for their needs."

Where Is the Vocation that Will Compare with Farming?

(The Toronto Globe)

That the new experience in farm life which several thousand boys and young men from the high schools, colleges and universities will obtain during the coming summer months will induce not a few of them to select agriculture as a permanent vocation there can scarcely be any doubt. If there is a vocation in life more natural to man than any other it is farming. It does not afford the same opportunities for amassing a fortune as certain branches of trade and industry. But for the insuring of an ample competence there is no other vocation which affords better average opportunities. A good farmer with a good farm is certain of a comfortable existence from the financial standpoint, which is more than can be said of many other occupations apparently of greater attraction. But, after all, the idea that happiness is determined by the extent of one's wealth is camouflage of the mind. A moderate competence with a healthy body is better than great wealth and poor health, and it needs no mathematical demonstration or philosophical treatise to prove the advantage of agricultural pursuits if the most desirable things in life are to be attained.

—Lack of success is not caused by a dearth of opportunities, but through failure to harvest the crop.

INTESTINAL PARALYSIS

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"In my opinion, no other medicine is so curative for Constipation and Indigestion as 'Fruit-a-tives'.

I was a sufferer from these complaints for five years, and my sedentary occupation, Music, brought about a kind of *Intestinal Paralysis; with nasty Headaches*, belching gas, drowsiness after eating, and pain in the back.

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50c. a box, 6 for $2.50, trial size 25c. At all dealers or sent postpaid by Fruit-a-tives Limited, Ottawa.

THE RELIGION OF MEN IN WAR

Hamilton Herald

Read the testimony of the Rev. McLean Watt, the "piping parson" of the Gordon Highlanders, in a recent address in New York. He said:

"There is no bigotry in martial religion. I slept with a Jesuit priest. We ate together, talked together, and worked together. His Jesuitry did not taint my Presbyterianism, nor did my Presbyterianism poison his Jesuitry. We buried all side by side, and let God sort them out. And right here let me say that you people who are always quarrelling and fussing over religion will find that you must change that kind of religion when those boys come home."

So be it. The war will not have been fought in vain if out of its hell of hatred and agony there emerge in large measure the graces of forbearance and brotherly kindness and charity among those of different creeds.

Stratford Herald

Set your houses in order before the boys come back, is the virtual command of a Scotch clergyman, Rev. Lauchlan McLean Watt, of St. Stephen's church, Edinburgh. He was chaplain of the Black Watch and the Gordon Highlanders divisions, and went through some of the most terrible battles in France with these battalions and saw both commands virtually cut to pieces. At a supper of the Canadian Club in New York the press report him as saying:

"What are you religious men going to do when the boys come home—those boys who have missed death, but who have come so close to the eternal mystery? Those boys and we chaplains are sick of your squabbles in the name of Jesus Christ. We are not going to tolerate longer the old divisions between men and the old fights between churches which have divided communities. In death and facing death there is no difference as to religion. We leave it to God to sort them out as they fall battling for those liberties which He gave to all men."

The type of religious man at the front is not one of home-brew either, according to this reporter:

"I want to say to you that in the trenches and camp you will not find any plaster saints. Thank God for that. Sloppy religion is all dropped into the Channel as the boys are crossing. You will find true, straight, fearless men, tender and ready to live earnestly, or to die without a grudge even against their enemies. Thank the Lord that's the kind of men the Allies have in France."

TO FACILITATE VOLUNTARY ENLISTMENT

For the purpose of giving increased facilities for the voluntary enlistment of men in the Canadian Expeditionary Force, who are not called under the military service act, medical examiners have been appointed in the various cities, towns and villages in Military District No. 1.

Men not called out under the military service act, who are desirous of volunteering for service in the C. E. F., may apply to these medical examiners, who will examine them, and if they are found "fit" will supply them with transportation to the mobilization centre at the armories, London, Ontario, where they will be examined by a medical board, and if found "fit" they will be at once taken on the strength of a C. E. F. unit.

They will be given a choice to select any available unit, provided they be in the necessary qualifications.

If found "unfit" these men will be supplied with lodging and meals until a return train is available, and will be given return transportation and receive pay for lost time in going to London.

Dr. Houston is the medical examiner at Paisley.

—The April issue of Rod and Gun is replete with interesting stories and articles for the out of doors man. Among the stories appearing in this month's issue are "Following the Fur Bearers," by Bonnycastle Dale; "The Mysterious Wolf Pack," by A. W. Peck; "The Job," by Marvin Leslie Hayward; "Just Fishing," by Mark G. McElhinney; "A Soldier Fisherman," by Helen Guthrie; "A Trip Down Peace River," by Harry W. Laughy; "The Way of the Mighty," by H. C. Haddon; Rivers of the North," by Mabel Burkholder, etc., etc. The regular departments are well maintained, those devoted to fishing, guns and ammunition, kennel etc., being of special interest to sportsmen featuring these particular branches of sport and outdoor life. This representative Canadian sportsman's magazine is published by W. J. Taylor, Limited, Woodstock, Ont.

—It is a great thing to make a fortune. There is one thing greater, and that is to keep it when made.

—The dangers of hermit life were shown lately by a death in Puslinch township. Alex Thompson, a farmer, died alone, and the mail courier, noting that his mail box was filling up, and that he hadn't been seen for two weeks, started an investigation. In the stable they found four cattle dead from starvation, and other cattle, five horses, and forty-two pigs in a bad way. Breaking into the house they found the man stiff in bed, and from his appearance had been dead two weeks. He had never been known to invite anyone to his house.

BALLACHEY, LAIDLAW & CO.

The Store with the Stock

Rugs

Wilton	$40.00	to	$50.00
Axminster	25.00	to	47.50
Velvet	18.00	to	35.00
Tapestry	8.50	to	28.00
Brussels	19.00	to	30.00
Union	7.50	to	14.50
Matting	.40	to	4.50

This list will give you some idea of the variety of our stock, but the actual rugs must be seen to be appreciated.

Top prices for Produce

BALLACHEY, LAIDLAW & CO.

Both 'Phones

Eye Comfort



is obtainable through the aid of perfect fitting glasses.

Our spectacles and lenses are guaranteed perfect in fit and focus.

BEAUTIFUL JEWELERY

in great variety of novel patterns and artistic designs, rings, chains, necklaces, bracelets, everything in the jewelry line, may be found at our store. We give you a cordial invitation to come in and see what we have to offer, for we feel sure there will be something that will just suit you.

I. SHOEMAKER

Jeweler and Optician

Ahiram Lodge, No. 205, I.O.O.F



Meets in Orange Hall every Tuesday evening at 8 o'clock. Visiting brothers always welcome.

Jas. McKay, N.G.
W. R. Barnett, R.S.



Court Saugeen, C.O.F., No. 88

Meets in Putnam's Hall on the third Monday evening of each month, at 8 o'clock. Sojourning brethren are welcome.

D. Forrester, C.R.
H. Tooke, R.S.

SCHOOL REPORTS

S S No 4, Elderslie

Report for March

Jr IV—Jean Burns 73, Philip Turner 68, Oliver Maurer 60, Eric Haggerty 60. Sr III—Ethel Hammond 65, Minnie Turner 64. Jr III—Florence Currie 75, Emily Burns 72, Gladys Pearce 60. II—Lorenzo Currie 80, Lawrence Turner and Edna Hammond 68. Pr.—Hilda Hammond.

M R Bryce, Teacher

—A precedent embalms an example.

—Envy is the habit of losing our own happiness while longing for another's.

—Do not permit discouragement to secure a hold upon you. Success and discouragement never travelled arm in arm, and they never will.

—Seven years ago the city of Detroit had a population of less than 300,000. To-day it has passed the 1,000,000 mark, making it rank fourth among the cities of the country. New York, Chicago and Philadelphia are the only cities in America which have a greater population.

THE STORE OF QUALITY

Binder Twine

Plymouth Twine

Buy now. We will accept orders for Twine up to 10th of May at to-day's prices. Twine will be scarce, and prices likely to advance. We handle the well-known

Plymouth Twice

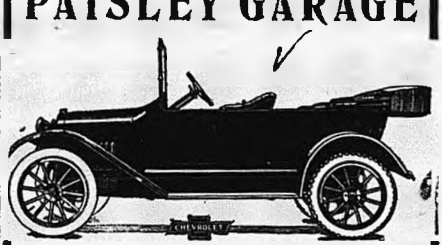
Place your order now

Plymouth Twine

Bruce Phone
Bell Phone

W. H. DAVISON

PAISLEY GARAGE



Sales Office for

Overland and Chevrolet Cars

High Grade Oils, Gas and Accessories of all kinds.

Repairing at Reasonable Rates. All kinds of Vulcanizing done.

We have had several years' experience in large city garages, and are therefore in a position to do work that we can guarantee as satisfactory. We are aiming to give up-to-date service to all car owners. Motorists who get stalled on country roads in this locality should call up Paisley garage for quick service.

We carry a full line of Overland, Chevrolet and Ford parts.

MILLER & McKINNON, Props.

For Sale

NEW two-storied stucco house. Bath, furnace, good spring well in good location. Will be sold at cost. Apply to T. H. GEORGE.

—Owen Sound had a battery of five boilers in their steam electric light plant, which has been idle since Hydro power was secured. The council is now considering a proposition to use the boilers for heating the central part of the town. It is believed that the scheme is quite feasible, but at present the cost of piping and other hardware required to convert the plant is very high, and for that reason it may not be taken up.

Rubber Soled Shoes

We are showing a very complete line of Ladies', Children's and Men's Canvas Shoes in rubber and leather soles. These goods are much cheaper than leather. They wear well and look good.

Rennie's Seeds

the sure to grow kind

Dutch Sett and Potato Onions

Eggs and Butter for Cash or Trade

F. CARTER & SON



MARCH TO VICTORY

Courage is a matter of the blood. Without good red blood a man has a weak heart and poor nerves.

In the spring is the best time to take stock of one's condition. If the blood is thin and watery, face pale or pimply, generally weak, tired and listless, one should take a spring tonic. One that will do the spring house-cleaning, an old-fashioned herbal remedy that was used by everybody nearly 60 years ago is still safe and sane because it contains no alcohol or narcotic. It is made up of Blood root, Golden Seal root, Oregon Grape root, Queen's root, Stone root, Black Cherry bark—extracted with glycerine and made into liquid or tablets. This blood tonic was first put out by Dr. Pierce in ready-to-use form and since then has been sold by million bottles as Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. If druggists do not keep this in tablet form, send 50 cents for a vial to Dr. Pierce's Invalids' Hotel, Buffalo, N. Y., or branch in Bridgeburg, Ont.

CENTRAL BUTTE, SASK.—"I have used Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery for a number of years and am pleased to recommend it as a blood purifier. I know it has no equal, as I used it for my boy. My neighbors and friends were surprised with the results: in fact, I do not think he would be alive to-day had it not been for the 'Medical Discovery.' I also keep it on hand for coughs as it differs so from other medicines, instead of upsetting the stomach as cough syrups do it is good for the stomach. I only wish I had known about Dr. Pierce's medicines sooner."—MRS. PERCY WOOD.

Business Directory

LEGAL

J. F. BRESTER, B.A., L.L.B, BARRISTER, SOLICITOR AND NOTARY PUBLIC
OFFICE—TOWN HALL, PAISLEY

JOHN SUTHERLAND & SONS LIMITED
INSURANCE—FIRE AND MARINE
GUELPH - ONT.

J. C. GIBSON
Issuer of Marriage Licenses
Paisley, Ont.

DENTAL

DR. A. H ALLEN
DENTIST, (formerly of Toronto.
Graduate of the Royal College of Dental Surgeons of Ontario. House Graduate of Toronto University Dental Department. Master of Dental Surgery. Graduate of the Dr. Meyer Post Graduate School of Prosthetic Dentistry, New York. Office over Moss's Drug Store, opposite the Post Office.

MEDICAL

DR. H. E. GAGE, Physician, Surgeon and Accoucheur. Specialist in Diseases of the Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat. Late house surgeon Kingston General Hospital. Office hours—2 to 4 p.m. Residence same as Dr. O'Neill

DR. F. J. F. HOUSTON,
Honor Graduate of Toronto University
Licentiate of the Royal Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons of Edinburgh and Glasgow post graduate Moorefields Eye Hospital, Dublin, late assistant Edinburgh Eye Infirmary. SPECIALTY—Diseases of the Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat.
Successor to Dr. Morrison.

VETERINARY

R. BURRIDGE, Veterinary Surgeon, Paisley. Graduate of Ontario Veterinary College. Office at residence—first house north of post office. Phone numbers—Bell 61, Bruce 33.

AUCTIONEERS

R. G. PEARCE, Licensed Auctioneer, Saleswill attend to all parts of the County of Bruce. Terms reasonable and satisfaction guaranteed. Orders left at the Advocate Office will receive prompt attention. Telephone at house.

DO YOU EAT TOO MUCH?

Hon. Everett Colby is reported to have jarred the foundations of Toronto in his addresses on the food question on Wednesday last. It is perhaps the most tragical fact of the war that Americans and Canadians are eating their way to defeat. We have not been told the facts about food on this side of the Atlantic with the same frankness that the premier of Britain has stated the military situation. The Allies required 400,000,000 bushels of wheat, and we ate so much more last year, instead of less, that the Allies in Europe only got 200,000,000 bushels. Lord Rhondda was frightfully shocked when he heard this, as Mr. Colby reports, having been with him when the British food controller heard the news.

Mr. Colby explained that the munition workers and others had made so much money out of the war they spent it on food instead of saving. The result is starvation for the people of Europe. The failure to fix prices allowed everything to soar to incredible heights. Wages followed, and with this plethora of money we have had a carnival.

"Selfishness, thoughtlessness and ignorance, these are the causes of the loss of food," says Mr. Colby. As long as these remain, and as long as no stringent regulations exist to correct the results of such evils, little improvement is to be expected.

Mr. Colby supplies a schedule for families to follow. Every householder can judge for himself how great a sinner he is against the cause of civilization and humanity.

"Don't let anyone in your household," he says, "exceed 1½ lbs. flour per week, 2½ lbs. meat, 7 ounces butter, 7 ounces fat, 7 ounces flour for use as a binder. Live up to these rations, and you are doing your share."

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children
In Use For Over 30 Years
Always bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher

CANADIANS PUT UP A JOKE

One of the latest war stories from the Somme was told by Will Irwin with apologies to Bertrand Russell and Sir Charles Ramsey, pacifists, who are charged in England with serving unintentionally the ends of the German government. Things were quiet on a little stretch of the western front one day when some Canadians got hold of two top hats, which put an idea into their minds. A big sign was hoisted over the Canadian trenches, reading: "Asquith and Lloyd George will be in this part of the line tomorrow morning." The next morning the two high silk hats were plainly visible above the Canadian trenches to German observers. As the hats went bobbing along, a furious bombardment was begun by the Germans. The hats disappeared, and as soon as the German guns were silenced another sign appeared over the Canadian trenches: "You have killed Berty Russell and Charlie Ramsay."—Youths' Companion.

FOR FREE IMPLEMENTS

(Winnipeg Tribune)

Just as surely as people refuse to buy eggs or meat at high prices, so the effect of high prices for farm machinery is to block the purchase of implements necessary for the development of the soil. If soil production is one of the great essentials to make Canada more effective and helpful in the war, then the cheapening of farm implements is necessary. The director of food production in Canada, Hon. Charles A. Dunning, advises the Ottawa Government that the import duties on farm machinery militate against increase in production. He advises that the import tax be removed as a war measure. There is no gainsaying the truth of what Mr. Dunning says. Every farmer in the three western provinces, producing food for ourselves and for our allies, demands that the farm implement duties be removed. Mr. Dunning's representations to the Government must be seriously considered by the cabinet in a few days.

A BLIND PIG

J. E. Stone, license inspector for South Essex, discovered a blind pig at Tenasse Meloche's farm at Armstrong, Ont., and received one of the surprises of his life. Acting on some hint, he and a couple of detectives blew into Meloche's place, knocked at the door and walked in, telling the surprised man that they understood he was running a blind pig. Mr. Meloche pleaded guilty to having one, but not running it, and leading the officials out the back door he escorted them to the barn, where he called the pigs up and readily pointed out the animal which was blind as a bat. There being no evidence of any wrong-doing in this respect the inspector and detectives gave him a clear bill and departed.

—Wm. Barry, whose parents live at Dunkeld, had his leg broken while working on the C.N.R. in Northern Ontario, and has been brought to his home. The injured man is a returned soldier, who had his other leg shattered at the battle of Ypres in April, 1915, and was also gassed.

—Judge Greig reserved decision in an action brought by Mr. Thos. Inglis and his son Scott, against Mr. John Darling and his son William, in the Division Court here on Tuesday to recover $50 damages for the cutting down and destroying of a large shade tree near the plaintiff's farm in Carrick. As the Carrick council had sold the tree, which is on the roadside, for $2, and authorized him to cut it down, the township is implicated in the case.—Herald and Times.

"Here, boy," called an English commercial to a newsboy in the Joint station, Aberdeen. "Run and get me a sandwich, and bring it along to the Deeside train as fast as you can." The lad got two pence and was about to start off when the commercial added—"Better have one for yourself while you are at it," and giving him another couple of coppers. The train was just moving out of the station when the canny little fellow jumped on to the carriage munching a sandwich. Handing the commercial two pence, he remarked: "Here maister, here's your tuppence; they only had one."



Overland

Light Four Model 90 Touring Car

The Thrift Car

To use this *utility* car is Good Business and Good Health!

Its roominess, comfort and beauty make it as *desirable* as it is *useful*.

GEO. W. GILCHRIST, Dealer
R. R. No. 2, Paisley

Willys-Overland, Limited
Willys-Knight and Overland Motor Cars and Light Commercial Wagons
Head Office and Works, West Toronto, Ont.

SUPPLYING FRESH MEAT TO ARMY IN THE FIELD

Technical Problem Which Has Confronted Leading Armies Since the Beginning of Wars and Which Helps to Determine Victory or Defeat

It is a trite reflection that modern science has revolutionized methods of warfare. But the more obvious instance which such reflection calls to mind—gas tanks, liquid fire, and so forth—have, by reason of their sensational character, obscured many more significant developments which have taken place unnoticed and passed without comment.

Take, for instance, the problem of supplying fresh meat to an army in the field. Here is a technical problem which has confronted army leaders since the beginning of wars—a problem the solution of which might have given Napoleon victory instead of defeat in 1812. To-day the British army rationing scale allows one pound of meat daily to the troops in the trenches and three-quarters of a pound to those at home; and, further it requires each soldier at the front to carry one pound of meat in his kit. It is worth considering, briefly the measures by which an army equal to one-fifth of the male population of the United Kingdom before the war has been supplied with meat on this scale, for they amount to something like a revolution in the methods of army supply.

The introduction of frozen meat has opened a new chapter in the history of provisioning of armies. It was supplied to the British army for the first time during the South African campaign, and the success of the operation was undoubted. The popularity of frozen meat on the civil markets has, moreover, grown rapidly during the past few years, and before the war 40 per cent. of the meat consumed in Great Britian was brought from abroad in this way.

At the very outset of the war it was decided to renew the South African experiment, and the board of trade at once entered into negotiations with firms importing meat from the Argentine for a monthly supply of 15,000 tons of frozen meat for the army and navy. Later a meat committee of the board of trade was set up and entrusted with the work of importing meat, not only for the use of the British army, but also for the French and Italian Governments, and for the British civil population. The principal source of supply is the Argentine, where running contracts have been entered into with the River Plate meat companies, which practically cover the whole of the export trade of South America. The patriotic action of the British dominions has also opened a very valuable source of supply. Australia and New Zealand have reserved the entire surplus supply of meat for the use of the Imperial Government and over £40,000,000 worth of beef, mutton and lamb have been brought from these countries.

To carry these enormous quantities of meat to the troops the board of trade have found it necessary to requisition the whole of the insulated space of the shipping engaged in the frozen meat traffic. Some of the meat is brought to England, but the greater part of that required for the armies at the various fronts is carried directly to the base ports, where it is discharged to the cold stores erected for the purpose of storing meat until it is required for consumption. This method has obviated the necessity of holding up shipping unnecessarily, 30,000 tons of meat per month being supplied by these methods to the army, and 25,000 tons to the armies of British Allies. The cost up to the beginning of 1916 was about 12½ cents per pound, but it has since risen to about 16½ cents. The whole of the fresh meat issued to the army is thus entirely brought from abroad in a frozen state. Requisitioning in France is insignificant, and the herds of cattle which followed the troops in previous campaigns, and were slaughtered, have quite disappeared.

Frozen meat constitutes 60 per cent of the total meat issued to the British troops abroad. The remainder is made up of preserved meat of several varieties. The ration scale allows nine ounces of preserved meat per man per day to be issued if fresh or frozen meat is not available, and each soldier is also required to carry in his kit one nominal pound of preserved meat as part of his emergency ration. The most familiar form of preserved meat ration is "bully beef," which consists of corned beef packed in small oblong, hermetically sealed tins, containing twelve ounces. This is the form which is issued for the emergency ration, since, whilst the tin remains unbroken, the meat is imperishable. Some units cook their "bully beef," others prefer it raw. But in whatever way it is eaten it is a healthy and, when taken in moderation, by no means unpleasant form of food, and comprised the principal article of diet of the British army on the Gallipoli Peninsula.

Another form of preserved ration is a combination of about nine ounces of meat and half pound of potatoes and other vegetables, cooked, and packed in a small round tin. This is warmed up, either by heating in the tin or by boiling the contents in a camp kettle, when it forms a stew which has achieved no small degree of popularity among the troops. This ration, which is known as "Meat and Vegetable Ration," is manufactured in England by about 30 firms, working under the inspection of the local government board. Another form of preserved rations is pork and beans, familiar to all Canadians. Pork and beans are obtained through the Canadian Pacific Railway Co., and were introduced on an experimental scale in March, 1916. Two months later pork and beans were established as part of the normal ration, and many hundred thousand tins are now sent out weekly.

Purchases of preserved meat rations have been made by the British war office on a scale which it is not easy to realize. Three and a half million tins of preserved meat and vegetable rations are sent out weekly to the troops in France, and since the outbreak of war the army contracts department has bought some 400,000,000 tins of preserved meat. In other words, taking each tin to weigh one pound, the British army has been supplied with over 178,500 tons of preserved meat, a weight roughly equivalent to that of six super-dreadnoughts.

Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA

"Women Arguing"

Two Scottish women were arguing as to which was the thriftier. First woman—"Do you see that purse? Weel, that's my first ane, an' it's a guid as the day I got it. Ye canna beat that, noo, can ye?" Second woman—"Michty me! What a silly boast. Ye ken Dugal, my husband?" "Oh, ay, what aboot him?" "Weel, he's my first man, an' noo you've yer third. Sae dina preach thrift tae me again."

HOW THE TROUBLE STARTS

If more people knew how Rheumatism and kindred ills started there would be infinitely less suffering.

It should be a matter of popular knowledge that the blood stream completes the circulation of the body in approximately three minutes, gathering up waste matters. It is the function of the Kidneys to remove these impurities or poisons from the blood and eliminate them from the body. Should there be any derangement of the Kidney action the poisons are not eliminated but are carried around again in the blood stream, to accumulate slowly and cause sickness and distress. Then follow pains in the back, in the region of the Kidneys, Rheumatism, constant headaches, and the many complaints arising from derangements of the Kidneys or Bladder. First, the Kidneys must be put in order and until these organs are toned and regulated no real health is possible. Gin Pills contain the medicinal and tonic properties that the Kidneys require.

You can get Gin Pills at all dealers—50c a box or 6 boxes for $2.50, or a sample will be sent free upon request to the National Drug & Chemical Co. of Canada, Limited, Toronto, or to the U.S. address, 202 Main St., Buffalo, N.Y. 124

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP

NOTICE is hereby given that the partnership heretofore existing between Joshua Bell and Robert Bell as brick and tile manufacturers, under the firm name of Bell Bros., has been dissolved, and the business will hereafter be carried on by Robert Bell & Son.

All accounts due the firm of Bell Bros. must be settled by cash or note by May 1st, 1918.

Dated at Paisley, April 8th, 1918.

R. T. Robinson
CARPENTER AND CONTRACTOR

ESTIMATES furnished for the erection of any class of building. Large or small contracts undertaken.

Address Chesley or Cargill P.O

Spring Term from April 2nd

Central Business College Stratford, Ont.

Commercial life offers the great opportunities. Recent lady graduates of this school are earning as high as $1,000 per annum. The last application we received from an office man with some experience offered initial salary of $100. per annum. Students may enter any time. Graduates placed in positions. Commercial, Shorthand and Telegraphy department. Get our free catalogue at once.

W. J. Elliott Pres. D. A. McLachlan, Prin.

The Farmers' Live Stock Shipping Club

Will pay for live hogs delivered at Paisley station, F.O.B. prices, less one per cent. government condemnation loss and operating expenses.

Weekly Shipment

For information call

WALLACE McGRAW

Bell Phone, Paisley Central.

Debentures for Sale

TENDERS for the following Bruce Telephone Debentures will be received by the undersigned up to Wednesday, April 30th, at 8 p.m.: $1,500 of 15 year Debentures bearing interest at 5 per cent., and $1,000 of 10-year Debentures, bearing interest at 6 per cent. For further information apply to the Commissioners, or the Hepworth Clerk of Bruce Tp. J. G. MacKAY, Tp. Clerk.

PAISLEY MARKET

Fall wheat, per bush....	$ 2 00	$ 10
Peas, per bush	3 00	3 00
Oats, per bush	80	80
Barley, per bush	1 50	1 50
Buckwheat	1 00	1 10
Potatoes, per bag	3 00	1 00
Butter, in pound prints	40	40
Eggs, fresh new doz	34	34

TORONTO LIVE STOCK MARKETS

TORONTO, APRIL 16, 1918

Butchers' picked	$17 00	$17 25
do common	6 50	9 50
do cows	8 00	10 75
do bulls	7 50	11 00
Stockers, choice	9 00	9 75
do common	7 00	7 50
Heavy feeders	9 50	10 25
Short keep		
Milch cows, choice	100 00	125 00
do common		
Sheep, ewes	13 00	14 00
Bucks	7 50	9 00
Spring Lambs	19 00	20 00
Calves	10 00	17 00
Hogs, off cars	20 00	20 15
" fed and watered	20 00	20 15

Spring Shoes

OUR Spring Shoes are here. We have the most complete line of Shoes in Men's, Women's and Children's.

Ladies' White, Grey, Brown and Black Vici Kid Shoes

The most up-to-date Shoes being worn at reasonable prices We invite you to call in

The Shoe Store

H. PFAFF & SON

When a Man Dies

His salary ceases, but—his wife and children must live. Safeguard the future by taking an income policy in that good Canadian institution

THE
DOMINION LIFE
ASSURANCE CO.

Such a policy will guarantee a stated sum every month to your wife, child, or other beneficiary, and will give you

High Dividend Returns Absolute Safety with

Head Office: Waterloo, Ontario



STEELE'S For Horse Collars are Sweat Pads, Bosh, Lap Rugs, Whips, Auto Plush Robes, Blanket's Gall Cure, Star Harness Soap, &

Our Harness includes quality, durability, appearance and high class workmanship found in no other make of Harness.

Baggage Trunks, Suit Cases, Club Bags, Purses, Wool assortment and close prices.

Harness parts and Repairing our Specialty.

J. H. STEELE

N. McALLISTER
Carpenter and Contractor

Contracts taken for any class of House building and Repairing

Sash, Doors, Dressed Lumber and other Building Material on hand

Dwelling and shop two doors north of the Belmoral Hotel

Special Notice

Commence a course now before our Tuition Rates are increased.

ELLIOTT Business College

Yonge and Charles Sts. Toronto, require more students in order to meet the demands made on this school for stenographers, accountants, office clerks, teachers, &c. Graduates are stepping into good positions as fast as we can get them ready. Open the year. Write to-day for large catalogue.

W. J. ELLIOTT, Principal

Sign and Carriage Painting, House-Decorating and Wall Papering

The undersigned is prepared to do all classes of work in the most stylish, and satisfactory manner. Orders executed promptly. Will be glad to receive a patronage, whether in town or country

W. H. BAKER, Paisley

PURDY'S LIVERY

Rates Reasonable, and every effort made to satisfy

F. PURDY

GREAT MEMORIAL OF STONE

IN COMMEMORATION OF VIMY RIDGE HEROES.

Cross-Crowned Column, Girdled by Spent German Shells, Lasting Tribute to Canadians.

When France smashed forward against the Loretto Ridge, the little Souchez literally ran red with blood. Now the river is clean again, but runs through a wilderness, and Souchez church is a tumbled mass of ruins. Under its shadow are the nameless graves of France, says a correspondent on March 16th. The shrine of Our Lady of Lorette upon the ridge no longer knows the worship of the people of little villages, for what were villages are mounds of broken stone and waste. Tradition says that when the church came first under heavy bombardment the French poilus, toiling in their trenches, made another, an earthly shrine, for Our Lady under their own parapet—and so worshipped until they died in their thousands to win a ridge. That ridge is won, but under its protection lie many cemeteries. In one, row follows upon row of little earthen mounds—upon each mound a cross—over each cross the rosette of the Republic—upon each cross only the words "Un Inconnu" (an unknown). The men of Canada—coming from overseas and speaking a foreign tongue—have helped in building that cemetery to the glorious unknown dead of the Republic.

Vimy Ridge Memorial.

All over this area from Lorette Ridge and on to Arras are French and British and Canadian cemeteries. Canadian soldiers lie side by side with the dead of Britain and France. Here is a little cross of stone. Its writing tells that it was erected by one of the sons of the Dominion by "his chums from St. Catherines, Ont." Standing out upon the Vimy Ridge is a memorial of stone, enclosed with German armor piercing shells and crowned with a great cross. Only a few days ago the commander of the Canadian Corps and General Byng, another well beloved leader, and many men of Canada and the Empire, stood here while Canon Scott read a simple service, and the flag of the Dominion draping the memorial was lifted that men might read what was written on the bronze tablet underneath.

Erected in Memory of
Officers, Non-commissioned Officers and Men of the Canadian Corps Artillery,
Who Fell During the Vimy Operations April, 1917.
Canadian Field Artillery
Royal Field Artillery,
Canadian Garrison Artillery,
Royal Garrison Artillery,
South African Field Artillery.

The whole land tells of death and heroism and stern endurance to the great end that freedom may triumph and civilization endure. There are graves besides the guns and near the guns, gunners are tilling the land for vegetable gardens, and farmers have ploughed the soil for the crop that the fall will bring. The guns are growling louder every day for the spirit of the living is not less than of the dead, and it is in the minds of those who fight that whenever the end be written, it will not come until victory is won. Three and a half years of war find France strong of heart. Britain, head of empire, leads it yet. Canada, stronger on the battlefront than ever before, gives the enemy little rest. On the other side of Vimy, in Lens and Avion and along a white line that cannot be defined, the captains and the subalterns and the men under veteran leaders keep worrying the enemy night and day. It is routine trench warfare. There is little to report that stands out amidst the commonplaces of the period. But night after night, under cloudless skies and bright moonlight, or in blinding storms and darkness, our reconnoitring and battle patrols are out in No Man's Land. Flares lighten the landscape for a moment and go out, adding night to night. Snipers' bullets whine through the darkness. Machine guns chatter across the unclaimed spaces. An enemy raiding party attacks, is held up by one of our posts, is repulsed. The raid has fallen before reaching our wire, but two men of the post are wounded and the third will not return. A party of pioneers is working in a certain part of the line. An enemy barrage sweeps that trench with shell. The daily report gives it as an incident. The pioneers know the cost.

The Progress of War.

The cry of "gas" disturbs the night and the faces of men are hidden under protecting helmets that turn those who line the trench into grotesque figures of some mediaeval horror. Men go "over the top" with bullets whining around them, overwhelm an enemy post and stealing through opposing wire are into hostile trenches with knobkerrys and revolvers, rifles and bombs and grenades for ten minutes of hell. Then they come back with their prisoners and "no casualties"—or with their prisoners they bring back their own wounded and their dead. A patrol goes out and returns with prisoners—or it may not return. A battery position—shelled intermittently all day—is shelled again at night. The daily communique tells little to the uninitiated. The war is too big for incidents.

So the days and nights pass. Behind the ridge are the graves of France and Empire. Beyond the ridge the men of Canada fight with that sure gallantry which countless gentlemen have made the tradition of the Dominion. The heart of France beats high. America moves mightily to the firing line. The guns as they mutter and growl have that in their tone which tells of inquiry as if they were asking what the year would bring forth, but the undertone is one of confidence. For here in the battle line men anticipate victory. Their message to those behind them is one of hope. They will do their work. It will be done well. They ask that those at home should fight with them; be of their spirit; share their courage; back them up.

DOCTOR'S VISIT COSTS DIME.

The Ordinary Charge of Medical Men in China.

The cost of a doctor's visit in China ranges from 5 to 10 cents. One would think that, inasmuch as they are so cheap, nobody would be without doctor's visits in China, but, as a fact, the Chinese get along with as few of them as possible. The reason is said to be that the Mongolian doctors use such abominable medicines. Extracts of all sorts of creeping things enter into the Chinese drug list, and people are averse to taking them, except in case of extreme necessity.

It is possible that doctors have purposely provided themselves with these offensive remedies as a means of self-protection. It would be very wearying to be a popular physician at 5 cents a visit; he might run his legs off and get no sleep. He accordingly makes himself unpopular through the medium of medicines decocted of beetles and grasshoppers and such things. He prefers simple poverty to poverty complicated with running about.

A Song of Faith.

I planted my seed in my garden today,
And I turned my face to the sun,
With a steadfast hope that a rose would repay
The work my faith had begun.

I buried my love in a grave one day
And I hid my face from the sun,
And I shrouded myself in mourning grey,
And felt that all joy was gone.

O soul, that can plant, with faith, a seed,
And trust it will grow and bloom,
Why mourn in despair, that God had need
Of thy love? Why hide in gloom?

If the seed thou hast sown will bring a rose,
With fragrance and beauty so rare,
Will the Risen Lord, who thy heart-need knows,
Care less for thy love laid there?

Ground cloves are excellent in cupboards where ants are found. The insects will not cross a circle of cloves.

ATTITUDE OF THE GERMAN PRESS

CRIES "ONWARD" IF OUTLOOK IS BRIGHT.

Whines When Outlook Blackens—Many Still Pin Hopes of Victory On the U-Boats.

The German newspapers vacillate in their attitude toward the war they are waging against civilization. A study of them reveals no heroic but somewhat unsuccessful determination to demonstrate to their readers that Germany is fighting against an outraged world. Some of the newspapers maintain persistently that all the tigers in the universe have decided to prowl in the peaceful and godlike valleys of Germany, but others make reluctant acknowledgment that it is difficult to satisfy one's self all the rest of the world can be wrong and only Germany right.

Many of the newspapers fluctuate with the news from the fronts. When things go badly there are guarded outbursts against annexations and indemnities; when the war god seems to smile on the Central Empires there are vigorous demands that the "war of defence" be prosecuted till England and her allies have been crushed.

Scant mention was made of the offensive which was the live topic of discussion in the newspapers in allied countries. Occasional references to it were based on the belief the nation could not afford another drenching of blood, and that the fate of Germany should be intrusted to Von Tirpitz and the submarine.

"Dastardly Attacks."

Angry protests appeared in most of the newspapers against the bombing of German cities by the French and English. Bombardments of railway stations and barracks, which have been the only targets of the allied airmen, were branded as dastardly attacks upon the civil population.

With the utter collapse of Russia and the seizure by Germany of Russian territory the press gathered new hope and optimism. The newspapers, to one who reads them carefully, are a true mirror of the German temperament as it is understood by the average citizen. When the outlook is bright the German says "Onward." When the outlook blackens he whines. Nowhere is there to be found among the editorial comments anything which smacks of the altruism shown by the labor of the civilized world for the people of the Central Empires. An epitome of the entire German press, as read and studied by the officials of Great Britain, and by civilians as well, is, "Continue the war as long as there is hope of crushing England and the other Allies."

The newspapers show clearly also that the business people of Germany are growing concerned about the commercial future of Germany, particularly in view of the hatred engendered in the United States and Great Britain. Articles published about shipyards and factories indicate the Germans expect an end of the war before a great while and are figuring on an immediate resumption of world trading. They will, to judge from the reports, have more ships than they intend to leave for the rest of the world and count on steaming out upon the seven seas with the finest merchant fleet afloat the moment the banner of peace is unfurled.

"Glorious" Work of U-Boat.

The U-boat campaign is the chief reliance of the Germans. An article on this topic recently appeared in the Hanover Kurier. It reads:

"We are entirely at a loss to understand the mentality of so many Germans who are still unconvinced regarding the decisive efficacy of the U-boat war.

"These unreasoning people forget that the very fact that it is the Central Powers which have now become the aggressors, while the Entente forces have been pushed back on the defensive, is in no small measure due to the U-boats.

"More than that, however, the submarine campaign has greatly weakened our chief enemy in view of the coming decisive land battles, and there can be no question that he will be still further weakened. In these circumstances, not even the intervention of America can avert England's spectacular defeat if our U-boats continue their activities as hitherto.

"This is the tremendous and glorious work that the U-boat is accomplishing. We trust that the fact may now be thoroughly grasped by the doubters. If they fail to see it they are likely candidates for the madhouse or the idiot asylum."

In the Frankische Tagespost, of Mannheim (one of the cities bombed by the Allies), appears this somewhat different sentiment:

"The people are rousing themselves. For nearly four years they have been the mute sufferers, they have sacrificed blood and treasure, they have been subjected to privations untold, they have been all but famished; and now they have had enough of suffering. They demand in a voice of command—no longer of entreaty—peace, freedom, bread!

"Away with all official subterfuge! The speeches of the government's men ring with phrases concerning the right of self-determination of the peoples. Well, then, the German people are ready to show what they understand by these words.

"If in the high places the voice of the people is heeded all will be well; if not, machines will be stopped, workshops and factories will be deserted once again, and the hum of labor shall not be heard until the people's long overdue rights to peace, to freedom and to bread be conceded."

"RATS" OF VARIOUS DEGREES.

System of Promotion in Vogue in Germany.

One of the most successful ways of disciplining the German people, says former United States Ambassador Gerard in My Four Years in Germany, is by the Rat system. Rat means councillor, and is a title of honor given to anyone who has attained a certain measure of success or standing in his chosen business or profession. For example, a business man is made a commerce Rat; a lawyer, a justice Rat; a doctor, a sanitary Rat; an architect or builder, a building Rat; a keeper of the archives, an archive Rat; and so on. They are created in this way: first, a man becomes a plain Rat; later, he becomes a secret Rat, a privy councillor; still later, a secret court Rat, and later still, a wirklicher, or really and truly a secret court Rat, to which may be added the title of "excellency," which puts the man at the head of the Rat ladder.

The system works insidiously. By German custom, the woman always carries the husband's title. The wife of a successful builder is known as Mrs. Really-Truly-Secret-Court-Building Rat, and her social precedence over the other women depends entirely upon her husband's position in the Rat class. Titles of nobility alone do not count when they come in contact with a high government position. Now, if a lawyer gets to be about forty years old and is not some sort of Rat, his wife begins to nag him, and his friends and relatives look at him with suspicion. There must be something in his life that prevents his obtaining the coveted distinction; and if there is anything in a man's past, if he has shown at any time any spirit of opposition to the government, as disclosed by the police registers, which are kept written up-to-date about every German citizen, then he has no chance of obtaining any of the distinctions that make up so much of the social life of Germany. It is a means by which the government keeps a far tighter hold on the intellectual part of the population than it could if it used threats of torture and the stake.

The Social Democrats who of course have declared themselves against the existing system of government and in favor of a republic, can receive no distinctions from the government, because they dared to lift their voices and pens in criticism of the existing order. For them there is the fear of the law. Convictions of the crime of lese majesty are of almost daily occurrence. At the opening of the war an amnesty was granted in many of these cases, the ministry of war withdrawing many prosecutions against citizens who were waiting their trial in jail because they had dared to speak disrespectfully of the army.

The AUTOMOBILE



The Cost of Speed.

The driver who persists in operating his motor car at high speeds may elude constables and police, but he cannot escape from the penalties which natural mechanical laws levy upon his car. Here are ten reasons why it is expensive, dangerous, and inconsiderate of others to speed.

Tires last about twice as long on a car that is driven at 16 miles an hour as upon cars driven at 30 miles an hour. Speeding generates heat, which is an enemy to rubber.

Driving a car around a sharp corner at 25 miles an hour does more damage to the tires than 20 miles of straight road work. Excessive side pressure on tires may pinch the tubes, and it always strains the side walls of the casings.

High speeds are likely to cause skidding and breakage of springs and steering gear, any of which are dangerous when speeding.

In proportion to the mileage obtained, high speeds require more gasoline and oil than a moderate rate of traveling.

Driving a car at excessive speed, especially over rough roads, subjects the bearings to enormous strains, causing them to wear much more rapidly than if the same mileage had been covered at moderate speed.

High speed may cause crystallization of rapidly moving metal parts that are subject to strain, and these may break at any time without warning.

A high rate of travel over earth, gravel, or macadam roads results in excessive dust and in injuries to the road.

High speed interfere with the accuracy of steering, as is shown by the number of reckless driver who have gone over banks and into ditches, especially on curves.

It is a strain on the eyes and the nerves of the driver and also of other passengers in the car.

Finally it is a menace to the pleasure and safety of others who used the road.

The majority of modern motor cars develop their maximum efficiency with lowest expense at speeds ranging from 15 to 25 miles an hour, depending on the make of car and condition of the road. Within this range of speed any accident that may occur is not likely to be serious; it is fast enough not to be "poky," and the car will give good service over a long period of time.

Gasoline Economy.

Since the high cost of living has begun seriously to include the price of gasoline, I have been seeking to devise ways and means by which a greater mileage can be obtained. A few of my experiments have proved so successful that I will give them for the benefit of other motorists.

If one will remember to leave the cut-out open when coasting along undulating country roads the engine may be cut off completely without fear of bursting the muffler. The slight exertion of energy to throw the switch off and on will, in a day's running, save a considerable amount of fuel.

Driving on pavement and city streets one can also be economical by shutting off the engine half a block or more before the stopping place is reached. It is quite unnecessary, and harmful as well, to tax the motor with gas, only to jam on the brakes at the curb a moment later. The natural impetus of the car will carry it much further than one realizes.

A strong spark may be employ to strengthen the motive power of the gasoline. Inexperienced drivers too often leave their spark lever below its point of highest efficiency, thereby overheating the motor and reducing the speed value of the open throttle.

Through these and similar simple devices I am getting an average of 16 miles to the gallon from my "Big Six."—A B.

INTRODUCING TOMMY ATKINS.

Some of His Characteristics Described by Famous Writer, Ian Hay.

At the present moment we are right back at rest once more, and are being treated with a consideration amounting almost to indulgence, which convinces us that we are being "fattened up"—to employ the gruesome but expressive phraseology of the moment—for some particularly strenuous enterprise in the near future, writes Ian Hay from France before the great drive.

Well, we are ready. And, above all, victory is in the air. We are going into our next fight with new-born confidence in the powers behind us; and it is this very faculty—philosophic trust, coupled with absolute lack of imagination—which makes the British soldier the most invincible person in the world. The Frenchman is inspired to glorious deeds by his great spirit and passionate love of his own sacred soil. The German fights, as he thinks, like a machine. But the British Tommy wins through owing to his entire indifference to the pros and cons of the tactical situation.

Put the average Tommy into a Trench under fire. How does he comport himself? Does he begin by striking an attitude and hurling defiance at the foe? No. He begins by inquiring, in no uncertain voice, where his —— dinner is? He then examines his new quarters. Before him stands a parapet, buttressed mayhap with hurdles or bulks of timber, the whole being designed to preserved his life from hostile projectiles. How does he treat this bulwark? Unless closely watched, he will begin to chop it up for firewood.

His next proceeding is to construct for himself a place of shelter. This sounds a sensible proceeding, but here again it is a case of "safety second." A British Tommy regards himself as completely protected from the assaults of his enemies if he can lay a sheet of corrugated iron roofing across his bit of trench and sit underneath it. At any rate, it keeps the rain off, and that is all that his instincts demand of him. An ounce of comfort is worth a pound of security.

He looks about him. The parapet here requires fresh sandbags; there the trench needs pumping out. Does he fill sandbags or pump of his own volition? Not at all. Unless removely supervised, he will devote the rest of the morning to inventing and chalking up a title for his new dugout—"Jock's Lodge," or "Burns' Cottage," or "Cyclists' Rest"—supplemented by a cautionary notice, such as—"No admittance. This Means you."

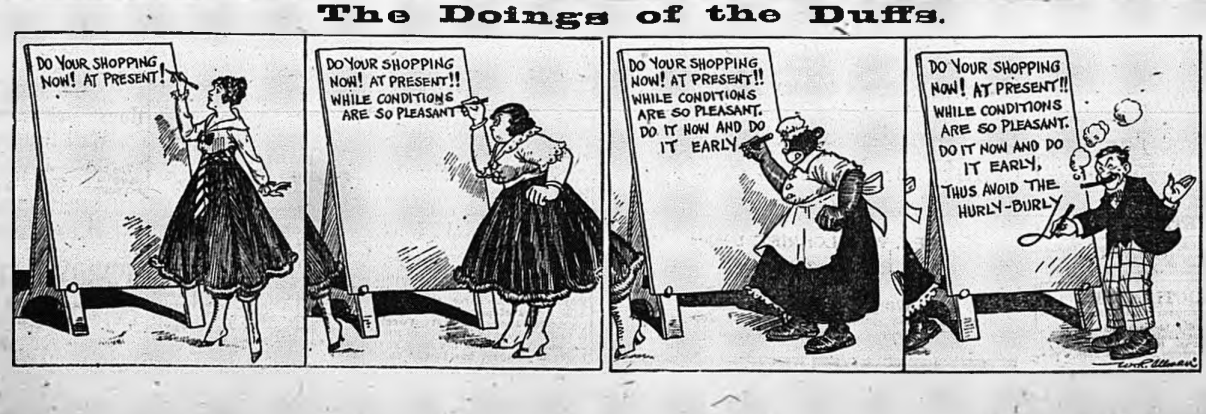
Thereafter, with shells whistling over his head, he will decorate the parapet in his immediate vicinity with picture-postcards and cigarette photographs. Then he leans back with a happy sigh. His work is done. His home from home is furnished. He is now at leisure to think about "they Gairmans" again. That may sound like an exaggeration, but "comfort first" is the motto of that lovable but imprudent grasshopper, Thomas Atkins, all the time.

Cabbage and cauliflower plants should be set out as early as possible and onion sets planted. Tomatoes, egg plants and peppers are not to be set out until the ground and weather are warm.

"We stood in a circle around the adventurous dead. I have rarely attended so moving a scene—this brave comrade, so beloved by all, one of the first to go, a sacrifice to this experiment of bombardment by night."

Give me the man who can hold on when others let go, who pushes ahead when others turn back, who stiffens up when others weaken, who knows no such word as "can't" or "give up"; and I will show you a man who will win in the end, no matter what obstacles confront him.—Marden.

The Doings of the Duffs.



Springtime Fashions



This is a very good suit for the small boy. McCall Pattern No. 7808, Boy's Suit. In 4 sizes, 2 to 8 years. Price, 15 cents.



A simple dress, requiring very little material indeed! McCall Pattern No. 8227, Ladies' One-Piece Dress. In 6 sizes, 34 to 44 bust. Price, 20 cents.

These patterns may be obtained from your local McCall dealer, or from the McCall Co., 70 Bond St., Toronto, Dept. W.

Why He Was Solicitous.

Canon Curcton was to preach at the Abbey on a certain saint's day when the boys of Westminster School attended service and afterwards had the rest of the day as a holiday. Mr. Curcton was looking over his sermon when his son asked anxiously, "Father, is your sermon long?" "No, Jimmy, not very." "But how long?" "Well, about twenty minutes, I should say. But why?" "Because the boys said they would thrash me if you are more than half an hour."

Devise schemes to make the sow take exercise. Keep the sow growing thriftily, but do not fatten.



PARIS SHELLED BY HUN GUNS.

Church, Dating From Middle Ages, Struck on Good Friday.

There was from the first a mystery regarding the purpose, the military necessity, of the big gun which the Germans have been firing on Paris, the gun which has added "a new page to the fame and history of Krupp," and which was "an achievement of German science and labor," for which the Kaiser has expressed his imperial thanks.

From its position in the forest of St. Gobain, it had intermittently dropped shells into the French capital. But Paris was depopulated of soldiers except the wounded and the invalid after the beginning of the offensive on the western front. The shells had not fallen upon the defences of the city; they had wrecked small buildings in the outskirts or dug holes in the pavements, causing less damage than the usual aerial bombardments.

Persistence and practice that could profit from failure improved the marksmanship of the gunners. Good Friday one of their shells was dropped on a Paris church, demolishing the building, killing seventy-five persons and wounding ninety.

"The shell struck the north side of the church, bringing down part of the roof and opening a breach twelve feet high and twenty feet wide. Nearly all the debris fell inward upon the heads of the worshippers sixty feet below.

"The edifice is now a heartrending sight. The enormous mass of stone, crumbled into all shapes and sizes, lies in the middle of the nave and piled to about the same height as the high altar, which was not damaged. The side aisles are littered with less cumbersome wreckage and the pavement is covered with gray dust. All the stained glass windows, some of which were of historical interest, are shattered. The church, although begun in the Middle Ages, was remodelled in the epoch of the Renaissance. The beauty of its musical services, which were sung unaccompanied, attracted many music lovers."

Another victory that will have a place in the catalogue of Kultur's achievements with the aerial raids on London, the burning of the university and library of Louvain, the bombardment of the Venetian churches and art treasures, the wrecking of Il Sarte of Padua, the destruction of the Rheims Cathedral and the sinking of the Lusitania!

FAMOUS MEN WHO LOVED CATS.

And Declared That Their Company Was Conducive to Work.

Had you any idea that some of our greatest men liked to have cats about them, and even declared that they could work better in their company.

Very often George Washington is said to have met visitors with a kitten perched upon his shoulder, and Daniel Webster adopted every stray cat he met.

Old Dr. Johnson rescued half-drowned kittens and took them home to his study, where they were stuffed with good things till they looked like little barrels.

Sir Walter Scott had a warlike cat called Hinse, who lorded it over both dogs and cats. One day she made the author's great staghound weep aloud because she would not let him go up the stairs to his master's study. With her back up she dared him to come on and be scratched.

Dean Swift is the man who had two holes cut in his study door, so that the cats might go in and out as they pleased. He said that the large hole was for the big cats and the small hole for the kittens.

The story is told of Mohammed that being constantly followed by cats, which were attached to him, he one day cut away the sleeve of a handsome robe so that he might not disturb a sleeping cat that had taken refuge there.

BOMB OWN LEGATION.

Germans Ask France to Pay for Damage to Paris Buildings.

During the recent German aerial attack on Paris one of the enemy aviators dropped a bomb which struck and damaged the embassy building of one of the Central Powers. Two days later the caretaker of the building requested the legation of the neutral Power representing the enemy country to present a bill to the French Government for damages done to the building.

France is asked to pay $900 for destruction by the enemy of his own property.

Silver-Plating Fake.

The street faker finds ready sale for bottles of so-called "liquid silverplate." To show how beautifully it works he takes a spoon or fork, much worn or perhaps of base metal, and dips it into the solution. Then, taking it out, he wipes it with a rag and lo! it is bright and silvery.

Such solutions are sometimes advertised for "restoring silverware" in the home. Housewives buy them and the first results are pleasing.

Unfortunately, however, the brightness quickly disappears and the "plating" wears off. The stuff is not silver at all, but mercury salts.

Prune and tie up the roses and syringe with tobacco to prevent insect attacks later.

PAINT NOT A BIT!
LIFT YOUR CORNS OR CALLUSES OFF

No humbug! Apply a few drops then just lift them away with fingers.

This new drug is an ether compound discovered by a Cincinnati chemist. It is called freezone, and can now be obtained in tiny bottles as here shown at very little cost from any drug store. Just ask for freezone. Apply a drop or two directly upon a tender corn or callus and instantly the soreness disappears. Shortly you will find the corn or callus so loose that you can lift it off, root and all, with the fingers.



Not a twinge of pain, soreness or irritation; not even the slightest smarting, either when applying freezone or afterwards.

This drug doesn't eat up the corn or callus, but shrivels them so they loosen and come right out. It is no humbug! It works like a charm. For a few cents you can get rid of every hard corn, soft corn or corn between the toes, as well as painful calluses on bottom of your feet. It never disappoints and never burns, bites or inflames. If your druggist hasn't any freezone yet, tell him to get a little bottle for you from his wholesale house.

HEROES OF THE ROAD

In order to give some recognition to men who have done so much to build up its fine record of efficiency, the Canadian Pacific has decided on a new policy which should attract wide interest. Hitherto on this continent railway locomotives have been identified by numbers only—a practice which has prevailed elsewhere except on certain English railways. For the future it has been decided to name certain of the Canadian Pacific locomotives after the engineers, who by meritorious conduct or by acts of special bravery have, in the opinion of the management, earned the right to special distinction.

Some of these names may even be taken from the 92 engineers who are on the pension list, whose names breathe of long, meritorious, faithful and in some cases markedly distinguished service.

Over two thousand locomotives run in the Canadian Pacific service, with over two thousand engineers. It is not the intention to name every locomotive at once, but only those in passenger service, and to keep each name as a privilege and a reward. The idea is one which should appeal to every man who knows the value of personality in good railroading. It appeals to the C.P.R. because it will make for efficiency and encourage that esprit de corps which is the keynote of the whole Canadian Pacific System. The engineer does not think of his locomotive merely as a machine. It is something almost human to him. "She's a good engine," you hear one call to a passing conductor, "but full of hard luck." It takes an engineer months to master the peculiarities of a new locomotive, and for that reason he is not much in love with any pooling system, preferring to have one engine at any rate "assigned" to him—an engine that he can almost call his own. Were he to know that his favorite engine would eventually bear his own name, surely he would take greater pride than ever in work well done.

Very Slow.

For two years the most decorous courtship of Sandy and Lisbeth has slowly progressed. One Sabbath night, after a silence of an hour, Lisbeth murmured:—

"A penny for your thochts, Sandy."

"Weel," replied Sandy, with boldness, "I was jist thinkin' how fine it wad be if ye were tae gie me a wee bit kissie."

Lisbeth kissed him. Then twenty-seven minutes of silence.

"An' what are ye thinkin' about the noo, Sandy—anither?"

"Nae, nae, lassie; it's mair serious the noo."

"Is it, laddie?" asked Lisbeth, softly, her heart going pit-a-pat. "An' what micht it be?"

"I was jist thinkin'," answered Sandy, "that it was aboot time ye were paying me that penny for my thochts."

"I was cured of Acute Bronchitis by MINARD'S LINIMENT.
Bay of Islands. J. M. CAMPBELL

I was cured of Facial Neuralgia by MINARD'S LINIMENT.
Springhill, N.S. WM. DANIELS.

I was cured of Chronic Rheumatism by MINARD'S LINIMENT.
Albert Co., N.B. GEO. TINGLEY

The man who grows more food adds to the wealth of the world; the man who grows dollars may be adding only to his own wealth.

Minard's Liniment Relieves Neuralgia.

FOR SALE

INDIAN RUNNER DUCK EGGS $1.10 per setting. Order to-day. L. W. Murray, Harrow, Ont.

WEEKLY NEWSPAPER IN WESTern Ontario. Doing a good business. Death of owner placed on the market. A great chance for a man with cash. Apply Box 32, Wilson Publishing Co. Limited, Toronto.

WELL EQUIPPED NEWSPAPER and job printing plant in Eastern Ontario. Insurance carried $1,600. Will go for $1,800 on quick sale. Box 69, Wilson Publishing Co. Ltd. Toronto.

MISCELLANEOUS

CANCER, TUMORS, LUMPS, ETC. (internal and external) cured without pain by our home treatment. Write us before too late. Dr. Hoffman Medical Co., Limited, Collingwood, Ont.

Diet For The Second Year.

In feeding young children no sudden changes should be made in the diet unless ordered by a physician. New foods should be introduced one at a time, and only a little fed for the first few feedings so that the effect may be watched. During the second year the number of meals should be reduced, if possible, from five to four per day, the last to be given at six o'clock and the baby then put to bed. A healthy child will usually make this change for himself. In the case of delicate infants it is sometimes better to give a small amount of food at more frequent intervals, but the average child does better with fewer and larger meals, giving the stomach time to rest.

During the second year the following foods may be safely introduced: Broths, beef, mutton, and chicken; the milk from oyster stew or creamed vegetable soups with stale bread, toast or crackers; baked potatoes, bits of well shredded meat if there are plenty of teeth; creamed carrots, mashed fine; baked apples, prune pulp, tapioca pudding, the juice from roasts or steak on bread or potato; chopped spinach, and always eggs and plenty of milk.

Never give tea or coffee to any child at any age. They do not need stimulants, and the effect on the nervous system is very bad. The proper drink is milk, or water. A quart of milk a day in addition to solid foods is not too much.

Give plenty of well cooked cereals, rice, oat meal and wheat cereals. The wheat cereals should be cooked in the double boiler at least one hour; the oat meal two hours.

Minard's Liniment Cures Diphtheria.

Baking powder biscuit can be made with half flour and half corn meal.

A Dyspepsia Cure

M.D. advises "Persons who suffer from severe indigestion and constipation can cure themselves by taking fifteen to thirty drops of Extract of Roots after each meal and at bedtime. This remedy is known as Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup in the drug trade." Get the genuine. 50c. and $1.00 Bottles.



Takes out the inflammation... Boils, Burns, Infected cuts, Scalds, Bruises, Abscess and Carbuncles and Abscesses. Works like magic! Not a secret medicine, it tells on... FIRST REMEDY COMPANY, Hamilton, Canada.

SOLVE THIS PUZZLE
AND WIN A PHONOGRAPH

1st Prize. Phonograph	PERKIN	3rd Prize Camera
2nd Prize. Wrist Watch	ORIENT	10 Prizes of Self-Filling Fountain Pens
	HUNT	
	DANAT	
	CARLSBAD	
	PORTEOS	

Hundreds of Other Prizes
What Was in Johnny's Pocket?

Here is a list of the things that Johnny found in Johnny's pocket. WHAT ARE THEY? All you have to do to win one of these splendid prizes is to re-arrange the above letters so that they tell what was in Johnny's pocket, and fulfil one simple condition.

There Are No Entrance Fees

Every person sending in a correct solution will be awarded a prize if they fulfil the above simple condition. This need not cost you one cent of your money. All replies will be judged with the utmost care and the prizes will be awarded according to merit. Neatness will be considered so be sure to write plainly. Send your answer NOW to

SELPART SPECIALTY CO., Dept. X
Drawer 891, Sta. F., TORONTO

Keep your shoes neat
2 IN 1
SHOE POLISHES
LIQUIDS and PASTES
for BLACK, WHITE, TAN, DARK BROWN OR OX-BLOOD SHOES
PRESERVE the LEATHER

BENZINE STOVE POLISH.

Its Use Has Led to Many Serious Accidents.

In the last eight years, according to the U.S. Bureau of Standards, there have been in that country more than 400 serious accidents due to the use of benzine stove polish. A number of women have been burned to death.

Many brands of stove polish contain benzine. It has the advantage of causing the polish to dry quickly—a point that strongly recommends it to housewives. The danger is so great, however, that, say the U.S. Government experts, it should be banished.

The directions accompanying a benzine polish usually state that it should not be used on a hot stove. But this warning is likely to be ignored; and even if the stove be cold, there may be danger from an open light in the room—the benzine vaporizing and causing an explosion.

Only fireproof polishes should be used, even though it may take a few minutes longer to do the work.

LEMONS MAKE SKIN WHITE, SOFT, CLEAR

Make this beauty lotion for a few cents and see for yourself.

What girl or woman hasn't heard of lemon juice to remove complexion blemishes; to whiten the skin and to bring out the roses, the freshness and the hidden beauty? But lemon juice alone is acid, therefore irritating, and should be mixed with orchard white this way. Strain through a fine cloth the juice of two fresh lemons into a bottle containing about three ounces of orchard white, then shake well and you have a whole quarter pint of skin and complexion lotion at about the cost one usually pays for a small jar of ordinary cold cream. Be sure to strain the lemon juice so no pulp gets into the bottle, then this lotion will remain pure and fresh for months. When applied daily to the face, neck, arms and hands it should help to bleach, clear, smoothen and beautify the skin.

Any druggist will supply three ounces of orchard white at very little cost and the grocer has the lemons.

Every boy should realize that, having received untold benefits from the freest and best government on earth, he holds his services in trust for the preservation of Democracy on which that government rests. Although he may have to endure aching limbs and sore muscles in field and factory, he will be happy in the consciousness that he has had a real part in winning the war.

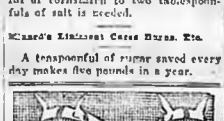
MONEY ORDERS

Dominion Express Money Orders are on sale in five thousand offices throughout Canada.

Minard's Liniment Cures Burns, Etc.

Add a little cornstarch to salt when filling salt-cellars. This prevents the salt hardening. Only half a teaspoonful of cornstarch to two tablespoonfuls of salt is needed.

A frequent of sugar saved every day makes five pounds in a year.



Getting the Most Out of your Team

Make their work easier. They are faithful friends and deserve the best treatment.

MICA AXLE GREASE

"Use half as much as any other"

Lightens the load. The mica forms a smooth, hard surface on the spindles and the grease keeps it there. Mica Grease gives the effect of roller bearings and reduces unnecessary strain on your team.

EUREKA HARNESS OIL

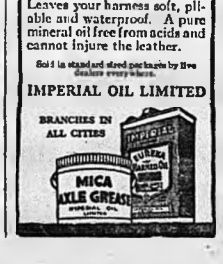
"Lengthens leather life"

Is the best harness life insurance on the market. It overcomes the worst enemies of leather — water and dirt. Leaves your harness soft, pliable and waterproof. A pure mineral oil free from acids and cannot injure the leather.

Sold in standard sized packages by Hive dealers every where.

IMPERIAL OIL LIMITED

BRANCHES IN ALL CITIES





Has been Canada's favorite yeast for more than forty years.

Enough for 5c. to produce 50 large loaves of fine, wholesome nourishing home made bread. Do not experiment, there is nothing just as good.

E.W.GILLETT CO. LTD
TORONTO, ONT.
WINNIPEG MONTREAL

Use a garden line in sowing peas so the rows may be perfectly straight. Crooked rows are annoying to the eye of an accurate person. Peas should have all manured ground and if carefully sown will not need thinning. Plant in double rows, staking tall varieties with brush between the rows as soon as the plants are up.

Minard's Liniment for sale everywhere.

In planning ornamental plantings for home grounds remember that both the picture you see from the home and the picture the passerby sees from the street must be considered.



BEFORE and AFTER
Using Cuticura

The first thing to do in restoring dry, thin and failing hair is to get rid of the cause, viz.: dandruff, itching and irritation of the scalp. Rub Cuticura Ointment into the scalp skin, especially spots of dandruff and itching. Follow at once with hot Cuticura Soap shampoo. If a man, next morning if a woman. Rinse with tepid water. Make Cuticura your every-day toilet preparations.

Sample Each Free by Mail. Address post-card: "Cuticura, Dept. N, Boston, U.S.A." Sold by Druggists and Dealers Everywhere.



Rheumatic Aches

Drive them out with Sloan's Liniment, the quick-acting, soothing liniment that penetrates without rubbing and relieves the pain. So much better than musty plasters or ointments; it does not stain the skin or clog the pores. Always have a bottle in the house for the aches and pains of rheumatism, sprains, lumbago, strains, sprains, stiff joints and all muscle soreness.

Conserve slow bottles at all druggists, 25c., 50c., $1.00.

Sloan's Liniment KILLS PAIN

Sloan's prices not increased 25c 50c $1

WOMAN WORKS 15 HOURS A DAY

Marvelous Story of Woman's Change from Weakness to Strength by Taking Druggist's Advice.

Peru, Ind.—"I suffered from a displacement with backache and dragging down pains so badly that at times I could not be on my feet and it did not seem as though I could stand it. I tried different medicines without any benefit and several doctors told me nothing but an operation would do me any good. My druggist got me a bottle of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. I took it with the result that I am now well and strong. I get up in the morning at four o'clock, do my housework, then go to a factory and work all day, come home and get supper and feel good. I don't know how many of my friends I have told what Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has done for me."—Mrs. ANNA MITTERLANG, 86 West 10th St., Peru, Ind.

Women who suffer from any such ailments should not fail to try this famous root and herb remedy, Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

GLAMIS

Mr. Jas. Brown and family, of Paisley, spent the week end at Mr. S. Stevenson's.

Mr. Tom Colwell, who spent two months in the west, arrived home last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Kaake, of Underwood, called on friends in our village on Saturday.

Mrs. Everett, of Port Elgin, was a visitor in our burg on Friday.

A meeting of the beef ring was held at A. Kirktowe's on Monday evening.

Mrs. Thos. McIntosh intends spending some time with friends in Stratford.

Mr. Neil McLeod and family, of Niagara, purpose making their home for the present on the 2nd of Bruce.

Mrs. Catherine McGregor, of Kincardine, who is spending some time with her son Richard, was renewing old acquaintances in the Baptist church on Sunday evening.

Mrs. McSween and two children returned on Monday from Port Elgin, where she was spending a few days with friends.

Mr. McClung and Mr. McCauley motored to Tiverton on Saturday afternoon.

The ladies' Red Cross Society will pack a week from Thursday, and would like all articles in by then.

Rev. Mr. McClung is in Hamilton this week attending conference.

A very pleasant evening was spent at the home of Mrs. McIntosh and son Mr. David McIntosh, near Glamis, on April 11th, when a few of their friends and neighbors gathered to spend a social evening and make the following presentation and address:

To Mrs. McIntosh and Mr. David McIntosh:

Dear Friends—We, a few of your friends and neighbors, feeling that a fitting opportunity had presented itself, have met to express our kind regards for you both, and our sincere appreciation of the neighborly spirit in which you have lived and labored upon this farm. The announcement that you were having a sale of your stock and implements was interpreted in some quarters as meaning but one thing, namely, that you were about to move from our neighborhood. We are glad that we have reason to believe that this is not the case. But the knowledge that you were giving up farm operations in our midst, and the supposition that you might be leaving us, has brought forcibly to our minds the large place you hold in our affections and the magnitude of the loss we would sustain if you were to go away. We think to-night of the years as they have passed with sunshine and shadow, their joys and their sorrows. You have rejoiced with us when we rejoiced and wept with us when we have wept, and our hearts go out in gratitude to you for all your help and sympathy expressed in so many ways. And now since you will be relieved of the more arduous duties, we hope and pray that you both may be spared in health and strength to enjoy for many years the result of your labors, and find much joy and helpfulness in the fellowship of your friends. As a slight token of our affectionate regard and good wishes for you we ask you, Mrs. McIntosh, to accept this shawl, bedroom slippers and purse, and we ask you, Mr. McIntosh, to accept this bible, tie and pin and box of stationery. Signed on behalf of your friends and neighbors, Mrs. Robt. Wright, Mrs. Geo. Webb.

The chair was very fitly occupied by Rev. P. Reith, of Glamis. The address was read by Mrs. Reith, the presentation made by Mrs. Wright and Miss Elsie Webb. Mrs. McIntosh thanked all very kindly. During the evening there were speeches given and good Scotch music, both vocal and instrumental. A dainty luncheon was served by the ladies, after which all joined heartily in singing "Auld Lang Syne," when each departed to their respective homes hoping yet to spend many social evenings at Mrs. McIntosh's home.

CARGILL

Mr. and Mrs. L. Weis, of New Hamburg, visited at Mr. J. H. Brown's last week.

Mrs. Lobsinger, of Mildmay, spent a few days last week with Mrs. J. H. Brown.

Mrs. Earthy and sons, of Brantford, visited at Mrs. S. Anderson's last week.

Mr. and Mrs. H. Brownscombe are away on a visit to friends in Port Hope and Toronto.

Mrs. Ferguson and children, of Teeswater, visited at Hylehurst the past week.

Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Laidlaw and Miss Mary Laidlaw, of Paisley, visited in the village on Sunday.

Mrs. Irving, of Paisley, is here on on a visit to her niece, Mrs. Martin.

The packing committee of the Red Cross is very grateful to Mrs. Alf Garland for a donation of twenty large blocks of maple sugar to be used to send to our boys overseas.

Mr. Mrs. and Miss Hunstein and Rev. Mr. Wittig spent Sunday with friends in Port Elgin.

Miss Kenna spent the first of the week at her home in Ayton.

Rev. Mr. Wittig, of Arnprior, visited his son and daughter here over Sunday.

The Red Cross sewing contest closed on Monday night. We may be able to give full particulars of this next week.

ELORA ROAD NORTH

Wood-bees, dances and dog-fights are the order of the day.

We are sorry to report that Mrs. McNeil, the Dunblane post-mistress, is in poor health. Her brother, Mr. Archie Brown has also been under the weather.

Mr. Angus McDougall went to Saskatoon in charge of a load of horses.

Mr. Thos. Rae and family have moved out to his father's place where Mr. Rae will assist in running the farm.

Mr. Neil McArthur arrived home from Saskatoon last week. While out west Neil took a trip to Mannville, Alta., to see his brother Duncan.

PINKERTON

At the regular meeting of the Red Cross the following motion of sympathy was passed: "That we, the members of the Pinkerton Red Cross Society, extend our most sincere sympathy to Mrs. Pinkerton in her sad bereavement. In Mr. Pinkerton's death the whole community has sustained a real loss. He took an interest in many circles, and in each was sincere, always willing to help others without regard for himself. In him the Red Cross Society found a real friend, always ready to help us in any possible way. But the loss to the community is slight compared with that of Mrs. Pinkerton and her family. They lost a kind and loving husband and father. This motion is quite inadequate to express our sentiments, but we hope that it will in a slight degree express to Mrs. Pinkerton our deep feeling of sympathy."

The Mystic Tea, which was held in the C.O.F. hall on Monday evening, proved a decided success. The Greenock council presented Pte. Ross Woods, a returned soldier, with a $10 gold piece. An excellent supper was served, after which was a programme of musical selections and speeches by the different members of the council, and the presentation to Pte. Woods. The proceeds of the evening amounted to over $80.

TURNER'S

Farmers here have started seeding.

Miss Rodina McRae is spending a few days in Toronto.

Miss Annie Cairns is improving nicely after an operation for appendicitis.

Mr. Wm. Karcher shipped a car of hay from here last week.

RED CROSS WORKERS OF No. 14, BRUCE

Financial Report for 1917

Amount on hand, $28.82; Neil McGillivray's tea, $57.80; donation from Mr. Alex McGillivray (ex-reeve), $2; council grant, $35; Forrester's tea, $38.26; Walmsley's tea, $54.65; donations from S. S. No. 13 Bruce, $120; donations from race at picnic, $1; interest, $1.91—$309.44. Expenditures—Yarn, $28.80; buttons, 32c; goods at Port Elgin, $26.37; war stamps, 4c; Advocate, printing, $1.55; cheese cloth, $1.35; Hallday, Laidlaw & Co., sects., $103.81; sundries, 48c; balance on hand, $37.56—$309.44. Mrs C. S. White, Treasurer.

Contents of bales in April shipment: 21 flannel shirts, 1 hospital shirt, also 10 pairs socks and 2 flannel shirts sent to Nursing Sister Jessie Ross.

BORN

Howe—In Bruce Tp., on April 13th, to Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Howe, a daughter.

McGillivray—In Bruce Tp., on April 10th, to Mr. and Mrs. John H. McGillivray, a son.

DIED

Mitchell—At London, on April 12th, Jane Mitchell, widow of the late James Mitchell, of 2nd Saugeen, aged 76 years.

SAUGEEN COUNCIL

All the members of Saugeen council were present at their meeting on April 6th.

Communications received from J. W. Anderson, re sale of road allowance—ordered fyled; and from A. Miller, re elm trees in front of lot 31, con. 3: A committee of the reeve and Mr. Atkinson was appointed to investigate.

John Cook offered to operate grader at $1.10 per hour, and his offer was accepted.

It was decided to pay for work ordered done by pathmasters previous to February 9th at same rate as paid under men appointed on that date.

$200 was drawn from the bank to pay current accounts and the following orders issued: E. Chappell, 1.92 ft. cedar, $41.75; E. Chappell, breaking roads, etc., $1.50; E. Doll, do, $2; W. J. Pierson, do, $6.60; D. Currie, do, $21.40; Chris Bell, do, $16.87; Walt Gowanlock, jr., do, $7.75; Chas. Kettles, do, $5; Adam Maas, do, $5; D. J. Porter, do, $6; D. H. Chappell, do, $10.50; F. W. Elliott, 3 months' salary, $56.25; F. W. Elliott, registering 26 births, 4 marriages, 12 deaths, $8.40; The Times, printing, $11.00; The Advocate, printing, $1.50; W. Steele, filling washout, $4.50; council meeting No. 3, $14.95.

F. W. ELLIOTT, Clerk

CHILDREN'S AID WORK

Mr. T. H. Elliott, the newly appointed Children's Aid agent for Bruce County, arrived in Walkerton on Friday. Mr. Elliott comes highly recommended by Prov. Supt. J. J. Kelso. He is a young man who has had several years of valuable experience in the work, and has a fund of energy and enthusiasm for the undertaking that promises well for the future of children's aid work in Bruce. In those counties where an agent has given his whole time to the work, the Children's Aid Society has performed a public service which is widely recognized and appreciated. The possibilities of the service that a thorough organization in Bruce could accomplish with an active trained worker such as Mr. Elliott, are very great, and Mr. Elliott is very much impressed with the prospects. The hearty co-operation of the County Council and of citizens throughout the county will be of course needed. Local branches of the Society will be formed in the various municipalities as has been done in other organized counties. Mr. Elliott's idea is not to fill the local Shelter with children. The children are placed in good foster homes as soon as possible. This will mean keeping in close touch with the farmers throughout the county. Mr. Elliott was in the Children's Aid work for several years at Ottawa. For the past two years he has been at Detroit, doing social service work among the employes of the Ford Motor Works for Mr. Henry Ford.—Telescope.

A Sad Occurrance

After only four days' illness Miss Lillias Marjory, daughter of Mrs. Robt. Maxwell, of this town, passed away on Sunday. Spinal meningitis was the cause of her death. Miss Maxwell had been teaching in Todmorden school, in the suburbs of Toronto, up till Easter, but was not in good health from overwork when she came home for her holidays. Deceased was a particularly bright and active girl, and had taught with success before going to Toronto in No. 6 Elderslie and Sullivan, in No. 12 Elderslie, and Cantire schools, in all of which she gave splendid service, and her work was well spoken of by inspector, trustees, parents and pupils. Her sudden death has cast a gloom over the community. She was a brave Christian girl, and a loving mother and sister. aunts and uncles will always cherish the memory of the one who was so suddenly taken from them.—Enterprise.

Brant Pioneer Dead

On Friday, March 29th, there passed away one of the pioneers of Brant Tp. in the person of James Delemere Reilly (better known as Dell), after an illness of a little over two months. The deceased was born in Adjala Tp., Simcoe Co., in the year 1839, and came to Brant township in 1855 and settled on lot 21, con. 15, near Vesta, where he continued to live up to the time of his death. His wife predeceased him about ten years. He leaves a family of two sons and one daughter, all of whom were at his bedside when he passed away. They were as follows: Jas., on the 4th con.; Joseph, on the old homestead, and Mrs. John McGill, of Owen Sound. In religion he was a devout Roman Catholic.

—Mr. W. D. Reany, of Marquette, Mich., and well known here, sends us a lengthy report of how they treat men in Uncle Sam's land, who talk favorably of Kaiser Bill. A photographer in Duluth made some remarks of hostility to the United States. He was warned by a secret organization, the Knights of Liberty. Other seditious remarks from the photographer brought the Knights to his home, who took him out into the country and administered tar and feathers. Laudin was made to kneel and kiss the flag and acknowledge his wrong. It is said that the Knights of Liberty are being formed in every place in the States. They are composed of men unfit for military service, who propose to see to it that there are no pro-Germans among the people at home.—Port Elgin Times.

Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA

White Feather Farm Slackers

The Canada Food Board Educational Division sends out the following item: "The farm slacker is no better than the man who would not get into khaki when the call for recruits came. The women must "white feather" the man who continues to live ineffectually dawdling through the day and dancing through the night."



The Prompt Answer!

IF the habit of *answering promptly when the telephone bell rings* were universal, the saving of time would be enormous.

¶ Few things are more pleasing to telephone users than a prompt and courteous response to a telephone call. In business, the practice of *prompt answering* has been a money maker, for customers appreciate it.

¶ Practice *prompt answering* yourself and make it a rule in your business.

The Bell Telephone Co. of Canada



Reroof with
Brantford
Asphalt Roofing

Don't let a leaky roof damage the wall paper, carpets or furniture in your home, the crops in your barn or the goods in your store. Tear off the old shingles or other worn out roofing material and put on a lasting roof of Brantford Asphalt Roofing.

This roofing is made of a blend of hard and soft asphalts on a long-fibred felt base. By blending the asphalts a roofing of remarkable elasticity is secured—one that is flexible, durable and capable of resisting all kinds of severe climatic extremes.

Brantford Asphalt Roofing is, in addition, surfaced with silicia sand on both sides, which adds to its weight, fire-resistance and durability. You may be offered other sanded roofings, but it will not have the quality of material or weight of saturation of Brantford Asphalt Roofing.

Made in three weights:—60 lb., 70 lb., 80 lb. per square.

Brantford Rubber Roofing

is the same quality as Brantford Asphalt, but has a smooth, rubbery surface instead of the sand. It is particularly suitable for verandah decks and floor coverings. Three weights:—40 lb., 50 lb., and 60 lb. per square.

Standard Mohawk Roofing

consists of the same grade of materials as Brantford Asphalt Roofing but is lighter in weight—a thoroughly reliable roofing at a low price. Tested for years and has given entire satisfaction. Sanded on one side. One weight:—40 lbs. per square.

Mohawk Rubber Roofing

The same quality as Standard Mohawk but with a smooth surface. Used for all classes of temporary work—sheds, bunkhouses, camp sites, even dugouts in the trenches. 35 lb., 45 lb., and 55 lb. weights.

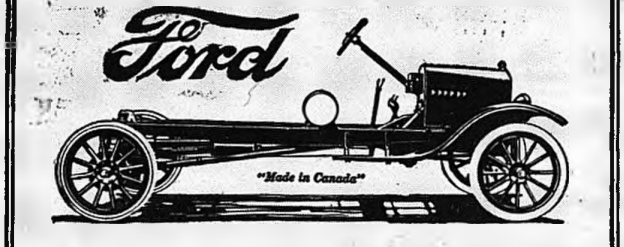
Leatheroid Roofing

Slightly lower quality than Mohawk Rubber. Used for same purposes. 35 lb., 45 lb., and 55 lb. weights.

Samples of any of these roofings and prices will be furnished by either the makers or their agents in this locality.

Brantford Roofing Co. Limited.
Head Office and Factory, Brantford, Canada
Branches at Toronto, Montreal, Halifax

For Sale by W. H. DAVISON



A Truck for the Farmer

FARM equipment which will effect a time and labor-saving, and therefore a money-saving, must be carefully considered by every good farmer now-a-days.

The farm wagon, which for years was the most useful of all farm equipment, is now being replaced on the best farms by a sturdy, dependable motor truck. The truck will haul any farm product—fruit, grain, vegetables, stock, fertilizer, or wood—around the farm, or to the town or city many miles distant, in half the time, and at a much lower cost.

The Ford One-Ton truck is a rapid, economical and very serviceable means of transport. One of these on your farm will save you weeks of time in a single season and will enable you to pass through a crisis of labor shortage with less difficulty.

The Ford truck is supplied as a chassis only. This permits you to select any of the many body styles especially designed for the Ford truck and already on the market. Thus you can mount the one which suits your individual requirements.

Price $750 f.o.b. Ford, Ont.



Three of the many body styles that may be mounted on the Ford truck chassis

Halladay & Biehn - Dealers, Chesley
W. P. Power - Dealer - Port Elgin

Young Women

Are needed in war time to replace the office men who go overseas to fight in France and Flanders. Thousands are going now; thousands will go later on; be patriotic and begin now to prepare to fill their places by attending the

Northern Business College

Students admitted at any time. Circulars free.

C. A. FLEMING, Pres. Owen Sound

The
Pure Bred Clydesdale Stallion
"Fascinator"

Will be put on the route route as last year for the season of 1918. "Fascinator" has left first-class stock, and it will be to the interests of breeders to hold their mares for him this season. Terms $15.

W. J. WILSON, Prop., 12th Greenock.

Notice to Creditors

In the matter of the estate of Julia A Allen, late of the Village of Paisley, in the County of Bruce, widow, deceased.

NOTICE is hereby given pursuant to Sec 56 of chapter 121, R. S. O. 1914, and amending acts, that all creditors and others having claims or demands against the estate of the said Julia A. Allen, who died on or about the 8th day of January, 1918, are required to send by post prepaid or to deliver to the undersigned Dr. H. Putnam, one of the executors of the last will and testament of the said deceased on or before the 1st day of May, 1918, their names and addresses and full particulars of their claims, duly verified, and the nature of the securities, if any, held by them.

AND FURTHER TAKE NOTICE that after the said 1st day of May, 1918, the said executors will proceed to distribute the assets of the said deceased among the parties entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which they shall then have received notice, and that they will not be liable for the said assets or any part thereof to any person or persons of whose claims they will not then have received notice.

H. S. PUTNAM, } Executors
F. CARTER }

Dated at Paisley this 8th day of April, 1918.

The Paisley Advocate.

D. McKENZIE, Publisher
Vol. 40—No. 17

PAISLEY, ONTARIO, APRIL 24, 1918

Subscription, $1.50 per Annum

Paisley Mercantile Co.

The People's Popular Store

Fashionable and Durable Japanese Wash Silks

NOW is the time to make your selection when we have a full range. If you are wishing a dress where draped or shirred effects are desired buy our Silk Crepe-de-chene. Shantung Silk, natural color, for that tailored suit, separate skirt or misses' coat. Pongee Silk for that summer dress or waist. Habutai Silk for dresses, waists or men's shirts. Tussar, in that new shade, "mode," and a few excellent plaid silks, no two plaids alike. These are only a few of the many pieces we have on hand.

We have a large assortment of

Ready-to-wear Waists

made from stylish Striped Voile, Crepe-de-chene, Pongee and Georgette Silk Crepe. A full range of sizes to choose from.

Rugs

This is housecleaning time, and we must decide now. Let us roll up that rug you were looking at. Remember it is seamless, English manufacture, best of dyes, beautiful coloring and moderately priced.

The season for the

Canvas Footwear

will soon be here. We are ready for it. Ladies' White Poplin Laced Boots, leather sole and spool heel, neat toe cap and good fitters. Misses' High Top White Canvas Boots, with low heel, also for the men, boys and youths.

Groceries

You need them, we have them. Leave us your order, we want it. Telephone us your order, we will deliver it. We have the goods.

Top Price for All Produce

THE PAISLEY MERCANTILE CO.

THE CITY BAKERY

Bread Down to 10c a Loaf

TO help reduce the cost of living for our patrons we have decided to sell Bread at 10c per loaf at the shop, and take the delivery rig off the road. You will therefore understand that our rig will not call at houses in town as we have been doing for years. We invite your hearty co-operation in making our new plan to reduce cost a success.

Fresh Bread and Buns Every Day. A good assortment of Cakes, Pies and Cookies.

Groceries and Fruits in Season

D. H. COOPER

Trains on Again

Beginning next Monday the Grand Trunk will again be running the early and late trains on this line, which were cancelled about three months ago, following an order from the Dominion Railways Board. The restoration of the full service is welcomed by the public. The G.T.R. had about 50 passenger trains off schedule in Ontario, which will be all in service again.

Returned Soldier Here

Pte. Norman Reed, who recently returned from overseas after doing his bit in France, is her on a visit to his father, Mr. H. Reed. Norman enlisted in Winnipeg, and went overseas as quartermaster's sergeant, but reverted to private to get to France as an infantryman. He contracted trench fever while on service, and after a period in hospital was declared unfit for further service in the field and sent home. It will be months yet before he has fully recovered from the effects of his illness. His friends here are glad to welcome him back.

Died at Portage la Prairie

Mrs. Jas. P. MacKay (nee Miss Margaret McKechnie, formerly of Paisley) died in Portage la Prairie hospital on April 9th, after an illness of only a few hours. She was in her usual health and feeling well when her husband left their home in the morning, but when the latter returned at noon he found Mrs. MacKay ill. Medical aid was summoned and she was rushed to the hospital, and although everything possible was done it was impossible to save her life. Hemhorrage of the brain was the cause of death. Besides her husband, Mrs. MacKay is survived by her mother, four brothers and two sisters—Neil, of Chicago; Hugh, of Hibbing, Minn.; Lachlan, of Minneapolis; John R., Mrs. Adam Brown and Miss Elizabeth, all there in Portage la Prairie. The funeral was held from the Baptist church on April 11th, to Hillside cemetery. The floral tributes were very numerous, completely covering the casket. The deceased was born in Paisley and lived here throughout her school days. Her death will be regretted by many old friends here, and the family will have the sympathy of all in their bereavement.

Coming, May 2

TOWN HALL, PAISLEY

Pownall and Williams' Big Moving Picture Show

CHARLIE CHAPLIN

In his review, showing him in all his different works.

Also a Large Programme

THE MAN FROM YUKON
THE PACIFIST
THE SACRIFICE

Admission—15c and 25c

ADVERTISING RATES

Subscription Price—$1.50 per annum in advance. To United States subscribers $2.00 per year in advance.

Advertising Rates—Legal and other casual advertisements 8c per nonpareil line for first insertion, 3c per line for each subsequent insertion.

Advertisements of Strayed, Farms for Sale or to Rent, and similar, $1 for first three weeks and 25c for each subsequent insertion.

Advertisements without specific directions will be inserted till forbidden and charged accordingly. Transient display rates charged by the inch. Rates on application.

Advertisements in the local columns are charged 10c per line for first insertion, and 5c per line for each subsequent insertion. This includes announcements for church or school entertainments, garden parties &c. None for less than 25c. Regular advertisers 5c per line. No adv. less than 12. Set in black-faced type, price and one-half.

—Marriage licenses issued and money to loan. **T. H. George.**

—**For Sale**—Lot 28, con. 7, Bruce, 100 acres, all under grass. Apply to D. Forrester.

—Full line of fine engagement and wedding rings at I. Shoemaker's jewellery store.

—**Highest prices paid for hides and sheepskins. H. E. McGregor, Butcher, Steele Block.**

—**For Sale**—The residence of the late Mrs. Fleming, Queen St. north, Paisley. Apply to D. Forrester.

—Highest price for beef hides, horse hides, calfskins, sheepskins, tallow, &c. **P. Oltsher, Paisley Meat Market.**

—E. Stevenson's quick healing salve is the best made. We have a choice line of tobaccos and cigars, stationery and school supplies. Agent for daily papers and magazines. Give us a call.

—Red clover and timothy seed for sale. Tested No. 1 for purity. Clover seed $22, timothy $5 per bushel. Stock kept in Ballachey, Laidlaw & Co's store. Don't fail to see it. **Elves Bros.**

—**For Sale**—Good working horse 12 years old, will work single or double, and sound, a good looking jet black. Will sell cheap for quick sale. **John H. Munro**, con. 6, Bruce, Paisley P.O., R.R. No. 2.

To Investors

Trust and Loan Company Debentures in sums of $100 and upwards bearing 5½ per cent interest, payable half-yearly. Authorized by law for the investment of trust funds. Apply to **D. Forrester, barrister.**

—**Flour, Feed, Seeds, Grain**—We keep a full stock of Five Roses and Stark's high grade flours, bran, shorts, Blatchford's molasses meal, poultry foods and tonics. Always in the market for course grains. **W. Stark.**



Keep a Smart Appearance

You can be smartly dressed without being extravagant if you will leave your next order with us. We have a good assortment of the very newest patterns in fancy suitings. Look them over before buying. Also in Ladies' Suitings we have a full line to choose from of the newest patterns and styles.

I. S. CRUICKSHANK, the Tailor

—"*Birth of a Nation*," **Town Hall, Paisley, Tuesday, April 30th.**

—Mrs. Logie is visiting friends in Guelph.

—Mr. Ezekiel Greaves went to the west last week.

—Mrs. R. M. Hay is home from a visit to her daughter in Toronto.

—Miss Mason, of Merlin, is visiting her cousin, Mrs. S. F. Ballachey.

—Mrs. Parrott, of Toronto, is on a visit at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Ed. Majury.

—Mr. Geo. Fullerton has purchased lot 32, con. 6, Bruce, from Mr. Alex W. Ross, of Vinemount.

—Mrs. Dezall, of Glamis, has bought a house west of the station from Mrs. Thos. Dobson, and is moving to town.

—Mr. Foster Thompson, of Hepworth, has bought the property of his mother, Mrs. Alex Thompson, which is near the station, and will move to Paisley shortly.

—The Woman's Institute meets in Putnam's hall, May 2nd, 3 p.m. Election of officers and other business. Full attendance of members requested. Mrs. Conn, Sec.

—Mr. Calvin Crawford, of con. 12, Elderslie, has sold his 150-acre farm to Mr. Thos. Powell. The price is $8,500. Mr. Crawford intends going to Tara, and is giving up possession of the farm at once.

—Mr. Wm. Mooney, who has been visiting friends in this locality for some time, left for his home in the west last week. He will visit his sister at Trout Creek, Ont., on the way.

Union Memorial Service

On Sunday evening next a union memorial service will be held in Knox church in honor of the two soldiers who died overseas—Pte. Jas. McGillivray and Pte. Geo. Switzer.

Banks Close Saturday p.m.

As intimated in last issue banks in Paisley, Chesley, Port Elgin, Walkerton and Cargill will close on Saturdays at one o'clock p.m., commencing the first week in May.

I. O. O. F. Anniversary

The anniversary of Oddfellowship will be celebrated by Ahiram Lodge attending service in the Methodist church on Sunday evening, May 5th, when Rev. Mr. Crighton will preach. This service had been arranged for next Sunday, but is postponed.

New Primary Teacher Engaged

Miss Miller having resigned as primary teacher in our school owing to the condition of her sister who was stricken with paralysis, the School Board have engaged Miss Jessie Collins, of Jackson's Corners, Ont., to fill the position, and she will arrive to take charge next Monday.

—Young horse for sale. Enquire at this office.

—Wilkinson plows and repairs at **F. Carter & Son's.**

—**For Sale**—A number of young pigs. **J. W. Brown**, Elora Road north, R.R. No. 3, Paisley.

—**For Sale**—A span of good working mares, one due to foal last of May. **J. Trolford, Paisley.**

—**Lost**—Automobile license number 83061 lost in Paisley on Saturday. Finder please leave at this office or with J. A. Logie.

—**Dog Lost**—A hound pup 2½ mos. old, light tan and white color, with clear blue eyes. Return to W. Tooke and receive reward.

—**For Sale**—A dark roan Shorthorn bull calf, ten months old. A good individual, and choicely bred. **John Scott**, Port Elgin, R. R. No. 1, Bruce phone.

Seeds ! Seeds !

Get your seeds early this season, as the supply of some kinds is not equal to the demand. We have a full assortment of garden seeds, also clover, turnip, mangel, etc. See us for seed corn. **Walter Stark.**

—**Lost**—A pocketbook containing about $50 in money, a traveller's certificate No. 4626, and several business cards, lost between 20th Greenock and Paisley, or between Paisley and Walkerton, on April 11th. Suitable reward upon leaving at Advocate office.

—With the mangels we planted six rows without Basic Slag and gathered 10,000 lbs. With Basic Slag we got 15,400 lbs. With turnips, on the same number of rows, without Slag we had 5,500 lbs., with Slag 6,600 lbs. We applied 400 lbs. to the acre. The Wm. Weld Co., proprietors Farmer's Advocate." For sale by A. L. McKinnon, and at Davison's hardware, Paisley.

Wall Paper

A DISCRIMINATING customer will find all they desire in variety of designs, novelty of colorings and general desirability of the goods we offer to suit their fancy. Our stock is full and complete. Eggs taken in exchange.

P. B. MORE, Druggist

THE STANDARD BANK of CANADA

CONDENSED STATEMENT 31ST JANUARY, 1918

LIABILITIES	
Notes in Circulation	$ 8,484,852.00
Deposits	58,080,703.90
Due to Banks	2,161,893.78
Dividend, Payable 1st February, 1918	112,094.17
Acceptances Under Letters of Credit	20,036.80
Capital, Reserve Fund and P. & L. Account	8,081,792.93
	$73,999,907.42
ASSETS	
Cash on Hand	$11,623,114.80
Gold Reserves and Govt. Deposits for Circulation	2,675,000.00
Due by Banks	4,188,749.42
Dominion Govt., British Govt. and other Bonds, etc.	12,049,383.40
Call Loans and Current Discounts	42,092,270.58
Bank Premises	1,294,299.44
Letters of Credit Per Contra	20,036.80
Other Assets	108,051.98
	$73,990,907.42

PAISLEY MEAT MARKET

Choice Beef, Pork, Veal and Lamb, Smoked Ham, Rolls and Bacon, Lard in 1-lb. pkgs., 3-lb., 10-lb. and 20-lb. pails, Cooked Ham, Headcheese, Pork Sausage, Jellied Tongue, Bologna, Weinners, Etc.

P. OLTSHER

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Paisley Skating Rink

SKATING

Monday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday Evenings

— ALSO —

Wednesday and Saturday Afternoons

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J. S. DEWAR, Proprietor

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New Goods Arriving Daily

Our Stock of Groceries is Complete

Extensive alterations will be made to make our store the most up-to-date and attractive in town.

Our mode of doing business will be

One Price Only

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Strictly Cash Terms

Soliciting your patronage and good will, we are at your service.

A. BALL

Successor to L. C. Spofford

ST. JULIEN: GEM IN CANADA'S CROWN

WHEN OUR BOYS MADE THEIR FAMOUS CHARGE.

Third Anniversary of a Day Which Makes a Shining Page in the History of the Dominion.

The morning of April 22, 1915, broke clear and warm. The first light breath of spring was in the air. A mid-summer silence brooded over the "Valley of Death." The occasional shell in bursting echoed back from the shattered walls of St. Julien. All was peace, the peace of death, says D. E. Campbell of the 16th Battalion.

The First Canadian Division, said by competent observers to be the "Flower of the British Army," held the apex of the Ypres salient. It was known to be a danger point on the Allied line. General Sir Horace Smith Dorien had warned the men that their endurance might be tested to the uttermost in holding it. His words came true.

The Third Brigade held the left of the Canadian line. First came the Thirteenth Battalion (Fifth Royal Highlanders of Montreal) and the Fifteenth Battalion (Forty-eighth Highlanders of Toronto). To the left again lay the North African troops of the French. The Sixteenth Battalion (Canadian Scottish) lay in billets on the outskirts of Ypres.

Gas Does Its Deadly Work.

The warm day drew to a close. Suddenly all the world seemed to spring into life. The air trembled. The city rocked and groaned on its foundations. The universe seemed filled with a roaring, a whirring and a throbbing. A frightful roar and a house collapsed. Houses and cellars vomited people—old people, young, cripples, crippled women with crippled children on their backs. An agonized scream went up. Shells burst everywhere. The city was mad with fear. The German guns were getting in their work.

Over the rise, across the canal, dim figures appeared. There were scores of them. They reeled and staggered as they came. The vanguard reached the bridge. They coughed and wept, turning agonizing faces to the Canadians. Now and then one dropped, writhing. It was the French Turcos. German hate had done its work.

The order came to fall in on the road behind the canal. Darkness was coming on. The men obeyed silently. Extra ammunition was issued, and the battalion moved silently off, going along the canal and through the outskirts of Ypres until it reached the road. The darkness was thinned by the glare from burning Ypres and the flash of bursting shells.

Down the St. Julien road they passed. The ranks moved stealthily. The front rank was not more than 150 yards from the trenches——

Then it happened.

Their Baptism of Fire.

With a roar like a great forest afire, the whole front of the wood and hundreds of yards on either side burst into lines of jagged flame. Hundreds of flares shot into the sky, laying bare the earth like a noonday sun. The front lines melted. Down went the men. They seemed to fall like leaves, but none paused to inquire a comrade's fate. How did any win through? The air seemed filled with rifle and machine gun bullets. The roar was constant. Shrapnel burst overhead. Up again and on, through ditches, wire, over hedges that offered no shelter, men falling everywhere, on they rushed. With a wild yell the trench was reached. The firing broke suddenly off. Gray figures darted away through the trees. Those who remained were simply killed in passing. On into and through the wood went the Canadians.

The place was won. The Germans had been removed.

The wood was wide and the undergrowth thick in places. From the left broke out a heavy rifle fire. The bullets ripped through the trees. The Canadians headed them not. They were hunting Germans and they toyed with death. Many fell.

Lieutenant Colonel Boyle, of the Tenth, was dead. Lieutenant-Colonel Leckie, of the Sixteenth, collected the men and took them back to the captured German trench. This they lengthened and consolidated. When dawn broke they were partly dug in.

Second Day of Battle.

Then commenced a day of horror. Two thousand men had rushed to the attack. The roll-call at dawn revealed a scant 600.

To the left of the wood and for a mile beyond stretched a German trench. In front of it not a single Allied soldier. The Canadian trench extended beyond the edge of the wood. German machine guns played upon it constantly. Many of the defenders went down.

Then the German artillery somewhere on the right got the range. All day long the great shells swept the Canadian line from end to end. Horribly accurate was their fire. By noon the trench was filled in places. To move, one was forced to crawl over dead and dying. One's comrades breathed their last in a roaring, crowded solitude. Scant help could be rendered. A shell lighting in a pile of dead and wounded; red flesh and gory heads streaked the air.

But the Canadians hung on. The thought of retreat simply occurred to no one. They waited the German onslaught. It was sure to come. But it never came. Men's nerves were worn thin and ragged. But they hung on.

Finally night drew on. The enemy fire slackened. Still the attack held off. No sleep for, weary men, though. All night long they stood to arms. A little food was brought up. The men felt somewhat refreshed. The night ended.

Saved the Road to Calais.

Then some news of the battle began to leak through. The Germans had attacked with three army corps, about 120,000 men, and immense quantities of artillery. This and the new asphyxiating gas which they hurled at the French and Canadians lines caused the French to break, forcing the Canadian left to retire. A gap of more than a mile was made in the line. The Forty-eighth Highlanders and the Fifth Royals, of Montreal, were almost surrounded.

With the exception of the Canadian Scottish and the Tenth battalion, not a man lay between the Germans and Calais. They might have marched through. These two units were hurled at the German line, were sacrificed, but they forced the Germans to pause, believing the British must be in force or they would not dare attack.

And so for days the battle went. Each night the roar of fire died down. Each dawn the roar of fire rolled up. Then the reserves commenced to come, a struggling unit at first, but in a day or two the face of the earth was yellow and blue, with British and French uniforms.

Then the Canadians got some sleep. Five days and nights they went, and many of them had not four hours' sleep. Now came a chance to rest at night.

From one part of the field to another they moved, sometimes "digging in" three times in one day, now behind the British and now in support of the French. Always under that galling fire they stayed in the battle.

At last human endurance reached an end. The boys could stand no more. On the night of the fourth of May, after twelve days of constant effort at high pitch, they were taken out. That night they marched twenty miles to billets near Bailleul.

SPELLING REFORM.

The Revolution in Russia Brings Joy to the School Children.

Russian school children are rejoicing. Not only have the school teachers gone on strike, but the Bolsheviki Government has adopted phonetic spelling, which will eliminate some of the difficulties of Russian orthography.

The National Commissioner of Education, with a view to raising the general standard of education, has issued a decree that from Jan. 1 the new simplified spelling shall be taught in the schools. The reform consists in the elimination from the Russian alphabet of three letters—yatt, phita, and the simple form of E. The pronunciation of these letters is identical, respectively, with A, F and the double form of E; and the correct use of the respective letters has always been a test of education. Yatt, a survival of one of the old Slavonic characters, has been a stumbling-block to many, not only to foreigners, but even to middle-class Russians.

Get onion sets in as soon as the Evergreens may be pruned at this time, if required.

POISON GASES AS WAR WEAPON

FIRST USED BY GERMANS IN APRIL, 1915.

Direction of Wind, Hour of Day, and Slope of Terrain, Important Factors in Success.

In the first week of April, 1915, there came into the Ypres salient a deserter who said that the Germans were preparing to assail the British army with floods of a poisonous gas. He described the installation for the purpose—the cylinders filled with liquid chlorine, and all the rest of it. His story was absolutely true, but nobody believed it. The thing was too incredible.

A few days later came the first gas attack. It changed the whole course of the war. The British troops were overwhelmed by it. There was no defense. Whole regiments perished on the spot, with no chance to fight. A gap miles in width and several miles in depth was made in the Allied lines.

The Germans themselves had not realized what the effect of this new weapon would be. If they had done so they might have won the war then and there. But it was an experiment; they could not count on such results. As it was, they claimed 6,000 dead and as many prisoners as a total immediate gain.

For defense against this novel weapon "respirators" were immediately adopted. The first ones were made by hundreds of thousands in England by patriotic women, the device adopted being simply a pad of cotton-wool wrapped in muslin and saturated with a solution of sodium carbonate and thiosulphate.

First Gas Helmet.

Later on the respirator developed into a helmet of sorts, which was merely a flannel bag (to be put over the head) saturated with the same solution and provided with a mica eye-piece or window. This is still used, in a modified form, the bag being put over the head and tucked into the wearer's jacket.

It is an old saying that the only way to fight the devil is with fire, and, accordingly, the gas weapon was quickly adopted by the Allies. The method used for the production of gas clouds is substantially the same today, however, as that originally employed by the Huns.

Holes are dug in the bottom of the trench, beneath the parapet, and the cylinders of liquid chlorine are buried in them. When wanted for use, each cylinder is connected with a lead pipe bent over the top of the parapet. A sandbag is placed on the nozzle, to prevent the "kick" of the outrushing gas (the chlorine rapidly vaporizing) from throwing the pipe back into the trench.

Each cylinder contains forty pounds of liquid chlorine. Commonly there are three cylinders to each two yards of front. Sometimes the cylinders are double banked. The idea in view is always to make the gas as strong as possible. When liberated it combines, of course, with the air. A percentage of one part of the gas to 1000 of air is considered strong. Usually it is much less.

Necessary Conditions.

The most suitable terrain for a gas discharge is where the ground slopes gently away from the trenches in which the cylinders are placed. But the direction and force of the wind are of absolute importance. If the wind blows less than four miles an hour it is too weak to carry the gas cloud. If it exceeds twelve miles an hour it tends to disperse the gas and carry it upward.

The best time for a gas attack is between sunset and dark, or between early dawn and sunrise. In the first light of dawn the cloud cannot be seen approaching. The defenders, under such circumstances, can obtain warning only from the sense of smell, or from the hissing sound which the cylinders make when emitting the deadly gas.

All of the German poison-gas business is directed and operated by two regiments of pioneers, officered by men highly trained in the technology of various sciences—engineers, chemists, meteorologists and so forth. These experts are busy all the time with new inventions, one of the most recent being a silencer for the cylinders, to prevent them from giving a warning noise. This, however, has proved a failure, because it diminishes the rate of gas escape.

Another idea of theirs has been to mix the gas with smoke, or to alternate gas emissions with smoke emissions, so that the enemy cannot tell where the gas ends and the smoke begins. There is no limit to such tricks.

Tricks of the Hun.

We have got to hand it to the Hun. He may be a brute beast, but where cleverness in warfare is concerned he has the best of us. The best we can do at times is to imitate his methods.

Prussic acid is the deadliest of known poisons. It was reported a while ago that the Germans meant to use it for gas clouds. Much alarm was created by this announcement. But it was mere camouflage. They never contemplated anything of the kind, because for this particular purpose another kind of gas, "phosgene," was deemed more deadly.

The Hun intention was to advertise prussic acid and incidentally to distract attention from phosgene. Also, to frighten. In neither aim was it successful. The Allies were not scared, and being warned in time of the phosgene they provided helmets that were proof against it.

THE DEAD WHO LIVE FOR EVER.

Premier Lloyd George Pays Tribute To Empire's Heroic Dead.

Here is the tribute paid by Prime Minister Lloyd George to those who have died in the war:

"There are hundreds of thousands of sorrowing men and women in this land on account of this war. Their anguish is too deep to be expressed or to be comforted by words, but, judging the multitudes whom I know, there is not a single one of them who would recall the valiant dead to life at the price of their country's dishonor. The example of these brave men who have fallen has enriched the life and exalted the purpose of all. You cannot have four millions of men in any land who voluntarily sacrifice everything the world can offer them in obedience to a higher call without ennobling the country from which they sprang.

"The fallen, while they have illumined with fresh lustre the glory of their native land, have touched with a new dignity the household which they left for the battlefield. There will be millions who will come back and live to tell children now unborn how a generation before in England, Scotland, Ireland and Wales, and in the ends of the earth, the men of our race were willing to leave ease and comfort to face privation, torture and death to win protection for the weak and justice for the oppressed.

"There are hundreds of thousands who will never come back. For them there will be for ages to come sacred memories in a myriad of homes of brave, chivalrous men who gave up their young lives for justice, for right, for freedom in peril.

"This resolution means that the greatest Empire on earth through this House thanks the living for the readiness with which they supported its behest. It also means that this great Empire, through this House, enters each home of the heroic dead, grasps the bereaved by the hand, and says: The Empire owes you gratitude for your share of the sacrifice as well as for theirs, partakes in your pride for their valor and in your grief for their loss."

The Joys of Gardening.

Don't you want a garden plot,
Just a little corner lot,
Seeds to plant, and things that grow?
That's the life you want, I know?

Just a spade, and rake, and hoe,
Seedling soldiers, row on row;
Guard them from the wily foe
(Regiments of weeds, you know).

Just a shower of gentle rain,
Then the sun to shine again!
Soon, fresh rows of tender green
Shoot up where the seeds have been.

Now, once more, the hoe and rake,
Sure success comes in their wake!
Keep some yards of hose at hand,
Water's always in demand.

Just a bit of work, you see,
Good fresh air for you and me;
Everybody's doing it,
Come on, fellows, do your bit!

—Nell Ruth Roffe.

An imitation wool for filling mattresses and pillows is being made from cork in Spain.

The AUTOMOBILE



Low-Gear Performance.

What is your opinion about using a motor car for work that requires hard pulling in low gear? And is there any way of telling whether any parts of a car have been strained? These questions come from a reader who apparently thinks he has abused his car, judging from other remarks made.

The use of a motor car for pulling heavy loads that require it to be in low gear is not particularly injurious if the amount of such work is limited. Naturally a great deal depends on the skill of the driver in handling his clutch and throttle. However, continual low-gear performances is likely to make the water in the radiator boil and also cause considerable carbon in the cylinders. Do not let the water in the radiator get below the upper hose connection. And if the water boils violently and continuously, that is a warning to stop.

But probably the greatest injury is suffered by the rear tires when an automobile is used for heavy pulling. Putting chains on the rear wheels will help considerably to reduce this injury should the wheels show a tendency to spin around without getting traction. There is no definite means of determining whether any parts have been strained, except that excessive wear is indicated by a noisy rattling mechanism.

Employing the motor car to pull a loaded wagon is a type of usefulness permissible on a small scale, but if a person has much hauling to do he had better get a tractor. An automobile is designed to do most of its work in high gear and at fairly high speed.—B.S.

Repairing Tube Cuts.

It sometimes happens that an almost new and otherwise perfectly good inner tube will receive a long tear or cut and be thrown away because the owner thinks a satisfactory repair cannot be made. Now this is all a mistake, as I have proved to my own satisfaction on more than one occasion.

My first experience of this kind was when an almost new tire for some unknown reason (some thought it had been improperly attached) blew off its rim and tore an almost straight slit in the new inner tube about 30 inches long. I was told that the inner tube was beyond repair, but it outraged my sense of economy to think of throwing away that practically new tube. I had a small vulcanizer with which a hole nearly four inches long could be repaired at one time, and with this I started to work.

A four-inch portion at one end of the long tear was filled with the repair gum according to the directions for making ordinary repairs. After allowing the cement to dry the recommended length of time, I clamped the tube in my vulcanizer, which was then lighted. It happened to be a steam vulcanizer, and after lighting the heating element no further watching was necessary, as the vulcanizer is entirely automatic in its action.

In the meantime the opposite end of the tear was filled with repair gum in the same manner, so that by the time the first repair was vulcanized the second was ready. Thus the repair progressed, first one end and then the other, the tear being gradually closed until at last one patch closed it entirely. I tested the tube in a pan of water and was gratified to find no leaks. Afterward this same tube gave thousands of miles of service, and was finally scrapped because of old age.

I should state, perhaps, that the repair was not made at one time or one day, spare time only being used, which otherwise might have been wasted or used less profitably.

The repair described in the foregoing was done some years ago, and since then I have mended even longer tears, and always with perfect success. All that is required is patience, a little time, repair materials, and a good vulcanizer. One that is automatic in its action is to be preferred. —H.K.

British Line Regiments.

(Written in Flanders After the Second Battle of Ypres.)

Last year they came across the sea
To fight in Flanders' greasy plain,
A dozen in each company
Are all of them that now remain;
It matters not that few survive,
That losses mount to cent per cent;
Still there remains awake, alive,
The Spirit of the Regiment.

The same old stuff they seem to be,
The same old qualities they show,
Unconquerable infantry,
The same to-day as long ago;
In stench and heat, in dust and glare,
In freezing mud and driving rain,
Stubborn as their forefathers were
Who fought with Wellington in Spain.

Winter and summer making good,
Through dawn attack and night alarm,
The trenches in the sodden wood,
The outpost line in field and farm;
Though day by day the Germans drench
Our lines with poison gas and shell,
Turning the torn and tattered trench,
Into a high-explosive hell,

Still at full strength upon parade,
Special Reserve and "Section D,
They hold with bayonet, bomb and spade
Lands where the Prussians meant to be;
No more by "smarter" corps despised,
The Guards themselves cannot outshine
The common, old, unadvertised
Battalions of the English Line.

—J. C. Fauntthorpe.
Lieut.-Col., First United Provinces Horse, India.

"A section of the British Army Reserve.

Select from the root cellar a few good carrots, parsnips, turnips and onions and plant them in the garden for next year's seeds. The seeds may not be quite as good as a seedsman would supply, but it will permit the seedsmen to supply some one else who otherwise would be obliged to go without.

Grateful to the Briton.

How much America owes to the gallant Briton for standing between it and the Hun, says the Ohio State Journal. The British have been killed by the thousands fighting for our cause, as well as their own. The Briton has saved this republic from a terrible peril. Through the smoke of the conflict we can see the British standing steadfast and dying for the Union Jack and the Stars and Stripes. Hereafter Great Britain and the United States are united by a bond of friendship that can never be broken. France belongs, too, and they will constitute the triumvirate of civilization that will make the earth a decent place to live. Let us once get through the present ordeal and democracy will be safe.

Ocean Pressure.

An expert salver explains that it is impossible to reclaim the Lusitania. She lies under a pressure of 140 lb. to the square inch. Every pound of pressure represents nearly two feet of water—one atmosphere for every 33 feet. Therefore the Lusitania lies deeper than mortal man can go. We are constantly being told of new inventions to enable men to sink lower into the water, but, says the London Daily Chronicle, there is no finer diver in the world than the Admiralty man, and 210 feet is his limit. Were St. Paul's flooded to the top of the cross descending divers could not explore the lowermost 60 feet.

From now until the next harvest watch your grocery list or there will be no groceries to list.

Canada consumes about twenty-five times as much sugar as she produces. Last year her total sugar beet land was about 35,000 acres, which yielded 14,000 tons of sugar.

Good nature, happiness and laughter are as contagious as a yawn. Happiness is a state of mind, and there is nothing that contributes more largely to the general well-being of society than a man with a hearty sense of humor.—Marshall J. Wilder.

The Doings of the Duffs.



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Under this system the risks incidental to "Buying on Margin" are virtually eliminated. Only a small sum is necessary to make an initial investment, and as a few dollars have to be paid regularly each month until the purchase has been completed, the investor is constantly prodded into saving instead of squandering these monthly instalments. Write for Booklet and at the same time ask for explanatory details as to how to invest $250 to yield over $120 within 17 months, or at the rate of over 8½% per annum. The security is a 34 Carat Investment Jewel.

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THE DEBUT OF THE TANKS

DESCRIBED BY NOTED WRITER, IAN HAY.

An Engine of Warfare Which Assuredly Did not Win the Approval of the Hun.

An Observation Post—or O Pip, in the mysterious patois of the Buzzers—is not exactly the spot that one would select either for spaciousness or accessibility. It may be situated up a chimney, or up a tree, or down a tunnel bored through a hill. But it certainly enables you to see something of your enemy; and that, in modern warfare, is a very rare and valuable privilege.

Camouflage Again!

Of late the scene-painter's art—technically known as camouflage—has raised the concealment of batteries and their observation posts to the realm of the uncanny. According to Major Wagstaffe, you can now disguise anybody as anything. For instance, you can make up a battery of six-inch guns to look like a flock of sheep, and herd them into action browsing. Or you can despatch a scouting party across No Man's Land dressed up as pillar-boxes, so that the deluded Hun, instead of opening fire with a machine gun, will merely post letters in them—valuable letters, containing military secrets. Lastly, and more important still, you can disguise yourself to look like nothing at all, and in these days of intensified artillery fire it is very seldom that nothing at all is hit.

If you peep over the shoulder of Captain Leslie, the gunner observing officer, as he directs the fire of his battery, situated some thousands of yards in rear, through the medium of map, field glass, and telephone, you will obtain an excellent view of tomorrow's field of battle. Present in the O Pip are Colonel Kemp, Wagstaffe, Bobby Little and Angus M'Lachlan. The latter had been included in the party because, to quote his commanding officer, "he would have burst into tears if he had been left out."

The Curtain Goes Up.

Overhead roared British shells of every kind and degree of unpleasantness, for the ground in front was being "prepared" for the coming smash. The undulating landscape, running up to a low ridge four miles away, was spouting smoke in all directions—sometimes black, sometimes green, and sometimes where bursting shell and brick dust intermingled, blood-red. Beyond the ridge all-conquering British aeroplanes occupied the firmament, observing for "mother" and "granny," and signalling encouragement or reproof to these ponderous but sprightly relatives as their shells hit or missed the target.

That evening a select party of sightseers were driven to a secluded spot behind the battle line. Here they were met by Master Osborne, obviously inflated with some important matter.

"I've got leave from my C.O. to show you the sights, sir," he announced to Colonel Kemp. "If you will all stand here and watch that wood on the opposite side of this clearing, you may see something. We don't show ourselves much, except in late evening, so this is our parade hour."

The little group took up its appointed stand and waited in the gathering dusk. In the east the sky was already twinkling with intermittent Verey lights. All around the British guns were thundering forth their hymns of hate—full-throated now, for the hour of the next great assault was approaching.

Wagstaffe's thoughts went back to a certain soft September night last year, when he and Blaikie had stood on the eastern outskirts of Bethune listening to a similar overture—the prelude to the battle of Loos. But this overture was ten times more awful, and, from a material British point of view, ten times more inspiring. It would have thrilled old Blaikie's fighting spirit, thought Wagstaffe. But Loos had taken his friend from him, and he, Wagstaffe, only was left. What did fate hold in store for him to-morrow? he wondered. And Bobby? They had both escaped marvellously so far. Well, better men had gone before them. Perhaps——

Fingers of steel bit into his biceps muscle, and the excited whinney of Angus M'Lachlan besought him to look.

The Show Begins.

Down in the forest something stirred. But it was not the note of a bird, as the song would have us believe. From the depths of the wood opposite came a crackling, crunching sound, as of some prehistoric beast forcing its way through tropical undergrowth. And then suddenly out from the thinning edge there loomed a monster—a monstrosity. It did not glide, it did not walk. It wallowed. It lurched, with now and then a laborious heave of its shoulders. It fumbled its way over a low bank matted with scrub. It crossed a ditch by the simple expedient of rolling the ditch out flat, and waddled forward.

In its path stood a young tree. The monster arrived at the tree, and laid its chin lovingly against the stem. The tree leaned back, crackled, and assumed a horizontal position. In the middle of the clearing, twenty yards farther on, gaped an enormous shell crater, a present from the kaiser. Into this the creature plunged blindly, to emerge, panting and puffing, on the farther side. Then it stopped. A magic opening appeared in its stomach, from which emerged, grinning, a British subaltern and his grimy associates.

Thanks to the Tanks.

And that was our friends' first encounter with a "Tank." The secret—unlike most secrets in this publicity-ridden war—had been faithfully kept; so far the Hush! Hush! Brigade had been little more than a legend even to man high up. Certainly the omniscient Hun received the surprise of his life when, in the early mist of a September morning some weeks later, a line of these sulfsame tanks burst for the first time upon his incredulous vision, waddling grotesquely up the hill to the ridge which had defied the British Infantry so long and so bloodily—there to squat complacently down on the top of the enemy's machine guns, or spout destruction from her own up and down the beautiful trenches which had never been intended for capture.

In fact, Brother Boche was quite plaintive about the matter. He described the employment of such engines as wicked and brutal, and opposed to the recognized usages of warfare. When one of these low-comedy vehicles (named the Creme-de-Menthe) ambled down the main street of the hitherto impregnable village of Fiers with hysterical British Tommies slapping her on the bark, he appealed to the civilized world to step in and forbid the combination of vulgarism and barbarity.

"Let us at least fight like gentlemen," said the Hun, with simple dignity. "Let us stick to legitimate military devices—the murder of women and children, and the emission of chlorine gas. But Tanks—no! One must draw the line somewhere!"

But the ill-bred Creme-de-Menthe took no notice.

When Tea Or Coffee Disagrees
There's always a safe and pleasant cup to take its place
INSTANT POSTUM
is now used regularly by thousands who live better and feel better because of the change.
"There's a Reason"

Nurses Wanted
Class of probationers beginning May 1st: applications desired: three years' course: post-graduate in Western and other general hospitals; probationers are given $15.00 per month, with uniform, board and laundry.
TORONTO HOSPITAL FOR INSANE TRAINING SCHOOL
999 Queen Street West - Toronto
Apply Miss V. West, Head Nurse.

Our Spring Clothes



Suitable for the real boy is this model. McCall Pattern No. 7508, Boy's Suit. In 4 sizes, 2 to 8 years. Price, 15 cents.



Attractively simple is this pretty little dress. McCall Pattern No. 8199, Ladies' Dress. In 6 sizes, 34 to 44 bust. Price, 20 cents.

These patterns may be obtained from your local McCall dealer, or from the McCall Co., 70 Bond St., Toronto, Dept. W.

Minard's Liniment for sale everywhere.

The Seers.

(On looking at the Roll of Honor Page.)

Too young for love, with all its joys and fears,
Too young to know the thrill that little feet
Bring to a father's heart through long glad years
Of care and sorrow sweet.

When came the call, they rushed from desk and field,
To fields of blood with Freedom as the goal;
In pain from which no mother's hand could shield,
They lost—to find—their soul.

No gamblers they, who threw away their right
Of life, of love, of children yet to be;
But seers all, who saw beyond the night
The Morn of Liberty.

—Elizabeth H. Shillito.

KEEP YOUR SHOES NEAT
2 IN 1
SHOE POLISHES
LIQUIDS and PASTES
for BLACK, WHITE, TAN, DARK BROWN OR OX-BLOOD SHOES
PRESERVE the LEATHER

The Settlers.

How green the earth, how blue the sky,
How pleasant all the days that pass,
Here where the British settlers lie
Beneath their cloak of grass!

Hard to the plow their hands they put,
And whereso'er the soil had need
The furrow drave, and underfoot
They sow'd themselves for seed.

O willing hearts, turned quite to clay,
Glad lovers holding death in scorn,
Out of the lives ye cast away
The coming race is born.

—Lawrence Housman.

WOMEN! IT IS MAGIC! LIFT OUT ANY CORN
Apply a few drops then lift corns or calluses off with fingers—no pain.



Just think! You can lift off any corn or callus without pain or soreness.

A Cincinnati man discovered this ether compound and named it freezone. Any druggist will sell a tiny bottle of freezone, like here shown, for very little cost. You apply a few drops directly upon a tender corn or callus. Instantly the soreness disappears, then shortly you will find the corn or callus so loose that you can lift it right off.

Freezone is wonderful. It dries instantly. It doesn't eat away the corn or callus, but shrivels it up without even irritating the surrounding skin.

Hard, soft or corns between the toes, as well as painful calluses, lift right off. There is no pain before or afterwards. If your druggist has freezone, tell him to order a small bottle for you from his wholesale drug house.

Waste of Food Illegal.

The wilful waste of any food or food products where such waste results from carelessness or manner of storage, or is due to any avoidable cause, is now penalized by the law of Canada, and it is the duty of each municipality to enforce the regulation. The managers of storage warehouses, private residences, railway cars and other conveyances containing food stored or in transit, may be called upon to smell food or food products when there is danger of loss from deterioration.

GIRLS! LEMON JUICE IS SKIN WHITENER
How to make a creamy beauty lotion for a few cents.

The juice of two fresh lemons strained into a bottle containing three ounces of orchard white makes a whole quarter pint of the most remarkable lemon skin beautifier at about the cost one must pay for a small jar of the ordinary cold creams. Care should be taken to strain the lemon juice through a fine cloth so no lemon pulp gets in, then this lotion will keep fresh for months. Every woman knows that lemon juice is used to bleach and remove such blemishes as freckles, sallowness and tan, and is the ideal skin softener, whitener and beautifier.

Just try it! Get three ounces of orchard white at any drug store and two lemons from the grocer and make up a quarter pint of this sweetly fragrant lemon lotion and massage it daily into the face, neck, arms and hands.

Queen Mary's Silver Wedding Shower

The Queen Mary's Needlework Guild in Ontario earnestly asks the people of this Province to contribute to a shower of Soldiers' Comforts, Supplies for Hospitals and Trenches, or money with which to buy them. Donations may be sent in until the last week in May and should be addressed to Mrs. Arthur VanKoughnet, 20 King St. West, Toronto, during which week a meeting will be held in the Parliament Buildings, when the shower will be on view and reports made of the contributions received. Immediately after, shipment will be made to England, to arrive in time for her Majesty's Silver Wedding Day, on July 6th, 1918.

A Suitable Rebuke.

Innumerable are the stories—many of them "chestnuts"—of the ready wit of Mr. Justice Duff. Here is one that is new to me, at all events.

It appears that one day while trying a case he was disturbed by a young man who kept moving about in the rear of the court, lifting chairs and prying under seats.

"Young man," exclaimed the learned judge at last, "you are making a good deal of unnecessary noise. What are you doing?"

"M'lord," replied the offender, "I have lost my overcoat and am trying to find it."

"Well," came the witty reply, "people often lose whole suits in here without making all that fuss."

Metal that is wrapped in waxed paper will not rust.

Minard's Liniment Cures Dandruff.

GILLETT'S LYE
HAS NO EQUAL
It not only softens the water but doubles the cleansing power of soap, and makes everything sanitary and wholesome.
REFUSE SUBSTITUTES.

Garbage as Hog Feed.

Saskatoon, Sask., feeds 500 to 800 hogs on garbage, mixed with a small amount of grain. The city of Worcester, Mass., feeds 3,000 hogs on garbage. Springfield, Mass., sells $50,000 worth of municipal fed hogs; Grand Rapids, Mich., feeds 800 cattle, 400 sheep and 700 pigs on garbage and a certain amount of hay. Arlington, Mass., Lowell, Mass., Fall River, Mass., and Providence, R.I., all distribute their garbage to private companies who feed it to livestock.

Dominion Statistics Up-to-Date

A valuable feature of the 45th annual report of the Royal Bank of Canada is a compilation of statistics for the Dominion brought up to date. These cover population by provinces, public debt, revenue and expenditures, field crops, trade summary, mineral production, insurance, commercial failures, food and fuel prices, immigration, etc. The publication also lists the names of those of the staff overseas and brings out the creditable fact that 1,000 employees of this institution are on the Honour Roll.

Greater Production Plans.

Ontario will plant 1,000,000 acres more in cereals and cultivated crops this spring; Quebec, 600,000 and the Maritime Provinces, 400,000 acres extra. The farmers in Eastern Canada are called upon to plant five acres per farm extra. 400,000 farmers in Eastern Canada can save the situation.

I consider MINARD'S LINIMENT the BEST Liniment in use.
I got my foot badly jammed lately. I bathed it well with MINARD'S LINIMENT, and it was as well as ever next day.
Yours very truly,
T. Q. McMULLEN.

Pigs and Potatoes.

Grow potatoes and vegetables in every vacant lot and feed pigs on kitchen refuse—there are two ways of doing something to help the present food crisis.

MONEY ORDERS

Remit by Dominion Express Money Order. If lost or stolen you get your money back.

Bulbs and all plants that have been covered for winter protection may now be uncovered and the beds forked over.

Minard's Liniment Cures Burns, Etc.

Herb seeds can be sown early, sage, thyme, etc.

A Constipation Cure
A druggist says: "For nearly thirty years I have commended the Extract of Roots, known as Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup, for the radical cure of constipation and indigestion. It is an old reliable remedy that never fails to do the work." 30 drops thrice daily. Get the Genuine, at druggists.

ABSORBINE
Reduces Strained, Puffy Ankles, Lymphangitis, Pull Ext, Fistulas, Boils, Swellings, Sores Lameness and allays pain. Heals Sores, Cuts, Bruises, Boot Chafes. It is a
SAFE ANTISEPTIC AND GERMICIDE
Does not blister or remove the hair and horse can be worked. Pleasant to use. $2.50 a bottle, delivered. Describe your case for special instructions and Book 5 R free.
ABSORBINE, JR., antiseptic liniment for mankind, reduces Strains, Painful Knotted, Swollen Veins, Varicose Veins—costs a few drops required as an application. Price $1.25 per bottle at dealers or delivered.
W. F. YOUNG, P.D.F., 317 Lyman Bldg., Montreal, Can.
Absorbine and Absorbine, Jr. are made in Canada.



The Magic Healing Ointment...
Soothes and heals all inflammations, such as bruises, scalds, blisters, sores, boils, piles and abscesses—used for over 25 years. All dealers, or write us.
HIRST REMEDY COMPANY, Hamilton, Canada

Dogs are domestic animals and should be kept at home. If, they run at large they are a menace to sheep and also carry infection from one farm to another.

Minard's Liniment Relieves Neuralgia.

Not "Bit" but "Utmost"—this week is worth our "All."

FOR SALE
WEEKLY NEWSPAPER in Western Ontario. Doing a fine business. Finest growth of country in the district. A great chance for a man with cash. Apply Box 32, Wilson Publishing Co. Limited, Toronto.
WELL EQUIPPED NEWSPAPER and job printing plant in Eastern Ontario town carried [illegible] with [illegible] on [illegible] for $1,500 on quick sale. Close [illegible] Wilson Publishing Co., Ltd., Toronto.
MISCELLANEOUS
CANCER TUMORS, Lupus, etc. Internal and external cures. Write us before too late. Dr. Bellman Institute, Fort Dodge, Iowa.

CUTICURA HEALS ITCHING BURNING
Rash On This Little Baby Over Face and Head. Quite Disfigured.
"When my baby was four months old she had a rash all over her face and head, and was quite disfigured. Her eyes were inflamed and sore, scratched and burned, and the rash later developed into large red eruptions, causing her cross and fretful. The baby could not get any sleep.
"My husband bought a box of Cuticura Ointment and a cake of Soap and I used two tins of Ointment with two cakes of Soap and she was healed." (Signed) Mrs. A. Down, 1040 Gertrude St., Verdun, Montreal, Que., March 22, Cuticura Soap and Ointment often prevent pimples or other eruptions.
For Free Sample Each by Mail address post-card: "Cuticura, Dept. A, Boston, U. S. A." Sold everywhere.


Outdoor Workers
are subject to exposure to all kinds of weather, and rheumatism is the worker's bane. You can't afford to be laid up, so heed that first twinge of rheumatism. Use Sloan's Liniment. Clean and convenient, no "hard to rub" no drams, no clumsy plasters—rub your pain, it disappears.
Sloan's Liniment KILLS PAIN
Sloan's prices not increased

HOW TO AVOID BACKACHE AND NERVOUSNESS
Told by Mrs. Lynch From Own Experience.
Providence, R.I. "I was all run down in health, was nervous, had backache all the time, was tired and had no ambition for anything. I felt that life was [illegible] and I tried different medicines without any benefit. My neighbours advised me to take Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound as they had been benefited by its use. I did so and can honestly recommend Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound to any woman who is suffering as I was." Mrs. ADELINE B. LYNCH, 100 Plain St., Providence, R.I.
Backache is often one of the symptoms or nature's warnings that indicate a functional disturbance or an unhealthy condition which often develops into more serious ailments.
Women [illegible] should not drug themselves with habit forming drugs, but continue to drag along without help, but profit by Mrs. Lynch's experience, and try this famous root and herb remedy, Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, for special advice write to Lydia E. Pinkham Med. Co., Lynn, Mass.

The Paisley Advocate

PAISLEY, APRIL 24th, 1918

—A number of prominent business men of Owen Sound are getting into the production campaign in earnest. They are arranging to secure a few hundred acres of farm lands that would not otherwise be cropped this year, and will put the whole of it under cultivation. The object is not to make money, but to add to the food supply. Should there be any profit made the surplus will be devoted to the patriotic fund. Could Paisley men not do something along the same line? We believe they would find it a game worth while.

—In discussing the conscription measure in the House of Commons, Hon. F. B. Carvell stated the situation very tersely. "The Military Service Act so far," said Mr. Carvell, "has proven a splendid exemption act, but an extremely poor recruiting act. It has produced 30,000 soldiers and 200,000 exemptions." He then turned to the farming situation, and asserted that he was not so pessimistic about it as members of the Opposition appeared to be. He represented a farming community, and was prepared to admit that the enlistment of men from the farms might cause some dislocation to Canadian agriculture, but, he asserted, there were hundreds of thousands of men fit for farming who could be put on the farms if the Government was courageous enough to force them to go. The Government had made a start in the right direction by constituting idleness a criminal offence. Perhaps it would become necessary to force men to go to the farms, and if that were the case, Mr. Carvell felt that the Government would not hesitate to do it, and the country would give its support. He stated that he was not advocating the calling of women to work on the farms, but women could work on the farms if necessary. The people of Canada, he said, must learn the lesson that in times of peril their first duty was to the State. The British army within the past month, he said, has been subjected to one of the most terrible ordeals which an army had ever experienced. Did the people of Canada realize what it meant? What the terrible consequences would be if that line over in France should break? "Do the people want German guns on the St. Lawrence River or along the Atlantic coast before they will wake up?" he asked. "That is what will happen if that line in France breaks, and if that happens what's the use of your farms?"

PAISLEY CONTINUATION SCHOOL

Easter Exams—Form III

Normal Entrance—Wallace Tanner 86 per cent., Harold Collins 84, Gladys McCallum 80, Velma Winch 79, Meryl Bell 75, Winnifred Megraw 70, Robert McBride 68, Lorne Cargill 67, Jessie Young 66, John Brown 65, Alan Shoemaker 56, Jean Cameron 53, Ethel Roberts 52, Beulah Ruthven 50, George Neilson 38.

Junior Matriculation—V. Winch 71 per cent., Harold Collins 70, Robt. McBride 64, Lorne Cargill 60, John Brown 58, Alan Shoemaker 54, Beulah Ruthven 51, Jean Cameron 49, George Neilson 40.

Fences on Roadway

Road Supt. D. J. Izzard has now gone over a great deal of the mileage of the Bruce county system of highways. At many points he found that farmers have their fences built out so far from their rightful property that the roadway is only 45 feet wide. The Provincial Department requires that all county roads be 66 ft. wide, and fences that have been placed on the highway will have to be moved back sooner or later to meet this requirement. Farmers who are building fences should see to it that the fence is 33 ft. from the centre of the roadway.

Queen Mary's Silver Wedding Shower

The Province of Ontario will celebrate Her Majesty's silver wedding day on July 6th, 1918, by a shower of gifts of soldiers' comforts and hospital supplies for our troops on the firing line and our wounded in the hospitals at the front. All who are interested in patriotic work are invited to co-operate in this shower by contributing some gift such as sox, handkerchiefs, towels, pillow cases, or chocolate, etc., etc., just as you wish. Owing to the present congestion in transportation it is necessary to have donations ready as soon as possible, and in order to make it convenient for the people in the country, it has been arranged that a shower will be held in

Putnam's Hall on Saturday Afternoon May 11th

A complete record of the gifts, the kind, the name and address of the donor, will be carefully noted and sent to Her Majesty, and fully reported at the Parliament buildings of this province. It is hoped that it may be possible to make this shower throughout Ontario not only an historical event and worthy of the anniversary, but one of value in this time of great need to our courageous soldiers at the front, who are so nobly defending Canada and the British Empire.

Good Village Property for Sale

18 ACRES of good garden land on which are two dwellings, one good stable on brick foundation and cement floorings. Known as the McNally property. Apply to T. H. HUNNER, Paisley, or MRS. DAVID PARLIAMENT, Galt, Ont.

BALLACHEY, LAIDLAW & CO.

The Store with the Stock

Rugs

Wilton	$40.00	to	$50.00
Axminster	25.00	to	47.50
Velvet	18.00	to	35.00
Tapestry	8.50	to	28.00
Brussels	19.00	to	30.00
Union	7.50	to	14.50
Matting	.40	to	4.50

This list will give you some idea of the variety of our stock, but the actual rugs must be seen to be appreciated.

Top prices for Produce

BALLACHEY, LAIDLAW & CO.

Both 'Phones

Vast Issues Depend Upon the Welfare of Our Men!



Cheer Up and Thank God for the Y.M.C.A.

TRY to picture yourself in the muddy cold trenches after exciting days and long nights of mortal danger and intense nervous strain. Rushing "whiz-bangs" and screaming "coal boxes" are no respecters of persons. You are hit! But despite shock and pain you still can face the long weary trudge back to dressing station. Weary, overwrought and depressed, you are prey to wild imaginings of that other coming ordeal with the surgeon. There are other "walking wounded," too! You must wait, wait, wait. And then—

Up comes a cheery Y.M.C.A. man, the ever-present "big brother" to the soldier, with words of manly encouragement. Close beside the dressing station the good generous folks at home have enabled him to set up a canteen. He hands you biscuits, and chocolate or coffee.

Y.M.C.A.

Red Triangle Fund

$2,250,000, May 7, 8, 9

Canada-Wide Appeal

"In thousands of cases," writes an officer, "it was that first hot cup of coffee that dragged the man back to life and sanity."

The tremendous helpfulness of the Y.M.C.A. as an aid to the "morale," or fighting spirit, of the soldiers is everywhere praised. No wonder the Germans make every effort to smash the Y.M.C.A. huts out of existence.

The Y.M.C.A. is everywhere. You first met the helpful, manly Y.M.C.A. worker in camp, then on train and boat, at camp in England and in France, close to the firing line. Often he risks his life to reach you in the trenches. He has won the warmest praise from military authorities, statesmen—the King!

Have you a precious boy at the front? You cannot be "over there" to guide him away from fierce temptations of camp and city. You cannot comfort him in his supreme hour of trial. Your parcels to him are necessarily few. But the Y.M.C.A., thank God, is "over there," going where you cannot go—doing the very things you long to do—doing it for you and for him.

Will you help? This vast organization of helpfulness needs at least $2,250,000 from Canada for 1918. For your boy's sake be GENEROUS!!

National Council, Young Men's Christian Association

Campaign Directors for Red Triangle Fund:

Ontario: Dr. John Brown, Jr., 120 Bay St., Toronto

Quebec: P. S. Dobson, Y.M.C.A., Sherbrooke

13

War Work Summary

There are:

—96 branches of Canadian Y.M.C.A. in France.

—79 branches in England.

—Dozens of Y.M.C.A. dug-outs in forward trenches under fire.

—Over 120 Military Secretaries overseas.

—300,000 letters a day written in Y.M.C.A. overseas buildings.

—$133,000 needed for athletic equipment. (Helps morale of soldiers.)

—Y.M.C.A. saved hundreds of lives at Vimy Ridge by caring for walking wounded.

—Over 100 plants in England and France, also 300 gramophones and 27 moving picture machines.

—Y. M. C. A. helps boys in hospitals.

—More than 60,000 cups of hot tea and coffee distributed daily in France—free. Estimated cost for 8 months, $48,000.

—150,000 magazines distributed free every month. (Estimated cost $18,000.)

—$123,000 used in 1917 to build huts in France.

—Concerts, sing-songs, good-night services and personal interviews energetically conducted. Concerts, lectures, etc., cost $5,000 a month.

—Thousands of soldiers decide for the better life.

—Y.M.C.A. sells many needful things to soldiers for their convenience. Profits, if any, all spent for benefit of soldiers.

—Series to boys in Camp hospitals.

—Red Triangle Clubs for soldiers in Toronto, St. John and Montreal. Centres in Paris and London for men on leave.

—Out of Red Triangle Fund, $75,000 to be contributed to the War Work of the Y.W.C.A.

Boys!

Here's your chance to do a fine stroke in the big war! Help the Y.M.C.A. to help your big brothers overseas by joining in the

"Earn and Give Campaign"

Six thousand Canadian chaps boys are invited to earn and give at least Ten Dollars ($10) to the Red Triangle Fund. That means $60,000 in all! Splendid! Five thousand dollars will be used for boys' work in India and China; another $5,000 for the National Boys' Work of Canada, and $50,000 to help big brothers in Khaki. Ask your local Y.M.C.A. representative for information and pledge card. When you have subscribed ten or more units of Ten Dollars, you will receive a beautifully engraved certificate.

LOCAL AND DISTRICT NEWS

County Council to Make Grant to Y. M. C. A.

Mr. Wilson, of London, was in town on Saturday interviewing Reeve Stegle in regard to having the County Council make a grant of $21,000 to the overseas Y. M. C. A. fund instead of raising this amount in the county by means of a canvass in each municipality. As nearly all the members of the County council are agreeable to this plan, it is likely that the warden will act in the matter and the grant will be sanctioned at the June session. This grant would call for a county levy of three-fourths of a mill on the dollar.

The Coal Situation

Our coal dealer, Mr. D. A. Lyon, spent last week in Buffalo looking into the prospects for obtaining supplies for his customers, here for the ensuing season. He found hundreds of Canadian dealers there on the same mission. He was advised that as the U.S. Government is reserving a percentage of the coal output from all the large companies, the latter have been bound not to sell to any dealers more than a percentage of the quantities delivered in 1917. However, Mr. Lyon has made such arrangements for a supply that he feels assured he can obtain all the coal required for Paisley before the cold weather comes again. Prices cannot be quoted in advance.

Soldier Dies of Pneumonia

Mr. Hector McGillivray, of 12th con. Bruce, received the sad news on Monday that his son, Pte. Jas. McGillivray, previously reported ill, had died in St. John's ambulance brigade hospital at Etaples, France, on April 18th. The deceased enlisted in the 160th Bruce Battalion, and went to France with a draft after the breaking up of that unit a couple of months ago. He was taken ill with pneumonia, and we are informed his death occurred four days later. He was just a few days past his 20th birthday, and was the youngest in the family of five boys and one girl. While he did not live to engage in combat with the enemies of freedom whom he went out to fight, he has been called upon for that great sacrifice which he was ready and willing to make for home and country, and his name will be honored with a place among the soldier heroes of Bruce. The bereaved ones have the sympathy of all in their loss.

Died of Wounds

That Pte. George Switzer, cavalry, had died of gunshot wounds on Mar. 23rd, in the 43rd casualty clearing station, France, was the sad message received on Monday by Mr. and Mrs. Thos. Switzer of Saugeen, parents of the deceased soldier. George Switzer left his home here in 1914 and went to the west, shortly after that joining the Northwest Mounted Police. In the fall of 1915 he transferred to the Royal Canadian Dragoons for overseas service, and he had been in France for about two years. He was of strong physique and fine bearing, a splendid specimen of that Canadian manhood which has made the soldiery of this new dominion the admiration of the Empire. He served through much heavy fighting as an infantryman, but it is quite probable that when he met with his fatal wounding had been in action with mounted troops. His elder and only brother died in England over a year ago while in training. To Mr. and Mrs. Switzer and daughters the second bereavement comes as a heavy blow, and the sympathy of all goes out to them in full measure.

Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA

—The British Government is increasing the taxes on incomes, tobacco, beer and sugar.

THE STORE OF QUALITY

Binder Twine

Plymouth Twine

Buy now. We will accept orders for Twine up to 10th of May at to-day's prices. Twine will be scarce, and prices likely to advance. We handle the well-known

Plymouth Twice

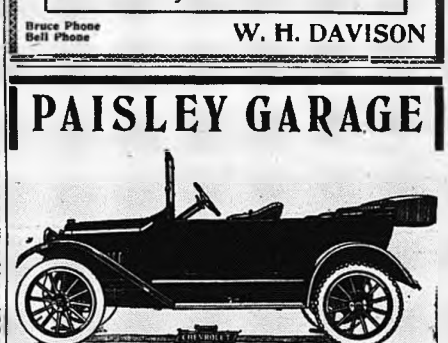
Place your order now

Plymouth Twine

Bruce Phone
Bell Phone

W. H. DAVISON

PAISLEY GARAGE



Sales Office for

CHEVROLET CARS

See the fully equipped new model.

Let us give you a demonstration before buying.

High Grade Oils, Gas and Accessories of all kinds.

Repairing at Reasonable Rates. All kinds of Vulcanizing done.

We have had several years' experience in large city garages, and are therefore in a position to do work that we can guarantee as satisfactory. We are aiming to give up-to-date service to all car owners. Motorists who get stalled on country roads in this locality should call up Paisley garage for quick service.

We carry a full line of Overland, Chevrolet and Ford parts.

MILLER & McKINNON, Props.

—What about the next winter's fuel supply? The fuel controller gives warning that we will not be able to feed our stoves and furnaces to full capacity as we did last winter, as the supply of coal will be smaller. There is a considerable area of timber standing in the vicinity of Paisley yet, but the owners complain that they cannot possibly get any down, because of lack of help. No doubt this is quite true. In some towns and villages the council or a committee of citizens has bought up sufficient bush to supply a large quantity of wood, and are going about getting the cutting done. There is nothing to prevent the same thing being done by Paisley in time to avoid any great scramble for wood when winter comes upon us again.

—At the last meeting of Bruce Presbytery a motion was passed asking the General Assembly to petition Premier Borden to take such steps as will result in equality of treatment of theological students with regard to military service. Students in Roman Catholic seminaries, studying with a view to the priesthood, are exempt from military service. It is claimed, while students in Protestant colleges preparing for the ministry are not exempt.

Rubber Soled Shoes

We are showing a very complete line of Ladies', Children's and Men's Canvas Shoes in rubber and leather soles. These goods are much cheaper than leather. They wear well and look good.

Rennie's Seeds

the sure to grow kind

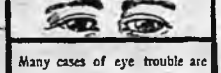
Dutch Sett and Potato Onions

Eggs and Butter for Cash or Trade

F. CARTER & SON

Perfect Sight

a matter of Foresight.



Many cases of eye trouble are averted by early application of proper lenses. Present neglect means future trouble.



BEAUTIFUL JEWELERY

In great variety of novel patterns and artistic designs, rings, chains, necklaces, bracelets, everything in the jewelry line, may be found at our store. We give you a cordial invitation to come in and see what we have to offer, for we feel sure there will be something that will just suit you.

I. SHOEMAKER

Jeweler and Optician



To drive a tank, handle the guns, and sweep over the enemy trenches, takes strong nerves, good rich blood, a good stomach, liver and kidneys. When the time comes, the man with red blood in his veins "is up and at it." He has iron nerves for hardships—an interest in his work grips him. That's the way you feel when you have taken a blood and nerve tonic, made up of Blood root, Golden Seal root, Stone root, Cherry bark, and rolled into a sugar-coated tablet and sold in fifty-cent vials by almost all druggists for past fifty years as Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. This tonic, in liquid or tablet form, is just what you need this spring to give you vim, vigor and vitality. At the fag end of a hard winter, no wonder you feel "run-down," blue, out of sorts. Try this "Medical Discovery" of Dr. Pierce's. Don't wait! To-day is the day to begin! A little "pep," and you laugh and live.

ST. CATHARINES, ONT.—"Several years ago, when convalescing after a serious illness, I took a half dozen bottles each of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery and Favorite Prescription as tonics. I cannot praise these medicines too highly for the benefit I received—my health was completely restored. I always take pleasure in recommending these two of Dr. Pierce's remedies."—MRS. FLORENCE LOGAN, 83 Beach Street.

The Pure Bred Clydesdale Stallion "Fascinator"

Will be put on the spring route as last year for the season of 1918. Those wishing to breed to this splendid stock will be on the lookout for bills with their names for time and route. Terms $15.

WM. WILSON, Prop., 12th Grenadier.

An Open Letter—

To the Reeve and Councillors of Paisley:

Have your citizens organized to increase food production?

If they have not yet done so, We, the Organization of Resources Committee, earnestly ask you to call them together in a Mass Meeting, and lay before them the necessity of immediate and vigorous efforts—the food situation is critical.

It may astonish you to learn that in 1917 Ontario did not grow enough wheat for its own needs. Consequently every Ontario farmer whose land is suitable, has been urged to sow 5 acres more spring wheat this year so that Ontario's demand for wheat shall not be met at the expense of that portion of the Western crop that should more rightfully be shipped overseas.

For this same reason every householder who has a garden or a piece of vacant land is being urged to grow vegetables, because the more vegetables that are grown and eaten in Ontario the less wheat and meat there will be consumed, and, that being so, the Ontario wheat crop should then be sufficient to feed our own people, and leave more Western wheat and other foods available for export.

By intelligent effort, in the cultivation of his own back garden, or from the cultivation of a nearby piece of land, the average citizen can grow, this summer, enough vegetables to support his family through the next winter. *And remember, if food restrictions are enforced next winter, a supply of vegetables in the cellar will be very desirable.*

If you already have an unofficial or semi-official organization to stimulate food production, so much the better. That will give you the basis for a comprehensive committee.

A plan that has been adopted in many places is here outlined. *You should adapt it to the needs of your own community.*

1. **A General Committee should be formed, representing every important interest of the community.**
2. **The work should be done by sub-committees. The following list is sufficiently comprehensive for the largest places. You should adapt it to your own community.**

(a) A sub-committee on Finance. The Organization of Resources Committee is willing to help local branches financially with publicity, public meetings and organization.

(b) A Publicity Committee to place local problems properly before the people, supplementing the larger work of the province-wide publicity, by securing pledges, sending out circular letters, arranging for addresses in churches, schools, motion-picture houses, etc., and by supplying local papers with news items.

(c) A sub-committee on Vacant Lot and Back-Yard Gardening to include representatives from horticultural societies, school teachers, etc.

(d) A sub-committee on Farm Labour, composed of employers of labour, representatives of organized labour, war veterans, etc. Labour is the key to the food production problem. All boy, girl, part-time and vacation labour should be enlisted. Make sure that sufficient labour is ready to meet any demands made by your farming community. This labour should be placed on farms locally through the Agricultural Representatives or the Government Employment Bureaux.

(e) A Farm Lands sub-committee, composed of groups of men to cultivate larger tracts of vacant land in the vicinity of cities, towns and villages. Flax growing is profitable and suitable—flax seed and fibre are much needed.

(f) A sub-committee on Schools, to enlist all school-children of sufficient age to work either in home gardens, community gardens, school gardens, or on farms.

(g) A sub-committee of women on Conservation to deal with the problems of food-saving in the homes; the more broadly representative it is of women's activities the better. Existing women's organizations should not be interfered with, but since conservation is one of the greatest problems, there should be a women's committee in each community to deal with this problem alone.

3. **An Executive Committee should be appointed, to include the chairman of the general committee and the chairmen of the sub-committees. This committee should meet frequently.**
4. **A Secretary to the committee should be chosen, for his knowledge of the situation, who would be free to devote considerable time to the work.**

Lack of food threatens the battle-line and we must deal with the situation.

TO THE INDIVIDUAL CITIZEN

If you have not yet decided to plant a vegetable garden make up your mind to do so now. You will not regret it. There is still lots of time. Potatoes and beans may be planted up to June 1st and these are the best substitutes for wheat and meat.

For good, practical advice upon how to lay out and cultivate a Vegetable Garden, write for a free copy of the booklet entitled: "A Vegetable Garden for Every Home." This has been prepared by the Ontario Department of Agriculture for the guidance of citizens who will respond to this call for increased production.

Send for copy now. Mail the coupon below:

Mail This Coupon NOW

Organization of Resources Committee, Parliament Buildings, Toronto

Dear Sirs:

Please send me a copy of your booklet "A Vegetable Garden for Every Home."

Name_____

Address_____

ONTARIO

ORGANIZATION OF RESOURCES COMMITTEE
In Co-Operation with Canada Food Board

ONTARIO

Co-operation in Churches

The committee on co-operation of the Presbyteries of Owen Sound and Orangeville, also representatives of the Methodist churches within these Presbytery bounds, met at Owen Sound last week and recommended that at ten named places services be given by Presbyterian church to former Methodist appointments, and at an equal number of places service be given by the Methodist church to former Presbyterian fields. By this re-grouping at least five ministers will be released for service in fields now without regular service, of which there are in both churches an increasing number. If this meets the approval of Presbyteries and district meetings, it will be submitted to congregations for approval and adoption.

—At the annual convocation of Knox College, Toronto, last week, Principal Gandier pointed out that as a result of the war, the church would have to depend more upon mature men who might, after a short course of training, fill the immediate needs of mission fields and pastoral charges. A few men of this class have been associated with Knox College this year, and Dr. Gandier said that for the next few years congregations will have to depend largely upon workers of this class, and to place their hopes for the distant future in those who are boys to-day.

Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA

—Here's a note for feminine patriotism. The main thing in Britain to-day is self-sacrifice. It is common knowledge that a society belle in that country is honored in her old clothes and would stand a chance of being ostracized if she plumed herself in the latest modes. With six million of Britain's men standing on the battlefields of that western front, "with their backs to the wall," the women are occupying their minds with more than the "glad rag" question this spring.

—The Dominion Government will call for a registration of all the man power of Canada shortly. Every man and woman between the ages of 16 and 60 years will have to report.

CANADA MAKES NEW CALL ON MAN-POWER OF THE COUNTRY

Feeling that the military situation on the west front is likely to continue serious until the allied nations have added materially to the strength of their forces there, the Dominion Government has decided upon a course of action which will not fail to secure recruits to reinforce the Canadians in considerable numbers. It has passed an order-in-council taking to itself wide powers to enroll men in the army. For that order it asked for the approval of both Houses of Parliament, and having obtained that aproval, it will call to the colors all men who are married or are widowers without children, between the ages of 20 and 23 inclusive. Exemption which has heretofore been freely granted to such men, will be swept aside, and the only reasons which will excuse any of them from service will be that they are members of His Majesty's regular, reserve or auxiliary forces, that they are members of forces raised by other British dominions or possesions, that they are serving in the navy or marines, that they have been discharged after actual service on the firing line, that they are members of religious orders or of the clergy of a recognized religious denomination, that they are Doukobors or Mennonites exempted from military service by orders-in-council in 1873 or 1898, or that other members of their family have died, suffered disablement or served in a "theatre of actual war." By reason of the death, disablement or service of other members of the same family a man may be granted by the Minister of Militia leave of absence without pay. Other grounds for exemption will be of no effect, and even men who have been discharged from the military or naval forces if they have not seen actual service in France or some other "theatre of actual war" will be required to report. As far as those who have been examined by military medical boards and found unfit for service are concerned, the Minister of Militia may use his discretion as to whether or not they shall be ordered to report for service.

While the Government contemplates the immediate calling to the colors only of unmarried men and childless widowers from 20 to 23 years of age, it proposes to take still wider powers. It may, under the order-in-council, call up any class under the Military Service Act and disallow exemptions granted to men included in that class. Furthermore the order will bring within the scope of the Military Service Act all young men who have attained the age of 19 years since the passage of that law or who hereafter reach that age. Such youths who are unmarried or childless widowers have been added to class one under the Act, and such as are married or widowers with children are added to class 2. Each of those classes now comprises men between the ages of 20 to 34.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children

In Use For Over 30 Years

Always bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher

Good Address on Missions

Miss McGregor, of the W. M. S Council, who addressed the congregation of Knox church on Sunday morning, presented a broad world view of the importance of missionary work. Miss McGregor spent fifteen years in the new fields of our Canadian Northwest, principally among settlements of foreigners such as the Ruthenians or Ukranians. She states that there are blocks of the west populated almost exclusively by that class of emigrants—from ten to thirty thousand in a block—and it is one of the problems for Canada to make good citizens of them. The parents are very illiterate and superstitious, but industrious and thrifty, so are making money. The power of that money is one of the menacing things in those people are not christianized. The children are apt pupils, applying themselves to their tasks better than the Canadians do, so that the boys and girls of foreign extraction will be in no way inferior intellectually to the native when they go through school and ready to take their places in the industrial life of the country. After acquiring the education and enlightenment obtainable from the public school course, these young people are not inclined to follow the old iken worship of their forefathers, but are likely to drift into infidelity unless induced to embrace christianity. Herein lies the work of the home mission department, and a great deal is being accomplished, but thousands of children are growing up who can not be reached by the number of missions established, so there is great need for greater support of the cause. The magnitude of the work dertaking that the foreign missionary department has in hand in the various fields of Japan, China and India, was also emphasized by the speaker, and the warning given that civilization may again be called upon, within another generation or so, to pass through the throes of war as we are doing now, unless the Oriental peoples are imbued with the spirit of christianity instead of a combination of infidelity and militarism.

"Birth of the Nation," Town Hall Paisley, Tuesday, April 30th.

BORN

Ballachey—At Paisley, on April 23rd to Mr. and Mrs. S. F. Ballachey, a daughter.

Scott—In Bruce Tp., on April 22nd to Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Scott, a son.

Houston — At Glengarry Plain, Sask., on April 9th to Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Houston, a son.

Johnston—In Saugeen, on April 11th to Mr. and Mrs. Charlie Johnston, a daughter.

DIED

Russell—In Bruce Tp., on April 21st Mrs. Wm. Russell, 6th con., aged 70 years, 3 months and 4 days.

BOVRIL

Take it as Soup before Meals

The Mystery House

Next Door to the Parsonage Lived an Unknown Stranger, Setting Village Gossipers Astir with Wonder

Told By The Minister's Wife.

During the six months that I have lived in a Methodist Episcopal parsonage there have been exactly forty-six marriage ceremonies performed in our living room.

"Is there anything that you like better than a wedding, Priscilla?" laughed Billy over a month ago as he made out a certificate for the person he had just married.

Everyone in Hazelton calls Billy the Reverend William Lester; some day, when he has been a Methodist minister a long time, they will call him Reverend William Lester, D. D. Meanwhile he is just my husband and Hazelton's young minister.

"I do love weddings," I said, "but I should love better to have a real living Romance come to stay for a long time right in our parsonage."

Billy's Irish blue eyes looked reproachfully up from the certificate.

"Of course ours is the very best romance of all," I smiled back at him, "but, Billy, I want one that I can stand off at a distance and watch and analyze."

Billy laughed and folded the certificate into an envelope. "You might take this to the post office if you have nothing else to do," he suggested. "I have a whole sermon to get ready before Sunday."

At the post office I exchanged the long envelope for another one, square, correct and white. Gingerly I took it back to my husband's study.

"I do hate to disturb you," I explained, "but this envelope looks so important that I think you would better open it now."

Billy took it. "From my only rich relative," he commented as he tore it open. "Probably a birthday check."

Instead of a check there fell out of that envelope the beginning of a real parsonage romance.

Billy gave a low ejaculation. "Betty Rose Brammer is coming here," he announced. "Great Scott, Priscilla, do you realize what I am telling you? Betty Rose Brammer is coming to visit in this parsonage for a whole month."

"Yes," I murmured weakly and my knees began to wobble.

I had never seen Betty Roes Brammer but Billy had a wonderful portrait of her and what that portrait had not told about her, Billy had.

Moreover she had sent us a wedding present. It was an automobile basket, filled with solid silver equipment for auto lunches. Billy told me that its price would have brought a modest car. We were saving the basket until we could buy a little car to take out with it.

Billy pushed the correct envelope toward me and delved into the ponderous volume before him. I went into my room to make plans.

Two things the letter revealed to me. Betty Rose Brammer, my husband's wealthy cousin, was coming to us in four days to seek a quiet spot in which to make a momentous decision. Four suitors were pressing their claims for her and she felt that in our midst she could decide which of the four was the most desirable.

The next three days were winged ones. I had planned to take the fourth for a day of rest but early on that morning Aunt Tudor Campbell, the village caretaker, came uninvited to our parsonage. "The reason I came to-day, Miss Lester, honey," she explained with elaborate carelessness, "is because there isn't anyone else in this town who needs me so I want to visit you."

"Oh, then you can help me bake!" I exulted. "Billy's cousin comes in the morning and I want to be all ready for her."

"I wouldn't bake if I were you. Somebody will be sure to hear she is coming and send in something. Then you and I can have the time to straighten up your pantry and cellar so that if your husband should take a notion to buy up a lot of groceries while they're cheap, you will have room for them."

Billy never did "buy up" things. A queer, aching feeling started in my heart. Had someone said that I was not a neat housekeeper? Had Aunt Tudor heard of it and come over to help me clear myself of the charge?

I went to work meekly, following her lead. I decided not to tell Billy. If there is anything about which ministers are sensitive, it is their wives. They desire them to be models of housewifely excellence as pointed out by Timothy and all his followers down to John Wesley. I never was intimately acquainted with a pantry or cellar until I came here to live. While the women in Hazelton were learning to sew and bake and scrub I was hustling for news for a city paper. Then I discovered soon after I was married that pantries and cellars are problems.

While we were working, Aunt Tudor suddenly called me to the pantry window. "She's here again," she whispered and pointed toward the bay window of the great house next door. "They're quarreling over money probably. He has a bundle of things like bills in front of the window. He was showing them to her and pounding and carrying on like everything."

When I reached the window no one was visible. The great white house with its shuttered windows faced me. People in Hazelton dubbed it the Mystery House because they knew so little about its owner. He came to the house about twice a year, stayed a few months talking to no one except his Japanese servant, whom he brought with him, and the woman, who came to see him usually about twice a week.

"She's his wife, probably wanting to be divorced," said Aunt Tudor.

Aunt Tudor stayed till after supper. While we were washing the dishes our doorbell gave a terrible peal. Hurriedly I started toward it but Aunt Tudor reached out her arm to detain me. "Let the preacher go," she whispered. "Let's watch."

I turned to stare at her. She was smiling. I heard Billy stumble out into the hall, light the gas and open the front door. Instantly there came a noise as of the stamping of the feet of a multitude. I almost fainted but Aunt Tudor caught me. "It's a donation party," she laughed and dragged me into the living room. "Don't you know what that means?"

I found out. Every one in Hazelton was crowding into our living room. Each carried bundles. They filled our dining room with every thing from sugar to vinegar and from cabbages to kingly gifts of money.

A donation party is an honor to a minister and his wife because it is proof that the people like them. In Hazelton the gifts did not count in on the minister's salary.

It was about nine o'clock when the doorbell rang again. Billy looked at me weakly. What if more people were coming?

Something furry and vivid and slender rushed into the room and faced us all. "O Billy, you dear!" a silvery voice cried. "Not to meet me and then to have a whole party ready to surprise me the minute I get here."

She was Betty Rose Brammer and behind her, at the door, stood the Mystery Man of the Mystery House. We all stared but Betty Rose turned to him laughingly. "Aren't you coming in? After you brought me to the party, aren't you going to stay?"

Feebly Billy managed to re-echo her invitation. The Mystery Man shook his head and without a word walked off the porch into the darkness.

"He was like that to me too," bubbled Betty Rose without giving any one else a chance to talk. "He was at the station putting a stunning-looking woman on the train. There was no one else there so I asked him the way here and he brought me himself. He is the most silent man you ever saw but I talked every step of the way."

"I'll warrant you did," laughed Billy and proceeded to introduce her to every one in the room. They all liked Betty Rose. And it came to me that no one in Hazelton had said that my pantry and cellar were not clean. Aunt Tudor was preparing me for the donations.

That week, ushered in by the donation party and Betty Rose, was like a toy balloon, beautiful and full of promise in the beginning but only little ragged pieces of disappointment and heartaches after the bursting.

To begin with there was a letter. When Billy handed it to me, I excused myself and slipped up to my room and read it.

Almost tremblingly I opened the envelope. Out came the answer to the letter I had dared write weeks before to the editor of a newspaper syndicate. He remembered my work on the Star and was glad that the writing game had lured me back.

He would pay me ten dollars for every short story he could use. I did some rapid calculation to find out that if I worked hard I could buy that automobile to go with Betty Rose's silver, for Billy's birthday.

While I was planning, Betty Rose came to my door. "If you have time, Priscilla," she began, "I'd like to show you the photographs of the men I wrote about. How about right after dinner?"

A beautiful shiver began in my heart and rushed clear to my finger tips. Romance was beginning!

I hurried to my kitchen to cook the most wonderful dinner "it" was ever eaten in a parsonage rushed Aunt Tudor.

"There's something queer going on next door!" she whispered insistently although I was alone. "One of those little Japanese men went to the station late last night and telephoned by long distance. Early this morning and then at ten o'clock he did it again."

Together we peeped through the window. The blinds of the Mystery House were higher than usual; a tornado of smoke was pouring out of the chimney and while we watched, one of the Japs rushed out and toward the station.

Then our doorbell rang and I heard Billy inviting one of his parishioners to dinner. Betty Rose slipped into the kitchen. "I'll lay the table for you," she offered, "may I?"

Watching the Mystery House and trying to cook at the same time, I had put the sugar and salt into the wrong kettles. If only that parishioner had not been there, Betty Rose would have laughed, Billy would have teased me and I might not have felt as badly as I did.

After dinner Billy stalked away with the parishioner without telling me good-by. Betty Rose giggled as she watched them leave. "Billy is ridiculous when he tries to be dignified," she told me. "and Priscilla, something must be wrong next door. Our little Japs are hurrying stationward again."

(To be continued.)

It is fine for cleaning cans—says the dairyman

Comfort Lye

Grab a tin to-day

About the House

BAKING IN GLASS.

For a crystal wedding, for a shower for the bride-to-be or for a gift for any time or season there is nothing more acceptable than glass baking dishes, either a set or one or two pieces. They are durable, practical and attractive and may be brought from the oven straight to the table for the serving, thus saving time and labor.

The ingenious housewife will find that many of her favorite receipts are adaptable for cooking and serving in these dishes. Here are a few that are especially appropriate:

Spanish Rice:—Wash one-half cupful rice and put in glass baking dish. Add one-half can tomatoes, one cupful hot water, one onion cut in small pieces, one-fourth cupful chopped olives, a sweet pepper or half a can pimentoes cut in pieces and one-fourth cupful cooking oil or fat. Bake in moderate oven one hour. Just before serving, remove cover and sprinkle over top one-half cupful grated cheese. When cheese is melted, serve rice from dish in which it was baked.

Scalloped Potatoes:—Peel and slice raw potatoes thin. Grease glass baking dish, put in a layer of potatoes, season with salt, pepper, butter, a bit of onion chopped fine, if liked; sprinkle well with flour. Add another layer of potatoes with seasoning and continue until dish is nearly filled. Before putting on cover pour enough milk over to cover. Bake three-fourths of an hour.

Fish Pudding:—One pound cooked fish or one can salmon, one-half cupful milk, one egg, one cupful fine bread crumbs, one tablespoonful fat, salt, pepper, one teaspoonful onion juice and one tablespoonful of any savory sauce or catsup. Mix, turn into buttered oblong baking dish and bake one-half hour. Serve with parsley sauce.

This oblong dish is very nice for baking bread, cake, meat loaf and various favorite dishes.

Corn Pudding:—One can corn, one egg, one teaspoonful sugar, one-half cupful milk, salt and pepper. Mix well, pour into well-buttered individual glass baking dishes and bake twenty minutes. If the dishes are placed in a dripping pan half full of hot water, they will need no watching to prevent burning.

These little dishes are ideal for individual scalloped dishes, cup cakes, muffins, custards or puddings.

Chocolate Pudding:—Cream together one tablespoonful butter and one-half cupful sugar. Add one well-beaten egg, one-half cupful milk, one-half cupful cocoa. Sift into mixture one cupful flour, one teaspoonful baking powder and pinch of salt. Pour into individual glass dishes, set in pan of hot water and bake one-half hour. Serve in baking dishes, with hard sauce.

Butterscotch Pie:—Bake the crust in the glass pie dish and pour in the filling.

For the filling, mix three-fourths cupful brown sugar with yolk of one egg, three tablespoonfuls flour, three tablespoonfuls melted fat and pinch of salt. Add one and one-half cupfuls milk and cook in double boiler until thick. Pour into baked pie shell. Beat white of egg and beat into it one tablespoonful powdered sugar. Spread on top of pie and brown slightly.

How To Preserve Eggs.

Surplus eggs preserved in the spring will supply the home with good eggs in the fall and winter, when eggs are hard to get and are high priced.

Eggs to be preserved must be fresh, and should be placed in the preserving container as soon as possible after they are laid. One of the best methods of preserving is by the use of waterglass, a pale yellow, odorless, syrupy liquid that can be bought by the quart or gallon from the druggist or poultry supply man. It should be diluted in the proportion of 1 part of waterglass to 9 parts of water which has been boiled and allowed to cool. Earthenware crocks or jars are the best containers, since their glazed surface prevents chemical action from the solution. The crocks or cans should be scalded and allowed to cool before they are used. A container holding five gallons will accommodate fifteen dozen eggs and will require one quart of waterglass.

Half fill the container with the waterglass solution and place the eggs in it. Eggs can be added from day to day as they are obtained, making sure that the eggs are covered by about two inches of waterglass solution. Cover the container and place it in a cool place where it will not have to be moved. Look at it from time to time, and if there seems to be danger of too much evaporation add sufficient cool boiled water to keep the eggs covered. Eggs removed from the solution should be rinsed in clean, cold water. Before they are boiled holes should be pricked in the large ends with a needle to prevent them from cracking.

Limewater also is satisfactory for preserving eggs and is slightly less expensive than waterglass. A solution is made by placing two or three pounds of unslaked lime in five gallons of water which has been boiled and allowed to cool, and allowing the mixture to stand until the lime settles and the liquid is clear. The eggs, should be placed in a clean earthenware jar or other suitable vessel and covered to a depth of two inches with the liquid. Remove the eggs as desired, rinse in clean, cold water and use immediately.

Salt dissolved in a little ammonia will remove grease spots.

Onions contains fleshmaking elements and they are soothing to the mucus membrane.

A rich pudding needs a plain sauce and a plain pudding a rich one.

Books are the best things, well used; abused, among the worst.—Emerson.

Articles Wanted for Cash

Old Jewellery; Plated Ware; Cutlery; Kitchenware; Pictures; Needlework; Lace; Old China; Old Glass; Gramophones; Watches; Mirrors; Table Ware. Write or send by Express to R. M. S. T. STERLING Limited ANTIQUE GALLERIES 23 and 25 College Street, Toronto, Ont.

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Divides your stock and all of your crops. The fence that serves you for all time. Don't rust, rot or burn down. Stands any weather. Each joint securely held with the Peerless lock; all parts heavily galvanized, the strongest, most serviceable farm fence made and fully guaranteed.

SEND FOR CATALOG of all kinds of fencing for farms, gardens, parks, cemeteries, poultry yards, ornamental fencing and gates for the home. Prices right at your railway station. Agents wanted in unrepresented districts.

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Send one article or a parcel of goods by post or express. We will pay carriage one way, and our charges are most reasonable.



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Let us mail you our booklet of household helps we can render.

PARKER'S DYE WORKS, LIMITED

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KEEP YOUR STOVE BRIGHT

BLACK KNIGHT STOVE POLISH



Will not burn

Easy to use

Come to Toronto TO DO Your Buying



In addition to the outing and change, a shopping trip to Toronto may save you much money. The advantages of buying in a large metropolitan city are very many. Wider choice, newer goods, fresher commodities, special bargains, all of which mean a saving in money, in addition to a pleasurable trip. And all this is doubly enhanced by the fact that you can stay at the most home-like and comfortable hotel in Canada, and at moderate cost, and have your parcels sent direct to our check room. There is no extra charge.

The Walker House

The House of Plenty

TORONTO, ONT.

Bob Long

Union-Made

Overalls Shirts and Gloves ....

Known from Coast to Coast

Bob Long says "My overalls and shirts are the best to buy, because—it costs you no more to get the genuine 6 3 lbs. to the square inch tested cloth in "Bob Long" Big 11 overalls, than the ordinary starch-filled, cheap, dyed cotton goods." Insist on "Bob Long" Brand—the cloth with the test.

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Soils and Crops

By Agronomist.

This Department is for the use of our farm readers who want the advice of an expert on any question regarding soil, seed, crops, etc. If your question is of sufficient general interest, it will be answered through this column. If stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed with your letter, a complete answer will be mailed to you. Address Agronomist, care of Wilson Publishing Co., Ltd., 73 Adelaide St. W., Toronto.

W. J. F.:—Is there anything that can be done to save the trees that the rabbits have girdled? We have a nice young orchard which has been planted three years, and the rabbits have ruined the trees, about fifty in number, and if nothing can be done it is a total loss.

Answer:—The trees the rabbits have entirely girdled will scarcely survive the injury. If some of the trees, however, have been simply injured at one side you will do well to paint over the injury or cover it with grafting wax. This protects and will tend to prevent the entrance of fungus disease germs and also "bleeding". You will do well to work in some stock manure around the trees that will likely survive.

Subscriber:—Will you please tell me the value of barley as a horse, cattle and hog food? Will it take the place of corn with digester tankage in a self-feeder for hogs, and if so should it be fed whole or ground? What is the relative value of barley at $1.70 per bushel, and oats say at 90c., in a ration for horses? If it is a good horse feed how ought it to be fed, whole or ground and in what proportion with oats? Will barley and oats make a good ration for cattle, both growing cattle and milch cows, and if so in what proportion?

Answer:—Barley as compared with corn contains the following food elements:

	Digestible food in 100 lbs		
	Protein. lbs.	Carbo-Hydrates. lbs.	Fat. lbs.
Corn	7.9	66.7	4.3
Barley	8.7	65.6	1.6

Barley is usually called the "corn" of colder areas. That is where corn cannot be grown, barley takes it place. Analyses of the grain shows it closely approximates the food value of corn. In feeding it must be supplemented by a concentrate, or a carrier protein. It should give satisfactory results with tankage. In all cases it should be fed ground and not whole. Concerning barley as a feed for cows, Dean Henry says: "Barley alone is not fed extensively to cows, wheat bran being preferred on the score of cheapness and influence on the milk secretion. Barley will prove a benefit to cows fed heavily with roots since it counteracts their laxative influence. From 3 to 5 pounds of ground barley will suffice in the ration of the cow, bran proving an excellent complementary feed."

As a feed for horses it is not looked upon with great favor, since the ground barley forms a sticky paste in the horse's mouth which is distasteful to the animal.

For hogs, experiences at Wisconsin and in Denmark show barley has an important place. Fed alone at Wisconsin it did not give quite as good gains as corn. However, fed with skimmed milk to hogs it surpassed gains obtained from cornmeal and milk. Barley and oats ground, will make a good basis for a ration for cattle, but even this mixture will require supplementing with a concentrate.

R. H.:—What will be the best crop to sow on five acres of sandy land for the pasture of three or four cows? Have been thinking of sowing rape, and could I seed it and stand a chance of getting a catch if sowed with the rape? It was sown last year to millet and buckwheat and seeded, but failed to get a good stand of clover.

Answer:—For a pasture mixture on sandy soil, you will do well to sow the following per acre; 1 bushel of rye, half bushel wheat, half bushel oats, and five pounds of common red clover. This mixture will make a summer pasture. In order to get a successful permanent covering, I believe you will have to keep stock off this area for a season and then seed your ground to about 1½ bushels of barley and grass seed mixture, consisting of 20 lbs. common red clover, 2 lbs. alsace, 6 lbs. of timothy, and 5 lbs. sweet clover, to the acre. In order to make sure of the catch you would do well to fertilize the soil with about 200 lbs. to 300 lbs. of fertilizer carrying 3 to 5 per cent. ammonia and 6 to 8 per cent phosphoric acid. This should be thoroughly worked into the soil at the time the seed bed is being prepared.

W. W.:—Would be glad to have advice in regard to sowing winter vetch and spring rye this spring to plow under late in summer for fertilizer purposes. Would it be a success or is something else more successful?

Answer—1: Half a bushel of winter vetch seed, with a bushel and a half of rye to the acre should be sown. The ground should be thoroughly prepared and the seed drilled or harrowed in carefully. In preparing the ground you will do well to apply about ¼ ton of fine ground limestone per acre, harrowing it in carefully. This will make the soil sweet, which condition is most suitable for the rapid growth of vetch. In order to make sure of a satisfactory catch, you will do well to use fertilizer at the time of seeding as recommended in the last question.

The Dairy

The butter made on the farms of Ontario may be materially improved in quality in most cases, if standard methods are employed and greater care is exercised in carrying out the necessary details. Here is an outline of the essential steps to be taken in making good farm butter:

1. Produce clean milk and cream. Cool the cream immediately after it comes from the separator. Clean and sterilize all utensils.

2. Ripen or sour the cream at from sixty-five to seventy-five degrees F. until mildly sour. Always use a thermometer in order to know that the right temperature is reached.

3. Cool the cream to churning temperature or below, and hold at that temperature for at least two hours before churning.

4. Use a churning temperature—usually between fifty-two and sixty-six degrees F., that will require thirty or forty minutes to obtain butter.

5. Clean and scald the churn, then half fill it with cold water and revolve until the churn is thoroughly cooled, after which empty the water.

6. Pour the cream into the churn through a strainer.

7. Add butter color—from twenty to thirty-five drops to a gallon of cream—except late in the spring and early in the summer.

8. Put the cover on tight, revolve the churn several times, stop with bottom up, and remove stopper to permit escape of gas; repeat until no more gas forms.

9. Continue churning until butter granules are formed the size of grains of wheat.

10. Draw off the buttermilk through the hole at the bottom of the churn, using a strainer to catch particles of butter. When the buttermilk has drained out, replace the cork

11. Prepare twice as much wash water as there is buttermilk, and at about the same temperature. Use the thermometer; do not guess at temperatures. Put one-half the water into the churn with the butter.

12. Replace the cover and revolve the churn rapidly a few times, then draw off the water. Repeat the washing with the remainder of the water.

13. The butter should still be in granular form when the washing is completed.

14. Weigh the butter.

15. Place the butter on the worker and add salt at the rate of three-quarters of an ounce to a pound of butter.

16. Work the butter until the salt is dissolved and evenly distributed. Do not overwork.

17. Pack in any convenient form for home use, or make into one-pound prints for market, wrapping the butter in white parchment paper, and inclosing in a parchment carton.

18. Clean the churn and all butter-making utensils.

MUSKRATS WANTED

I will pay highest market prices for Rats, Ginseng Root and all other raw furs.

30 years of reliable trading

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Absolutely cured, in any horse, any case, no matter how bad. 25 years of success, is your excuse for not buying

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with our money-back guarantee. It must cure your horse or your money is refunded.

A FULL WEEK'S TRIAL

On receipt of $2, cash or M.O., we will forward package and everything, by mail, post paid, for a week's trial, with full particulars and guarantee of satisfaction. Write now.

VETERINARY SUPPLY HOUSE
760 Coxwell Street, Ottawa, Ont.

FREE

Time to Start Drive to Save Apple Crop.

Wormy apples are prevented by having the small fruit covered with arsenical poison when the newly hatched codling worms start their first meal. This spray must be applied liberally just after the apple blossoms fall.

Commercial concentrated lime sulphur diluted with 40 parts of water (5 quarts to 50 gallons), along with three pounds of arsenate of lead paste (or half as much powder) to each 50 gallons of spray, is the formula recommended. The use of soluble sulphur compound is not advised for spraying apples or other fruits in foliage, particularly when it is mixed with arsenate of lead. Plant lice present may be killed by adding one part of nicotine sulphate to 700 parts of spray.

Don't overstock your yard. Twenty to thirty square feet for each hen is an average allowance.

RENNIE'S Hardy SEEDS
BEST FOR CANADA

These Should be Included in Your Order

LOOK FOR THE STARS

The numerous items in the Rennie 1918 catalogue enclosed in star borders like this list are high value standards. You will be astonished at the bargains.

	Pkt.	oz.	¼ lb.	lb.	5 lbs.
BEANS—Dwarf White Wax (Davis)	.10		.25	.70	3.25
BEET—Crosby's Egyptian	.05	.25	.65	2.50	
CABBAGE—Danish Summer Roundhead	.10	.90	2.75		
CARROT—Rennie's Market Garden	.10	.40	1.20	3.50	
CORN—Rennie's Golden Bantam	.10		.25	.65	
CUCUMBER—Davis' Perfect	.10	.25	.75	2.25	
LETTUCE — Burpee's Earliest-Wayahead	.10	.25	1.00	3.00	
ONION—Early Yellow Danvers	.10	.40	1.35	4.40	
Rennie's Extra Early Red	.05	.35	1.00	3.75	
Rennie's Longkeeper Brown Globe	.10	.35	1.00	3.75	
PARSNIP—Rennie's XXX Guernsey	.10	.30	1.00	3.50	
PEAS—Thomas Laxton, Extra Early	.10		.15	.45	2.00
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RADISH—Crimson Globe—Non Plus Ultra	.05	.20	.65	2.20	
Japanese Mikado (Winter)	.10	.35	.80	3.25	
TOMATO—Bonny Best	.10	.50	1.75		
Blue Stem Early—King Edward	.10	.60	1.75		

	Prepaid lb.	Prepaid 5 lbs.	Not Prepaid lb.	Not Prepaid 5 lbs.
ONION SETS—Yellow Sets—Selected	.35	1.70	.25	1.20
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New Giant Astermum—Mixed .15
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THE WILLIAM RENNIE COMPANY LIMITED
KING & MARKET STS TORONTO
ALSO AT MONTREAL WINNIPEG VANCOUVER

SEED SOWING AND GROWING

H. E. Gosnell.

I want to refer to the seed business—the possibilities of growing grasses, vegetables and flowers for seed purposes. Mr. Sweet, the Colorado potato king, believes that in our vast areas of new soils in the Great West, free from diseases, lies the seed bed for the rest of the world, but it is true of all of Canada. Certain seeds are now selling at a tremendous price. The supply itself has in many cases been cut off by war, and so much of Belgium and France, two great seed-producing countries, has been laid waste that the supply at its sources has been diminished. But while there has been much written and talked of about seed-growing it is not an amateur game to play; and there are also certain limitations to its possibilities in Canada. There is a temporary demand which will not exist after the war. In certain seeds we shall never be able to compete with France, Holland and Belgium in normal times. One great factor in the seed and nursery business is labor, and in that the European labor is cheaper and more plentiful. There are seeds which can be grown in greater abundance and more cheaply in parts of the United States than in Canada. There are other seeds, too, in which the intensive cultivation of certain fields completely cover the demand. Bulbs come within the field of limited possibilities and in flower seeds generally there is a greater surplus now than ever before the war. The Southern States is a better flower field than the north and the industry there is contracting instead of expanding.

A campaign is going on in the West and in other parts of Canada, as well, for seed-growing, and the advice of members of the United States Department of Agriculture and of Canada is to first get the benefit of expert views of the trained horticulturist before embarking in any particular line, which can be had by writing. Some seeds do remarkably well almost anywhere in Canada that would not pay commercially. The grass seeds which are in demand at very high prices are alfalfa, red clover, sweet clover, small white clover, alsike clover, sweet peas. The vegetable seed whose production should be pushed are potato, of course, beet, turnip, spinach, cabbage, mangolds, carrots and seeds of grain, corn and the legumes, such as peas and beans.

Last year in the United States there were a great many gardens planted for seed purposes which looked well at first, but which from limitations as to soil or neglect in cultivation or lack of the varieties suitable, in which results were far from satisfactory. Amateurs by careful study of their subjects often succeed as well as experts, but the majority fall for lack of skill and experience. As seed time is now all over Canada, those who are urged and wish to undertake seed production are advised to get wise and find out all they can as quickly as possible.

By the way, those desirous of getting more definite information on seeds and seed-growing, can get free a bulletin entitled "Every man his own seed-grower," by writing to the Dominion Experimental Farm, Ottawa.

Seeds are scarce this year and will be scarcer next. Grow your own.

FUNNY FOLD-UPS

CUT OUT AND FOLD ON DOTTED LINES



Said Will, "I'd like to be a clown,
And carry laughs from town to town;
I'd get a loop and fix it up,
And you'd jump through it—won't you, sis?"

GOOD HEALTH QUESTION BOX

By Andrew F. Currier, M.D.

Dr. Currier will answer all signed letters pertaining to Health. If your question is of general interest it will be answered through these columns; if not, it will be answered personally if stamped, addressed envelope is enclosed. Dr. Currier will not prescribe for individual cases or make diagnosis. Address Dr. Andrew F. Currier, care of Wilson Publishing Co., 73 Adelaide St. West, Toronto.

Ulcer of the Stomach.

G. S.—Please describe ulcer of the stomach. How long does it take to get well? Are there different kinds, and what medicines and diet would be useful?

This condition comes to those who are anaemic, who work hard and are poorly nourished, and occasionally to those whose gastric juice is acid and corrosive, or who have some kind of corrosive juice in the stomach, from whatever source.

It may be a long time coming on, and may last for years. There are different kinds, in the sense that there are ulcers of different size, of different degrees of discharge and absorption, and of different degrees of poisoning and harmfulness in other ways.

In most cases, the ulcer does not eat through or perforate the entire wall of the stomach; for that would almost certainly mean the occurrence in such cases of peritonitis, which usually would quickly have a fatal issue.

An accident which is not unusual with this disease and often is serious or fatal, is haemorrhage; and as it is wont to come on suddenly, without warning, it must always be anticipated and prepared for, when ulcer is known or suspected.

The treatment is principally dietetic, the diet being composed of simple substances which may be easily digested; meat and other foods which are digested in the stomach, with the exception of milk, being excluded.

Medical treatment is also useful in some instances, especially such medicines as may have an astringent and healing tendency, for example bismuth.

If the diagnosis is clearly made out, an operation by a skilful surgeon will result in a cure of the ulcer, but this does not mean that other ulcers may not develop.

There is usually but one ulcer, but others may be in the course of formation and it is quite possible to overlook them in the performance of an operation, if the corrosion has made only slight or moderate progress.

Many cases are cured by medical measures, and it by no means follows that every case which is discovered must be treated surgically.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

L. A. R.—I noted in the report by the physicians who examined me for the draft, the statement: "covered with ichthyosis scales." Is this disease inherited? I have a brother and an uncle who are troubled in the same way. And is there any cure for it? It causes intense itching, especially after taking a bath. During the warm weather, my skin is clear and smooth. Are there many people who are troubled with this disease?

Answer—This disease is a rather rare one. It is sometimes inherited—possibly always. I do not think that you could have it in a very severe form if your skin is clear during the warm weather. I should think it more probable that your trouble is of the nature of a scaly eczema—which is quite troublesome during the winter. If you would sponge your body every night with a solution of bicarbonate of soda and use castor oil freely in keeping your bowels open, you would obtain a very decided relief.

* * *

Mrs. L. A.—1. What causes violent beating of the heart about three hours after eating?

2. I am troubled with insomnia, and sometimes have chills after going to bed, even though I feel perfectly warm.

Answer—1. If I were you, I would omit the evening meal for a few times and see if it does not relieve the trouble you refer to. Very frequently this trouble indicates indigestion.

2. The chills you refer to may be nervous chills. If you would use a hot water bag at your feet, in going to bed, I think it would obviate the trouble.

Poultry

There is nothing to equal bread crumbs as a first feed for young chicks. Of course in these war-time days bread crumbs, especially of wheat bread, are not over plentiful in the average household, if they are to be had at all.

However, if your brood are not too large sufficient crumbs may be had to at least give the youngsters enough first feedings to see them on the road and out of danger during the most critical period of their lives

There is no doubt but what there is too much grain fed to chicks at all stages of growth. Grain, alone, is harmful; in fact it plays havoc with the young chicks' digestive organs if freely given the first week, and even if the chicks do pull through and live they will not amount to much more than a runt at the time of maturity.

Chick feeds, such as a variety of finely cracked grains, are a necessary and valuable part of the chicks' daily bill of fare, but it should be remembered that growing mash and not hard grain feeds makes rapid and proper growth.

Growing mash contains animal, green and ground grain protein feeds to the extent of 100 per cent. more than is found in grain feeds; therefore, in feeding chicks to make growth, see to it that you are getting the best obtainable in bone and muscle building feeds, and put your faith in the manufactured article, for the best of home-made poultry feeds are not properly blended or balanced nine cases out of ten to meet the requirements of the fast maturing birds.

Do not overfeed of any feed Better not feed enough than too much. Growing mash may be safely kept at all times before the chicks day in and day out after they are 10 days old. Just as its name implies, growing mash makes growth the same as scratch feeds promote the exercise conducive to health and activity.

Never allow the chicks' crops to become overloaded on chick grain any time during the day. If such becomes the case it shows that the floor litter is not deep enough, and that the chicks are finding too much grain with little effort. In such cases the depth of litter should be increased or amount of grain decreased.

Incubation.

The keynote to successful winter egg production is "Early hatching." It matters not whether the natural or the artificial method of incubation be used, the chicks must be hatched early, if the best results are to be obtained. If it is impossible to secure enough broody hens early in the season to hatch the number of chicks required, purchase an incubator.

In buying a machine, it should be borne in mind that at the most only three batches can be taken off in the proper hatching period. The incubator, therefore, should be of sufficient capacity to produce at each hatch, at least one-third the number of chicks required.

There are a lot of good incubators on the market. Do not be deluded into buying a machine just because it is low in price. The low-priced incubator is very often the most expensive in the end.

The incubator should be placed in a room that is fairly even in temperature, has a good, solid floor, and that can be well ventilated without draughts.

In running any incubator, the manufacturer's general directions should be carefully followed as he is the one that should know best what his machine requires.

At the same time, a little variation in the handling will often greatly improve results. Climatic conditions sometimes alter requirements. A machine that does not require added moisture in one locality may in another. A relative humidity of between 50 and 60 inside the egg chamber gives the most satisfactory results; if a machine is not giving these conditions, moisture should be added. This may best be done by placing a tray of wet sand either under the egg tray or above it, depending on how the machine is heated.

In starting the machine, run it for several days until it is perfectly regulated before putting in the eggs. The two kinds of thermometer most commonly used are the standing, which should register about 102, and the hanging, which is usually hung and should register 103. If the hatches are slow in coming off, raise the temperature in succeeding hatches and vice versa.

From the second day until the eggs begin to pip, they should be turned twice a day. They should also be cooled, the length of time for cooling depending on climatic conditions and the temperature at which the machine is being run.

It is advisable to test the eggs twice during the hatch, once about the seventh day when the infertile eggs and "blood rings" should be removed and again about the fourteenth when all dead germs should be taken out. A little practice will soon teach just what it is safe to take out and what to leave in.

As soon as the eggs begin to pip, which will usually be about the eighteenth day, close up the machine and leave it until the hatch is over. When the temperature rises a degree or two, don't get excited, as the rise is to be expected at this time, and is a good sign. It is due to the heat generated by the chicks struggling to free themselves from the shells. Wait until the hatching is over and the chicks have become thoroughly dried before opening the machine.

Peaches are ripened by high tension electricity, discharged directly upon the fruit, by a process invented in England.

Get the grass seed on the thin spots in the lawn or sow seed for new lawns. As soon as the seed is sown give a light top dressing of bone meal and roll well to level the surface. As soon as the grass shows well, give a light dressing of sheep manure.

A Woman Advises Women

Tyrconnell P. O., Ont.

"I received your sample of GIN PILLS and after using them I felt so much better that I got a box at my druggist's and now I am taking the third box.

"The pain across my back and kidneys has completely gone and I am better than I have been for years. I was a great sufferer from rheumatism but it has all left me. I strongly advise all women who suffer from pain in the back and weak kidneys to try GIN PILLS."

MRS. T. HARRIS.

Gin Pills will be given a box on trial to any sick woman who writes to National Drug & Chemical Co. of Canada, Limited, Toronto, or to U.S. address, National Drug Co., Inc., 202 Main St., Buffalo, N.Y.

TRY

Gin Pills

FOR THE KIDNEYS



PINKERTON

Rev. Jas. Gale preached in Mono Mills on Sunday last.

Miss Alma Reid returned to Toronto on Monday after spending some time at her home here.

Senator Donnelly has started his sawmill at Trout Creek. We understand it is his intention to bring the engine to his mill here when he has finished at Trout Creek.

The full returns for the Mystic Tea held on Monday night week are now in and total $93.

—The municipal councils in numerous towns and villages are prohibiting dogs running at large. A by-law is passed compelling owners to tie up their dogs and keep them tied.

—The Germans are preparing to try a third drive on the Allies' positions. There has been a lull on the British front for the last couple of days.

GLAMIS

Mr. Jas. Cameron, of Walkerton, called on friends in our burg last week.

We are sorry to report the illness of our postmaster, Mr. Jos. Cunningham.

Mr. Jim Kuepen, of Underwood, was in the village on Saturday.

Mrs. Allen McKinnon, of the 10th of Kincardine, left last week to visit friends in Quebec.

Mrs. McSween is confined to the house with a bad cold.

Mr. and Mrs. Reith and Miss Campbell attended the missionary meeting at Underwood on Thursday. Miss McGregor, a returned missionary, gave an address.

Mr. Black, of Clifford, made a professional visit to J. K. McLennan's on Monday.

In Saturday's casualty list we see among the wounded the name of one of the Sproule brothers. Two are serving in the 160th Batt. They are well known in our neighborhood.

The daylight saving system seems to work alright in our village. All clocks were put on an hour. We haven't heard of anyone having bad dreams or nightmare through retiring an hour earlier, like the Eden Grove's correspondent. St. Paul's church is not changing their time of service. Instead of half-past ten they now meet at half-past eleven, and at half-past eight in the evening. The Baptists split the difference, and will have service in the morning at eleven, and at eight at night.

CARGILL

Perhaps the best entertainment that has been given behind the footlights in this village in recent years was pulled off last Friday night, when a minstrel show was given in aid of the Red Cross, by local talent. Eighteen darkies arrayed in white coats, high white collars and large splashy red ties, kept up a continuous fun of songs, jokes, etc., which brought forth the applause of an appreciative audience. The program was divided into two parts, the first being of a patriotic nature, Revs. Gale and Storey contributing solos, and Mr. Mathers a reading, besides choruses and quartettes by the colored gentlemen. The second part was solos, quartettes, choruses and the usual jokes. The end men did their parts well, especially Topsy, who was a whole show himself. Sambo and Julius gave a step dance, and Julius an exhibition on roller skates. The following acted as end men: R. Loughleen (Julius), W. J. Loughleen (Sambo), H. Napper (Tim), F. Balsdon (Bill), R. A. Fowlie (Joe), W. Russell (George), E. Wittich (Topsy), H. Grice (Rastus). E. Crawford acted as interlocutor, and filled the bill well. During the evening the Red Cross sold $6 worth of candy. The receipts at the door amounted to over $77, so that the venture enriched the coffers of the Patriotic League to the extent of nearly $83. We understand the darkies have an invitation to go to Eden Grove and may put on a show there in a week or so.

Mrs. Himmel, of Mildmay, spent Friday at Mr. P. Hunstein's.

Corp. Harold Laughleen, late of the C.M.C., was home for a few days last week prior to going to Toronto where he has now become attached to the Flying Corps.

Mrs. McDonald and son, of Edmonton, Alta., who visited at Mr. Ed. Crawford's for the past few weeks, left Saturday for Cape Breton, where they will visit friends. Mrs. McDonald, whose maiden name was Lottie Hamilton, was raised on the farm now owned by Mr. Wes Napper. Her husband was killed in the great war now in progress.

Mr. F. Wittich received a message last week informing him that a cousin, Pte. Emerson Brown, late of Elmira, and who went overseas some three years ago, had been killed in battle on April 4th.

Miss Agnes Keyes, of Chesley, visited at her home here on Sunday.

Owing to the rain on Monday the taffy party, which was to have been held in Mr. Jas. Garland's bush, had to be postponed. If the elements behave the party will be given on Friday evening.

CHESLEY

As a horseman Jas. Beattie is hard to beat, but he couldn't hold that old charger, "Prince," when the bit broke and the horse took the side of the road and dumped Jim and a fat traveller named Charles out when a wheel hit a telephone post on their home from Paisley one night last week. Jim was stunned for a while, but the fat traveller escaped with a slight shaking up. If the bit and lines hold out its a hery steed that Jim Beattie can't hold.

In the roll of service in the University of Toronto appears the name of a Chesley boy, James Stark Bell, who won the Military Cross. And he got the much coveted honor for conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty when adjutant to his battalion. At a critical time, when two platoons in an isolated position were harassed by heavy shelling, he went and established connection with the company on their flank. He secured this badly battered sector of trench by means of skilfully placed advance posts and held on under heavy shell fire. He again went forward at night and established a system of reliefs for the difficult part of the line. His work was of the greatest value, and he displayed the utmost pluck and devotion to duty at a very critical time.—Enterprise.

NO MORE NERVOUS HEADACHES

Since She Tried "FRUIT-A-TIVES", The Famous Fruit Medicine.



MISS ANNIE WARD

112 Huron St., St. John, N.B.

"It is with pleasure that I write to tell you of the great benefit I received from the use of your medicine, 'Fruit-a-tives'. I was a great sufferer for many years from *Nervous Headaches and Constipation*. I tried everything, consulted doctors; but nothing seemed to help me until I tried 'Fruit-a-tives'.

After I had taken several boxes, I was completely relieved of these troubles and have been unusually well ever since."

Miss ANNIE WARD.

'Fruit-a-tives' is fresh fruit juices, concentrated and increased in strength, combined with finest tonics, and is a positive and reliable remedy for Headaches and Constipation.

50c. a box, 6 for $2.50, trial size 25c. At all dealers or Fruit-a-tives Limited, Ottawa.

White Shoes

OUR 1918 line is the most complete line of summer shoes. It includes a shoe for every use, for every person — men, women, children. It will pay you to call and see our White Shoes.

Fresh Groceries Always in Stock

Butter and Eggs taken in exchange

H. PFAFF & SON

TURNER'S

Mr. Wm. Schell has purchased a touring car.

Mrs. Robt. Fleming, of Toronto, is visiting at the home of her daughter, Mrs. J. Bell.

A Red Cross lecture was given in Aberdour schoolhouse on April 15th by Rev. Thos. Wilson, of Walkerton. There was a large crowd to hear it.

Mr. and Mrs. Sam Fleming, of Paisley, were calling on their many friends here before leaving for their new home at Monnieh in New Ontario, where he intends to farm.

The late Mrs. J. Mitchell, who died at London and was buried in Queen Hill cemetery on April 16th, was one of the first settlers in Saugeen Tp. She came here over 50 years ago, and was very well known. She had not been in good health for many years. The family left are James and Agnes on the homestead; Thos. and Mrs. John Wright, Saugeen; John, in France; Mrs. McMillan and Mrs. Flood, Toronto; Mrs. Anning, Detroit; Mrs. Monkman, Tara; Mrs. McArthur, Owen Sound.

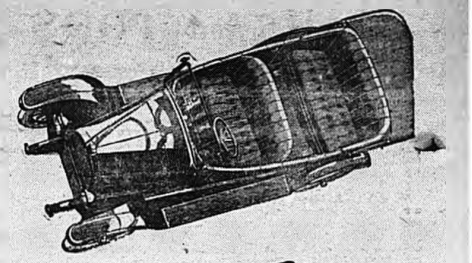
WALKERTON

Ex-reeve Spence Nesbitt of Brant is said to have been so mixed up over the new change in time that he came into Walkerton on Friday to do his shopping, thinking it was Saturday. As another farmer was seen out plowing on Sunday, Spence is apparently not the only one who got balled up over the talk that preceded the turning on of the clocks.

While Mr. Lou Rankin, a Bell telephone lineman, was assisting in raising a telephone pole into position at Hanover on Friday afternoon, one of the props slipped and pole fell on Mr. Rankin, striking him on the waist and narrowly escaping breaking several ribs. Although no bones were fractured he was badly bruised about the body, and on two Hanover physicians being summoned he was bandaged up and spent over night in that town, when he was removed to his home here. While progressing favorably he will be off duty for some time through the mishap.

The dope fiend who took the jail cure in order to rid himself of the drug habit, will be liberated from the Walkerton bastile on Sunday next, after spending two months behind the bars. Although he called for dope like an ex-drunk raving for a and after having on convict clothes glass, soon after confinement, yet the spell seemed to wear off him, for a time he ceased calling for the wares of a drug store and took to his prison beef and skilly with more relish. If he comes out cured of the opium habit, the Walkerton jail will have done a good deal, and surrounded as it is by four churches, will have belied that pagan adage that says "the nearer the cross, the farther from grace."

Mr. Albert Mansel, a class A man, who has been assisting his father, Mr. J. A. Mansel, in the blacksmithing and wagon-making business in Chepstow for several years, received notice on Saturday that his exemption had been refused by the Central Appeal Judge of Canada. Albert, who is a popular, fine, stalwart chap, was refused exemption by the Tribunal Board at Paisley, but on the petition of two hundred farmers of that section he was granted exemption on an appeal to Judge Greig at Walkerton. Major Weeks, the military representative who was here from London going over many of the cases again, appealed from Judge Greig's decision to the Central Appeal Court, with the result that Mr. Mansel received notice on Saturday from District Military Headquarters at London to the effect that the military representative's appeal against him had been successful and that his exemption had been refused. We understand that Major Weeks' appeals against the local court rulings in several other cases have also been successful, and that the parties are receiving the usual notice preparatory to reporting for duty.—Herald and Times.



Light Four Model 90 Touring Car.

Overland

The Thrift Car

To use this *utility* car is Good Business and Good Health!

Its roominess, comfort and beauty make it as *desirable* as it is *useful*.

GEO. W. GILCHRIST, Dealer,
R. R. No. 2, Paisley

Willys-Overland, Limited
Willys-Knight and Overland Motor Cars and Light Commercial Wagons
Head Office and Works, West Toronto, Ont.



Take Care of Your Telephone!

MANY repairs to telephones are made necessary by careless handling.

¶ A telephone instrument has more than a hundred parts and is built like a watch. Rough usage impairs its efficiency.

¶ Help us to conserve the supply of telephone material and skilled labor *by always handling your telephone carefully to avoid costly breakages and repairs.*

The Bell Telephone Co. of Canada



Necessary Farm Equipment

MORE and more the Ford car is looked upon by progressive farmers as necessary farm equipment, the same as the plow, the hay-rake, the drill, the mower, the harrow and other labor and time-saving machinery.

A farmer with a Ford car can dispense with one or two of his horses and make the trips to town, railway station, creamery, or to the neighbours in one-third the time. In fact there is no farm machine made that will save the busy farmer and his busy wife so much valuable time as a Ford. And it's so easy to take care of—far easier than a horse. No bed to make, or hay and oats to get, no harnessing and unharnessing, and no stables to clean. The Ford practically takes care of itself.

Ask any farmer who owns a Ford if he would ever again try to get along without it. His answer will hasten your decision to own one.

Ford

THE UNIVERSAL CAR

Touring - -	$595	Sedan - - -	$970
Runabout -	$575	Chassis - -	$535
Coupe - -	$770	One-ton Truck	$750

F. O. B. FORD, ONT.

Halladay & Biehn - Dealers, Chesley
W. P. Power - Dealer - Port Elgin

The Paisley Advocate.

D. McKENZIE, Publisher
Vol. 41—No. 18

PAISLEY, ONTARIO, MAY 1, 1918

Subscription, $1.50 per Annum

Paisley Mercantile Co.

The People's Popular Store

Fashionable and Durable Japanese Wash Silks

NOW is the time to make your selection when we have a full range. If you are wishing a dress where draped or shirred effects are desired buy our Silk Crepe-de-chene. Shantung Silk, natural color, for that tailored suit, separate skirt or misses' coat. Pongee Silk for that summer dress or waist. Habutai Silk for dresses, waists or men's shirts. Tussar, in that new shade, "mode," and a few excellent plaid silks, no two plaids alike. These are only a few of the many pieces we have on hand.

We have a large assortment of

Ready-to-wear Waists

made from stylish Striped Voile, Crepe-de-chene, Pongee and Georgette Silk Crepe. A full range of sizes to choose from.

Rugs

This is housecleaning time, and we must decide now. Let us roll up that rug you were looking at. Remember it is seamless, English manufacture, best of dyes, beautiful coloring and moderately priced.

The season for the

Canvas Footwear

will soon be here. We are ready for it. Ladies' White Poplin Laced Boots, leather sole and spool heel, neat toe cap and good fitters. Misses' High Top White Canvas Boots, with low heel, also for the men, boys and youths.

Groceries

You need them, we have them. Leave us your order, we want it. Telephone us your order, we will deliver it. We have the goods.

Top Price for All Produce

THE PAISLEY MERCANTILE CO.

THE CITY BAKERY

Bread 10c per loaf. Why pay more?

Fresh Bread, Buns, Cakes and Pies always on hand.

A full line of Groceries to choose from.

Our Ice Cream Parlor is now complete, with a full line of Neilson's Ice Cream and Soft Drinks.

Fruit Cake for the boys overseas a specialty. Try some.

Goods delivered after 4 o'clock and on Saturdays. Phone your orders for prompt delivery.

D. H. COOPER

—Mrs. Robt. Hamilton has returned to town after spending the winter with her daughter, Mrs. Geachy, in Toronto.

—Mrs. J. Ryan and children, of Walkerton, spent the week end at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Thos. Collins.

—Mrs. A. W. Impey, of Buffalo, N. Y., is here attending her aged grandmother, Mrs. Anstead, sr., who is seriously ill and sinking fast.

—Miss Bessie Mitchell is home from Toronto on account of the illness of her mother, who is suffering from an attack of typhoid fever.

—Pte. Nelson Hood, of the special service corps at London camp, is up on a few days' leave, visiting his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Gemmel Hood, Elora Road south.

—Mr. and Mrs. John C. Young, of Saugeen, went to Guelph on Monday with their daughter Bessie, who enters the hospital there for medical and surgical treatment.

—Mr. and Mrs. L. C. Spofford left on Wednesday for Toronto, where Mr. Spofford expects to take a situation offered him as traveller for a wholesale drygoods house.

—Miss Rose Bryce has been obliged to resign her position as teacher of Lockerby school on account of a severe attack of rheumatism. She went to Preston Springs on Tuesday for treatment.

—Mr. Jos. Potts, of Regina, Sask., son of Mr. H. T. Potts, of Tara, underwent a serious operation recently. At one time the doctors had little hope for his recovery, but we are pleased to report that he is now improving, and expects to be out of the hospital shortly.—Tara Leader.

—Mr. and Mrs. John Armstrong are up from Toronto for a few days.

—Mrs. McGeary, of Toronto, is visiting her sister, Mrs. T. Switzer, Saugeen.

—Rev. L. W. Diehl is in London this week attending the meeting of the Anglican Synod.

—The property of the late Mrs. Allen, on Mill St., has been bought by Mr. Wm. Dryden, of Greenock.

—We are here to publish the news. If you know of any event of interest transpiring in your locality you would confer a favor by letting us know. Our personal columns are always at your command.

Soldier Now Dangerously Ill

Mr. Chas. McDonald, of 10th Bruce, received a message on Friday last, stating that his son, Pte. Jas. McDonald, previously reported seriously ill, is now dangerously ill at First Birmingham Hospital.

Former Cargill Man Gets Naval Post

Dr. Norman R. Sullivan, youngest son of Mr. and Mrs. M. Sullivan, who formerly lived in Brant, near Cargill, has been given the rank of lieutenant commander in the United States navy, and when he goes to France shortly he will be head surgeon of the ship on which he sails. Dr. Sullivan graduated from the University of Illinois. Shortly after he was sent by the U. S. Government to Japan and the Philippines to study conditions in the Orient. Returning to the United States he was appointed head surgeon at the Great Lakes Naval Training Station, Chicago. He was home on last leave recently.

ADVERTISING RATES

Subscription Price—$1.50 per annum in advance. To United States subscribers $2.00 per year in advance.

Advertising Rates—Legal and other casual advertisements 10c per nonpareil line for first insertion, 3c per line for each subsequent insertion.

Advertisements of Strayed, Farms for Sale or to Rent, and similar, $1 for first three weeks and 25c for each subsequent month.

Advertisements without specific directions will be inserted till forbid, and charged accordingly. Translent display advts. charged by the inch. Rates on application.

Advertisements in the local columns are charged 10c per line for first insertion, and 5c per line for each subsequent insertion. This includes announcements for church or school entertainments, garden parties &c. No notice less than 25c. Regular advertisers 5c per line, as ads'e less than 15. Set in black faced type, price and one-half.

—Wilkinson plows and repairs at F. Carter & Son's.

—Marriage licenses issued and money to loan. T. H. George.

—Full line of fine engagement and wedding rings at I. Shoemaker's jewellery store.

—Sow lots of garden seeds. We have them for you—8 packages 25c. Ballachey, Laidlaw & Co.

—Highest prices paid for hides and sheepskins. H. E. McGregor, Butcher, Steele Block.

—For Sale—A number of young pigs. J. W. Brown, Elora Road north, R. R. No. 3, Paisley.

—For Sale—The residence of the late Mrs. Fleming, Queen St. north, Paisley. Apply to D. Forrester.

—Highest price for beef hides, horse hides, calfskins, sheepskins, tallow, &c. P. Oltshar, Paisley Meat Market.

—E. Stevenson's quick healing salve is the best made. We have a choice line of tobaccos and cigars, stationery and school supplies. Agent for daily papers and magazines. Give us a call.

—For Sale—Good working horse 12 years old, will work single or double, and sound. Is a good looking jet black. Will sell cheap for quick sale. John H. Maurer, con. 6, Bruce, Paisley P.O., R.R. No. 2.

To Investors

Trust and Loan Company Debentures in sums of $100 and upwards bearing 5½ per cent interest, payable half-yearly. Authorized by law for the investment of trust funds. Apply to D. Forrester, barrister.

—Flour, Feed, Seeds, Grain—We keep a full stock of Five Roses and Stark's high grade flours, bran, shorts, Blatchford's molasses meal, poultry foods and tonics. Always in the market for course grains. W. Stark.

—Banks now close on Saturdays at one o'clock p. m.

—Mr. D. McGregor of Sudbury, was home for a few days.

—Miss Essie McGillivray, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Colin McGillivray, 12th Bruce, is home from Toronto.

—Good calf for sale. Apply to Box 741, Paisley P. O.

—Have you seen our stock of curtain and drapery materials? We are proud of it. Ballachey, Laidlaw & Co.

—For Sale—A dark roan Shorthorn bull calf, ten months old. A good individual, and choicely bred. John Scott, Port Elgin, R. R. No. 1, Bruce phone.

—We have every description of white canvas shoes for ladies and children. They are nice for summer wear. Ballachey, Laidlaw & Co.

Order Your Coal Early

Leave us your order for needed supply at once, so that we can have your bin filled before the cold weather comes on again. D. A. Lyon.

Seeds! Seeds!

Get your seeds early this season, as the supply of some kinds is not equal to the demand. We have a full assortment of garden seeds, also clover, turnip, mangel, etc. See us for seed corn. Walter Stark.

—During May we are offering big values in made-to-measure suits and lightweight overcoats. The wise buyer will order his clothes now and get the advantage of our present good values before prices go higher. We have a splendid range of woolens to show you, and we know that our tailoring will give you complete satisfaction in Style, Fit and Workmanship. G. B. Irwin, Ladies' and Gents' Tailor. Bell phone.

—Auction Sale of Household Effects, etc., on Saturday, May 4th, at 3 o'clock, at J. Armstrong's house, Church St., opposite the Garage. List of articles includes kitchen cupboard, chairs, tables, cook stove and pipes, coal oil stove, dining room table, couch, lounge, coat-rack, bedroom suite, bedsteads, mattresses, bureau, rocking chairs, small tables, carpets, linoleum, oilcloth, window shades, curtain poles, pictures, dishes, crockery, kitchen utensils of all kinds, tubs, sewing machine, lawn mower, also a number of chains, forks, shovels and other small articles. J. Armstrong, prop.; R. C. Pearce, auct.



Keep a Smart Appearance

You can be smartly dressed without being extravagant if you will leave your next order with us. We have a good assortment of the very newest patterns in fancy suitings. Look them over before buying. Also in Ladies' Suitings we have a full line to choose from of the newest patterns and styles.

I. S. CRUICKSHANK, the Tailor

Wall Paper

A DISCRIMINATING customer will find all they desire in variety of designs, novelty of colorings and general desirability of the goods we offer to suit their fancy. Our stock is full and complete. Eggs taken in exchange.

P. B. MORE, Druggist

Coming, May 2

TOWN HALL, PAISLEY

Pownall and Williams' Big Moving Picture Show

CHARLIE CHAPLIN

In his reviews, showing him in all his different works.

Also a Large Programme

THE MAN FROM YUKON
THE PACIFIST
THE SACRIFICE

Admission—15c and 25c

J. S. DEWAR

PAISLEY

Builder, Contractor and Cement Worker

Brick or cement buildings erected, brick work, cement work and plastering contracts taken.

Cement Supplies Furnished

Building Blocks, Window and Door Sills, Culvert Tile, Well Curbing, Lawn Rollers, Lawn Vases, Verandah Columns, Balusters and other fancy Cement Products.

Building Material

Cement, Lime, Lath, Shingles, Glazed Sewer Pipe and Flue Lining, Mortar Color, Etc.



THE

STANDARD BANK

OF CANADA

HEAD OFFICE - TORONTO

Money Orders and Drafts are issued by this Bank payable in all parts of the world.

E&T'D 1873

PAISLEY BRANCH

F. C. RYAN, Manager.

Change of Business and Business Principles

HAVING bought out the business and good will of the L. C. Spofford store, we intend to continue the same under an entirely new management and new method of doing business. **Our terms are strictly cash on all sales, and one price only.** You can send a child of come yourself, and if goods are not satisfactory you can have your money back cheerfully. The following are a few of our

Specials

for Friday and Saturday's Business:

The Men's Furnishings and Hat Department

You will find removed to the front of the store. **New Stock of Shirts, Collars and Neckwear** at prices that will please you.

Silk Dress Materials

In Beautiful Oriental Designs and Combination Colors such as Tan and Old Rose, Tan and Copen, Myrtle and Tussah, Navy and Tussah. **Special, $1.50 per yard,** 36 inches wide.

Delightful and Choice Assortment of

Dress and Waist Lengths

of rich and beautiful Silk and Voile material, in all the very latest shades of stripes and self colors. Special Sale Price, **75c, $1.25 and $2.00 per yard,** 30 inches wide.

A Lovely Lot of Georgette, Silk Crepe and Plain Silk Blouses

Special, **$2.50 to $6.50**

Waists in a large assortment of designs in wash materials of Muslins and Voiles. Special Prices—**$1.25 to $3.60 each.**

Boys' and Girls' Summer Headwear

A big assortment of new shapes and styles in Straw, Linen, Pique and Cloth materials, at Prices—**25c, 50c, 75c** and **$1.00**—just about half the regular price. Don't fail to see these.

Special for Friday and Saturday's Sale

Special Purchase of just

100 Ladies' Sweater Coats

Silk Fibre and Mercerized Wool material, with large white fibre silk collars and cuffs, sash of white. The very latest, and the price is exceedingly low. In the following colors: Shades of black with white collar and cuffs, old rose with stripe collars and cuffs (belt effect), sky with white fibre silk collar and cuffs and white sash. Special Sale Price, **$5.25,** regular $7.50 value.

The above are really Grand Values, and just the correct thing for summer evenings or outing coats

Don't fail to see them and secure one before all are gone

Our Grocery Department

has been greatly enlarged well stocked with new goods. You cannot make any mistake in making a visit to this department in the rear of the store, which you will find very convenient to do your shopping in, and **prices are right.**

We will buy your Butter and Eggs. Give us a trial and be convinced of fair and square dealings. Our terms are Strictly CASH and One Price Only. All goods marked in plain figures.

A. BALL

SUCCESSOR TO L. C. SPOFFORD

Soils and Crops

By Agronomist.

This Department is for the use of our farm readers who want the advice of an expert on any question regarding soil, seed, crops, etc. If your question is of sufficient general interest, it will be answered through this column. If stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed with your letter, a complete answer will be mailed to you. Address Agronomist, care of Wilson Publishing Co., Ltd., 73 Adelaide St. W., Toronto.

FACTORS INFLUENCING CROP YIELDS.

Crops require moisture, heat and food in suitable amounts and proportions to make rapid, strong growth. Nature supplies the essentials for crop life and growth, the farmer's task and problem is to utilize these resources in such a way as to ensure satisfactory yields. Investigations conducted at the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, have led to the conclusion that the following factors exert a telling influence towards increasing crop production.

Underdrainage—Probably the most important and indispensable where the rainfall is great,

(a) To carry off surplus water.

(b) To allow air to enter the soil.

(c) To aid in raising the soil temperature.

It is equally a necessity in soils where moisture conservation has to be considered. Drainage lowers the natural water table in the soil leaving the soil in shape to absorb rain as it falls, that is preserved for use of crops.

On the whole drainage improves the mechanical condition of the soil and assists in influencing the liberation of plant food elements.

Plant Food.—In proper proportions for the different classes of crop to be grown. This involves the adoption of a good crop rotation. This rotation should be a short one, say of 3 to 4 years' duration, and the order of crops is most important. Crops such as corn, roots, potatoes and hay, require large supplies of food from the soil for stem, leaf and root growth. This may be most easily supplied by clover or other sod turned down, or by heavy manuring. The cereals, such as wheat, oats and barley require less of this food and generally do best if sown the year following an application of manure. The area sown to these cereals, if seeded down to clover and grasses, will supply a hay crop the third, or the third and fourth years, and the sod turned down, manured if necessary, fits the land for corn or roots once more.

Such general plan of rotation may be modified by such farmers as will best suit soil and needs, but some such scheme is necessary in order that humus, probably the most valuable of all soil constituents, be added and maintained in the soil, to keep it in good producing shape. Humus decomposed and decomposing vegetable matter is provided in applications of barnyard manure, in legume crops such as clovers and in green manuring crops like buckwheat. Humus absorbs and holds soil moisture and is a means of raising soil temperature since dark soils absorb heat readily and rapidly.

Manure—Barnyard manure is most effective fertilizer and furnishes humus forming material. Fresh manure gives crop yields almost equal to those from rotted manure and when applied directly it can be handled more economically with regard to labor. Manure should be spread evenly and incorporated thoroughly with the soil. Applications should be made in moderate quantities frequently rather than in larger quantities at longer intervals. Apply the manure for hoed and clover or other hay crops in a suitable crop rotation which provides that each field in the farm will receive regularly its fair share of manure.

Proper Cultural Methods.—To make a good seed-bed requires thoroughness in carrying out each step in its preparation.

The Dairy

An easy, quick and thorough way to get the lice off, or keep them off cattle is to put about equal parts of wood ashes and sulphur in a salt sack or close-woven gunny sack and hand it where cattle will run under it, and rubbing against it dust themselves.

Infectious abortion is retarding some farmers in developing a dairy business. It causes losses in the herd increase but does not unfit the milk for human use although the germ is frequently located in the udder. It is a source of great discouragement to some cattle owners but as yet there is no way of overcoming it. The animal diseases are a warfare between the microbe and the host and they make a high degree of intelligence necessary in the successful live stock owner. If it were not for the skill which is necessary to fight diseases, almost anyone could be a live stock farmer. Stable sanitation is an important factor in the control of animal diseases.

It takes just one dairyman in a community to start the movement to obtain a community-owned pure-bred bull. In many sections scrub bulls are used because everyone knows that they need a good bull, but no one wants to bother his neighbor with the suggestion of starting an organization.

A dairyman owing forty cows recently said: "The milking machine has taken all of the 'sting' out of dairying on our farm. We now obtain more satisfaction in caring for the cattle and save much time." He is the type of a man who has milked cows all of his life and knows the dairy business thoroughly. He is also the kind of a man who has sometimes been discouraged with the drudgery of milking a large herd of cows. His milking machine has given him quite a little inspiration and as he says, it has helped overcome one of the unpleasant features of dairying on a large scale.

There are many old barns still rendering good service and they have to be used, but it is unfortunate that the value of sunshine as a disinfectant has not always been appreciated. It is the dairyman's best friend for keeping a stable in good condition and when the sun can shine on the gutters, the work of keeping the barn sanitary is not so difficult. In buildings used for live stock it pays to arrange for plenty of sunshine and it pays to study bulletins and building literature before using expensive material to experiment with home-made plans.

Horse Sense

The brood mare that seems to have the least trouble and produces healthy sound colts, and also has little trouble at foaling time, is one which had been worked moderately, or has had regular daily exercise. Of course, she should have plenty of nourishing food of good quality, especially during the latter gestation period. It is also important that she should be supplied with clean drinking water, groomed once a day and her stable well supplied with fresh air. The brood mare does best when kept in a box stall. The writer knows of no very good reason why a brood mare cannot be used to do moderate work up to within ten days or two weeks of foaling time. A box stall should be thoroughly cleaned and disinfected with either coal tar disinfectant or white-washed with fresh lime wash for her to foal in. She should be kept in this stall for a week before she foals. The bedding should be clean. A quiet secluded place where the mare can hide away from other horses seems to be her choice location. Her food supply should be nourishing, but of a laxative nature. A few well-salted bran mashes or roots will open her bowels. A mare that is constipated sometimes has trouble foaling. When she foals, notice if she cleans properly. The udder of mare should be washed clean before the colt is allowed to suck; this will often prevent the young colt from becoming infected. The navel of colt should be washed with one part bichloride of mercury and 1000 parts water; or one part coal tar disinfectant and twenty parts water, then the cord immediately painted with one part tincture iodine and two or three parts of glycerine or olive oil two or three times a day until it shrivels completely. It is not necessary, and sometimes a great mistake to tie the cord. If there is much hemorrhage, it sometimes has to be done to stop the bleeding, but the string should not be left on more than twelve or twenty-four hours. The bowels of the new born colt are usually costive, but if it is allowed to suck the first milk from mother, it will usually loosen its bowels, but if not, inject two or three ounces of olive oil cautiously into rectum occasionally until bowels move fairly free. Both the mare and colt should be kept in a warm, dry, clean portion of stable until the colt is two or three days old; then you need to pay little attention, more than to feed the mare. During warm pleasant weather the brood mare that is running on pasture seldom requires much watching or special care.

Apples cored and baked with raisins in the cores are delicious.

MUSKRATS WANTED

I will pay highest market prices for Rats, Diseased Root and all other raw furs.

52 Years of reliable trading

References—Union Bk. of Canada

N. SILVER

220 St. Paul St. W., Montreal, P.Q.

Sure Cure for HEAVES

Here's what Mr. McKinnon, Harrville, P.Q. says:—"SPECIAL HEAVE REMEDY is the CAPITAL HEAVE REMEDY. I entered a horse that another man had given a fair position to MATCH. I cured her with One package. I can prove this about the old horse. I have her yet; she has never showed a symptom."

FREE TRIAL OFFER

We have such confidence in this remedy that we send a full week's trial free, by express, prepaid and without C.O.D. Write to VETERINARY DEPT. HOUSE, 1 Church street, Toronto, Ont.

FUNNY FOLD-UPS

CUT OUT AND FOLD ON DOTTED LINES



Willie's always up to tricks,
Hope the teacher doesn't look;
Till we fold him up and fix
His attention on his book.

A Home-Made Stone Boat.

A very convenient stone boat for hauling big rocks can be made easily. The simplicity of this device leaves little to explain. It consists of two two-inch planks about eight feet long, with a cross-piece two inches by six inches, having two three-quarter-inch holes, 20 inches from centre to centre. This piece is bolted loosely to the planks at one end with five-eighth-inch bolts, the heads of which are counter-sunk in the undersides of the planks.

At the other ends of the planks, about six inches from the ends, two-inch holes are bored. A piece of chain with a toggle on one end is slipped through these holes. The planks are drawn up to straddle the boulder. The chain being held in one plank with the toggle, is drawn tight through the hole in the other plank, bringing the planks as close up under the boulder as possible. A hook, spike or an old bolt may be used to hold the chain in the other plank after it is drawn tight.

The team is then hitched to the chain between the planks. The first pull draws the planks together under the boulder which will ride perfectly as if on a rigid sled.

To unload the boulder, a stone or a chunk can be placed where one of the planks may be drawn over it. The boat will tilt, rolling off the stone.

Riced Potatoes Help Out Flour.

Freshly cooked potatoes, put through a ricer, or forced through a fine strainer, can be used in place of part of the flour in batters or doughs. Cold, left-over potatoes may be used, but are not so easily blended as the fresh hot potatoes, nor is the flavor quite as good.

Beef can be made more tender by soaking in vinegar and water.

GOOD HEALTH QUESTION BOX

By Andrew F. Currier, M.D.

Dr. Currier will answer all signed question in of general interest it will be answered through these columns; if not, it will be answered personally if stamped, addressed envelope is enclosed. Dr. Currier will not prescribe for individual cases or make diagnosis. Address Dr. Andrew F. Currier, care of Wilson Publishing Co., 73 Adelaide St. West, Toronto.

Ulcers.

X.—Please say a word about ulcers, their cause and effects, and the proper treatment—if they are responsive to treatment. I have heard a strict diet is beneficial in ulcer of the stomach. What are some of the symptoms?

Answer—An ulcer is simply a sore upon the skin or mucous membrane; in other words, a breaking down of the cells, frequently with only slight tendency to get well.

In the latter respect ulcers differ from healthy wounds which begin to get well almost as soon as they are formed or made.

Ulcers may be caused by injury, by burns, and by poor nutrition of the tissues where they occur.

They may be accompanied with sloughing or destruction of the tissue, and perhaps by reabsorption of dead and poisonous material.

They are often attended with haemorrhage and with great weakness in consequence of the prolonged discharge which comes from them, and which means waste of tissue without proper strength for repair.

This is particularly the case with ulcers which attend such diseases as syphilis and tuberculosis.

Ulcers which accompany these diseases are often incurable unless means are found to cure the diseases which caused them. The treatment of ulcers should be constitutional and consist in building up the general condition; and also local, which is directed to the sore itself.

The first will include all necessary hygienic measures, comfortable and well ventilated housing, sleep, exercise in the open air, good food, including an abundance of milk, and perhaps such tonics as cod-liver oil, quinine, strychnine and iron.

Local treatment includes cleanliness and frequent dressing of the ulcer, and the application of astringent and stimulating substances, especially such minerals as lead, copper, zinc, mercury and silver.

In ulcer of the stomach a strict diet is almost imperative—that is, the stomach must be given just as little work as possible.

Some of the symptoms of ulcer of the stomach are sharp pain, indigestion, loss of appetite and haemorrhage.

If the ulcer perforates the peritoneal coat of the stomach, there may be serious haemorrhage and even fatal peritonitis.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

J. H. H.—For two years I have suffered with dull pain on the back of both legs, from knees to toes, and I have thus far been able to get very little relief. Is there any cure for this trouble?

Answer—I should imagine, from what you say, that you are suffering from sciatica. There are many things for the treatment of this trouble—including blistering, heat, baths, massage and electricity—and sometimes it is necessary to make a trial of all of them before finding the proper means of relief.

A young Mother—My baby, seven months old, is healthy and strong, but cross and fretful and has no teeth. She nurses my breast. Shall I begin to feed her with any other nourishment?

Answer—Do not worry because of the non-appearance of teeth. If they are delayed for a few months, it usually does no harm. If you have sufficient nourishment in your breast, there is nothing better for the child; and if your supply continues, I would advise you to nurse the baby through the summer—perhaps supplementing the breast with milk by the bottle if the breast supply should fail.

Do not neglect to plant gladioli every ten days from, say, May 5 to July, for a succession of flowers late into the autumn.

CANADA'S PRIDE

CANADIANS have good reason to be proud of the position Canada holds in the world today. This pride is justified by the activities of her people, by her unlimited natural resources, by her splendid institutions, *and particularly by her Industries.*

Facts about the immensity of some Canadian industries would astonish most people.

These industries, when viewed in the light of comparison with other countries, are simply tremendous.

The growth of any industry is limited to the number of people it can serve, and that is a fact not often properly appreciated when Canadian industries are compared to similar enterprises in, say, the United States.

For example: the population of the United States exceeds 100,000,000. Opportunity for industries there is almost unlimited. In comparison, Canada with its seven million population is a small country—yet in spite of this comparatively small population, Canada possesses several industries which in actual size rank among the biggest in the world.

In shoemaking, one Canadian concern has developed a volume of business and a service to the Canadian people which is not equalled by another shoe manufacturer anywhere in the world. This concern, if located in the United States, would rank as one of the twelve largest out of some two thousand shoe manufacturers there.

While the sales of the largest shoe manufacturer in the United States—selling to the American people—do not exceed twenty-five cents per capita per year, the sales of Ames Holden McCready to the Canadian people last year were approximately *eighty* cents per capita.

In a comparative sense, therefore, this Canadian concern is greater than the foremost American shoe manufacturer in the United States.

Thus Ames Holden McCready truly merit the distinction of their title "Shoemakers to the Canadian Nation."

Just imagine for a moment the enormous work of supplying a large portion of Canada's 7,000,000 people with its boots and shoes!

—it requires—huge up-to-date factories equipped with the most modern machinery able to turn out 8,000 pairs of shoes a day.

—it requires—a variety of nearly 800 different styles to meet the requirements of all classes of people, for different grades, shapes and kinds of shoes.

—it requires—the maintenance of six large distributing branches in principal cities from coast to coast, and in these are carried over a million dollars worth of stock, ready for quick delivery to retailers.

—it requires—many travelling salesmen to call on the retail trade, because out of approximately 10,000 retail dealers who sell shoes in Canada, more than 5,000 handle A.H.M. Shoes.

—it requires—many other details of organization and equipment, but this brief outline will give you some slight idea of the part that this great shoe concern is playing in the business of supplying footwear to the Canadian people.

You will be interested in these facts, because the next time you buy footwear bearing the A.H.M. Brand, you will know that they are the product of a large and efficient organization making shoes which will in every case give you the greatest value for your money.

AMES HOLDEN McCREADY LIMITED

"Shoemakers to the Nation"

ST. JOHN | MONTREAL | TORONTO | WINNIPEG | EDMONTON | VANCOUVER





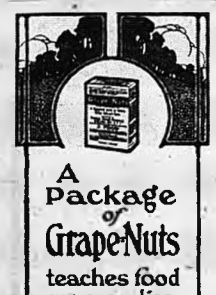
LIFE IN THE DEAD SEA.

Animal and Vegetable Life Exists Near Its Shores.

The Dead Sea is not so dead as it has been painted, if we are to believe a recent lecturer before the Royal Geographical Society, Dr. W. G. Masterton. He is thus quoted in The English Mechanic and World of Science.

"Ancient writers established a myth that the Dead Sea was an abode of death, that its shores were sterile, and that even birds flying over its water were liable to fall dead. All these ideas are now known to be the reverse of the truth. It was true that the waters were so permeated with salt that no animal or vegetable life could flourish in the bulk of its volume, but near the shores, where streams of brackish water found their way into the sea, small fish, crabs, and mosquito larvæ were found, and he had seen fish in the sea. A bottle of water taken from the same spot immediately afterward was proved to contain no less than 23.3 per cent. of solids. In one of the Jericho hotels, before the war, there was a declaration jointly signed the same year by over a dozen tourists that they saw fish actively swimming at the same spot. At many spots along the shore there are races in which acres of reeds and many trees flourished, and at such spots animal life and bird life was abundant."

Parsnips do well on land that last year produced potatoes, celery or leeks.



ONE RESULT OF THE WAR.

The World-Famous Passion Play May Never Again Be Enacted.

Oberammergau, the little village in Bavaria that became world-famous as the home of the Passion Play, is virtually a deserted village where sorrow broods. All of its male inhabitants capable of bearing arms have entered the ranks of the Bavarian army, and many have fallen in battle.

Miss Madeline Doty, who has visited the village, in recording her experiences in the Atlantic Monthly relates a conversation that she had with a waitress at the little hotel.

"The town is sad," we averred.

"Why shouldn't it be?" she retorted. "We have lost so much."

"How many men have gone to the war?" we asked.

"Every one under forty-five. Five hundred and fifty out of a population of eighteen hundred."

We paused a moment. It seemed brutal to go on now, but we wanted information.

"There were forty killed and forty-eight wounded the first year. I don't know the number now."

"Will there ever be another Passion Play?"

She shrugged her shoulders. "How can I tell?" Some of the players and musicians have lost an arm or a leg, and others are dead. The town no longer has any money."

We pushed back our chairs and went out into the golden sunshine. No one moved about the streets. It was like a village swept by a plague and deserted. War has been a special disaster to Oberammergau. It has dealt a blow at its spiritual as well as its physical welfare.

The Soldier's Father.

I'm feeling pretty much alone
And lonely, since the boys are gone.
They've left me with the hired man
To run the farm as best we can.
It's hard, and work is moving slow—
But when their duty calls, they go.

So I, like old man Zebedee,
Beside the Lake of Galilee,
Said: "Leave behind your cares and frets;
I'll stay on here and mend the nets,
And keep the tight old bark a-swim;
You go and follow Him."

The Archbishop of York at Wycliffe College.

On his recent visit to Toronto, the Archbishop of York spent a short time at Wycliffe College, where the Founders' Chapel was the particular point of his interest, the larger part of the building being at the present time used for military purposes. Doctor O'Meara, the principal, showed him the Roll of Honor which gives the names of thirty graduates and seventy undergraduates who are serving with His Majesty's forces as Chaplains of combatants, and the Memorial Roll on which are inscribed the names of two graduates and seven undergraduates who have paid the supreme price of self-sacrificing service. The tablet in memory of the Founders, and Axel Enders' famous picture of the Resurrection, were objects of his special remark.

Before leaving, His Grace offered intercession for the College and its Staff, its students and its graduates. He was accompanied by the Archbishop of Algoma, the Bishop of Toronto, the Mayor of the city, Archdeacon Cody, and a number of clerical and lay friends.

The new College flag was flown in honor of his visit.

British Treasury Receives Gift.

An envelope containing $500 recently was found in a letter box in Liverpool, says a London correspondent. The packet was addressed "For the Treasury."

One luxury that is actually an economy is Salada Tea. It yields many more cups than ordinary tea and, besides, has that unique, delicious flavor.

A New Kind of Foghorn.

The new "fisherman knight," Sir Thomas Robinson, tells an amusing story, according to an English weekly, about an incident that happened during one of his many journeys across the Atlantic.

A short time after leaving port the ship on which he was traveling ran into so dense a fog that it was impossible for anyone to see more than a few yards ahead. The captain remained on the bridge and took charge of sounding the foghorn himself.

After he had sounded the first signal he heard a foghorn in reply directly ahead.

To avoid a collision he turned the ship a point and then sounded again. Once more the reply came, "B-o-o-o!" directly ahead, as before.

"It was very strange; I could not make it out," said Sir Thomas in telling the tale. "Neither could the captain. He tried again; still the same 'B-o-o-o!' right ahead. The captain was flabbergasted; and, as for me, I was giving myself a mental shake to pull myself together, when the lookout man forward called out:

"'It's only the old cow, sir!'

"And so, in truth, it was—the milch cow kept on the forecastle for the use of the ship."

Protect Birds, Conservation Plea.

At a time when the largest crops possible are being urged in England the public is advised that starlings and chaffinches kill pests, and that pests prey on the crops, says a London correspondent. A campaign for the protection of birds is being waged throughout the country as an aid to crops.

PEERLESS STARTER
A Guaranteed Starting System for Ford Cars. Sells for $22.50.
AGENTS WANTED
THE MORGAN SALES CO.
116 Yonge Street, Toronto

For the Spring Wardrobe



Simple and attractive is this little model. McCall Pattern No. 8068. Child's Dress. In 5 sizes, 2 to 10 years. Price, 15 cents.



Most attractive is this dress made of a combination of materials. McCall Pattern No. 7093, Ladies' Waist. In 8 sizes, 34 to 48 bust. No. 7969, Ladies' Two or Three-Piece Skirt. In 7 sizes, 27 to 34 waist. Price, 20 cents each.

These patterns may be obtained from your local McCall dealer, or from the McCall Co., 70 Bond St., Toronto, Dept. W.

I Know.

I know whence you came
By love's own art:
Your home was the peace
Of a wild rose-heart.

I know why you smile:
The sunshine lay
On your wild rose home
For a long spring day.

I know why your voice
Is sweet and high:
A thrush sang each eve
The wild rose nigh.

I know why your cheeks
Are rosy fair:
A petal of pink
Is blooming there.

I know that your hands
So tiny hold
A love that will live
When years are old!

—Arthur Wallace Peach.

LEMONS WHITEN AND BEAUTIFY THE SKIN.

Make this beauty lotion cheaply for your face, neck, arms and hands.

At the cost of a small jar of ordinary cold cream one can prepare a full quarter pint of the most wonderful lemon skin softener and complexion beautifier, by squeezing the juice of two fresh lemons into a bottle containing three ounces of orchard white. Care should be taken to strain the juice through a fine cloth so no lemon pulp gets in, then this lotion will keep fresh for months. Every woman knows that lemon juice is used to bleach and remove such blemishes as freckles, sallowness and tan and is the ideal skin softener, whitener and beautifier.

Just try it! Get three ounces of orchard white at any drug store and two lemons from the grocer and make up a quarter pint of this sweetly fragrant lemon lotion and massage it daily into the face, neck, arms and hands. It is marvelous to smoothen rough, red hands.

Good bread pudding is made with apples and brown bread.

Minard's Liniment Relieves Neuralgia.

Could Not Trace Him.

During the British advance on Jericho an enemy shell struck an ancient tomb and revealed a skeleton. Investigation by the official archeologists connected with the British staff pointed to the skeleton being that of an historical figure, John of Antioch. Accordingly a cable was despatched to the War Office in London: "Have discovered skeleton supposed to be that of John of Antioch."

The War Office replied: "Cannot trace John Antioch. Send identification disk."

LIFT YOUR CORNS OFF WITH FINGERS

How to loosen a tender corn or callus so it lifts out without pain.

Let folks step on your feet hereafter; wear shoes a size smaller if you like, for corns will never again send electric sparks of pain through you, according to this Cincinnati authority.

He says that a few drops of a drug called freezone, applied directly upon a tender, aching corn, instantly relieves soreness; and soon the entire corn, root and all, lifts right out.

This drug dries at once and simply shrivels up the corn or callus without even irritating the surrounding tissue.

A small bottle of freezone obtained at any drug store will cost very little but will positively remove every hard or soft corn or callus from one's foot.

If your druggist hasn't stocked this new drug yet, tell him to get a small bottle of freezone for you from his wholesale drug house.

Mixed Them Up.

The squad of recruits was particularly dense, and the sergeant got more and more exasperated. One man appeared quite incapable of telling his right hand from his left.

Said the sergeant at last: "Now, yer bloomin' idiot, hold yer hands in front of yer. Twist them one over the other. Stop! Now tell me which is yer left hand and which is yer right."

The recruit looked blankly at his hands for a moment.

"I'm blowed if I know," he said; "you have gone and mixed 'em up."

Minard's Liniment Cures Distemper.

A Schoolboy's Idea.

A schoolboy's composition: "Winter is the coldest season of the year, because it comes mostly in winter. In some place, in auntie's podes, it comes in summer, then it is not so worse. I wish winter came in summer here, then we could go skating barefooted and make snowballs without getting our fingers frozen. When it snows in summer they call it rain."

Minard's Liniment for sale everywhere.

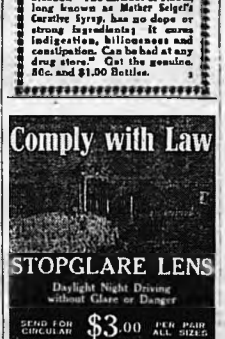
Produce is the Call.

"Whosoever makes two ears of corn or two blades of grass to grow where only one grew before, deserves better of mankind, and does more essential service to his country than the whole race of politicians put together."—Swift.



How to Cure Biliousness

Doctors warn against remedies containing powerful drugs and alcohol. "Tee Extract of Roots, long known as Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup, has no dope or strong ingredients; it cures indigestion, biliousness and constipation. Can be had at any drug store." Get the genuine. 50c. and $1.00 Bottles.





Market Your Maple Sugar.

There is a big market for maple sugar and maple syrup in Canada, the United States and in England. Farmers who can't find local markets should write to Montreal or Toronto.

Minard's Liniment Cures Burns, Etc.

The Ideal Husband.

Every woman wants her husband to be four things—her lover, her comrade, her child, and her master.

Minard's Liniment Co., Limited.

Gentlemen,—I had my leg badly hurt, the pain was very severe and a large swelling came above the knee. I expected it would be serious—I rubbed it with MINARD'S LINIMENT, which stopped the pain and reduced the swelling very quickly. I cannot speak too highly of MINARD'S LINIMENT.

AMOS T. SMITH.

Port Hood Island.

Grow Hog Feed

Owing to the shortage of grains and ensilage, hog feed is scarce in Canada, and American corn is slow in getting here. Grow plenty of ensilage corn yourself this summer and make sure your own hog feed.

MONEY ORDERS.

Pay your out-of-town accounts by Dominion Express Money Orders. Five Dollars costs three cents.

A rank growth of weeds becomes an asset which ploughed under before they make seed.

For 30 years
Hendrick's Comet Magnetos
have been firing big and small engines. Write for particulars.
Hendrick Magneto & Electric Co.
1230 St. Paul St. Indianapolis, Ind.

HIRST'S PAIN Exterminator
Promptly relieves rheumatism, lumbago, neuralgia, sprains, lame back, toothache and all similar troubles. Hirst's stops the pain! Sold for 40 years. Should be in every household. All dealers—or write us.
HIRST REMEDY COMPANY, Hamilton, Can.
HIRST'S Family Salve, (30c) HIRST'S Pastoral Syrup of Horehound and Hollyhock, (25c) 35c BOTTLE



Overcome the worst enemies of leather—water and dirt—by using
EUREKA HARNESS OIL
"Lengthens leather life"
Softens old harness, leaves it pliable and waterproof, prevents cracking and breaking of stitches, doubles the life of new harness.
MICA AXLE GREASE
"Use half as much as any other"
Gives the effect of roller bearings. The mica flakes work into the pores and crevices of the axle and the grease holds them there. Mica Grease prevents hot boxes, locked wheels and screeching axles. Saves wear and tear on horses, harness and wagons. "Best thing on Wheels."
Sold in standard sized packages by live dealers everywhere.
IMPERIAL OIL LIMITED
BRANCHES IN ALL CITIES

Slacker.

He said he'd like to have a chance
To fight by land or sea,
Yet in an absent minded way
Put four lumps in his tea.

LADIES WANTED TO DO PLAIN and light sewing at home, whole or spare time, good pay, work sent any distance, charges paid. Send stamp for particulars. National Manufacturing Company, Montreal.

FOR SALE.

WEEKLY NEWSPAPER IN WESTern Ontario. Doing a good business. Death of owner places it on the market. A great chance for a man with cash. Apply Box 17, Wilson Publishing Co. Limited, Toronto.

WELL EQUIPPED NEWSPAPER and job printing plant in Eastern Ontario. Insurance carried $1,500. Will go for $1,250 on quick sale. Box 18, Wilson Publishing Co. Ltd. Toronto.

MISCELLANEOUS

CANCER, TUMORS, LUMPS, ETC. internal and external, cured without pain by our home treatment. Write us before too late. Dr. Bellman Medical Co., Limited, Collingwood, Ont.

Boys and Girls



Do not Worry About Pimples Because Cuticura Will Quickly Remove Them

On rising and retiring gently smear the face with Cuticura Ointment on end of the finger. Wash off the Ointment in five minutes with Cuticura Soap and hot water. Continue bathing for some minutes using the Soap freely. The easy, speedy way to clear the skin and keep it clear.

Sample Each Free by Mail. Address postcard: "Cuticura, Dept. N, Boston, U. S. A." Sold throughout the world.



Relieves Stiff Neck

When you wake up with a stiff neck or sore muscles, strains or sprains, use Sloan's Liniment. No need to rub; it quickly penetrates to the seat of pain and removes it. Cleaner than musty plasters or ointments. It does not stain the skin or clog the pores. Always have a bottle handy for rheumatic aches, neuralgia soreness, bruises and lame back. In fact, all external pain.

Generous sized bottles at your druggist, 25c., 50c., $1.00.

Sloan's Liniment KILLS PAIN

Sloan's prices not increased 25c 50c $1

THIS WOMAN SAVED FROM AN OPERATION

By taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, One of Thousands of Such Cases.

Black River Falls, Wis.—"As Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound saved me from an operation, I cannot say enough in praise of it. I suffered from organic troubles and my side hurt me so I could hardly be up from my bed, and I was unable to do my housework. I had the best doctors in Eau Claire and they advised me to have an operation, but Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound cured me so I did not need the operation, and I am telling all my friends about it."—Mrs. A. W. Bunker, Black River Falls, Wis.



It is just such experiences as that of Mrs. Bunker that has made this famous root and herb remedy a household word from ocean to ocean. Any woman who suffers from inflammation, ulceration, displacements, backache, nervousness, irregularities or "the blues" should not rest until she has given it a trial, and for special advice write Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., Lynn, Mass.

The Paisley Advocate

PAISLEY, MAY 1st, 1918

SOME WAR NOTES

Although the need for men on the fighting line or for reinforcements to support our army in the climax of the war—which is now on or will be surely reached this summer—is the paramount need of the hour, there is a strong protest from the farmers since the government decided to call up all young men of 20 to 23 years of age to join the colors. We can't fight and farm, they say.

There is only one class of men who can do effective fighting—the young men—and whether they are needed on the farm or not they are needed more in the army. Since conscription by tribunals has failed to raise the required 100,000 recruits, the authorities are obliged to adopt new methods of filling up the ranks. Were every young man in Canada as patriotic as the 40,000 or thereabouts who enlisted voluntarily, there would have been no need for any kind of compulsory measure. But 'twas ever thus. In all ages some citizens were ready to rise in defence of their liberty at the first alarm, others waited for the appearance of the enemy at the city gates before taking up arms, and some had no inclination whatever to take a hand in the fray.

So many men are needed for overseas that to send all will deplete the farms of help. But there are thousands and thousands of men of the non-combatant classes engaged in non-essential industries, a fair percentage of whom would make very good help on the land, as they were born and brought up on farms along the concessions of this province. They were attracted to city or town life by the bigger wages paid for shop, factory or office work, and the more desirable conditions of life. Many of this class could now be turned back to the land if some organization plan be adopted. Should the war continue, there is no doubt this will have to be done.

In fact, if the Germans hold out much longer, the people of this country will have to do a lot of things they don't like to think of doing. Should the Germans break through there would be a more ready response to various appeals for patriotic service.

We have the land in Canada to grow foodstuffs for the Allied army. We also have men enough to cultivate a lot more land than at present, if they were but properly organized into an army of production.

A body of men could be enlisted or conscripted and sent to our vacant western lands, vast tracts of which are ready for the plow. The government could soon get together an extensive plant for breaking up and cultivating thousands of acres which would produce a much larger quantity of wheat than could be done by the divided efforts of small farmers in Ontario. A corps of men under the direction of "captain" or "colonel" farmers, or plain foremen in charge of gangs or groups of men and equipment, would seem to be a simple and business-like way of developing that part of our vast resources to best advantage. There are a great many men who might be willing to do their bit in such a way rather than undertake to farm on their own hook.

The fighting men are trained to obey the commands of officers in their operations against the enemy. But the food soldiers are each going their own little way about the job of feeding the men who are beating the Huns. What a spectacle the great Allied fighting machine would be were the individual soldiers "carrying on" as the farmers are. The soldiers are giving their days at $1.10 per, and chances of coming out alive, while a whole lot of fellows at home are grabbing for all the filthy lucre they can make while the prices are high, without regard to how much or little assistance their efforts may be to the campaign being carried out by the boys "over there." We are informed by observing farmers on different sides of Paisley that there are hundreds of land holders who are not doing anything whatever to add to the nation's supply of grain that is needed so urgently. On the contrary, many are actually doing a lighter year's work because they can afford to do so. What a display of patriotism is this!

There may come a time in the course of this war when a better state of things will prevail. A short crop season, or a period of German success might bring a change in the ideas of some. We have enjoyed a cycle of bounteous years, and there is no guarantee of what the next few turns of the wheel may bring.

When the pioneer settlers of Canada came overseas to conquer the wilderness of woods, they faced the task with the same dauntlessness that is being displayed to-day by the grandsons or great-grandsons of the log-cabin farmers, who have now gone overseas to conquer the German hosts that threaten to wreck our civilization and freedom. Those pioneers lived on plain food, wore plain clothing, and cheerfully devoted themselves to the work of that period. They accomplished much. The people of this day might take an example from their forefathers in many things and make the war programme go better.

—The daylight saving enactment does not appear to be looked upon with favor by the farming class, they claiming that it disarranges conditions with them. Many, no doubt almost universally among the farmers, have not disturbed their clocks, and are "marking time" with their labor on the farm as usual. In some of the country schools the old time is still in use, as it is found a hardship for very young scholars going a distance to reach school at the earlier hour. This may be so. In fact there can be no serious objection to the farmers leaving their clocks and arranging for their meals and hours of labor as they see fit. It would be well for them to bear in mind, however, that the official time for postoffices, banks, railways and all business places is one hour ahead of old time, and make their conveniences for doing business accordingly. There can be no justification for customers from the country leaving their shopping on Saturday nights to be congested into closing hours of midnight and after, either old or new time. All should endeavor to do shopping early, so that the stores could close not later than 10 o'clock standard time on Saturday nights. Then again, for Sunday church services, the hours could possibly be arranged more to the convenience of rural church goers, particularly in the evening, as farmers find it difficult to get their chores done in time to leave home for the service. The hour might be changed to 7.30 or even 8 o'clock, if the circumstances warrant it. In cities, towns and villages the summer change of time is a great advantage to the majority of residents, and with a little adjustment the innovation will work out satisfactorily in the country also.

LOCAL AND DISTRICT NEWS

"Earn and Give"

A Y. M. C. A. representative was in town on Tuesday organizing for the boys' earn and give campaign, by which it is proposed to raise $50,000 in Canada for the benefit of soldiers.

Bruce County Casualties

Among the list of casualties during the past few days were: Pte. Jas. Agnew of Chesley platoon, Pte. Wm. Caldwell of Wiarton, Pte. W. D. Adams of Tobermorey, Pte. Oscar Loney of Oxenden, all of the 160th. The first two were killed in action, and the last two gassed. P. J. Carson, a Southampton man, and Murray Walsh of Kincardine Tp., are reported missing.

Baby Girl Died

Mr. and Mrs. Mac McArthur, of Church St., are being called upon to bear more than the average share of tribulation, and we are sure they have the heartfelt sympathy of all in the loss of their second child, a baby girl, who died on Monday night. Their first-born also died in infancy. Mr. McArthur is just getting around after an operation for stomach trouble, and although improving nicely, he will not likely be able to do any work for months yet.

Plaintiff and Defendant Each Got Judgment

At the Division Court in Tiverton on April 13, says the Watchman, Mr. Hugh Hunter, 4th con. Bruce, sued Mr. Angus Bruce, of the same concession, for damage done by his fowl. Mr. Bruce entered a counter claim for damage done by Mr. Hunter's stock. Lawyer Stewart of Kincardine appeared for the plaintiff and Forrester of Paisley for the defendant. After the evidence was heard, the judge, without delay, gave judgment in favor of the plaintiff for $10 and the defendant for $5, each to pay his own costs. The amounts sued for were $60 and $40 respectively.

Two Dead Soldiers Honored

The soldiers' memorial service in Knox church on Sunday evening in honor of Pte. Jas. McGillivray and Tr. Geo. Switzer brought together a large congregation. The sermons were delivered by Rev. G. C. Little and Rev. A. J. Creighton. The musical service was led by a union of the Presbyterian and Methodist choirs.

It is a Great Picture Show

"The Birth of a Nation," given in the town hall on Tuesday evening, was unreeled to the eyes of the audience just as it has been in the big city theatres, and provided the same thrilling and spectacular effects that were produced on the largest stage. This dramatization of American history is one of the great wonders of film art. It is not only entertaining, but must also be a factor for inspiring patriotism at this particular time. To have it appear in small towns and villages is a pleasure unexpected until announced, and the appreciation of the people was shown by the large attendance. The accompanying orchestral music was alone a great treat. The public will welcome a return of the company with "Intolerance" pictures, which may be expected in a few months.

No Hoarding of Sugar to be Allowed

The Canada Food Board have issued an order limiting the supply of sugar that any person may have on hand. A person living within two miles of a store where sugar is sold shall not have at any time in his possession more than is required for 15 days' use. If living from two to five miles from store a supply for 30 days will be allowed, more than five miles a 60 days' supply, and more than ten miles a supply for 120 days. Licensed wholesale and retail dealers must not hold or control more than their ordinary trade requirements for 45 days. Persons holding or controlling sugar in greater quantities than those prescribed are required to return such excess to the dealer or dealers from whom it was purchased. Penalties for violating the order are from $100 to $1000, or imprisonment for a period up to three months.

More Correspondents Wanted

The Advocate has received most loyal and acceptable support from its list of local correspondents, for which the editor is very grateful. Some sections of our territory have been very regularly heard from, and we would like to see items appear weekly under other headings that do not now appear. There is some literary talent in every school section hereabouts, and we would ask that what exists should declare itself by contributing a budget of news or other original items to grace the columns of The Advocate. The writing of news, views or local sketches will be found excellent literary exercise for any person, young or old. We can name some very successful newspaper men who began their career as local correspondents to this little family journal. Let not your light be hidden under a bushel. If you have news items, or would like to express your views upon any question of the day, send them along for publication.

ONLY MEDICINE MADE FROM FRUIT

Extraordinary Success which "Fruit-a-tives" Has Achieved

One reason why "Fruit-a-tives" is so extraordinarily successful in giving relief to those suffering with *Constipation, Torpid Liver, Indigestion, Chronic Headaches, Neuralgia, Kidney and Bladder Troubles, Rheumatism, Pain in the Back, Eczema* and other Skin Affections, is, because it is the only medicine in the world made from fruit juices.

It is composed of the medicinal principles found in apples, oranges, figs and prunes, together with the nerve tonics and antiseptics of prune rapids.

50c. a box, 6 for $2.50, trial size 25c.

At all dealers or sent postpaid by Fruit-a-tives Limited, Ottawa.

To Motorists

One of the warnings to motorists from Deputy Minister of Highways reads thus: Pedestrians who have started to cross a street at a reasonable distance from an approaching car have the right to, do it at the pace of an ordinary walk, and the motorist has no right to compel pedestrians to rush or run for safety by the insolent blow of his horn.

Street Grading and Cleaning

The village council have had the Elderslie road grader engaged for several days, rounding up Queen St. south and some other roadways that were worn flat. The machine was also put on Queen Street north to clean up the mud, executing the job with neatness and despatch. Mr. S. K. Ewart is the operator in charge. Our council find the machine not only more expeditious for cleaning purposes, but also cheaper than hand labor.

Red Cross Shipment

Following articles were shipped by Paisley Patriotic League on April 23rd: 140 pairs socks, 22 flannel shirts, 14 stretcher caps, 36 pillow covers, 84 treneh towels, 14 suits pyjamas, 8 cheesecloth handkerchiefs, 18 personal property bags, 24 housewives (not furnished). Donations—Knox Church Patriotic Class—6 pairs socks, 18 personal property bags, 24 housewives (not furnished). Lockerby ladies—16 pairs socks, 8 flannel shirts, 6 suits pyjamas.

War Souvenirs

The Advocate is in receipt of a package of souvenirs sent by Pte. H. Woodcock from London, Eng. The collection includes a German machine gun belt and cartridges, an empty whizz-bang shell, a safety razor, a German soldier's cap. Those who would like to have a look at these articles will find them in our curio box. Pte. Woodcock is the owner of Paisley pork factory building. He left England last month for France.

Recruits for Tank Draft

Fifty recruits are urgently required from Military District No. 1 for the "First Tank Battalion, Canadian Machine Gun Corps." Recruits should be:—(1) In Category A; (2) age 19 to 35; (3) It is not necessary that men should belong to a universities corps, but they should as a rule have a similar standing of educational efficiency; (4) knowledge of engineering and petrol engines useful but not essential. Applicants may apply to any authorized medical examiner in the district for examination.

BLACK LEG KILLING MANY YOUNG CATTLE

An Improved Remedy Available

The deadly cattle disease known as black leg seems to be more prevalent in the locality during the past couple of years, and is threatening to reduce many herds very considerably. The latest outbreak is in the Mount Hope section, where several good animals have been lost through this cause recently, and the farmers are becoming alarmed about the spread of the disease. There is reported a considerable outbreak in different provinces of Canada.

We note that a new immunizing agent for black leg in cattle is being introduced in the various Dominion veterinarians throughout the country by the Agricultural Department at Ottawa. The new filtrate, which is being distributed for the first time this year is replacing the old vaccine pill, which has hitherto been used in cases of epidemics by the government veterinarians, and it is claimed that with the new preparation the losses, which averaged from one to one and a half per cent with the old vaccine, will be reduced to one-fifth of one per cent, based on results secured from the United States. It is stated that the great advantage of the new filtrate is in the fact that it does not contain the germs of the disease, and while the old vaccine pellet. The pill, which was used in the past, was compounded of black leg germs and relied upon giving the animal inoculated a mild form of the disease, and while splendid results were achieved, some losses occurred. On the other hand the new filtrate does not contain the disease germ and therefore cannot produce the disease. The filtrate is prepared in a concentrated form, is suitably preserved and will retain its potency for an almost indefinite period of time.

CARD OF THANKS

Mr. Hector McGillivray and family desire to thank their neighbors and friends for the kind sympathy and condolence extended to them in their recent bereavement by the death of Pte. Jas. McGillivray.

BALLACHEY, LAIDLAW & CO.

The Store with the Stock

Wash Goods

Ginghams . . . . 15c to 20c per yard
Prints . . . . . 18c to 22c "
Galateas . . . . . 25c to 30c "

Voiles, Muslins, Lawns, and every other variety of Wash Goods is here in great profusion.

Prices

While prices in some lines are higher than they used to be, in every instance they are much lower than they would be if bought to-day. For instance, we were offered our retail prices for all our prints the other day, but we refused, as we need them for our customers.

Good prices for Produce

BALLACHEY, LAIDLAW & CO.

Both 'Phones

PAISLEY MEAT MARKET

Choice Beef, Pork, Veal and Lamb, Smoked Ham, Rolls and Bacon, Lard in 1-lb. pkgs., 3-lb., 10-lb. and 20-lb. pails, Cooked Ham, Headcheese, Pork Sausage, Jellied Tongue, Bologna, Weinners, Etc.

P. OLTSHER

Cash for Hides and Skins — Bruce and Bell 'Phones

Young Women

Are needed in war time to replace the office men who go overseas to fight in France and Flanders. Thousands are going now; thousands will go later on; be patriotic and begin now to prepare to fill their places by attending the

NORTHERN Business College

Students admitted at any time. Circulars free.

C. A. FLEMING, Prin., Owen Sound

THE STORE OF QUALITY

Binder Twine

Plymouth Twine — Plymouth Twine

Buy now. We will accept orders for Twine up to 10th of May at to-day's prices. Twine will be scarce, and prices likely to advance. We handle the well-known

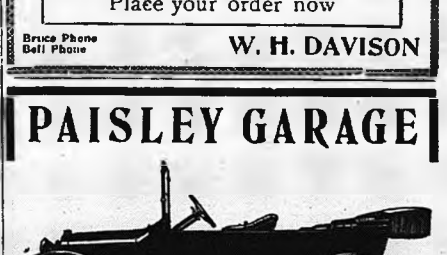
Plymouth Twice

Place your order now

Bruce Phone
Bell Phone

W. H. DAVISON

PAISLEY GARAGE



Sales Office for

CHEVROLET CARS

See the fully equipped new model.

Let us give you a demonstration before buying.

High Grade Oils, Gas and Accessories of all kinds.

Repairing at Reasonable Rates. All kinds of Vulcanizing done.

We have had several years' experience in large city garages, and are therefore in a position to do work that we can guarantee as satisfactory. We are aiming to give up-to-date service to all car owners. Motorists who get stalled on country roads in this locality should call up Paisley garage for quick service.

We carry a full line of Overland, Chevrolet and Ford parts.

MILLER & McKINNON, Props.

A One Day Job

The registration of the man and woman power of Canada is to be all done in one day, according to a dispatch from Ottawa, before the end of June. The detailed regulations make provision for the places of registration being open from seven o'clock in the morning until ten p.m. Owing to the number of individual questions which each will have to answer, the process of registration will be considerably slower than that of voting at an election. All the number of persons to register will greatly exceed the number of voters, a large staff of Deputy Registrars will have to be provided to complete the registration in one day. As already explained, however, provision is made for the subsequent registration of persons who, on account of sickness or for other reasons, are unable to register on the regular day. These persons will be able to obtain registration cards from postmasters and to send them to the Central Registrar, who will be located at Ottawa.

SCHOOL REPORTS

PAISLEY PUBLIC SCHOOL

Room IV

Entrance Class—Honors—Gertie Irving, Eva McMahon, Grace Allen. Pass—Charlie Rae, John Scott, Ella Brown, Lena Grant, Mearle Hepburn, Annie McKinnon, James Sutherland, Catherine Pearce.

Jr. IV—Honors—Fred Petrie, Hilda Bell. Pass—Gilbert Little, Elbeda McPhail. Willie McLennan, Bella Stark, Ross McKenzie, Lily Pfaff, Mary Parker. Failure—Clarke Fullerton.

Ina C. Galbraith, Teacher

Room II

Test Examinations

Sr. II—Honors—Jack McArthur, Jean Grant, Wallace Brown, Annie Oltsher. Pass—Isabel Pearce, Gordon Bailey, Archie McKinnon, T. Y. McKinnon, Charlotte Watt, Jack Pearce. Failure—Alma Tooke, Alvin Blue, George Fleming, Harry Flood, Clifford Marshall.

Jr. II—Pass—Bennie Bell, Grace Stark, Nadine Gregg, Dorothy Fish, Mary McArthur. Failure—Howard Bant, Viola Fleming, Elmer McLeod, Doretta Gage, May Little, Arthur Monroe, Frank Watt, Willie Tooke, Stanley Ellis, Lena Maxwell, Velma Rae, Willis Sutherland, Albert Brown, George Clayton, Mabel Pearce, Bessie Murray.

M. S. Nelson, Teacher

CARD OF THANKS

The family of the late Mrs. Wm. Russell wish to thank their many friends and neighbors for the kindness and sympathy shown them in the hour of trouble and since the death of their mother.

Good Village Property for Sale

18 ACRES of good garden land on which are two dwellings, one good stable on brick foundation and cement flooring. Known as the McNally property, corner of Queen and Orchard streets, opposite the Methodist church. Apply on the premises to me or to the W. H. CLARK & SONS Co., Limited, Stevenston, Ont.

Stave Sawyer Wanted

STEADY job for good active stave sawyer or two willing young fellows, work steady year round. Apply to GEORGE Paisley, or MISS DAVID PAISLEY, Owen Sound.

Supplement to The Paisley Advocate

May 1st, 1918

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The First Blow Against Napoleon

The first blow which struck down Napoleon's pride came from his own ally, Russia. He made Russia suffer bitterly by coming to Moscow. But he could not hold his conquest. When Russia struck, others plucked up courage to strike too. Prussia rose on his retreating armies. So did Austria. Even with this menace he would not make peace when he might still have retained both his throne and the old frontiers of France. At last all Europe saw that its only safety was his complete downfall and refused to treat with him.

We need to remember to-day that our fathers went through darker hours than any which we have yet faced. They made one great mistake. In 1802 they signed a premature peace by compromise—and in the following year were again at war! They fought the would-be conqueror of Europe for twenty-three years. He held western Europe from the Mediterranean to the Baltic. At one time, and that when Napoleon was strongest, Britain had no Allies. Russia deserted her in 1807. Her taxes were crushing. Her people complained of famine. Croakers talked of a hopeless struggle with ruin at the end. Compared with those days ours are bright.

We Too Shall Triumph

The great nation against which we contended a hundred years ago is to-day our ally. France is with us in this war against military tyranny and will be to the end. The United States with its boundless resources has come into the struggle and her military strength is only beginning to be felt. We have on our side two other great powers, Italy and Japan. In men and resources we are vastly superior to the enemy. It will take time to strike effectively but nothing like the time it took a century ago. To our ancestors this would not seem a long war.

Our danger is lest we grow weary by the delay. We owe a stern tenacity in the fight to the men who confronted trials heavier than ours. At last they triumphed. We, too, shall triumph if, we but continue strong and resolute.



They Must Not Look in Vain!

AN officer was missing. His brother crept out and found him in a shell hole. He bore him back to the lines—dead. "Are you not sorry you ventured all this?" asked the commanding officer. "No", because when I found him he looked up into my face, smiled and said "I knew you would come!" What could more fittingly illustrate the work of the "big brother to the soldiers"—the Y.M.C.A.! No danger is too great to be risked for the sake of the physical, mental and spiritual welfare of those dauntless heroes of Ypres, St. Julien, Vimy Ridge, Passchendaele! Everywhere he goes the Y.M.C.A. follows—faithful to the limit of its resources.

Y.M.C.A.

Red Triangle Fund

$2,250,000—May 7, 8, 9

Canada-Wide Appeal

Think of the inspiration to the Canadian soldiers in this tremendous Campaign of 1918 as they learn that the folks at home are heart and soul behind them, showing it by a magnificent response to the Red Triangle Fund appeal—the worth while way.

Help the Y.M.C.A. to increase its helpfulness. Help it as far as possible to measure up to the boundless need! Help with your money, that more and ever more soldiers can say, "I knew you would come!"

Many people are located at points where one cannot get into touch with any canvasser working in aid of the Red Triangle Fund. If you are so situated send your money direct. Remit by cheque, money order or registered letter to Thomas Bradshaw, National Treasurer, Red Triangle Fund, 120 Bay St., Toronto. Make your contribution as large as possible, but whether large or small it will be welcome.

A Village Without Y. M. C. A.

Frank B. Sayre writing in Harpers' says: "With only evil ways in which to spend money burning in their pockets, with nothing to relieve the dull monotony of idle evenings, many of the soldiers began to get lonely and homesick, or to drift along dangerous paths.

"It was not many days before officers began to send hurry calls for the Y.M.C.A.: 'For God's sake come down before it's too late and do something for my men.'"

"Earn and Give" Campaign

Serve your Country by your labor and make a gift to the Red Triangle Fund from your earnings! What a fine chance to do a double service! Six thousand boys are asked to give $10 each. Of the total, $60,000 goes to help the soldiers, the balance for boys' work. Gifts must be at least $10, the standard unit. A boy may subscribe more than $10 in $10 units, but not less. A beautifully engraved certificate will be given to each subscriber. Ask your local Y.M.C.A. representative for pledge card and full information, or send your contribution direct to headquarters.

National Council, Young Men's Christian Association

Headquarters: 120 Bay Street, Toronto

John W. Ross, (Montreal), National Chairman of Red Triangle Fund Campaign

G. A. Warburton, (Toronto) National Director of Red Triangle Fund Campaign

...OR GRAIN

...t surprising that ...is convincing the ...l States and Can... ...ortage of wheat ...limits of possibil... ...the war was ...ontributors to the ...r. To-day it is a ... The German con... ...ecently investigat... ...d in the Ukraine ...ly were there no ... that no prospect ...t this year yield... ...export. Lack of ...ny movement of ...ussia, where up... ...d million bushels ...port, nor is there ...sportation facili... ...afficiently to open ...ime in the near ...d of supplying the ...th bread, enough ...efficiency rests ir... ...United States and ...l production of ...ubstitutes is an im...

...th America have ...ponding nobly to ...home and allied ...in both the Re... ...inion every addi... ...e is being placed. This is in the ...editable to the pat... ...of public duty. ...the bulletins re... ...on and prospects ...ops that will from ...l in the press must ...produce too opti... While no reason for panic or apprehension can be found, government and other forecasts and reports should not be allowed to create undue optimism or prompt misleading conclusions. The U. S. Department of Agriculture, for example, indicates a possible yield of between 800,000,000 and 900,000,000 bushels, and the estimate may even prove conservative. But last year's crop was insufficient for the demand and reserves are already nearing exhaustion.

As an offset to wheat expectations a Washington correspondent, after consulting with the department officials, reported that a decrease of perhaps 300,000,000 bushels of corn might be expected, but treated the matter lightly because there "would be more wheat!" His report was not, of course, official, but it is probable enough looking to the dearth of good seed corn and the numerous farmers who have been unable to market their huge crop of last year. It is quite likely, therefore, that the reduction in corn may more than offset the increase of other grains and the net result may be a total grain supply not larger or but little larger than that of 1917. Last year's crop has proved too small to meet the demand. France has been obliged to reduce her already bare ration, and Britain has also been forced to adopt the card system and penalize hoarding. Italy's plight is worse than either's. No one should assume that even a record crop will solve the problem of feeding the allied nations at war. The situation calls for continuous restraint and self-denial, and also for increased production of all kinds of food along all possible lines.

...arer to the Boys

Interview with Ralph Connor

By PETER McARTHUR

...id that if I went to a ...certain hour, I would ...r of meeting the Rev. ...ou (Ralph Connor), I ...r. I wanted to meet ...n. I wanted to meet ...our most distinguished ..., and also because in ...riggled on hard, in... ...ches, listening to the ...laters that he "sat ...tened to them in both ...h, and wondered if he ...w-feeling for one who ... the same boyish eagerness as had brought ...are of appointment, I ...s to wait, and fell to ...e would be like. Unclaimed him with those ...k ministers and wom... ...he the Rev. John ..., or the Rev. Lachlan ... East Williams. So complete when a brisk form stepped into the ...ost look enough like ...s to make my heart ...ush with terror as I ...er did he look enough ...partinct to make me ...gether and come to ...f there was absolutely ...the producer of "less ...less than a minute to ...alph Connor" is, first ...on being, who is ready ...at anything from any ...ew.

...the old ministers gave ...t of contact, and with ...indly and reverent— ...—we compared notes ...minscences of the good ...he Scotch settlements ...d been brought up, the ...cipline we remembered ...r that had been prom... ...e and part of another ...re I remembered that ...inged the meeting had ...f pure kindness. Fi... ...erview Ralph Connor ...ork of the Y.M.C.A. ...embered my duty we ...nt where I felt that I ...out it from a rather ...ew. I began with a

...think of the work of ...the war?"

...shoulders slightly and ...ide in his chair. From ...l his face I was afraid ...g to offer an unfavor... ...but his answer made it ...as not what disturbed

...lot of work that the ...doing."

...understand why my ...him a shade of discon... ...ter in him—a touch of ...k spiritual guide that ...s responsibilities of his ...n regret to confess that ...tution is carrying prac... ...r to a point that is as ...g the churches—"beat... ...as the soldier boys

...derstand me," he pro... ...churches and their chaps ...a wonderful work, but ...ing without a propa... ...l is able to adapt itself ...needs that may arise, ...ttle-front or wherever ...be located. It meets ...s and in all places with ...heer, comfort and help

...of the opinion that the ...its the war work of his ...ing all he can to help

The Y.M.C.A. is able ...her. Though the work ...y be nearer to the ideal ...ace done, the Y.M.C.A. ...e boys."

"There were giants in those days."

It will be cherished as one of the most prized of a little collection of autographed first editions. As a work it I shall cherish the memory of having spent a couple of hours with a well-known man who is doing a noble work himself and is not afraid to give the fullest credit to other men who are doing a noble work—such as the officers and field-workers of the Y.M.C.A., "who play such a great forward line to the Church's backing in the great, great game," as Connor said.



RALPH CONNOR

"But I often hear comments, not always friendly—about the prices that the Y.M.C.A. charges for some of its supplies."

"Such comments have no justification. The prices are as near right as they can be made. If there is any profit on the sales to the boys in the camps or back of the lines, every cent of it goes to provide things free—absolutely free—to those who are in the front line trenches. As a matter of fact, the canteens and other organizations under the control of the churches and chaplains have pretty much the same schedule of prices as the Y.M.C.A."

I could not suppress a smile at finding my ancient enemy the trust or "Gentleman's Agreement" appearing in so admirable a form. But I made no comment. Instead, I asked a concluding question:

"Then I may tell the people that in its war work, especially in the matter of creature comforts, the Y.M.C.A. is nearer to the boys than anyone else?"

"Yes. It stands nearer to them than anything else except the military organization under whose discipline they live—and die. You see they are specially organized, trained and outfitted for this kind of work—and they are a mighty spiritual force, too."

When leaving him, I stopped to talk to several other clergymen who appeared in the offing—it was a place of clergymen—and he stepped from the room. Shortly afterwards he returned with a copy of his latest book, on the fly-leaf of which he had written in memory of the men we had known in our boyhood.

Court Sangster, C.O.F. No. 88

MEETS in Foresters' Hall on the third Monday evening of each month at 8 o'clock. Sojourning brothers are welcome.

D. FORRESTER, C.R.
H. PARKER, R.S.

...er again if this needed it, and a ...easure in recommending it to other ...others whose little ones seem to need a ...ver regulator and blood maker."—Mrs. ...ORINDA BEACH, Box 1135.

The Pure Bred Clydesdale Stallion

"Fascinator"

Will be kept on the usual route on and near the ...concession, and it will be to the interest of breeders to look their mares for him this season. Terms, $15.

...Bell.—W. J. WILSON, Prop., 18th Greenock.

...living conditions on the farm may become more attractive and cheerful than town or city life.

10. To encourage others to join this association, to take the pledge and to keep it."

Such an organization with such a pledge card cannot but help be a big factor in the matter of increasing production. Every township in Canada should follow the example set by Nottawasaga to the advantage of the residents of the township and to the Empire as a whole. The spirit of co-operation is a big factor in the success of an institution or class.

where it appears that hotels are not needed to accommodate the travelling public or have not proper facilities, licenses are being refused.

—The Heintz Co., manufacturers of pickles, are asking the farmers about Wiarton to plant a hundred acres or more in cucumbers. The company furnish the seed free, and pay $2.50 per hundred pounds of cucumbers from 1 to 3½ inches long, or for over 3½ inches long 80 cents per 100 pounds. They state that at the rate of 32 per 100 pounds growers have made over $800 per acre.

With something of the zeal that fired your son.

— Gordon Darling

Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA

For Sale

NEW two-storied stone house... Bath, fur... been good rented, will be sold at cost. Apply to T. H. GEORGE

That struck me as a very important point, and I decided to question him from an angle that might not be pleasing to a clergyman.

"You know," I insinuated, in a spirit of half confession, "that there are a lot of boys who would be inclined to look at a Y.M.C.A. at home as a sort of sheltered institution, beneath the notice of young men of the world who like to affect a sort of manly wildness. Does the Y.M.C.A. get near to them?"

"Yes. The helpfulness of the Y.M.C.A. has won out, over every obstacle. In the beginning, the officers of the High Command had something of the attitude you suggest. But whenever there was anything to be done to help the boys the Y.M.C.A. was there to do it and do it well. By its spirit of unassuming helpfulness the Y.M.C.A. has won the hearts of both the officers and men, no matter what their church connections may be or may not be. It gives and it does not ask anything in return. Its sole reward is that it helps freely all who need help. The thing to emphasize about its work is that it gives—it is an organized spirit of giving, and it gives without a string to the giving."

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It took the British five years to fight their way across Spain and get into France. As late as in 1812 Napoleon was certain of victory over all his enemies. His soldiers still believed that he was unconquerable. Sidney Smith was not ashamed to say publicly in 1807 that Britain could not win, that the blockade was useless, and that a French army would probably land in England. Eight years were required to prove him a false prophet, but Britain fought on and won in 1814 and 1815.

The First Blow Against Napoleon

The first blow which struck down Napoleon's pride came from his own ally, Russia. He made Russia suffer bitterly by coming to Moscow. But he could not hold his conquest. When Russia struck, others plucked up courage to strike too. Prussia rose on his retreating armies. So did Austria. Even with this menace he would not make peace when he might still have retained both his throne and the old frontiers of France. At last all Europe saw that its only safety was his complete downfall and refused to treat with him.

We need to remember to-day that our fathers went through darker hours than any which we have yet faced. They made one great mistake. In 1802 they signed a premature peace by compromise—and in the following year were again at war! They fought the would-be conqueror of Europe for twenty-three years. He held western Europe from the Mediterranean to the Baltic. At one time, and that when Napoleon was strongest, Britain had no Allies. Russia deserted her in 1807. Her taxes were crushing. Her people complained of famine. Croakers talked of a hopeless struggle with ruin at the end. Compared with those days ours are bright.

We Too Shall Triumph

The great nation against which we contended a hundred years ago is to-day our ally. France is with us in this war against military tyranny and will be to the end. The United States with its boundless resources has come into the struggle and her military strength is only beginning to be felt. We have on our side two other great powers, Italy and Japan. In men and resources we are vastly superior to the enemy. It will take time to strike effectively but nothing like the time it took a century ago. To our ancestors this would not seem a long war.

Our danger is lest we grow weary by the delay. We owe a stern tenacity in the fight to the men who confronted trials heavier than ours. At last they triumphed. We, too, shall triumph if we but continue strong and resolute.



They Must Not Look in Vain!

AN officer was missing. His brother crept out and found him in a shell hole. He bore him back to the lines—dead. "Are you not sorry you ventured all this?" asked the commanding officer. "No", because when I found him he looked up into my face, smiled and said "I knew you would come!" What could more fittingly illustrate the work of the "big brother to the soldiers"—the Y.M.C.A.! No danger is too great to be risked for the sake of the physical, mental and spiritual welfare of those dauntless heroes of Ypres, St. Julien, Vimy Ridge, Passchendaele! Everywhere he goes the Y.M.C.A. follows—faithful to the limit of its resouces.

A Village Without Y. M. C. A.

Francis B. Sayre writing in Harpers' says: "With only evil ways in which to spend money burning in their pockets, with nothing to relieve the dull monotony of idle evenings, many of the soldiers began to get lonely and homesick, or to drift along dangerous paths.

"It was not many days before officers began to send hurry calls for the Y.M.C.A.: 'For God's sake come down before it's too late and do something for my men.'"

Y.M.C.A.

Red Triangle Fund

$2,250,000, May 7, 8, 9

Canada-Wide Appeal

Think of the inspiration to the Canadian soldiers in this tremendous Campaign of 1918 as they learn that the folks at home are heart and soul behind them, showing it by a magnificent response to the Red Triangle Fund appeal—the worth while way.

Help the Y.M.C.A. to increase its helpfulness. Help it as far as possible to measure up to the boundless need! Help with your money, that more and ever more soldiers can say, "I knew you would come!"

Many people are located at points where one cannot get into touch with any canvasser working in aid of the Red Triangle Fund. If you are so situated send your money direct. Remit by cheque, money order or registered letter to Thomas Bradshaw, National Treasurer, Red Triangle Fund, 120 Bay St., Toronto. Make your contribution as large as possible, but whether large or small it will be welcome.

"Earn and Give" Campaign

Serve your Country by your labor and make a gift to the Red Triangle Fund from your earnings! What a fine chance to do a double service! Six thousand boys are asked to give $10 each. Of the total, $60,000 goes to help the soldiers, the balance for boys' work. Gifts must be at least $10, the standard unit. A boy may subscribe more than $10 in $10 units, but not less. A beautifully engraved certificate will be given to each subscriber. Ask your local Y.M.C.A. representative for pledge card and full information, or send your contribution direct to headquarters.

National Council, Young Men's Christian Association

Headquarters: 120 Bay Street, Toronto

John W. Ross, (Montreal), National Chairman of Red Triangle Fund Campaign

G. A. Warburton, (Toronto) National Director of Red Triangle Fund Campaign

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HE HAD INITIATIVE

Nearly everyone has read an account of howTommy Holmes, the 19-year-old soldier from Owen Sound, won the Victoria Cross. Miss Louise Julyan, writing in the Spanish River News, extracts a moral from the exploit of the young hero who so gallantly rose to the emergency of a most dangerous moment. Following is the article which sets forth the value of initiative in any undertaking :

Last October when the Canadians taught most of the world how to spell Passchendaele because they made it necessary to use the word so often, a certain company of Canadians "went over the top" and through the mud in No Man's Land to an objective opposite their trench. They reached the point to which they had been assigned and began to entrench. While they did so, another company came on in the second "wave," went through the first line and would have gone through the flying bullets of the enemy gunners only the officer in charge saw that it would mean a useless waste of life and ordered his men into a shell hole.

The men on both sides of this company had carried their objectives, and were waiting for this group in the shell hole to even up, but though they begged to run a risk, the officer refused to let anyone face those bullets. While they waited for even a faint pause in the deluge of fire, there was a sudden scuffle at one side and the members of the company turned to see one of their chums scramble over the lip of the crater and run straight for a "pill-box" a few yards in front, from which the particularly devastating fire was coming.

Expecting every moment to see the flying figure fall, his chums watched him with bated breath, saying that he was as good as dead, and that he should have done what he was told and kept still.

They saw him plunge into a shell hole, and then in a few minutes there was the roar of an exploding Mills bomb, and the hail of bullets that had held them prisoners stopped as suddenly as raindrops after a sun shower.

They were speechless for a moment, wondering what had happened, and then suddenly there was a leaping figure among them who snatched another bomb from somebody's hand and was over the edge again, and dashing back to the "pill-box" from which only rifle fire, though it was from fourteen guns, was now coming.

On the heels of the flying figure went the rest of the company, mad with excitement, just in time to see the second bomb thrown through the door of the pill box, and the cry of prisoners offering themselves as "kamarads" to a nineteen-year-old Canadian.

This was Tommy Holmes, V. C., whose exploits have put him in the "top-notch" of war heroes. There are plenty of men who deserve the V.C. and other decorations, and who never get them, but every man who saw what Tommy Holmes did that day at Passchendaele, says that he rightly deserves his rewards.

"Doing things on his own" is something on which the British and American soldier prides himself. Tommy Holmes would never have won that objective for his company if he had waited to be told what to do, for no officer would have given the order that would have risked his life.

While in the industry it is not necessary to risk life and limb, "doing things on our own" is quite possible in the office, in the mill, or in the lumber camp. The man who does not have to be continually told what to do and keeps his work up to high standard of quality meets with the greatest appreciation. If he is not in need of constant supervision and produces work of high quality, he can be assured of success.

PROFIT IN FLAX CROP

Demand for Aeroplane Wings Stimulates Production.

BOYS WILL AID THE FARMERS

Seasonable Hints for the Fruit-grower and Agriculturalist—Information About the Work That Has Been Done to Secure Lads to Aid Production.

(Contributed by Ontario Department of Agriculture, Toronto.)

FLAX fibre is absolutely necessary for the construction of aeroplane wings. Yet because of Russia's defection, Great Britain has not now more fibre on hand than is sufficient to keep the mills running one and a half days a week. To further complicate matters the flax seed crop in Ireland was perilously near a failure last year.

These vital facts were disclosed recently at a meeting in Toronto, of the Agricultural Section of the Organization of Resources Committee of Ontario, called to discuss the flax situation. Evidence was also given regarding what Ontario already had done to relieve the shortage. In 1917 thirty-three flax mills were operated. 6,000 acres were planted and 2,600,000 pounds of fibre and 45,000 bushels of seed were produced. Our flax business last year had a total value of $2,000,000. Moreover, the seed produced will accomplish a vital mission abroad, as a large part of it has been shipped to Ireland to meet the great seed deficiency there.

8,000 Acres at Least This Year.

Already flax growers are planning an 8,000-acre production, at least, for this year. Each of the mills are in the market for all the straw and seed that can be secured and good prices are assured the grower. The arrangements made in the past have, for the most part, provided for the leasing of flax land by the mills at a rental of from $10 to $15 an acre. The grower ploughed the land, prepared the seed bed and hauled the crop to the mill—except where the crop was carried on the railroad. The mill operator supplied the seed, often did the seeding, and harvested the crop. The flax was pulled by hand and the workers were housed in the fields in tents. Their transportation was paid by the mill company and they received $15 an acre for pulling. It took a first-class puller three days to finish an acre. As the workers prepared their own meals, the growers were in no way inconvenienced by having them on their farms.

Flax a Highly Profitable Crop.

While this system is still followed almost entirely, farmers may very profitably grow flax, doing all the work and selling the crop outright to the mills. An acre of good flax will produce some nine bushels of seed and two tons of straw. The seed sells now for from $7 to $9 a bushel, while the price of straw will be dependent upon quality. In case labor conditions prevent the pulling of flax the crop may be harvested with a binder, the seed sold at a remunerative price, and the straw at about $15 a ton.

Old sod land is preferred for flax and any soil which will produce a good crop of oats will be suitable. Wireworms and white grubs, so destructive to other crops, will not attack flax. The seed should be planted not later than May 10th and the crop is harvested during the middle of July; thus the soil is left in excellent condition for winter wheat. A thorough discing, without ploughing, is sufficient preparation for the wheat crop. The fear that flax is particularly hard on the land is unfounded, as it does not take more from it than any ordinary field crop.

Fifteen Thousand Boys for Ontario Farms.

In 1916 and 1917 the Department of Education made regulations which permitted students to leave school in April, provided that their term's work was satisfactory, for the purpose of engaging in farm work. If they spent three months or more on a farm, they were given their school standing without passing the customary promotion examinations.

When the students had responded to the Government's appeal and had volunteered in thousands for the work which they realized to be of such importance, there remained the problem of putting each individual applicant for work in touch with a farmer who desired assistance. This was accomplished through the Ontario Government System of Public Employment Bureau in cases where the students were unable to make their own arrangements. A minimum wage of $15 per month was set, but the farmers soon realized the value of the students' labor, and offered as high as $35 per month. The average wage paid was $18.

It is expected that 15,000 boys between the ages of 14 and 19 will be available this spring for farm work in the province. The minimum wage this year will be $15 per month, with board. It is hoped that every farmer who can make use of the services of a High School boy will make early application through the District Representative in order that he may not be disappointed. There are over 150,000 farmers in Ontario, and only 15,000 boys to go round, so the wise farmer will be the one who speaks quickly.—Dr. W. A. Riddell, Ontario Labor Bureau.

Get a Spray Calendar.

This is the time of year when spraying must command the attention of the fruit grower. Everyone should procure from the Department of Agriculture, a spray calendar in which directions are given for the spraying of all kinds of fruit trees and the preparation of the various insecticides and fungicides.—Ontario Agricultural College Notes.

JAS. J. HILL, the Great Financier, once said that the seed of success is thrift—the ability to save money.

Nothing is more conducive to thrift than to carry a good Life Insurance Policy in a good company. In the

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Some find glasses perfect for reading but useless for distance.
We supply double vision glasses.
When looking out,
you see through the upper section,
which is just right for distance,
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you see through the lower,
which is suitable for near work.
Satisfaction guaranteed.

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in great variety of novel patterns and artistic designs; rings, chains, necklaces, bracelets, everything in the jewelry line, may be found at our store.

We give you a cordial invitation to come in and see what we have to offer, for we feel sure there will be something that will just suit you.

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Jeweler and Optician



OUR DEFENSE

In the spring we may be attacked at any moment. Toxic poisons pile up within us after a hard winter, and we feel "run-down," tired out, blue and discouraged. This is the time to put our house in order—cleanse the system and put fresh blood into our arteries. You can obtain an alterative extract from Blood root, Golden Seal, Stone and Queen's root, Cherry bark, rolled into a sugar-coated tablet and sold by most druggists as "Golden Medical Discovery." This blood tonic, in tablet or liquid form, just what you need for "Spring Fever," that lack of ambition. It will fill you full of vim, vigor and vitality.

SUDBURY, ONTARIO.—"When my little daughter was five years old her liver was so sluggish that I feared she might be troubled with habitual constipation. I read about Doctor Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery and decided to try it with her, giving her small doses. I found that is not only gained her liver but it also proved to be a splendid tonic, as well. It was such a splendid medicine that I would never hesitate to give it to her again if she needed it, and I take pleasure in recommending it to other mothers whose little ones seem to need a liver regulator and blood maker."—Mrs. LOUISA BEACH, Box 1135.



The
Pure Bred Clydesdale Stallion
"Fascinator"

Will be kept on the same route as last year for [illegible] Special attention will be given to the raising of breedings to suit their mares for him this season. Terms, $15.00.

Sire — W. J. WILSON, Prop., 18th Greenock

"Woe unto you that are full, for ye shall hunger."

Luke 6: 25.

Not spiritually (although even the penalty of remorse may follow your neglect of this national warning) but ye shall hunger in the trying physical sense in which hunger now gripes the peoples of Europe.

We know "it is difficult to talk to the belly which hath no ears," and it is just as difficult to persuade a person who has a full dinner before him to-day that he may want for food next month.

But you may as well let this fact sink into your mind—*the last people that Canada and the United States will allow to suffer for want of food are our fighting men*, and if a sufficient exportable surplus of food cannot be raised and saved by voluntary efforts, then very drastic rationing measures will be enforced.

It may astonish you to learn that in 1917 Ontario did not grow enough wheat for its own needs. Consequently every Ontario farmer whose land is suitable, has been urged to sow 5 acres more spring wheat this year so that Ontario's demand for wheat shall not be met at the expense of that portion of the Western crop that should more rightfully be shipped overseas.

For this same reason every householder who has a garden or a piece of vacant land is being urged to grow vegetables, because the more vegetables that are grown and eaten in Ontario, the less wheat and meat there will be consumed, and that being so, the Ontario wheat crop should then be sufficient to feed our own people, and leave more Western wheat and other foods available for export.

If you have not yet decided to plant a vegetable garden make up your mind to do so now. You will not regret it. There is still lots of time. Potatoes and beans may be planted up to June 1st and these are the best substitutes for wheat and meat.

For good, practical advice upon how to lay out and cultivate a Vegetable Garden, write for a free copy of the booklet entitled: "A Vegetable Garden for Every Home." This has been prepared by the Ontario Department of Agriculture for the guidance of citizens who will respond to this call for increased production.

Mail This Coupon NOW

Organization of Resources Committee, 5
Parliament Buildings, Toronto

Dear Sirs:
Please send me a copy of your booklet "A Vegetable Garden for Every Home."

Name _____

Address _____

ONTARIO — ORGANIZATION OF RESOURCES COMMITTEE — ONTARIO
In Co-Operation with Canada Food Board

CO-OPERATIVE PRODUCTION

The town of Nottawasaga, in Simcoe county, has formed an association for the purpose of increasing production, and a complete canvass has been made of the township to ascertain what quantities were raised last year, what will be under crop this year and the amount of imported labor that will be required. Every resident of the township is asked to sign a pledge card containing the following ten clauses:

"I hereby pledge myself and my household, during the period of the war, as follows:

1. To assist every patriotic effort made to carry on this war to a victorious conclusion.

2. To maintain and endeavor to increase by every possible means the production of foodstuffs.

3. To co-operate with the Greater Production Association of my township in order to encourage and direct the production of foodstuffs. To attend all meetings of the Association or any other body called for a similar object. To provide information to the Association as to production, increases of acreage, and possible requirement of feed, tools and labor.

4. To co-operate with my neighbor and friends by changing work, implements, tools and seeds in order that our acreage will be increased and the shortage of labor occasioned by the war relieved.

5. To co-operate during the season so that wood for fuel will be provided in such quantities that the country may be relieved of the necessity of importing so much fuel for household purposes.

6. To do everything in my power to prevent waste of foodstuffs.

7. To limit my purchases as much as possible to articles produced in my neighborhood or my own country and so to relieve transportation for national purposes and lessen the debt which my country may owe to foreign nations on account of the war.

8. To invest as much as I can spare of my earnings in the bonds and other securities of my country when invited by the government to subscribe.

9. To endeavor in every possible way to inspire friendly relations in my neighborhood by encouraging social relations and gatherings of various kinds so that the work and living conditions on the farm may become more attractive and cheerful than town or city life.

10. To encourage others to join this association, to take the pledge and to keep it."

Such an organization with such a pledge card cannot but help be a big factor in the matter of increasing production. Every township in Canada should follow the example set by Nottawasaga to the advantage of the residents of the township and to the Empire as a whole. The spirit of co-operation is a big factor in the success of an institution or class.

DEATH OF MRS. WM. RUSSELL

The death of Mrs. Wm. Russell, widow of the late Wm. Russell, took place at her home, 6th con. Bruce, on Sunday morning, April 21st, after a short illness of two hours, from heart trouble. Her sudden death was a shock to friends and the community. Mrs. Russell was well known and highly respected by all who knew her. She was a lover of home, and by her unselfish devotion to her husband and family she had been to them all a help and an inspiration, always ready to lend a helping hand in time of trouble and sorrow. Conscious to the very last, she bravely bore her pain for the sake of those around her. Although she is absent from the family circle we know she has joined the happy throng in heaven. She was a member of the Presbyterian church. She was born near Coburg in the county of Northumberland. Her husband predeceased her two years and a half. The service on Tuesday was conducted by Rev. G. C. Little of Paisley, and was largely attended. Interment was made in Stark Vale cemetery. The bereaved family of one son and three daughters have the sincere sympathy of the community in their sorrow.

Death with its cold and icy hand
Has made another call,
And severed one from earth away
Esteemed and loved by all.

A dear and loving wife,
A mother, too, has gone,
And we are left to grieve for her
Both night and day alone.

Though dark and dismal seems the hour,
Though night excludes the sun,
Help us with resignation, Lord,
To say, "Thy will be done."

Her sorrowing family, full of grief,
Doth mourn their mother's end;
One son and three daughters, too,
Have lost a priceless friend.

But why should we lament for her—
She is only gone before.
In heaven we soon shall meet again
To separate no more.

Prepare us, Lord, for that great change,
That change that's sure to all—
The day, the hour we do not know
When we may get the call.

—At least forty standard hotel licenses will be cut off by the Ontario License Board this year. The board is going over the list carefully, and where it appears that hotels are not needed to accommodate the travelling public or have not proper facilities, licenses are being refused.

—The Heinte Co., manufacturers of pickles, are asking the farmers about Wiarton to plant a hundred acres or more in cucumbers. The company furnish the seed free, and pay $2.50 per hundred pounds of cucumbers from 1 to 3½ inches long, or for over 3½ inches long 80 cents per 100 pounds. They state that at the rate of $2 per 100 pounds growers have made over $200 per acre.

FRENCH-CANADIANS "HERE AND THERE"

The Boston Transcript recently called attention to the fact that the attitude of the French-Canadians in the United States towards conscription is entirely different from what it is in Canada. In the New England division in the States there are hundreds of the sons of French Canada, of the first and second generation, all of whom are volunteers, and the same racial element is strongly and enthusiastically represented in the national army. The Transcript therefore asks "Why the difference between the French-Canadian in Canada and the French-Canadian in the United States? Is it a question of leadership, moral and political?" The Transcript is naturally nonplussed over the existence of a most anomalous condition of affairs. The French-Canadian in the United States receives no special consideration of any kind, while in Quebec he practically runs things to suit himself. Yet he is willing to fight for the Stars and Stripes, to which he owes nothing but his livelihood, while he is not willing to fight for the Union Jack, under which he enjoys everything which makes life worth living. The situation is paradoxical, try to explain it as you will.

IN MEMORIAM

We country folks are gentle with our dead:
We lay them white-robed on a bed,
And gaze upon that strange tranquility,
And folks from round us come and see,

But this is new—so shocking, dreadful, strange—
To lose your lad and realize no change:
No limbs to stretch, no tender face to love,
No tender gifts of loving tears beside the grave.

You only know from what his chums have said,
Who spared the time to tell you he was dead:
That on a shell-torn height he gave his life,
And that he played a British lad's part in the strife.

Yet God is good to folks bereft;
In spite of tears, I know that there is left
Hope, that the rest of your life's span may run
With something of the zeal that fired your son.

— Gordon Darling

Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA

For Sale

NEW two-storied stone house. Bath, furnace, hot and cold water, in fine condition. Will be sold at cost. Apply to T. E. GEORGE

THE CALL FOR GRAIN

Perhaps it is not surprising that difficulty is found in convincing the public of the United States and Canada that a world shortage of wheat is well within the limits of possibility. Russia before the war was among the largest contributors to the international supply. To-day it is a negligible quantity. The German commission that has recently investigated the situation, and in the Ukraine found that not only were there no available stocks, but that no prospect existed of a harvest this year yielding any surplus for export. Lack of shipping prevents any movement of wheat from Australasia, where upwards of a hundred million bushels are awaiting transport, nor is there any hope that transportation facilities will improve sufficiently to open that source any time in the near future. The burden of supplying the European Allies with bread enough to make up their deficiency rests irremovably on the United States and Canada. Increased production of wheat and other substitutes is an imperative necessity.

Farmers in North America have been and are responding nobly to the appeals of the home and allied governments, and in both the Republic and the Dominion every additional acre possible is being placed under cultivation. This is in the highest degree creditable to the patriotism and sense of public duty. But the fact and the bulletins regarding the position and prospects of this season's crops that will from now on be fed in the press must not be allowed to produce too optimistic an outlook. While no reason for panic or apprehension can be found, government and other forecasts and reports should not be allowed to create undue optimism or prompt misleading conclusions. The U. S. Department of Agriculture, for example, indicates a possible yield of between 800,000,000 and 900,000,000 bushels, and the estimate may even prove conservative. But last year's crop was insufficient for the demand and reserves are already nearing exhaustion.

As an offset to wheat expectations a Washington correspondent, after consulting with the department officials, reported that a decrease of perhaps 300,000,000 bushels of corn might be expected, but treated the matter lightly because there "would be more wheat!" His report was not, of course, official; but it is probable enough looking to the dearth of good seed corn and the numerous farmers who have been unable to market their huge crop of last year. It is quite likely, therefore, that the reduction in corn may more than offset the increase of other grains and the net result may be a total grain supply no larger or but little larger than that of 1917. Last year's crop has proved too small to meet the demand. France has been obliged to reduce her already low ration, and Britain has also been forced to adopt the card system and penalize hoarding. Italy's plight is worse than either's. No one should assume that even a record crop will solve the problem of feeding the allied nations at war. The situation calls for continuous restraint and self-denial, and also for increased production of all kinds of food along all possible lines.

Nearer to the Boys

An Interview with Ralph Connor

By PETER McARTHUR

When I was told that if I went to a certain office at a certain hour, I would have the pleasure of meeting the Rev. Charles W. Gordon (Ralph Connor), I accepted with joy. I wanted to meet him for two reasons. I wanted to meet him because he is our most distinguished Canadian novelist, and also because in my boyhood I weighed on hard, uncompromising benches, listening to the same stern ministers that he "sat under." I had listened to them in both Gaelic and English, and wondered if he would have a fellow-feeling for one who had gone through the same boyish experiences. As my eagerness had brought me early to the place of appointment, I had a few minutes to wait, and fell to wondering what he would be like. Unconsciously I associated him with those old-time Free Kirk ministers and wondered if he would be like the Rev. John Ross, of Bruce field, or the Rev. Lachlan MacPherson, of East Williams. So my surprise was complete when a brisk man in khaki uniform stepped into the room. He did not look enough like those old ministers to make my heart come into my mouth with terror as I faced him. Neither did he look enough like a military martinet to make me stick my heels together and come to "attention." And there was absolutely nothing to suggest the producer of "best sellers." It took less than a minute to discover that "Ralph Connor" is, first of all, a fellow-human being, who is ready to take a glance at anything from any man's point of view.

A reference to the old ministers gave us an instant point of contact, and with much laughter—kindly and reverent—but still laughter—we compared notes and exchanged reminiscences of the good men who made the Scotch settlements where we had been brought up, the places of stern discipline we remembered so well. The hour that had been promised to me was gone and part of another hour with it, before I remembered that the man who arranged the meeting had not done it out of pure kindness. He wanted me to interview Ralph Connor about the war work of the Y.M.C.A. By the time I remembered my duty we had reached a point where I felt that I could ask him about it from a rather daring point of view. I began with a straight question:

"What do you think of the work of the Y.M.C.A. in the war?"

He hunched his shoulders slightly and slipped down a trifle in his chair. From the expression on his face I was afraid that I was going to offer an unfavorable criticism. But his answer made it clear that that was not what disturbed him:

"It is doing a lot of work that the church should be doing."

Now you can understand why my question caused him a little of discomfort. The minister in him—a touch of the old Free Kirk spiritual guide that made him feel the responsibilities of his calling—made him regret to confess that a purely lay institution is carrying practical Christianity to a point that is as yet impossible for the churches—"beating them to it," as the soldier boys would say.

"Don't misunderstand me," he protested. "The churches and their chaplains are doing a wonderful work, but the Y.M.C.A., being without a propaganda, and designed to adapt itself instantly to any needs that may arise, either at the battle-front or wherever the boys may be located. It meets them at all hours and in all places with a spirit of good cheer, comfort and helpfulness."

"Then you are of the opinion that the man who supports the war work of his church is not doing all he can to help the boys?"

"Assuredly. The Y.M.C.A. is able to go a little farther. Though the work of the church may be nearer to the ideal of what I want to see done, the Y.M.C.A. gets nearer to the boys."

That struck me as a very important point, and I decided to question him from an angle that might not be pleasing to a clergyman.

"You know," I insinuated, in a spirit of half confession, "that there are a lot of boys who would be inclined to look at a Y.M.C.A. at home as a sort of shaded institution, beneath the notice of young men of the world who like to affect a sort of manly wildness. Does the Y.M.C.A. get near to them?"

"Yes. The helpfulness of the Y.M.C.A. has won out, over every obstacle. In the beginning, the officers of the High Command had something of the attitude you suggest. But whenever there was anything to be done to help the boys the Y.M.C.A. was there to do it and do it well. By its spirit of unassuming helpfulness the Y.M.C.A. has won the hearts of both the officers and men, no matter what their church connections may be or may not be. It gives and it does not ask anything in return. Its sole reward is that it helps freely all who need help. The thing to emphasize about its work is that it gives—it is an organized spirit of giving, and it gives without a string to the giving."



RALPH CONNOR

"But I often hear comments, not always friendly—about the prices that the Y.M.C.A. charges for some of its supplies."

"Such comments have no justification. The prices are as near right as they can be made. If there is any profit on the sales to the boys in the camps or back of the lines, every cent of it goes to provide things free—absolutely free—to those who are in the front line trenches. As a matter of fact, the canteens and other organizations under the control of the churches and chaplains have pretty much the same schedule of prices as the Y.M.C.A."

I could not suppress a smile at finding in my ancient enemy the trust in "Gentleman's Agreement" as a working so admirable a form. But I made no comment. Instead, I asked a concluding question:

"Then I may tell the people that in its war work, especially in the matter of creature comforts, the Y.M.C.A. is nearer to the boys than anyone else?"

"Yes. It stands nearer to them than anything else except the military organization under whose discipline they live—and die. Once we get a properly-organized, trained and outfitted for this kind of work—and they are a mighty spiritual force, too."

When leaving him, I stopped to talk to several other clergymen who appeared in the offing—it was a place of clergymen—and he stepped from the room. Shortly afterwards he returned with a copy of his latest book on the flyleaf of which he had written in memory of the men we had known in our boyhood.

"There were giants in those days."

It will be cherished as one of the most prized of a little collection of autographed first editions. And with it I shall cherish the memory of having spent a couple of hours with a well-known man who is doing a noble work himself and is not afraid to give the fullest credit to other men who are doing a noble work—such as the officers and field workers of the Y.M.C.A., "who play such a great forward line to the Church's leading in the great, great game," as Conner said.

The Mystery House

Next Door to the Parsonage Lived an Unknown Stranger, Setting Village Gossipers Astir with Wonder

Told By The Minister's Wife.

"Bother next door!" I scolded. "If it hadn't been for that place my dinner wouldn't have been ruined."

After we finished wiping the dishes she brought down the photographs. "These are my suitors," she laughed, standing the pictures in a row.

They are just ordinary men and not at all romantic looking.

"The one with the little moustache is a millionaire and the bald-headed one is too. The others are near millionaires."

"Betty Rose," I asked earnestly, "which do you love?"

Betty Rose stared. Then she fell back and laughed and laughed until she almost cried. "You really—don't—believe—in love, do you?" she leaked out between her gales of laughter.

Before I could answer I heard Billy in the hall. He called me and as I went up the stairway I heard Betty Rose still laughing. And I knew that romance had not entered our little parsonage.

Billy, in his study, looked at me as Moses must have looked at the Israelites when they made the graven image while he was on the mountain. All I had made was salty pudding.

"Why didn't you let me see your letter this morning?" he asked in his "warning-to-sinners" voice.

"You never asked to see one of my letters before," I stammered.

"You never received one before of such a nature that you had to leave your husband's presence to read it," he thundered back.

I reached the door. Once there I faced him. "I will not be scolded," I flared, "and I will not let you read my letters."

Betty Rose's voice floated up from the hall. "I'm going out for a little while," she called. "Don't worry about me."

I rushed to my own room. On my dresser was the letter. I hated it. It had caused our first quarrel. I started to tear it into a hundred pieces but something held my hand.

After a long time I heard Billy go down stairs. I watched him go down the street and then looked at the big white Mystery House next door. While I looked, a woman wearing a magnificent fur coat came up the walk toward it. She was the alimony wife, the wife who seemed to come only to quarrel over money, Haselton people said. She walked to the door, rang the bell, someone opened it and she went inside. In a minute later the door again opened and out of it came Betty Rose.

With a wild rush I was downstairs to open our door for Betty Rose. Straight into my arms she walked and hysterically she began to giggle.

"It is the most beautifully Oriental house you ever saw," she stopped laughing to say. "And our perfectly beautiful man had on a stunning Turkish dressing gown."

"When the little Jap opened the door I slipped in before the Mystery Man saw me. Then the door opened and"—her voice sank almost to a whisper, "what do you think? It was that woman, his alimony wife, you call her. I don't believe they're divorced or wanting a divorce or anything like that at all. He looked glad to see her.

"And I"—Betty Rose looked as helpless and disappointed as a little girl, "well, I came home."

She was leaning against the window casing, looking wistfully toward the Mystery House. Several long minutes passed, then she crossed to the table and stood restlessly beside it looking at the four suitor photographs. With a quick movement she swept them into the table drawer. "I'll leave them here until to-morrow," she said wearily. "I don't want to talk about them to-night. Priscilla, you didn't answer the question I was asking you when Billy called you. Do you really believe in love?"

I started to answer her when the front door opened and I heard Billy drop his overshoes into the brass umbrella stand. A minute later he came into the living room.

At supper Billy was elaborately polite. Betty Rose was by turns subdued and gay and all that evening I smiled and chatted.

After supper Billy went to his study. Betty Rose and I went into her room and she read aloud from one of the poetry books. After that we both felt better and began to talk. "I wonder if the Mystery Man's still glad to see her or if they've begun to quarrel," Betty Rose said.

"After all, quarreling is just a part of love. You and Billy are sort of angry now but you'll be more in love than ever when you've made up."

Betty Rose's reasoning reassured me. I determined that when he came to kiss me good-night I would tell him all about the letter.

But when he came into the room he was as polite and distant as he had been all during the supper period. And he did—not—kiss—me—good—night.

The next morning and all of the other mornings that intervened between it and Sunday found Billy just as distantly polite as he could be. If Betty Rose had not been visiting us I would not have had the courage to live through the week.



Sunday brought the patronage an air of calm.

The church was full of people when we reached it; the choir had sung and Billy was reading. I was so proud of him as he stood in the pulpit that I almost forgot to listen to the Scripture lesson.

"For if a man know not how to rule his own house, how shall he take care of the church of God?" read my husband in his most stentorian tones.

Seventy-seven years pass over my head, through every one I shall remember that sermon. It was preached straight at me.

Doctor White's wife came directly to my pew when church was over. "My dear," she whispered laughingly, "I shall never cease to be thankful that Doctor White was out on a case this morning and missed that sermon. Had he heard it, many days of authority in our house would have been numbered."

She laughingly shook my hand and started to pass on, then looked at me again. "Aren't you well dear?" she whispered. "You must slip over and see me. I think you need a tonic. At any rate you need Doctor White to tell you that you are overdoing."

Dutifully I waited for my husband. Before all those women who had flattered to that sermon I must be an example of Billy's words if I did not want them to think that they were buried at me over their shoulders.

Coming down the aisle with Betty Rose was the bishop—our bishop who had married Billy and me and who was one of our most welcome guests.

He took my hand in his hearty grip. "I stopped for one of your famous dinners," he said laughingly. "Of course Billy will think it was to hear his sermon but we know differently."

Together we three went to the parsonage and we were at the dinner table when Billy came home. He was flushed and plainly had been discomfited by something. The bishop greeted him jocially. "I heard most of that heavy discourse of yours this morning, son," he boomed in his good-natured way, "and I imagine you'll hear from the good women of your church after their husbands begin to follow the precepts you laid before them. How are finances? Are your people keeping you paid up?"

Billy nodded and began to tell of the donation party. In the middle of the story Betty Rose interrupted him. "Oh, what do you think?" she suddenly gasped. "The alimony wife just went in next door. You told me that she never came Sundays, Priscilla."

Through the window I saw the woman, who visited next door, come on the side veranda and shake something out of her muff. A little Jap followed her and insisted on doing it for her. Laughingly she demurred and consinged her shaking.

The bishop too was watching. "She looks familiar," he began. "Who did you say she was? What did you call her?"

"The alimony wife," answered Betty in a subdued voice. Then she told him all that she had learned of the mysterious people in the house next door.

"Well, well, well!" pondered the bishop as he helped himself to my good rolls. "That woman did look familiar to me. If she is who I think she is, she has no business thinking of a divorce. After dinner I shall go over to that house and find out a few things. Another cup of coffee, Mrs. Billy, my dear."

While the bishop was at the house next door, Billy at his Mission Sunday School and Betty Rose talking over long distance to one of her suitors, I went for a walk. A strange longing drove me out of the house, away from people and to the edge of town.

The frozen crust of snow crunched beneath my feet and suddenly under some other person's feet behind me. I turned. It was the alimony wife dressed in her beautiful fur coat and carrying a bundle of papers.

"Pardon me for following you," she began. "I was on my way to the station and you were so white I was afraid you might faint."

She slipped her hand into my arm. "You are the young minister's wife," she smiled. "We've often said you were too young for such a big place. Do you feel better now?"

I nodded.

"You mustn't let things worry you," she said gently, looking at me closely. "That's a lesson you must learn now."

I walked all the way to the station with her. At first she did all the talking, telling me about a trip she had once made up into snowy Canada. She said the crunching snow reminded her of it. Soon I was talking too, telling her of the years when I wrote newspaper stories and of the lonely life I had when doing it.

"But you're happy now, dear! Women who desire careers above everything else don't know what happiness is until they've chosen the right path—the one that leads to wifehood and motherhood. You'd better go back now," she ended, giving my hand a friendly shake. "I'll feel better if I can see you turning into your own home street before I board the train. And," she smiled brightly, "I believe we're going to have an opportunity soon to know each other well. I shall be very glad."

The bishop and Billy were discussing the new Discipline when I reached home. Not one word did the bishop tell us of his visit next door and I didn't tell them that I had walked and talked with the alimony wife. That was my secret. I loved her and I loved Betty Rose and I believed that Betty Rose cared for the man next door.

The next morning after breakfast, Billy put both his arms around me. "You are going to be my good little wife again because you love me," he whispered and kissed me.

Some way I just could not kiss him. It was not on account of the sermon the day before because I did not feel like it. I could not explain my feelings even to my self. I wanted Billy and yet I didn't want him. I felt so lonely all the time that I could hardly stay in any place for a very long time.

(To be continued.)

HEIGHTS OF HEROISM.

Attained by British and French Soldiers at Verdun and the Somme.

James M. Beck, former Assistant United States Attorney-General, declared in an address in New York recently that he was violating no pledge in stating that the British casualities in the battle of the Somme last year numbered 500,000 and that the French lost 240,000 men killed at Verdun.

"The field east of Albert, where they are battling now, is probably the greatest graveyard in all the world," he continued, "and never before in the history of warfare has heroism reached such heights as in this year of 1916.

"I was privileged to spend four days with the British forces on the western front and I saw them in action. I have witnessed the French soldiers, and I have been among the British and French people during their greatest hours of trial. They do not boast, they do not promise, they do not cry and whine. If it may be called boasting, the French people have made but one declaration, 'They shall not pass.'"

More small towns in Norway use electricity than in any other country, owing to the abundance of water power.

Food Control Corner

If there is one phase of food conservation more than another that comes within woman's immediate sphere it is the question of waste. When she is saving on the little things and straining every nerve to make the most of what she has, wholesale and indiscriminate waste of food-stuffs through hoarding or storing naturally ipcenses her greatly.

It has been a sore point for some time past with many women that they have known of cases of waste on a large scale without being able to do anything to alleviate the situation. Even among themselves there has been a certain tendency to lay in large supplies of food-stuffs. For instance, when it was first intimated that flour and sugar would be scarce these commodities were brought in large quantities and stored in the cellar, in some cases to go to waste.

It is now against the law either to hoard or to waste. The Canada Food Board has put into every woman's hand a weapon to fight against these war-time menaces. Hereafter it will be her privilege to report any case of waste or hoarding that comes within her knowledge.

An Order-in-Council has been passed which should be of the utmost significance to every woman in Canada and should lay on her shoulders a certain sense of responsibility, for it puts her in the position of bringing within the grip of the law any firm, dealer or individual whom she knows to be hoarding or wasting food-stuffs.

We are a nation of spenders rather than savers. Our prosperity is the result of the natural riches of a new country rather than the outcome of thrifty living. It is calculated that $50,000,000 a year is a conservative estimate of the waste in food-stuffs that has gone on in Canada in recent years. Waste on the European Continent, in times of peace, has been a mere bagatelle as compared with the waste on this side of the Atlantic.

True, four years of war have made a difference. Infinitely less food finds its way into the garbage cans to-day than in 1914. The persistent preaching of the gospel of thrift and the increasing gravity of the food situation in Europe have made the women of Canada vigilant for the small channels of waste that drain a country's resources.

Nevertheless, there is waste both on a large and small scale and there is hoarding to a certain extent. But both practices are now illegal and henceforth any person guilty of either offense is liable to a heavy fine or imprisonment.

To cultivate a small garden is not a task—it is a pleasure, and the development of the crop is a study that is in itself interesting. Many who this year will cultivate that little piece of ground around their homes will be surprised at the amount of food which can be secured from a few square feet of land.



Vinegar will soften the bottle of dried glue.

To prevent a lamp chimney from breaking, make it stronger by putting it on the fire in a vessel filled with cold water. Add a little coarse salt, heat gradually till the water boils and then cool slowly.



PHYSICAL REQUIREMENTS OF CHILDREN

An important fact that the mother must keep constantly in mind is that the growing child will require certain foods for making bone and tissue. This must not be confounded with the requirements necessary for the regular upkeep of the body. This necessary material may be found in milk, eggs, fish, cereals, chicken, meats and legumes.

When planning a breakfast for the child of from three to six years old fresh fruit should be placed on the menu. This should consist of the juice of an orange or a baked apple, preferably. It is unwise to give the small child berries, bananas, peaches and the like for breakfast.

A well-cooked cereal comes next, with plenty of good milk. Do not give the children skimmed milk. They have urgent need of the butter fat.

Children from seven to twelve years old who attend school and indulge in active play will require in addition to the material needed to build up the body, an additional amount of fuel material that will rebuild the tissue that they have expended in their active play.

This explains why the healthy child will sometimes complain of feeling hungry one and one-half hours after mealtime. He has consumed his fuel and nature calls for more. These children should have for breakfast fruit, cereal and good milk, soft-boiled egg or medium chop, baked potato, toast and milk or cocoa.

Do not give the children fried foods. When they are hungry between meals a dish of cold oatmeal and stewed fruit in the form of a pudding, or two slices of whole-wheat bread and jam, will satisfy them.

Sufficient cereal may be prepared in the morning and set aside until required. Mold in cups and when ready to serve simply unmold and cover with stewed fruit and serve. Cereals in bulk will be found to cost less than those in packages. Where time is the object these foods will be found to be an economy of time, fuel and strength, but to the woman who stays at home they will add to the cost without giving any additional benefits. Where time must be considered an important factor, the fireless cooker will prepare cereal to a turn.

Oatmeal, barley, cornmeal, natural rice and hominy may be prepared over night in a fireless cooker, using the proportion of one cupful of the cereal to three and one-half cupfuls of boiling water. This amount will furnish sufficient cereal for a family of four. One cupful of oatmeal will weigh two and three-quarters ounces and cost approximately one and one-half cents. One-half cupful of milk is the usual allowance for adults; three-quarters to one cupful for children, with an additional one-half cupful later. One-quarter cupful of cream in place of the milk may be used, or a fruit whip made of one glassful of jelly and the white of one egg. Whip into a stiff meringue. This has additional value of requiring no sugar, the necessary amount being present in the jelly.

Dinner for children should be in the middle of the day. The children may be served with cream soup, toasted croutons, baked potato, small piece of meat, spinach or mashed carrots, lettuce, junket of plain gelatin and cocoa or milk.

It is vitally necessary that the child be taught to eat abundantly of green foods. A fresh vegetable and a salad are easy to obtain and require little time to prepare. The abundant mineral salts and vitamines present in these foods are essential for making bone and teeth structure and aids for furnishing the life giving elements to the blood stream. Occasionally a piece of chicken or an egg may be used in place of meat for the sake of variety. This menu will answer very well for the average child from three to twelve years of age. A large portion will be necessary for the older child.en. Supper may consist of omelet, potatoes au gratin, lettuce, cold cereal with fruit sauce and milk or cocoa.

Boiled fish, broiled chop or a slice of medium roast beef, mutton or lamb may replace the omelet.

Tomatoes, cucumbers, radishes, pork and fried foods have no place in the child's dietary. The English custom of serving the children before the adults in a separate room has much to commend it to the wise mother. By this method it is possible to give the child food suitable to his requirements.

To bring the baby or small child to the table and let him eat the food that is suitable only for adults is nothing short of criminal.

Many children who are irritable and cross would be made smiling youngsters by a carefully chosen diet served at proper hours. Remember that coffee and tea are strictly taboo in the child's dietary.



IF there was just one WALKER HOUSE in towns along my route,
Then "drumming" would be joyous,
And I wouldn't give a hoot
For all the inconveniences of
The trains that poke so slow,
If there was just one WALKER HOUSE
In every town I go.

I'd hustle like the dickens,
And take orders by the ton.
Say, traveling then would be
Just one big round of solid fun.
I wouldn't mind the rain or sleet,
Or mud, or frost or snow,
If there was just one WALKER HOUSE
In every town I go.

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THE FUTURE OF AIR-CRAFT

ADDRESS OF REAR-ADMIRAL KERR, OF THE AIR COUNCIL.

No Man Has a Greater Knowledge of Aircraft and Its Possibilities Than the Admiral.

War has made very incredible and fantastic dreams of ten years or less ago commonplaces of the present. Yet no development has been more swift and dramatic than that of aircraft. Every day gigantic strides are being made in the further conquest of the air by man, and with the arrival of peace there will have to be laws laid down to meet the vast aerial traffic that is certain to become a part of the fabric of civilization.

All air vehicles will have to be registered, like our shipping. They will have a Pilmsoll mark, or its equivalent, and no doubt a Lloyd's list will grow up with class A 1, and so forth, for vessels taking passengers and mails in the air. If they do not carry a flag they will be classed as pirates, the police will knock them down, and it will be a long fall.

As a matter of fact, there is in existence a large association which has aerial laws of its own. It is an association of birds known as the "lost souls of the Rosphorous." They have laws clearly laid down, and fly in large groups, and I have never seen any of them in collision. Almost as if using a compass they navigate the air, and I have noticed that these flying south-east pass over those flying north-west. When our own aerial laws are made we shall have to take a hint from those birds, and use the compass in making rules for passing.

Imagination and Energy.

Aerial law is one of the foundations on which the aerial communication of the future will rest. Its statutes will have to provide for regularity in wireless communications, rule of the air, aerial navigation, and in addition to this, the rights of states and individuals to pass through the atmosphere over countries and properties belonging to other peoples, and also control of landing-places on the lines of routes, as well as the licenses to be granted, authorizing types of machines that may be used for conveyance of passengers and mails, and testing the qualifications of those in charge of these aircraft.

In my opinion the formation of the Royal Air Force is a distinct advance in aeronautics. It means the establishment of a General Staff whose business it is to devote their imagination and energy principally to the study of aerial problems, a subject too great to be looked on as a by-product of the work of any other Ministry. To do so would be going back to the ancient days when the sailors sailed the ship, and the soldiers fought the sea-battle. We all know the result of that system was to produce a state of stagnation in matters connected with the sea.

When the blessed day of peace arrives there will be a great struggle all over the world to get a start of others in matters commercial, and one of the principal features will be priority in aerial communication.

Must Get Into Training.

These things cannot be done suddenly. It is essential that we must prepare. Preparation means organization, and the strength of organization is the law. As a nation we are prone, in things new, to wait for others to give us the lead, and afterwards we generally catch them up and pass them; but I have ridden many hundred races in my time, and though in some things to ride a waiting race is necessary, yet I never saw a jockey who did not believe that one length gained at the start was worth a good three pounds in weight. Other countries are already getting into training, and we must do the same.

There will be many difficulties, but difficulties are an incentive to our race, and when confronted with them, we must throw our minds back to the great men of the past who, with the smallest means, performed the greatest deeds. Sir Walter Raleigh it was who first put into words the truth of sea-power. He said, "He who commands the sea, commands the commerce; he who commands the commerce, commands the world." All the great Elizabethans realized this, and the thought spurred them on in laying out foundations on which we have since been building, and it is now being gradually realized that to Sir Walter Raleigh's dictum, the power of the air must be added to the command of the sea.

"Stir Up Our Sleeping People."

Imagination and organization in the past, by men whose names are now household words, have succeeded in building up the most wonderful fabric that the world has ever seen. A construction whose stones are nations and peoples, cemented by the blood of men who have died for their King and Country, and whose different units are bound together by a great network of maritime communication of commerce, spread like a vast web over all the globe, and guarded ceaselessly in the past by the argus-eyed British Navy, which must be assisted largely in the future by the fleets of the air.

This priceless inheritance, bequeathed to us by our ancestors, in which all component parts, whatever their race or creed, have an equal interest, and enjoy the same freedom, is known to us by the name of the British Empire. If we are not to fail in our trust, we must call up the same spirit of patriotism, imagination, and work to our aid, and go through with it, as our forefathers did, and without regard to personal interest, and only think of the glory of the empire and the welfare of the human race at large.

In conclusion, I give you this quotation as a prayer that all should pray:

"O! God of the restless ocean, Lord
Arbiter of Earth,
Sow us the patriotic seed, and multiply its birth;
Stir up our sleeping people in north,
south, each and west,
To keep themselves in second thought,
and give their land their best."

TRAP THAT NATURE MADE.

Asphalt Pool Furnishes Wonderful Lessons in Book of Nature.

Six miles east of the city of Los Angeles, Cal, is a trap. It is not merely prehistoric, but pre-Neanhian, antediluvian, and, in fact, indescribably ancient.

It is a pool of asphalt 500 feet across, solid at the edges, but softer and stickier as the centre is approached. Apparently it was much the same many thousands of years ago—perhaps much softer and stickier yet.

Small animals, fleeing from bigger ones, took a short cut over the asphalt pool. If only one foot stuck that was the end; they could not escape. But elephants, mastodons, camels, sabre-toothed tigers met the same fate.

Strange creatures seem to have lived on this continent in ancient days. We should never have imagined that they did prowl about this New World of ours if it were not that their remains have been dug up. The asphalt pool near Los Angeles has told a wondrous story.

Near the surface of the asphalt pool are found skeletons of present-day animals; deeper, animals not now native to California; deeper still, animals not now known on the earth, and deeper still animals hitherto unknown in any age.

Recoveries from the pool have proved that anciently there were in that region tigers more formidable than any tiger of modern Bengal. Their sabre-like teeth were four times as long as the distance their mouths could open. The beast could not possible bite with them. They were weapons, used to strike the prey, tearing long gashes.

Among other remains that have been found in the pool are those of antelopes with spiral horns; eagles, hawks, condors (the last doubtless attracted by animals struggling in the asphalt), and a bird much larger than the condor—larger, in fact, than those of any known bird; its bones actually larger than those of a man!

The asphalt pool is a book of nature furnishing the most wonderful and instructive lessons.

WHAT IS A YAHOO?

Baboons of South Africa Form Basis of "Gulliver's Travels."

In the course of his travels, the celebrated Gulliver came across a country where horses were the real people, the nearest representatives of humankind being a most degraded and bestial race called Yahoos.

Dean Swift, who wrote the story, got his data from what he had learned of the baboons of South Africa, which are great apes remarkably humanlike. They travel in bands of two score or more usually and at night post sentinels, whose cry of warning in case of danger is "Yah-hoo, yah-hoo!"

The baboons are undoubtedly remote cousins of our own, but they do us little credit. Of all animals they are the ugliest tempered, and no amount of kindness will ever tame them or (in captivity) inspire in their minds the slightest affection for their keepers.

Nevertheless, they are perhaps the most intelligent of all beasts—so much so, indeed, that to kill or capture them is exceedingly difficult. They fear a man, but not a woman. And if the man is without a gun they will not run away from him.

Ranging about the neighborhood of farmsteads and small settlements in South Africa, they raid the fruit orchards and kill the sheep—first disposing of the sheepdogs. This last is an easy matter, for not even the most powerful mastiff would have a chance in combat with a creature such as a baboon—larger and stronger, with mighty teeth and four hands to fight with.

The only effective way to tackle baboons is to surround a bunch of them at night, wait until daybreak silently and shoot them down with rifles in the morning as they emerge from cover.

Plant Every Acre.

Every extra acre of wheat farmer's can put in this spring will save somebody from starving. Europe is short about 500,000,000 bushels.

You Know It's True.

You are only playing at food saving yet. In England and France they are "doing" it.

Milk, to keep properly, should not be warmer than 50 degrees Fahrenheit.

STAFF OFFICERS "THE BRASS HATS"

TENDENCY TO UNDER-RATE THEIR WORK.

Nevertheless Some Officers "On the Staff" Have Done Great and Dangerous Service.

It is the fashion to-day with a certain class of people in and out of khaki to deride the Staff, says an English writer. It is not of considered criticism of the failings of the Staff that I would speak. I mean the attitude of generally girding at everyone who wears a brass hat and red tabs.

Knowing that red tabs are the badge of the Staff, the general public is apt to condemn in a body all Staff officers, never pausing to consider (because it does not know) that all Staff officers do not hold sheltered positions; that a very large percentage of them are exposed to almost as many dangers, if not the same hardships, as the men in the trenches, and that the vast majority of them are really indispensable and irreplaceable in their respective positions.

A Man and His Conscience.

It must be remembered that the phrase "The Staff" includes in its scope officers employed all the way from Brigade Headquarters, within a mile or so of the front line, right back to our bases on the sea-coast. Brigade Headquarters is invariably within gun range, often within machine gun range, of the enemy when the brigade is in the line, and I believe it is the universal custom for the brigadier, accompanied by his brigade-major, to make a daily round of the trenches occupied by the troops under his command. What with the later developments of this war in the way of air raids and spasmodic bombardments with high-velocity, long-range guns, it may truthfully be said that the danger zone at the front now extends right back to Corps Headquarters, and in case of aerial attack even as far as the bases themselves.

The war has taken a heavy toll of brigadiers and their staffs, to a lesser extent of divisional generals and theirs.

The names of men who wore the brass hat and the red tabs of the Staff are inscribed on some of the brightest pages of the war—Charles FitzClarence ("the man who turned the tide at Ypres," killed a few days after he had saved the Empire, John Gough (Haig's chief-of-staff, struck by a spent bullet just behind the line), "Tommy" Capper (killed by shrapnel as he sat his horse in full view of the enemy), to mention a few names at random; while the general public has yet to learn the whole splendid story of the stands made by brigade staffs in the dunes by Nieuport and in the reverse at Cambrai.

While it is thus manifestly unfair and ungenerous to criticize the Staff as a body, there are (or, perhaps, I should say were, for the comb is reported to have been busy in France) men in Staff positions who, by reason of their youth and the decorative nature of their duties, would certainly be seen to better advantage fighting beside their comrades in their respective units. Some time or other in this war every man of military age has to decide between himself and his conscience whether he should become a combatant or no. A man must be left to his conscience, and therefore no man has the right to judge another in this matter of serving in a combatant capacity.

"Sheer Waste."

Of course, every officer who has served at the front comes into contact sooner or later with that offensive creature, the bumptious Staff officer, who thinks that the gold oak leaves on his cap give him the right to be supercilious to his regimental comrade. I hasten to add that this type is by no means representative of the Staff as a whole, and is, fortunately for the harmony of life at the front, rare.

When men abuse the Staff to me as a lot of decorative shirkers, I tell them the story of Hugh Dawnay, that perfect, gentle knight who was killed at the head of his Life Guards on the Zillebeke Ridge in the first battle of Ypres. Dawnay was on the Staff, but learning that his regiment was short of officers, he applied to go back to it, and, after much difficulty, succeeded in obtaining permission. It takes years to make a good Staff officer, and the bullet that killed Hugh Dawnay deprived the Army of one of its most talented. The spirit that sent him back to his regiment was worthy of the man and of the men that fought at Ypres in those autumn days; but, from the purely utilitarian standpoint, it was sheer waste.

So don't "knock" the Staff. Leave the few among them who are deliberately "taking cover" to their consciences.

Difficult Feat.

The schoolgirl was sitting with her feet stretched far out into the aisle and was busily chewing gum when the teacher espied her.

"Mary!" called the teacher sharply. "Yes, ma'am?" questioned the pupil. "Take that gum out of your mouth and put your feet in!"

LONDON BABIES AND THE BARRAGE

STORIES OF ENEMY AIR RAIDS TOLD BY EYEWITNESS.

One of the Most Remarkable Features in the Amazing Heroism of the East End Children.

I happened to be walking along a quiet road in the suburbs of London at 10 o'clock the other evening when suddenly the crash of guns broke out and the pink maroon lights, which serve as a warning that enemy aircraft is approaching, were shot into the sky, says a London correspondent.

There was a most unearthly screaming of sirens and hooters—a really deafening noise!

And then the bombs began to fall.

The whole thing happened immediately, before we even had time to run. Behind us roared a certain well-known "Archie"—London anti-aircraft gun—and the patter-patter from its shrapnel as it fell on the pavement was far from pleasant and rendered walking in the open streets more dangerous than did Fritz's bombs!

But we have grown hardened these days, and though we hurried a little faster than usual, we did not feel seriously alarmed, nor did we "get the wind up" as the soldiers say.

Terrors of Air Raids.

Stories have been told me by some of the poorer Londoners concerning the raids that run from grave to gay.

Churches, crypts, cellars and tubes are filled with the poor East Enders whenever the raids begin. Their own miserable dwellings afford but little protection, and—judging from the way they flock together into so-called "refuges"—they evidently believe that there's safety in numbers.

There are those among them, however, who will not leave their rickety homes.

"I'd sooner die among me pots and pans," declared one old lady of eighty-four, who clung tenariously to her little house, although she had "seen the front door go past me up the front staircase."

Another old London woman, who is too terrified to go to bed for fear of night raids, was saying what she would do when peace comes.

"I shall take me stockin's off," she remarked airily. "I haven't had 'em off for two years."

Heroic Little Girls.

The heroism of the children in these air raids is remarkable. Listen to the story of a little ten-year-old girl, who slung with her small brother, was rendered homeless, her mother missing.

After the relief committee had sent them to a shelter, the little girl remembered that "the lady upstairs" had a baby which was asleep at the time of the explosion!

So she and her little seven-year-old brother sallied forth into the night to find the baby.

The boy's courage failed him in the darkened, bombarded streets, and he ran back into safety. But the little girl went on, and in the dark she groped about among the ruins and debris of the tenement where once she lived, and which was now reduced to atoms, until she found the baby.

It was then too dark to venture back, so the little girl sat nursing the baby in the ruins alone all night and arrived triumphantly at the relief depot the next morning, with the baby in her small arms!

Courage of Seven-Year-Old.

A London tram conductress told me that her five little children, the oldest a seven-year-old girl, were all alone at home when the raid began.

As soon as she was off duty she hurried home through the bombardment, creeping along in shelter of walls and houses and frightened for the safety of her babies.

"The little ones are timid," she said. "They might have gone mad with fright and rushed out into the streets."

But when she got home she found that the eldest little girl—only seven years—had got her four little brothers and sisters out of bed the moment the raid had started, had dressed them all, brought them downstairs, gathered them all under the kitchen table, had lighted a candle and was reading to them out of the Bible!

"And they were all as good as gold!" she added. "Just as I came into the kitchen one of them had begun a prayer for their father, who is fighting at the front. 'Please, God, don't let the Germans hurt our daddy!' —with never a fear for their own safety, poor little mites!"

Hope With Work.

Hope's singing of a future sky,
With not a cloud in view,
But the sky to-day,
With bright or gray,
Is the wonderful sky for you!
And strength of Toil
On the old home-soil
Is making Hope's song come true.

It Can Be Done.

Recruit (nervously)—Shall I mark time with my feet, sir?

Lieutenant (sarcastically) — My dear fellow, did you ever hear of marking time with the hands?

To fry fish properly they should be put into boiling hot fat.

MAKING USE OF OUR CAMELS

South America Possesses Four Species of the Camel Tribe.

There seems to be little doubt of the fact that camels, of which we are accustomed to think as Old World animals, originated in America. Anciently they were perhaps the most numerous of mammals in the territory between the Mississippi River and the Rocky Mountains, as proved by their bones dug out of rocks, some of them being no bigger than jack rabbits.

We have to-day on this continent four species of the camel tribe, all of them native to South America. Largest of them is the llama, which in that part of the world is extensively used as a beast of burden. The others are the guanaco, the vicuna (which is the smallest, hardly bigger than a sheep) and the alpaca.

Nobody has ever seen an alpaca in this country, unless in a menagerie or "zoo," but we have long been acquainted with its wonderful fleece, very fine and lustrous, which fetches nearly four times the price of the best marino wool. Indeed, it is commercially rated above mohair—the wool of the Angora goat.

In suitable regions (which we do not lack) all four of these "cameloids" could doubtless be introduced and bred within our borders and turned to useful account. The vicuna, in South America, is as yet virtually a wild animal, though not hard to tame, and the alpaca is only partly domesticated.

The alpaca industry reaches its highest development in southeast Peru and northwest Bolivia; in and around the valley of Lake Titicaca, which is more than two miles above the sea. It is an arid region with great diversity of climates, ranging from subtropical at the lake level to arctic on the lofty mountain slopes. But the alpaca selects its own zone of temperature by going higher in summer and descending to lower altitudes in winter.

Conditions very similar in respect to climate, elevation and vegetation are found in the vast area between the Rockies and the Sierras. These alpacas would doubtless multiply greatly, the herds (in which they are accustomed to wander) maintaining themselves on coarse grass and herbage, for the consumption of which the peculiar construction of their mouths and stomachs adapts them. The succulent vegetation of warmer and more humid climates does not suit the health of any species of the camel family.

Alpacas are remarkably active and vigorous beasts, thriving where cattle and sheep could hardly exist. They have two-toed feet, like the camel, and similar teeth.

USES FOR TOMATO REFUSE.

Oil is Obtained From the Seeds Leaving a Nutritious Cattle Feed.

In the canning of tomatoes and the manufacture of catsup there is much waste in the form of seeds and skins. How great is the quantity of such refuse may be judged from the fact that in Indiana alone 20,000 tons of tomatoes are "pulped" annually, yielding as a by-product (hitherto deemed worthless) 624 tons of seeds and 732 tons of skins.

A beginning has been made in the utilization of this refuse, which is available for valuable purposes. After drying, it is passed through machines (with sieves and fans) that separate the skins from the seeds.

From the latter is obtained (by pressing) an oil that, when refined and bleached, is excellent for table use. It is good for cooking. In a cruder state it makes first-class soap and may be turned to account in the manufacture of paints and varnishes.

The "cake" left in the press after the oil has been squeezed out of the seeds affords a highly nutritious cattle feed. In the preparation of such feed the skins are mixed in with the seed residue.

In view of the present shortage of oils for the making of soaps, etc., the U.S. Department of Agriculture strongly recommends the saving and use of tomato-seed oil. By chemical means the seeds can be made to yield 22 per cent. of their weight in oil.

His Clothes Come Home From Camp To-day.

His clothes came home from the camp to-day,
The clothes he had on when he went away,
The jacket and trousers the schoolboy wore,
Things that the soldier boy needs no more.
His mother took them and put them away
In the room upstairs where he used to stay.
His clothes came home from the camp to-day,
The cap that he waved when he went away,
The coat that was snagged and mended with care,
The bright-colored scarf that he liked best to wear.
She held them close to her heart to-day
As she knelt alone in his room to pray.
His clothes came home from the camp to-day,
The shoes where the prints of his feet still stay;
His mother, seeing them through her tears,
Thought of the baby boots kept through the years;
And, with the relics of yesterday,
She put her soldier boy's clothes away.

YOUTHFUL AIRMAN VICTOR OVER FOE

GERMAN AVIATOR DOWNED BY 20-YEAR-OLD ETON BOY.

Lieutenant Davids Brought Down Twenty-Two of Foe Before His Own Death.

When Voss, the intrepid German airman, was brought down there was considerable demand that the name of the British airman who accomplished the feat should be revealed. He was Lieutenant Arthur Rhys Davids, an Eton boy of twenty. In the official Gazette it is stated that among his other feats he brought down nine enemy aircraft in nine weeks, says a London correspondent.

But after much anxiety the boy's father, Professor Rhys Davids, and his mother, both Oriental scholars of distinction, no longer have any doubt that their son, missing since last December, is dead.

In their home on Chipstead Downs the parents and sisters mourn the brave and daring boy, said to be one of three very elect among the bravest of British airmen.

Arthur Rhys Davids, after doing brilliantly at Summerfield, where, a King's scholar, he won a Balliol exhibition and the Newcastle scholarship, took his commission in the Royal Flying Corps in the autumn of 1916, leaving his civil service ambitions until after the war.

Brought Down Twenty-Two Germans.

Young Davids had been good at sports and he took to flying as though born to it. He won the M.C. with the bar, and the D.S.O. after five months in France in April, 1917. He brought down twenty-two Germans for certain —he actually saw that number crash —but he drove down many more out of control. Among the twenty-two were the German super-fliers, Voss and Schafer.

The story of the defeat of Voss, who had been credited with being the greatest airman of all the armies, is thrilling. When Rhys Davids went up with a squadron of six and four Germans were sighted it was not so easy as it seemed, for Voss was among them and he took on three of the British machines. Two of these he put out of action, causing them to return home with their engines full of lead. The third was the boy from Eton.

Voss and Rhys Davids made a duel of it. The Hun was in a triplane, and there was a most tremendous fight. The story of it was afterward told to the family by an officer acquainted with the facts.

Fought For Twenty Minutes.

"I want to give Voss all credit," says Miss Rhys Davids, sister of the brave young airman, in repeating the story. "He had a fearful fight with the three for twenty minutes, and then my brother and Voss wheeled round and round; and then, suddenly, Voss crashed to earth.

"Yes, my brother spoke of one or two narrow escapes. On the very first time he went up out there something made him turn round, and to his astonishment he saw a Hun on his tail. If he had not glanced round at that moment he would have been killed. Worse still, his gun jammed, and for ten minutes he had to get out of this machine's way by rolling and turning. Then suddenly, to his amazement, the Hun turned tail and went home. That was one of the narrowest escapes he had.

"My brother was inclined to fly recklessly low, and that is probably how he met his death in October last year. We knew he was missing, and we hoped and hoped for eight weeks before we had any practical certainty.

Shot "Painted Banana."

"He had very often been in a big fight of twenty-five on each side, and when he wrote home about such he said, 'All you can think of is pumping lead into any machine you see and banking out and avoiding collisions, just missing each other by perhaps a couple of feet. He used to laugh when he saw the German machines painted up 'like an unripe banana.' He described one of these machines, and said that when it came toward him he chuckled with laughter at the curious appearance of it, and then let fly. He brought the painted banana down."

And now young Rhys Davids has himself been brought down. But he lives a memory of schoolboy British pluck that can never die.

Depth Bombs.

What is said to be one of the most efficient weapons in the anti-submarine warfare is the depth bomb, which carries several hundred pounds of high explosive and bursts automatically at a predetermined depth. The effectiveness of the weapon lies in the fact that it does not have to hit the submarine to destroy it. Water is incompressible, and the shock of the explosion of a mass of trinitrotoluene or other high explosive under water is felt immediately for a long distance in all directions. According to the Scientific American, four cubic feet of trinitrotoluene at the moment of detonation produces forty thousand cubic feet of gas, which of course exists its pressure in the line of least resistance; and if a submarine is near, the tremendous pressure will crush its walls like an eggshell.

CARGILL

Messrs. A. Johnston and Jas. Garland made $42 for the Red Cross at the taffy party given by them in Garland's bush last Friday night. Eight gallons of syrup was used to make the taffy. There was a nice crowd out, and an ample supply of candy to satisfy those present. Quite a few from Walkerton and Paisley were there, as well as people from the near by villages.

An account of the accidental death of Mr. B. Bradley at Harriston appeared in the papers last week. It appears Bert was repairing some electric wires when a live wire touched his neck, killing him almost instantly. His head was said to have been burnt off his body. We are sorry to hear of this unfortunate accident. It will be remembered that Bert was at one time an employee in the planing mill and was well liked here.

Mrs. and the Misses Cargill returned home on Saturday night from a trip to California and Vancouver. Mr. W. D. Cargill went as far as the latter place to meet them.

Miss F. Newman was called to her home in Owen Sound on Saturday owing to the serious illness of her father.

Mr. Wells and family, of Port Elgin, spent Sunday at Mr. R. Wells'.

Miss Cowden, an old and respected citizen of our village, passed away at the Bruce County hospital on Saturday morning. The late Miss Cowden has lived in this neighborhood a great many years. She was born in Ireland almost eighty years ago, and came to this country with her parents. She and her brother James lived on the farm now rented by Mr. John Parker until the death of her brother, when she moved to Mr. Elder's house this side of the Grand Trunk station. Some three years ago she was taken ill and removed to the hospital, where she remained until her death. Miss Cowden was a fine Christian character, and was well liked by all who knew her. The funeral took place from her nephew's residence (Mr. Jas. Garland) on Monday to Douglas Hill cemetery, and was largely attended. Rev. R. M. Gale conducted the services.

Mrs. and Muriel Dietrich, of Chesley, are visiting at Mrs. Thos. Grice's.

A meeting of the bowling club was held last week, when the following officers were chosen for the season of 1918: Pres., Geo. Sirrs; Vice-Pres., W. D. Cargill; Sec'y-Treas., C. Kyle; Exec. Com.—John Clancy, R. A. Fowlie, Jas. A. Garland; Grounds Com.—W. D. Cargill, R. Loughleen, G. Saunders; Games Com.—John Clancy, F. Balsdon, R. A. Fowlie; Members Com.—J. A. Garland, F. Balsdon, R. Loughleen; Caretaker, R. Loughleen; Auditors—R. A. Fowlie, G. F. Saunders. The treasurer's report shows a balance on hand of $13.36.

Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA

—Mr. Jas. Garland, of Brant, has made over 250 gallons of maple syrup this spring.

GLAMIS

Mr. and Mrs. Jos. Purdy have returned from Hamilton, where they spent a week with friends.

Mr. and Mrs. Alex Kippen, of Tiverton, spent Wednesday with friends in our burg.

Mr. McClung, Miss McDermid and Mrs. Nesbitt motored to Kincardine on Thursday.

Miss Catherine McDermid arrived on Saturday from London.

Mrs. Madden left last week to join her husband in Port Huron.

Mr. Jack McKeeman, Miss and Mrs. McKeeman and Miss McDermid motored to Chesley on Tuesday of last week.

Mr. Duncan Guest, of Bervie, spent a few days last week with his uncle, Mr. Jim Guest.

Mr. Blair and Mr. Eugene Montgomery, of Tiverton, were here on Sunday in the interest of Sunday school work. They addressed the school in the Baptist church.

Some of our villagers went to the lake on Monday to fish suckers.

Rev. Mr. Smith, of Galt, will hold quarterly meetings in the Free Methodist church beginning on Friday night.

The Red Cross Society sent their monthly shipment on Thursday last —54 pair of socks, 12 suits pyjamas, 84 personal property bags and 192 handkerchiefs.

Pte. Wilber McNally, who was in London to report for military duties, returned on Monday.

Miss Jean McDermid, who has been hoef omteosrm,eeiurnrt mown been home for some time, returned to London on Tuesday.

EBENEZER

Owing to the wet cold weather, seeding is being hindered. The farmers here are all putting in large crops this spring. Some are putting in 40 acres of their 100. All that is needed now is warm, dry weather. The soil is in excellent condition for cultivation this spring owing to the severe frost of last winter.

Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Lipsett and family, of Chesley, spent Saturday and Sunday with friends here.

Mr. Eph Grant made a business trip to Owen Sound last week.

Miss Mary Kirkland, of Chesley, visited the Kirkland family here over the week end.

Reeve Grant, of Tara, and family visited at Mr. John Grant's on Sunday.

Miss Eva Potts, of Tara, is visiting her brother I. D. here.

The Sunday School has been organized for another year, with C. A. Thomas as supt., and J. H. McFadden asst supt.; bible class teacher, F. Gibson; intermediate class, R. Grant; girls, Miss A. Kirkland; juniors, Miss G. McFadden; beginners, Mrs. D. Sparrow; cradle roll supt., Mrs. C. Thomas; sec'y-treas., Russell Fleming.

The financial meeting of the skating rink was held on April 24th. After all expenses were paid there is a balance of $9. This goes to show that a skating rink in a rural community can be a complete success if properly managed.

WALKERTON

Mr. Leonard Reilly of Glen Grove well known as a hay presser and shipper throughout this section, has received notice from military headquarters at London that his application for exemption had been refused.

Mrs. Fink, of Hanover, was operated on at the Bruce County Hospital on Friday afternoon, when Dr. Stalker of town, assisted by his son, Dr. Berkley Stalker, of Hanover, removed 45 gall stones from the aged patient, who is in her 68th year. As peritonitis had already set in her condition has been critical.

Major A. McLean Moffat, who was temporarily in command of the 160th (Bruce) Battalion in England, has reverted to the rank of captain and joined the 44th Battalion in France. Bobbie Rowland also reverted from captain to lieutenant and went to France some time ago with a draft for the same battalion. Mrs. Moffat, who has been residing with her husband in England, is preparing to return to Canada again.

Several young Walkertonians who had ordered spring suits at tailor shops are said to be either cancelling their orders or seriously wondering what they will do with them since reading the recent decree of Parliament calling up men between the ages of 20 and 22, and notifying others of 19 and 23 years, respectively, that they must get busy shortly and register.

Dr. Sinclair was jolted out of bed on Monday morning by the spirited ringing of his telephone, and on hastening to the receiver was informed by a rural cousin that Jack Garbutt was dead. After recovering from the shock, the local physician drove out, as it were, to view the corpse, but on arriving at the home found his man sitting up smoking in the house and looking anything but in urgent need of the undertaker. It seems that Jack had fallen over in a faint, and thinking he had dropped dead, a neighbor who was summoned phoned the sad news to the family physician. As Jack was the fittest looking candidate for the obituary column that Doc. had ever seen, the pill-man decided from the way John was puffing that he would be sooner in need of another cigar than anything in the line of a floral wreath, and so passed the Brant planter a fragrant Havana, with the fervent hope that he might long continue to beat out the coffin trust in this way. —Herald and Times.

UNDERWOOD

Messrs. Albert Coleman and Chas. Fletcher, of Clifford, spent the week end here.

Mr. Harstone was down to Toronto for a few days last week. Mr. Bert Russell was engaged in the store during his absence.

Miss Shewfelt, of Kincardine, visited friends here last week.

Quite a number of young people from here took in the concert in Tiverton on Friday night.

Miss Ray Richardson, of Port Elgin high school, spent the week end at her home here.

The Underwood Agricultural Society has started a field crop competition in oats for this year. The present scarcity of farm labor is a great hindrance to anything of this sort, yet a very nice list of entries was secured.

Mr. and Mrs. John Cole, of Toronto, are visiting their son, Mr. W. A. Cole.

Mr. W. F. Summers recently spent a few days in Huron, renewing old acquaintances.

Miss Jenny Drummond, of Kincardine, is visiting at Mr. Jas. Johnson's.

There will be no service in the Methodist church here next Sunday on account of communion service being held in Wesley church on the 12th.

Rev. Mr. McNabb will be home next Sunday to preach his farewell sermon.

SECOND CON. ELDERSLIE

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Lamont and family, of 8th con. Brant, visited at W. J. Allen's on Sunday.

W. J. Sheane, of Toronto, was calling on friends here last week.

Mrs. F. McLeod and Miss Dina Addison, who have spent the last couple of years in Chesley, have moved back to the home of their brother, Geo. Addison.

Miss Lizzie McDonald is spending a couple of weeks here visiting her aunt, Mrs. W. Hope.

D. C. Lillico has been engaged for the last few weeks with Wm. Young who has been laid off work, suffering with stomach trouble.

Mr. and Mrs. D. Jelkins, of Arran Tp., visited friends here recently.

Owing to the cold weather the seeding operations are not progressing very favorably as yet, but a goodly number are contemplating sowing spring wheat. Will the women of this district turn out and do their bit to produce in the garden and help win the war?

Vernon Keith, who has been under the doctor's care for some time, expects to soon be able to resume his bank duties.

PINKERTON

Mr. Frank Donnelly is home from Toronto University.

Mrs. J. Murray and sister, Miss McGibbon, spent a few days visiting friends in Paisley.

The following shipment was made by the Red Cross on Thursday of last week: 22 suits pyjamas, 8 pillows, 6 pillow covers, 3 quilts, 1 package old linen, 136 pair socks, 17 light weight flannel shirts.

The ladies of the Red Cross are very grateful to Mr. Wm. Alexander, of Greenock, for his generous donation of $25.

Rev. Mr. Gale is attending a Synod meeting at London this week.

Mr. Walter Birrell, of Toronto, is spending a few days at his home here.

—A resolution is being submitted to the British House of Commons proposing to conscript all unmarried women of from 19 to 30 years of age for work of national importance.

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Will pay for live hogs delivered at Paisley station, Y.O.H. prices, less one per cent. government condemnation loss and operating expenses.

Weekly Shipment

For information call

WALLACE MEGRAW

Bell Phone, Paisley Central.

FIRE AT CHESLEY MUNITION FACTORY

There is a strong suspicion that alien enemies are responsible for a disastrous fire which wiped out the manufacturing part of the munition plant of the Canada Beds, Ltd., at Chesley on Friday morning. The fire started from the explosion of a resin pot, but as there had been no fire near it since the day before, there appears to be no doubt but that the fire was of incendiary origin. It is understood that a full investigation will be made at once.

The loss is a serious one, the entire machine shop and power house, together with thousands of shells in different stages of completion, being totally destroyed. It is estimated that the loss will be about $40,000.

The fire broke out by the explosion of a resin pot in the machine shop about 6.30 in the morning. The flames spread throughout the department with incredible swiftness. Before the fire brigade arrived the entire machine shop was a mass of flames, and it was only a short time until this section of the building was a complete wreck. The fire spread to the power house at the side, and this building was destroyed.

The firemen were successful in confining the fire to the machine shop and power house. The machine shop occupied the centre part of the main building, and fire walls and fire doors made it possible to save the heat treating department at one end and the storehouse, inspection rooms and offices at the other end.

Several thousand completed shells, ready for shipment in the storehouse, were undamaged, and large quantities of raw material in the heat treating department were saved.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children

In Use For Over 30 Years

Always bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher

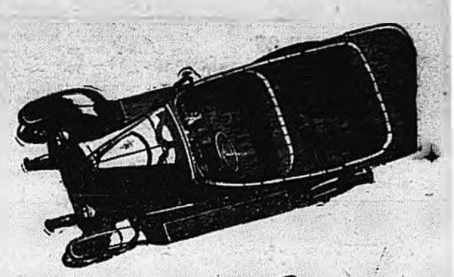
WILLOW CREEK

Rev. E. M. Gelschler will preach his farewell sermon on Sunday next at 3 p. m.

Mr. Wm. Blair, Tp. S.S. Supt., paid a visit to the S. S. here.

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Baker were to Lucknow last week to attend the funeral of her mother.

Mrs. Wm. Berndt is at present in Walkerton, where her son has undergone a successful operation in the hospital, and is now doing fine.



Overland

Light Four Model 90 Touring Car

The Thrift Car

To use this *utility* car is Good Business and Good Health!

Its roominess, comfort and beauty make it as *desirable* as it is *useful*.

GEO. W. GILCHRIST, Dealer
R. R. No. 2, Paisley

Willys-Overland, Limited
Willys-Knight and Overland Motor Cars and Light Commercial Wagons
Head Office and Works, West Toronto, Ont.



The Prompt Answer!

IF the habit of *answering promptly when the telephone bell rings* were universal, the saving of time would be enormous.

¶ Few things are more pleasing to telephone users than a prompt and courteous response to a telephone call. In business, the practice of *prompt answering* has been a money maker, for customers appreciate it.

¶ Practice *prompt answering* yourself and make it a rule in your business.

The Bell Telephone Co. of Canada



The Most Artistic Roof

is the one that completely harmonizes with the design and finishing of the house. For this reason there is a steadily increasing demand for Brantford Asphalt Slates for the modern style of homes.

Brantford Asphalt Slates have a surface of crushed slate embedded into our asphalt coating, the base of the roofing being felt saturated with asphalt. They are cut the size of shingles, and their beautiful soft colors of reddish brown and dark green give a roof a most artistic appearance. The colors are the natural shades of the slate as it comes out of the quarries. Brantford Asphalt Slates are, therefore, unfadeable —never require painting.

Brantford Asphalt Slates

are accurate in size and pliable, which makes them very easily handled and quickly laid, saving time and labor, and therefore costing less to lay.

Brantford Asphalt Slates make an artistic, durable and economical roof. Booklet describing them mailed on request.

Brantford Roofing Co. Limited

Head Office and Factory, Brantford, Canada
Branches at Toronto, Montreal, Halifax

For Sale by W. H. DAVISON

BORN

Sergison—At Paisley, on April 27th, to Mr. and Mrs. Harry Sergison, a daughter.

Osborne—In Greenock, on April 21st, to Mr. and Mrs. Robt. Osborne, a daughter.

Ball—At Wiarton, on April 28th, to Mr. and Mrs. A. Ball (nee Elma Dewar), a daughter.

Rock—At Edmonton, Alta., on April 27th, to Mr. and Mrs. H. Rock (nee Margaret Boyle, of Paisley) a son.

Tyndall—In Saugeen (at the home of Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Miller), on April 23rd, to Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Tyndall, a son—Guy Christian.

DIED

McArthur—At Paisley, on April 30th, Gertrude Catherine, infant daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Malcolm McArthur, Church St., aged 7 months.

Ockley—Suddenly, at Stouffville, Ont., on April 8th, Rev. R. L. Ockley, formerly a pastor on the Elmwood and Arkwright circuits, in his 65th year.

PAISLEY MARKET

Fall wheat, per bush	2 00	2 10
Peas, per bush	1 00	1 10
Oats, per bush	80	80
Barley, per bush	1 50	1 50
Buckwheat	1 00	1 10
Potatoes, per bag	1 35	1 50
Butter, in pound prints	42	42
Eggs, fresh per doz	35	35

TORONTO LIVE STOCK MARKETS

Toronto, April 29, 1918

Butchers' picked	$13 50	$13	50
do common	12 00	12	00
do cows	11 00	11	50
do bulls	10 00	11	00
Stockers, choice	12 00	12	50
do common	9 00	10	00
Heavy feeders	12 00	12	50
Milkers, choice	100 00	125	00
do common	60 00	80	00
Sheep, ewes	10 00	11	00
Bucks	8 00	9	00
Spring lambs	17 00	18	00
Calves	14 00	15	00
Hogs, f.o.b. cars	19 00	19	00
do and weighed	19 50	19	50

The Paisley Advocate.

D. McKENZIE, Publisher
Vol. 49—No. 19

PAISLEY, ONTARIO, MAY 8, 1918

Subscription, $1.50 per Annum

Paisley Mercantile Co.

The People's Popular Store

Now for the

Summer Millinery

We have had an extra busy spring season and we thank you for your patronage. Now our summer season is just opening, and we have an array of

Hats of Lace, Organdy, Georgette Crepe, Milan and Panama.

We have

Dress Hats, Tailored Hats, Sport Hats and Hats for general, any time wear.

These we invite you to inspect and make your choice before the stock is picked over.

Ladies' Dresses in Tub Material

These you will find will prove their color by remaining the same after wash day as before. Watch for our window display.

Men's, Boys' and Youths' Lounge and Sport Shirts

With the new necktie which is very fitting as well as attractive. We have these shirts in all sizes, diff rent patterns, and not afraid to prove their value in the tub as well as out.

Groceries *we have, and any amount.*

Now is the time to prepare to produce by placing double the quantity of

Garden Seeds

in Mother Earth that you did other years. We receive word quite often from the Food Controller to encourage the general public to plant more seed to produce more to save wheat. Try it.

Highest Price for Farm Produce

THE PAISLEY MERCANTILE CO.

THE CITY BAKERY

Bread 10c per loaf. Why pay more?

Fresh Bread, Buns, Cakes and Pies always on hand.

A full line of Groceries to choose from.

Our Ice Cream Parlor is now complete, with a full line of Neilson's Ice Cream and Soft Drinks.

Fruit Cake for the boys overseas a specialty. Try some.

Goods delivered after 4 o'lock and on Saturdays. Phone your orders for prompt delivery.

D. H. COOPER

I. O. O. F. Anniversary

About 75 Oddfellows marched to the Methodist church on Sunday evening, to celebrate the 99th anniversary of the order. Rev. Mr. Crighton preached an excellent discourse from the words "Choose ye the best gifts"

Telephone Bonds Sold

The Bruce Municipal Telephone System sold $8,600 worth of bonds to Mr. Jas. McEwen and Mr. Mur. McNeil. The sale was closed up last Friday by Reeve J. Johnson and Clerk I. G. McKay. The price obtained was in excess of any offers made by brokers. Local capital is beginning to realize that the bond issues of the home municipalities are of exceptional value, and much money is being invested in debentures being now issued throughout the County of Bruce. Why should bonds be allowed to go outside for sale? There is no better security than your own bonds which find ready sale in outside markets.—Kincardine Reporter.

Men of 19 to Register

Men of 19 years of age are to be called upon to register for military service. A proclamation to this effect will be issued shortly, and it is understood, will provide that the men must register before June 1. None of the men will, however, be actually called to the colors before July. The proclamation will apply to unmarried men and widowers without children, born since October 13, 1897. The men will be required to register through the postoffices, simply giving their names and addresses and such details as will permit full registration to be effected. The actual call to the colors will be received by registered post from the District Registrar. The purpose of stipulating that the call shall apply to men born since Oct. 13, 1897, is apparently to make it include all those who were 19 years of age and not 20 when the first class was called out on Oct. 13, 1917.

CARD OF THANKS

Mr. and Mrs. Mac McArthur desire The Advocate to convey to the people of Paisley and surrounding country an expression of their heartfelt gratitude for the generous aid extended to them in their time of distress and need through the illness of Mr. McArthur; also for the sympathy extended in their bereavement by the death of their baby.

Young Food Soldiers

The Education Department having accepted the recommendation of the teachers of Paisley Continuation School, based on the special Easter examinations, the following pupils have received their standing:—Normal Entrance—Meryl Bell, Harold Collins, Gladys McCallum, Winnifred Megraw, Wallace Tanner, Jessie Young. Junior Matriculation—Harold Collins. Under the special war regulations these pupils must spend three months on a farm in planting, cultivating and harvesting crops. Previous to their departure for the farms, the pupils of Forms I and II held an "At Home" at the school in honor of these six boys and girls of Form III who are going out on the national duty of serving as "soldiers of the soil."

ADVERTISING RATES

Subscription Price—$1.50 per annum in advance. To United States subscribers $2.00 per year in advance.

Advertising Rates—Legal and other casual advertisements 10c per nonpareil line for first insertion, 5c per line for each subsequent insertion.

Advertisements of Strayed, Farms for Sale or to Rent, and similar, $1 for first three weeks and 25c for each subsequent insertion.

Advertisements without specific directions will be inserted till forbidden and charged accordingly. Transient display advs. charged by the inch. Rates on application.

Advertisements in the local columns are charged 10c per line for first insertion, and 5c per line for each subsequent insertion. This includes announcements for church or school entertainments, garden parties &c. No notice less than 25c. Regular advertisers 5c per line, no adv. less than 1h. Set in black-faced type, price and one half.

—Wilkinson plows and repairs at F. Carter & Son's.

—Marriage licenses issued and money to loan. T. H. George.

—Full line of fine engagement and wedding rings at I. Shoemaker's jewellery store.

—Plant lots of garden. We have seeds—8 packages for 25c. Ballachey, Laidlaw & Co.

—Highest prices paid for hides and sheepskins. D. E. McGregor, Butcher, Steele Block.

—For Sale—The residence of the late Mrs. Fleming, Queen St. north, Paisley. Apply to P. Forrester.

—Highest price for beef hides, horse hides, calfskins, sheepskins, tallow, &c. P. Oliver, Paisley Meat Market.

—For Sale—Melotte Cream Separator, in good condition, also a collie dog. Duncan McKinnon, O'Hagan farm, 8th Elderslie.

—E. Stevenson's quick healing salve is the best made. We have a choice line of tobaccos and cigars, stationery and school supplies. Agent for daily papers and magazines. Give us a call.

—For Sale—Good working horse 12 years old, will work single or double, and sound; a good looking jet black. Will sell cheap for quick sale. John H. Maurer, con. 6, Bruce, Paisley P.O., R.R. No. 2.

To Investors

Trust and Loan Company Debentures in sums of $100 and upwards bearing 5½ per cent. interest, payable half-yearly. Authorized by law for the investment of trust funds. Apply to D. Forrester, barrister.

—Flour, Feed, Seeds, Grain—We keep a full stock of Five Roses and Stark's high grade flours, bran, shorts, Blatchford's molasses meal, poultry foods and tonics. Always in the market for course grains. W. Stark.



Keep a Smart Appearance

You can be smartly dressed without being extravagant if you will leave your next order with us. We have a good assortment of the very newest patterns in fancy suitings. Look them over before buying. Also in Ladies' Suitings we have a full line to choose from of the newest patterns and styles.

I. S. CRUICKSHANK, the Tailor

—Rev. G. C. Little attended Presbyterian Synod in London last week.

—Dr. Black and Miss Zeta Black were up from Clifford on Thursday.

—Mrs. McInnes, of Chatsworth, spent the week end in town, at Dr. Allen's.

—Miss Sophia Munn was over from Kincardine visiting her friends here for a few days.

—Miss Mina Brown is up from Toronto on a few days' visit at her home at Lockerby.

—Mr. Ed. Wilkins, mail contractor on R. R. No. 4, has invested in a motor car to facilitate quick delivery on his route.

—Pte. Paul McPhail, youngest brother of Mr. John McPhail of Paisley, was killed in action about April 21st. The deceased was a Tiverton boy, and enlisted in the west.

—Cadet Stanley Bennett, of the Toronto aerial training camp, is home on leave following a stay in hospital with measles.

—Mrs. Wm. Ross, of Calgary, was visiting friends in Paisley and vicinity for a week, the guest of Miss Ross, Albert St., while in town.

—Mr. Duncan McKinnon, of Dobbinston, who was obliged to give up farming on account of rheumatism, has rented the house on the P. O'Hagan farm and moved to there last week.

—Miss Euphemia McKinnon, of Toronto, is visiting her sister, Mrs. Neil McArthur, Water St. Miss McKinnon is a graduate nurse, and is just recovering from an attack of typhoid fever contracted while attending a patient.

A May-Day Wedding

On Wednesday, May 1st, at the Methodist parsonage, Port Elgin, by the Rev. Dr. Scanlon, Irene Evelyn Megraw, third daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Wallace Megraw of Greenock, and James Neilson Stark, second son of Mr. and Mrs. James Stark of Paisley, were united in marriage. The happy couple returned to the home of the bride's parents, and after dinner had been served they set out in the groom's car on a tour of the counties of Bruce, Grey and Simcoe. The bride was married in her travelling costume of navy blue serge, with grey picture hat and summer furs, and wore the groom's gift, a beautiful necklace.

—Salem garden party June 27th.

—How about tea? The wise buyers are stocking up now before the jump in prices. Ballachey, Laidlaw & Co.

—For Sale, privately, 1 Jewel coal heater, 1 wood cook stove, 2 sewing machines, 12 kitchen chairs, sideboard, fruit jars, and other articles. Mrs. N. D. McLeod.

Order Your Coal Early

Leave us your order for needed supply at once, so that we can have your bin filled before the cold weather comes on again. D. A. Lyon.

Seeds! Seeds!

Get your seeds early this season, as the supply of some kinds is not equal to the demand. We have a full assortment of garden seeds, also clover, turnip, mangel, etc. See us for seed corn. Walter Stark.

Shower of Soldiers' Comforts

Remember Queen Mary's silver wedding shower of Soldiers' comforts and hospital supplies for money with which to buy them, for the queen's distribution to our troops on the firing line and for wounded in the hospitals in France. The shower will be in Putnam's Hall, Saturday afternoon, May 11th.

Tenders for Gravel

Tenders for gravel will be received, addressed to the clerk, for street gravel, subject to inspection by the supervisor, to be delivered on streets where and when requested, with sufficient teams to keep the spreader busy, to be opened Wednesday, 15th inst. No tender necessarily accepted. J. C. Gibson, clerk.

ATTENTION!

The Tiverton Dramatic Club will present "The Finger of Scorn," a rattling comedy full of good things, on Tuesday evening, May 14th, in the Town Hall, Paisley. The same club, it will be remembered, were successful last year in putting on that screaming farce, "Untangling Tony," and as the present entertainment will be given for Red Cross purposes under the auspices of the Paisley Women's Patriotic League, it is hoped that as many as possible will attend on the evening of May 14th. The Paisley orchestra will provide the music.

Wall Paper

A DISCRIMINATING customer will find all they desire in variety of designs, novelty of colorings and general desirability of the goods we offer to suit their fancy. Our stock is full and complete. Eggs taken in exchange.

P. B. MORE, Druggist



THE
STANDARD BANK
OF CANADA
HEAD OFFICE - TORONTO

This Bank offers every facility in the conduct of accounts, of manufacturers, farmers and merchants.

EST'D 1872

SAVINGS DEPARTMENT at every Branch. 235

PAISLEY BRANCH

F. C. RYAN, Manager.

PAISLEY MEAT MARKET

Choice Beef, Pork, Veal and Lamb, Smoked Ham, Rolls and Bacon, Lard in 1-lb. pkgs., 3-lb., 10-lb. and 20-lb. pails, Cooked Ham, Headcheese, Pork Sausage, Jellied Tongue, Bologna, Weinners, Etc.

P. OLTSHER

Cash for Hides and Skins — Bruce and Bell 'Phones

J. S. DEWAR
PAISLEY

Builder, Contractor and Cement Worker

Brick or cement buildings erected, brick work, cement work and plastering contracts taken.

Cement Supplies Furnished

Building Blocks, Window and Door Sills, Culvert Tile, Well Curbing, Lawn Rollers, Lawn Vases, Verandah Columns, Balusters and other fancy Cement Products.

Building Material

Cement, Lime, Lath, Shingles, Glazed Sewer Pipe and Flue Lining, Mortar Color, Etc.

Friday and Saturday Specials This Week

Grocery Department

WAR ECONOMY BISCUITS—Round Ginger Nuts or Ginger Bars at **20c** per lb. Lemon Crirp and Vanilla Bar, at **25c** a lb.

VERY SPECIAL—English Breakfast Black Tea, at **60c** per lb. *For this week only at that price.* 70c per lb. next week. Get your supply before the advance.

Oranges, Oranges, Oranges, 20c per dozen.

Lemons, very choice stock, at **35c** dozen, **3** doz. for **$1.**

Dutch Onion Sets, 20c, 3 lbs. for **50c.**

Garden Seeds by the following growers—Steele-Briggs, Rennie's, D. M. Ferry & Co. Reliable stock.

Iron Stone China Cups and Saucers, to close out at **$2** per dozen.

Canned Goods in Tomatoes, Sweet Corn, Early June Peas, Pork and Beans, Salmon, etc.

Fibre Silk Sweater Coats

Color Old Rose, belt effect, striped collar and cuffs, regular price $7.50, sale price $4.25.

Mercerized Silk and Wool Material Sweater Coats

Beautiful goods in shades of sky with white sailor collar and cuffs and white sash, also in black with white fibre silk collar and cuffs, black sash, white tassels. Special $5.25 each, regular $7.50.

Children's and Girls' Wash Dresses

Large lot of sample goods, special prices to clear.

Girls' Middys

In various materials, special values. A sample lot to clear at special prices.

A Lovely Lot of Dress and Waist Lengths

In Silk Voiles and Wash Muslins in beautiful stripes and oriental patterns. Prices 75c, $1.25 and $1 per yard, 36 inches wide. Come in and see these goods.

Ladies,' Misses' and Children's Corsets and Waists

In large range of styles and prices. See our corsets before making your purchases.

Men's Department, at Entrance of Store

Men's Hard and Soft Felt Hats, special lines at $2.00 and $2.50 each.

Men's New Shirts

Soft or starched cuffs, the latest. Special $1.50 each.

Special New Line of Neckwear

At 50c each, the very latest.

We invite you to come in and have a look around and make yourself to feel perfectly free to come and see what we have even if you do not want to buy at the present. You are welcome.

We will buy your Butter and Eggs, or exchange, and will pay you market prices always.

Remember, our terms are Strictly Cash on all sales.

A. BALL

Both phones. SUCCESSOR TO L. C. SPOFFORD

The Mystery House

Next Door to the Parsonage Lived an Unknown Stranger, Setting Village Gossipers Astir with Wonder

Told By The Minister's Wife

Billy looked disappointed at first and then stern. He went into his study and I wanted to run after him, but something held me back.

Betty Rose brought the mail with her when she came into the kitchen. She held up a beautiful crested envelope. "Ted Broughton wants to come down next week. I'm getting lonely so I believe I'll let him come. He will liven us up a little anyway."

Betty Rose looked tired, as is part of the world's glamour had rubbed away. I wondered if the Mystery Man caused it.

There was a letter for me. It contained a check for ten dollars for the story I had sent the syndicate only three days before. I did not feel so elated as I had thought I should feel. I tucked it into a drawer and wondered how many more I could write.

Billy thanked me for his mail and stood courteously waiting for me to leave his study. It made me angry for him to be coldly polite. Stubbornly I said, "I got another letter this morning. You may not read it either."

He stared at me as I walked away and as I was dusting the dining room I heard him walking up and down in the study.

After a long time I went out to sweep our side porch and saw Betty Rose snow-balling the Mystery Man. When he went into the house, Betty Rose came home and went straight to her room. After a while she came down. "I've written that he can't come," she told me, "I'm going to mail the letter. Don't you think we could have dinner a little earlier to-night? He is going to take me skating."

Of course I knew that "he" was the Mystery Man. When they came back she was radiant.

"Please don't accuse me of trying to make him fall in love with me," she began when she saw my disapproval. "I'm not trying that and besides he couldn't care anyway. We're just like two children together. I do want to have one beautiful time to remember after I have gone into one of those millionaire homes."

She hurried into her room where I heard her sobbing to herself while the Mystery Man on his back porch was sharpening skates and whistling.

It was curious about the little home rifts. Instead of time closing them it seemed to make them grow wider. Outwardly Billy and I were the same but inside my heart was a feeling of loneliness and apathy that I could not dismiss.

No more checks came to the parsonage. I could not write; I almost forget that I had ever tried until one day I happened to come across the two checks I had received.

"Twenty dollars," I giggled as Betty Rose would have done. "I can't buy much of an automobile with that."

A few days later Betty Rose baked spice cakes. She insisted on carrying some to the Mystery Man. "There's nothing that can make a man happier than spice cakes," she told me as I piled the cakes on a plate and covered them with a napkin, "and, Priscilla, I never shall be a dressed-up Dresden-doll sort of wife. Just being here with you has taught me that. Can not cooking for the man she loves make a woman happy?"

After a time she came back from the Mystery House with the empty plate. "He's horribly snappy to-night," she began. "If there is anything he seems to hate it is a woman. No wonder his wife sees so little of him. He hardly noticed me until I put the cakes before him. He was writing some sort of a legal paper, looked up, saw the cakes, grunted his thanks, took one, began eating it and then went right on with his writing. I'm writing Ted Broughton to come down to-morrow."

The next day, Sunday, brought us one of the millionaire suitors. He came in a car which was the wonder of all Hazelton.

Betty Rose dragged him to church although he protested. Together they went up the aisle, creating amusement among Hazelton's younger citizens. When we all came out together we met the Mystery Man on the steps. He seemed to be waiting for us but when he saw Ted he lifted his hat and stalked away.

Ted looked at him through his monocle. "Who is that bally chap?" he asked in his affected English drawl. "He looks familiar. What did you say his name was, my dear girl?"

"I didn't say," she snapped. "I don't know it."

This time Ted's monocle turned upon Betty Rose.

The next week the Mystery Man seemed to ignore Betty Rose altogether. Every time he went past the parsonage he looked away from the house instead of towards it. My heart ached for her and she knew it. "I don't want you to think I care for him, Priscilla," she told me. "He's just a part of my happy day here, in Hazelton."

The happy day turned into one of excitement. A train robbery startled all Indiana. One of the fastest trains running out of Chicago was robbed, little Jimmy White said, of "tons" of money and the robbers had been traced to Horton Junction only four miles away from us. By noon we knew that there were at least ten detectives there.

"My dear Mrs. Lester," panted Mrs. Stein when I met her near the post office. "They might have come here—those detectives, I mean. Think how Hazelton would have been disgraced! Nothing worse could have happened to our reputation!"

"Unless the robbers themselves came," whispered Betty Rose as we walked on. "I'm glad I decided to go home Monday. I may save myself the disgrace."

"But you ought to postpone it a week longer," I told her. "You haven't made up your mind which one of those men you care the most for."

"I don't know how to decide," she said slowly. "Priscilla, tell me, do you really believe in love?"

I saw Billy helping the choir boys sweep the snow from Widow Leatherman's path. How tall and wonderful he looked, my Billy, and how well he remembered to do beautiful things for people!

Betty Rose's eyes smiled mistily. "If I loved a real man who loved me too, I'd expect him to sermonize me often. Of course I'd want him to make it all up to me afterward and Billy is doing his level best to but you won't let him, honey. Why don't you tell him what was in that letter?"

"Once you advised me never to tell him," I reminded her.

"I've changed since then," she said softly, "and of course, Priscilla, you really do believe in love?" She raised her hand to wave a greeting. We were in front of the Mystery House and its owner was on the front porch. With elaborate politeness he lifted his hat, turned and went into the house.

Two men passed us hurriedly. One of them jostled against my arm. Impulsively both Betty Rose and I turned from our gate to watch them. They were scanning all the houses along the street.

After supper Betty Rose slipped into her mackinaw and red tam-o-shanter. "I believe I'll walk down to the post office," she said. "There may be mail for some of us on the last train."

After she had gone the telephone bell rang and Billy answered it. "A wedding in the lower settlement," he explained as he donned his overcoat and kissed me. "Don't wait up for me. I'll probably be late."

The house seemed lonely after he had gone. I washed my dishes, tidied the living room and sat down on the edge of his great chair to wait. Suddenly it seemed as if I were not alone nor ever would feel lonely again. I walked to the window and looked down the street. The church stood tall in the moonlight—white against the white of the snow. Its windows were softly lighted. The choir boys were having a last rehearsal. The music from the organ came soft and low and tender. It seemed to whisper the same secret that the shadows had told me back in the room.

After it came dreams—the most beautiful dreams that had ever come to me. Just as they were leaving I heard the front door open and Betty Rose rushed into the room.

"Priscilla," she began breathlessly, "There are crowds of people uptown. I stayed a long while to listen to them talk. Those men we saw yesterday out by our gate were detectives. They were after the people who robbed the express train. They wouldn't tell anyone whether they had discovered a clue or not but the people here think they have and O Priscilla," her voice was tragic, "they suspect the Mystery Man! The new sheriff is coming—"

(To be continued.)

Eradicate cedar trees growing near orchards to keep down apple rust. It is chiefly a foliage disease, but also attacks the fruit.

A MYSTERIOUS CRATER.

Geologists Are At a Loss to Account For Its Formation.

About forty miles from Flagstaff, Ariz., in the midst of a great plain, there is a saucer shaped hollow or crater about three-quarters of a mile across and 600 feet deep. The rim of the crater rises between 150 and 200 feet above the surrounding plain.

Rocky fragments are scattered about for several miles around the crater. Among these rocks many fragments of meteoric iron, some containing thick black diamonds, have been found. The inner walls show that the crust of the earth was broken when the crater was formed, yet no volcanic rocks exist there.

Geologists have offered several theories to account for this phenomenon. One is that an immense meteorite made the hole, and that the meteoric fragments mentioned are remnants of the falling star. Another theory ascribes the origin of the crater to a tremendous explosion of steam in the rocks beneath, and a third combines the first two by suggesting that the blow of a falling meteor, striking the earth's crust at a point where subterranean water had accumulated in the neighborhood of heated rocks was the cause of the explosion.

About the House

SPONGE BOX AS KITCHEN COMMODITY.

A home-made sponge box or bread raiser will prove a great convenience in the wartime kitchen. It enables the housekeeper to keep her sponge or dough at the right temperature so that it will rise in less time. A sponge box or bread raiser, therefore, takes much of the uncertainty out of bread baking. It can be made from an ordinary dry goods packing box, and the government has sent out directions for making it, as follows:

A box 28 by 20 by 20 inches is a convenient size. About ten inches from the bottom of the box a shelf made of slats or strips of wood rests on cleats fastened to the sides of the box. A second shelf is placed four inches above the lower one. The shelves can be removed when cleaning the box. Below the lower shelf a sheet of galvanized iron slightly wider than the shelf is inserted. It is curved in order to make it slip in and stay in place securely. This prevents scorching of the lower shelf when a lamp is placed below and also helps to distribute the heat more evenly. The door is hinged and fastened with a thumb-latch or hook and staple.

Several small holes are bored in the lower and upper parts of the sides and in the top of the box to promote circulation of air. A cork which has been bored through the centre to admit a straight thermometer is inserted in one of the holes in the top of the box. A Fahrenheit chemical thermometer that registers as high as 100 degrees can be used. Such a thermometer may be ordered through a hardware dealer or directly from an instrument dealer.

To avoid all danger of fire, the box should be lined with asbestos or tin when a kerosene lamp is used for heating the box. If an electric light is used the lining is not necessary. A sixteen-candle power light will heat the box nicely. A small and inexpensive night lamp is placed in the bottom of the box and a shallow pan of water is placed on the lower shelf so that the air in the box will be kept moist.

The bowl of sponge or pans of dough are placed on the upper shelf. The temperature of the box should be kept as near 86 degrees F. as possible (80 degrees to 89 degrees F.) when bread is being made in the quick way. If a sponge is set over night 65 to 70 degrees F. is the better temperature until the dough is made in the morning, after which the temperature may be increased to 86 degrees F. The temperature in the box may be varied by raising or lowering the flame of the lamp or by using warm or cold water in the shallow pan.

Honey a Sugar Substitute.

Honey is much more easily digested than sugar, and much more quickly assimilated. It has the peculiarity of retaining moisture, keeping bread and cakes, for instance, fresh and soft for a long time. It is delicious on dry cereals of all kinds, even dry bran. In combination with most fresh fruits and nuts, there is no sweet like honey. Try it with baked apples, baked peaches, sour cherries, boiled or baked quinces, grapefruit, coconut, almonds and Brazil nuts and you will surely want it a second time. Raisins, spices and spicy seeds blend well with honey.

Honey cakes, as we have said, are noted for their keeping qualities. For this reason, the use of honey is recommended for wedding or black fruit cake, while it gives a richness of flavor and texture to even a plain raisin loaf like the following:

Honey Plum Cake.—½ cupful shortening, ½ cupful brown sugar, ½ cupful honey, 1 egg, ¾ cupful milk, 2 cupfuls pastry flour, 1 teaspoonful soda, ½ teaspoonful salt, ½ teaspoonful ginger, ½ teaspoonful nutmeg, ½ teaspoonful cloves, 1 teaspoonful cinnamon, 1 cupful raisins or mixed fruit. Cream the shortening and brown sugar together, add honey and egg well beaten. Mix and sift together all the dry ingredients, reserving a little of the flour to dust over the raisins. Add dry ingredients alternately with the milk to the first mixture; beat well, add raisins and bake in a well-greased and floured loaf pan in a moderate oven.

Honey is unequaled for making small cakes. The following will keep indefinitely:

Nutlets.—1 cupful shortening, 1 cupful honey, 1 cupful brown sugar, 1 cupful chopped nut meats, 1 egg, 2 scant teaspoonfuls soda, 1 teaspoonful salt, 1 teaspoonful cinnamon, 4 cupfuls pastry flour. Sift the dry ingredients together, beat the egg well, and mix in order given. This will make a stiff batter; drop by teaspoonfuls on a greased pan and bake in a moderate oven, as cakes made with honey will burn easily. This recipe makes about eight dozen small cakes.

Honey Hermits.—½ cupful shortening, ¾ cupful honey, ½ teaspoonful mixed spices, 1 cupful chopped raisins, 1 egg, 1 teaspoonful soda, ½ teaspoonful salt, about 3 cupfuls pastry flour. Heat the shortening and the honey together until the shortening is melted, add the mixed spices, using cinnamon, cloves and nutmeg. Allow it to cool. Then add the egg, well beaten; raisins, and two cupfuls of flour in which the soda and salt have been sifted. Add more flour if needed to make a dough stiff enough to roll out. Roll, cut in squares and bake in a moderate oven.

Pickled cabbage, white or red, is wholesome and appetizing.

FEWER STIFF COLLARS.

Better Uses Are Found at This Time For Starch and Linen.

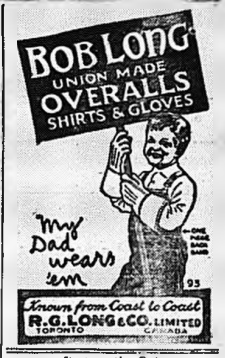
The separate starched collar was invented about ninety-two years ago by the wife of a blacksmith of Troy, N.Y., who made one for her husband. Since then it has grown in popularity until there is probably nobody who has not worn a starched collar at some time or other. Now its popularity is on the decline again, partly on the score of comfort and partly as a result of the war.

The crux of the matter does not lie with the collar itself, though that is made from material which is useful for bandages. It's the starch that is to be saved—valuable foodstuff that ought not to be wasted on collars.

A permanently stiffened collar is being introduced which is not celluloid, but is a regular fabric collar treated with a kind of varnish that makes it possible to clean it under the tap or with a damp cloth. Automobilists should be among those who appreciate this new fabric, for in spite of road dust, it is always possible to "feel clean" in a clean collar. A collar of this kind will last from two weeks to a month.

Dog depredations to flocks of sheep are not only disheartening and discouraging to the flock master but they also break up breeding plans and render flocks heedless and nonproductive.

Cats are supposed to kill rats. Possibly some do but most cats do not kill rats. Every cat will kill birds, and as the birds kill insects, every cat is an insect protector. Get rid of useless cats to protect the birds that protect crops from destruction by insects.



Destroy the Rat.

A single pair of rats, breeding uninterruptedly and without deaths, would at the end of three years be increased to 359,709,482 individual rats.

The common mouse increases almost as fast as the rat.

Those facts show why it is necessary to trap and kill rats and mice to keep them from overrunning a house, ply, destroy food and other valuable

If left to themselves, they multiproperty and spread disease.

Destroy these pests!

"A more glorious victory cannot be gained over another than this: that when the injury began on his part, the kindness should began on ours."—Tillitson.

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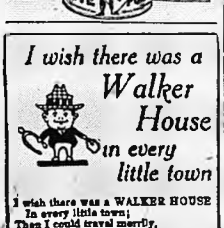


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A wall re-tinted—a floor varnished—a hall painted—a chair or dining room set re-stained—the whole house made fresh and bright, spic and span. There are

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WHAT OUR FIGHTING MEN READ

IN TRENCHES AND BILLETS AND HOSPITALS.

The Soldier Likes a Yarn That "Takes Him Away" From the Discomforts of Warfare.

Whatever horrors and hardships our fighting men have to face, they still have plenty of time for books. Indeed, as one of them, who has spent over two years at the Front, said to the writer, "I don't know what we should do without them. I myself have read over two hundred volumes in France and Flanders, often with the shells crashing all round me; and they have been the greatest comfort to me."

What kind of books does Tommy read in trenches and billets and hospitals? Naturally, novels are in the greatest demand; and the more exciting the plot the more popular the story. "A book to hold the attention of soldiers," says one of them, "ought to go like a moving picture all through"; and the call for these "quick-action stories," full of plot and sensational incidents, is almost universal.

That is why Jack London's and Nat Gould's books are in such big demand. Nat Gould, in fact, heads the list of Tommy's favorite authors, with Jack London as a close second, and a big gulf between the two of their nearest rivals. Rudyard Kipling, however, stands high in the fighting-man's favor; and Conan Doyle, Rider Haggard, Dumas and Stevenson, in the order given, count their admirers in scores of thousands; while among the short story writers, O. Henry, the American writer, who has sprung so rapidly into fame, is supreme even with our own soldiers.

Not Conservative.

A list of the books recently asked for by the patients in a London hospital throws an interesting light on the soldier's taste in reading. In it, Nat Gould's "Regiments at the Front" rubs shoulders with Burns' poems, and a book on "Bird-Life." Three more of Nat Gould's novels are sandwiched between "A Tale of Two Cities," "Gil Blas," and Tolstoy's "Resurrection."

"Handy Andy," "Treasure Island," and Haggard's "Dawn" share company with Macaulay's Essays, and volumes on radiography, horse-breaking, and high explosives; and "The "Scarlet Pimpernel" has for companions Milton's poems and a book on rose-growing.

In fact, the British soldier's reading covers just the same wide range as the civilian's. The ranks to-day include almost every grade of men, from the poet and philosopher to the factory operator and farm laborer. One private known to the writer has for companion in the trenches Horace and Homer; and another declares that he has read his pocket Shakespeare six times from cover to cover in the Flanders firing-line.

In all the war zones, too, there is a constant demand for scientific books, volumes on mathematics, engineering, banking, different European languages—in fact, on almost every conceivable subject which young men require for their future career when peace comes again.

Modern poetry, too, is in surprising demand, especially war-poems; plays are attractive reading to thousands; and volumes on the war, its conduct, causes, and so on, are keenly read and enjoyed; while French books of all sorts have a very large following.

An old French Seventy-Five.

She doesn't look so deadly,
The famous "Seventy-five";
You'd hardly dream of her pomp and power,
Or the force of her fearful drive;
She's slim and battered and weary,
Her guards and gears are bent,
And she lies like a wounded lion
Whose hunting days are spent.

Her broken wheels are sagging,
They stand and gather dust,
There isn't an inch of all her length
But is caked with dirt and rust;
But she seems to guard her memories
With a fierce and wary glance,
And she's proud of the very mud she bears
From the fighting fields of France.

A savage thing you call her,
The deadly "Seventy-five"?
Ah, yes, but the hand that loosed her belts
Was holding France alive!
And what if her force had failed her,
Her fires withheld their breath?
The walls of freedom, the gates of hope,
Had all crashed down to death.

Hate of to the old Defender,
The famous "Seventy-five"!
Hate of to the soul behind her/
The hand that let her drive/
Outworn she lies, and shattered,
But she had her splendid chance,
And she did her best for you and me
On the fighting line of France.

Keep a box of sifted soil, sharp sand and leaf mould rubbed up fine for use in drills in seed sowing and germination will be very much better, particularly in heavy soil.

BABYLON—THEN AND NOW.

Interest May Again Centre in Marvellous City of Antiquity.

If the Germans, as some military experts think likely, direct their next great military effort to the Balkans and attack Salonica, big fighting would be likely to follow on the plains of Babylonia, in which neighborhood the British are none too strongly established.

There is magic in the name of Babylonia. If it had been a "dry" town Cyrus could not have captured it and the whole course of history in the Near East would have been changed.

Babylon, when the army of Cyrus sat down before it, was provisioned for twenty years. It is by far the most formidable fortified city of antiquity, being surrounded by a wall fifty-five miles long, 350 feet high and eighty-seven feet thick. Half a dozen four-horse chariots could be driven abreast along the top of the wall for the entire circuit of the metropolis, whose inhabitants numbered 2,000,000.

They laughed at Cyrus. But, unfortunately, they felt too secure. On a certain memorable night the whole city went on a spree. The guards deserted their posts and in the great palace of King Belshazzar a drunken orgy reigned.

Now, the banks of the Euphrates where it ran directly through the city were defended by walls corresponding in height and thickness to that which encircled Babylon. They were pierced at suitable intervals (where streets ran parallel across the town) for ferry gates, which were massive affairs of bronze.

The river bottom, within the city limits, was paved with brick. For if desired, as had happened when huge quays were built, the Euphrates could be turned out of its course, its waters being diverted into an artificial reservoir 160 miles in circumference outside the walls. This engineering expedient, in fact, had made it practicable to pave the bottom.

On the night of the most famous jamboree in history, Cyrus, being helped by spies within the walls, turned the Euphrates out of its course and marched his army over the dry river bed into the city, entering through one or more river gates which had been left open. The royal palace, a vast structure on the west bank, was quickly captured; Belshazzar, sword in hand, was slain, and the city belonged to Cyrus.

He did not destroy it; but, ceasing to be a center of dominion, it shrank. A large part of the population migrated, deserting Babylon, whose huge walls and gigantic buildings (including the Tower of Babel and the famous Hanging Gardens, built by Nebuchadnezzar for the enjoyment of his wife Amytis) soon fell to pieces. There is no stone whatever in that region, where the land is a mere alluvial deposit, and all the great structures of Babylon, erected by the labor of myriads of slaves taken in war, were of sun-dried brick faced with burned brick.

This is the reason why Babylon today is represented by nothing more than mounds of debris, in which archeologists dig for burnt-clay books and other treasures.

BLOTTERS.

Various Means of Drying Ink on the Written Page.

Even to-day there are a few old-fashioned people who use sand instead of blotting paper. Stationers once in a while have a call for a "sand box."

The sand box is a very ancient contrivance. It somewhat resembles a pepper box, but has a concave top. When the sand has been sprinkled over a freshly written page to dry the ink, the overplus is turned back into the receptacle.

The method is primitive, but it must be said that sand does the work a whole lot better than much of the blotting paper one buys. The latter ought to be made of cotton rags, but too often the material is wood pulp, which lacks absorbent quality.

The sand box went out of use at about the same time as the quill pen. In old times, for the purpose, there was a special demand for a fine black sand of uniform grain that came from Lake Georgia, in New York State.

Excellent blotters are made of a porous kind of stone formed of sediment deposited in hot springs of Missouri. Very light in weight it soaks up ink more readily than any bibulous paper. In fact, such mineral blotters do the work so well that it is surprising they have not come into more common use.

She'd Walk.

An old Irish lady thought she would like to know what the probable expense of her funeral would be, as she desired to arrange for it, and thus save all trouble to her heirs.

The old lady, who stuttered, sent for Mr. Blank (the undertaker), and said to him:

"Mr. Blank, what would your charge for a funeral? I don't w-w-want plumes and all s-s-s-sorts of grand things, but a nice, plain hearse without any n-n-n-nonsense."

"Ten pounds," replied the funeral furnisher.

"Ten pounds!" said the old lady. "Th-thank you, I'd rather walk."

"There is nothing the body suffers that the soul may not profit by.—George Meredith.

HOW JACK TAR AMUSES HIMSELF

FAORITE PASTIMES OF THE BRITISH SAILOR.

What Men of the Grand Fleet Do While Waiting for the Germans to Appear.

The British matelot in the interim of waiting for Mr. Fritz—and the waiting does seem long—amuses himself in a variety of ways. In the Grand Fleet the recreation routine is looked after as carefully as other orders of the day. Concerts, boxing-matches, gymkhanas, are held with agreeable frequency. Some of these concerts are of a decidedly classical bent, and I, who pretend to a knowledge of the masters, felt quite at sea in "explaining" a programme of a concert held recently on a battle-cruiser. Boxing-matches are tremendously popular, and the tournaments offer an opportunity for all and sundry in the vicinity to make an "evening of it." That is, of course, if the enemy and other exigencies of the Service permit. I, in particular, have been unfortunate in this respect. On every occasion upon which a concert, a sale of work, a boxing-match has been held I have been on watch! So that one has to snatch—as Jack does—any little pleasure that offers itself in odd moments. His scheme is to organize impromptu sing-songs. Some fellow—anybody with ten fingers will do—"accompanies" on a sort of piano, and somebody else with plenty of bark does the "yapping."

Let it not be imagined that Jack cares only for rag-times or comic songs. At some of these sing-songs the best applause is often given to the "straight" singer—i.e., the chanter of sentimental or serious songs. A song with a bit of love in it goes a long way with Jack.

Eastern Dignity.

My particular duties necessitate my making the round of the Fleet on alternate days, and I have been able, therefore, to watch Jack recreating. Often he amuses himself alone. On some of the biggest battleships, I observed that skipping was the favorite pastime. I watched a matelot double-skipping for what seemed to me to be an interminable time. Once I saw an Indian, sitting silently in the shadow, watching a sailor at this form of amusement on a deserted part of the deck. It was a strange picture, and I wondered what the philosophical East was thinking of the strange, hard Englishman, who occupied his leisure in this energetic but seemingly pointless manner.

After skipping and swimming, Swedish exercises. As if Jack does not get enough of this pastime! I watched a man swinging a pair of Indian clubs in the late noon on my way out to the Queen Elizabeth. On my return, two hours later, the man was still swinging the clubs, and grinning at his "pals," who were chaffing him. Another man amidships was amusing himself by walking on his hands.

The boxing enthusiasts I have already mentioned spend every available hour in training. I have seen dozens of men dancing round the deck, lunging out at their own shadows.

For the most part, however, Jack afloat employs his leisure in singing, and sometimes dancing to the merry strains of the excellent Marine bands.

TRENCH FEVER AND SHOCK.

Two of the Wars Most Difficult Medical Problems.

Trench fever and shell shock are the two most difficult problems that this war has presented to medical science, according to a report issued by a British-American medical commission which recently has been sitting in London.

Cases of trench fever were reported from France as early as 1916, and the disease has been continually studied ever since, but the organism which causes it has not been discovered, nor has any drug been found for its successful treatment. The American army doctors believe that they have definitely established that trench fever is communicated by a body louse, a fact which has been repeatedly suspected by the British investigators also.

The fact that the disease is growing more prevalent, and is spreading from the trenches to the back areas, is also noted in the report. The original cases were all among troops in the trenches, but the disease is now prevalent on various lines of communication and at the bases. Even hospital orderlies and nurses are occasional victims.

The actual crux of the discussion seems to be whether trench fever is a disease of man transmitted by the louse, or some disease among lice themselves which is transmisible to man. If the latter, the cure would seem to be the eradication of lice, a gigantic and almost hopeless task in wartime. If the former, the dissemination of the disease comes down to a control of the human carriers, and is probably an easier task. The commission recommends energetic action in the direction of greater personal cleanliness, which will also contribute greatly to the general comfort and health of the troops.

FROZEN IN MID-AIR.

Incident in the Life of a Russian Observer.

The Russian Sikorsky biplanes were of immense value while Russia was still in the war, and it was to one of these craft that the incident occurred that Mr. Clarence Winchester relates in Flying Men and Their Machines.

The Sikorsky dreadnaught, as it was called, went out over the German lines on a scouting flight when the air was clear of enemy craft. Soon there in the distance rose three German scouting monoplanes, all fast and fitted with automatic guns. Rapidly they climbed to higher altitudes, all after the one prey—the Russian Sikorsky giant aeroplane. The Russian, however, continued his reconnaissance, and, although in numbers the Germans were superior, none of the monoplanes seemed eager to engage in combat. The Sikorsky was well armed, and opened the attack. The fire was returned, and the very first German shot pierced one of the petrol tanks, fortunately one that held a reserve supply. Taus encouraged, the same German gunner ventured nearer; but this fight was the last on which he participated, for the next moment his craft was diving headlong to earth.

There were still two Germans to be dealt with. They were careful after witnessing their brother take his fatal leap, but even so their fire was not by any means spasmodic. A hail of bullets rattled through the planes of the Russian giant craft. Then zing! They had hit the main tank. Ping! Another well-placed shot by the Germans, and again in the fuel tank. Petrol leaked out rapidly. The danger of fire and the risk of failing to get back to the Russian lines through exhaustion of petrol presented themselves before the crew of the Sikorsky. The observer knew as well as the pilot did that the tank must not empty itself; and so he stood up, outside of the cabin, placed both hands tightly over the bullet holes and thus prevented a further leakage of fuel from the main tank.

The enemy now made a special mark of the brave aviator and a ball grazed his leg. But he hung on in his perilous position, thousands of feet above the earth. The cold was intense, and the man soon became numbed almost to death. Presently he was entirely oblivious of his position. The dizzy height and the extreme temperature had affected him. How he managed to keep his hands over the bullet holes was a miracle, for the machine swayed and turned steeply in its efforts to avoid the ceaseless fire from the other aeroplanes. But he did hang on, although he knew nothing that was going on about him. He was still a good target for the Huns, but luckily he escaped their shots.

Nothing more could be done by the Russian machine; and so the pilot headed for home with the observer still holding the tank. At last his energies gave way and he collapsed on the lower plane, where he lay until the huge craft landed at its base with the information for which it had been sent. The observer was resuscitated, but it some weeks before he could leave the hospital.

ARTIFICIAL LEATHER.

Manufacture of Substitutes Has Made Vast Strides of Late.

Within the last ten years the manufacture of substitutes for leather has become an important industry, although the general public knows little or nothing about it. The chief ingredient of the substitutes is cotton. According to the Textile Journal, the base is a roll of cotton cloth, varying from thin muslin to drills and even heavier materials. The cotton cloth is covered with a paste that varies in every factory, but that requires guncotton, oil, acetamilide, lead colors and other chemicals. On one top of that is put a very thin celluloid dressing, and when the artificial leather is completed it is put through steel rollers that impress a grain upon it to imitate whatever kind of leather it is desired to represent. The finished material gets about three fourths of its weight from the cotton. Some of the articles made from artificial leather are belts, suit cases, trunks, slippers, pocketbooks, grip handles, suspender ends and similar trimmings, toilet rolls, fancy leather goods and sweatbands for hats. It is also used in bookbinding. Shoe factories have also taken to inner soles, although substitutes for top leather and most other shoe leather are still in the experimental stage. But the largest use is found in automobile factories and cheap furniture factories for upholstery. The consumption of leather substitutes has so far been chiefly domestic, but exports are increasing. Although the present scarcity of leather has no doubt helped to promote the industry, the low price of the substitute is tending to expand the use of it. Leather to-day costs about twice as much as it cost two years ago. Imitation leather sells for about a third as much as real leather.

Would Have Saved Trouble.

"Mamma," said Edith, home from school for vacation, "when the first man started to spell 'psalm' with a 'p' why didn't he scratch it out and start over?"

Spray with the wind (or when there is no wind). When the wind changes, spray the other side of the trees. Don't attempt to spray against the wind.

H. M. THE KING—WAR WORKER

IS HARDEST WORKED MAN IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Arduous and Anxious Duties Unostentatiously Carried Out by the King Daily.

What duties has this war brought to King George V.? In the first place, his daily programme sounds like the daily programme of any great business man. It is a rigid, Spartan day, with no ceremony and surprisingly little of formality.

When the King is at Buckingham Palace he is up as early in the morning that he is through his newspapers and ready for his secretaries by 8.30 o'clock. Although his morning mail is gone through at high pressure, it is usually 10.30 o'clock before his morning engagements come on for his attention. These last until luncheon, and are so nicely ordered that not a quarter of an hour goes to waste.

They usually begin with an Investiture, if there be one on the morning's programme. And these Investitures are quite invariably the King's first concern.

Simple and Unassuming.

Then come the first of his audiences. There is no limit to the sort of people whom the King receives in his study, except the limit fixed by attainment. His Majesty's callers are those who have done something of merit. From all worlds they come—the political world, the war world, the diplomatic world—men of all sorts of personal attainment entitles them to special recognition, are greeted very simply at these audiences.

Luncheon and dinner are very seldom events of a ceremonial nature during war time. Both meals are very simple family affairs. It is, of course, well known that all in the royal residences are rigidly rationed in accordance with the Food Controller's requirements.

No Escape.

Between three and five o'clock his Majesty, frequently accompanied by the Queen, is engaged in inspection of projects of interest to the realm—munitions plants, war hospitals, public projects, and military and naval establishments of all sorts.

Between five-thirty and eight he is back at the palace, if the inspection has not taken him out of the London area, and busy with the hundreds of documents that come flowing to the palace; for his Majesty's mail reaches an astounding volume. State documents of all sorts come to him. To cite one instance, every list of promotions has to be signed with his own hand.

Even during dinner, which is served punctually at 8.30 o'clock, other papers of State importance reach the palace, and these require to be gone over before the King may retire.

When his Majesty is away from London—and always it is his effort to be in London throughout an air raid—messengers follow him daily with despatches to be read and papers to be signed. Wherever he goes he is the Sovereign of the Realm, and the heavy responsibilities that devolve upon him as such follow him. Even during what are intended to be his periods of recreation at Windsor or Sandringham, where he enjoys what little relaxation he is able to secure, the same routine frequently breaks into his day.

King George V. has never sought to become the instructor of generals in war tactics, of statesmen in politics, of painters in art, and of scholars in learning. It is not the British way.

A Blogger.

For this reason it is possible that the work which the King has accomplished during the war may seem small. But, as the Prime Minister said recently, "there is one man who is working as hard as the hardest-worked man in this country, and he is the Sovereign of the Realm."

EACH TRAIN HAD A MOSQUE.

German Built "Holy" Railroad Was Financed by Turkish Government.

The Hedjaz Railway, recently captured by General Allenby, was planned by Abdul Hamid and constructed by German engineers. Its ostensible purpose as a "holy" railway for the conveyance of pilgrims to Medina and Mecca was proclaimed all over the Mohammedan world, and huge sums were sent to Abdul Hamid towards its cost by Moslems of all nationalities. The officials of the Turkish Government were compelled to contribute their quota by means of an annual 10 per cent. cut on their salaries while it was being built. Only Mohammedans were permitted to work on the sections within the sacred zones of Medina and Mecca, and Turkish engineers were especially trained by the Germans for this purpose. The pilgrim trains had each a mosque attached, but probably they have all been converted into munition waggons since General Allenby began his advance from Beersheba.

Brightening a Dingy Rug.

After a rug has been well cleaned and aired, if it still remains dull and dingy, go over it with a cloth wrung lightly out of strong vinegar and hot water. A spoonful of ammonia will help the brightening effect.

ONE YEAR'S WAR FACTS

GENERAL SURVEY OF 1917 WAR ACTIVITIES.

Recently Issued by the British War Cabinet Contains These Astonishing Details.

Britain loaned £1,186,000,000 to her allies up to December, 1917, and £175,000,000 to the Dominions.

The manufacture of beer has been reduced from 36,000,000 barrels to 14,000,000 barrels.

It is estimated that the present system of coal distribution will save the equivalent of 700,000,000 tons being carried a mile.

The War Cabinet held 300 meetings in a year.

There are 7,500,000 men in the British Armies.

Only one ship in 200 of convoyed vessels has been lost.

The German submarine has a surface speed up to 18 knots, and a submerged speed of 10 to 11 knots. She carries from 15 to 20 torpedoes; she can travel 100 miles completely submerged; and she can remain under water, sitting on the bottom, up to 48 hours.

The range of a German torpedo is 6 miles, and the speed 40 knots.

Since the beginning of the war the Admiralty believe that between 40 and 50 per cent. of German submarines operating in home waters have been captured, sunk, or otherwise destroyed.

In one month battleship-cruisers and destroyers in home waters steamed more than 1,000,000 miles, while auxiliary patrol services steamed more than 5,000,000 miles.

Great Britain has 7,700 miles of coast to defend.

The Royal Naval Air Service numbers 46,000 men, 176 airships and kite balloons, and well over 2,300 seaplanes and aeroplanes. These figures are constantly increasing.

In one week the aircraft patrol round the British Isles flies 30,000 miles.

Of 13,000,000 men transported overseas, only about 3,500 have been lost.

Up to August 25,000,000 tons of explosives and army supplies and 51,000,000 tons of coal and oil had been shipped overseas.

Over 7,000 men and 30,000 tons of supplies are sent daily to France.

About 567 steamers are continually supplied in carrying troops and army supplies.

There are 420,000 men in the British Navy.

During 1917 we took on all fronts 115,000 prisoners and 781 guns.

Military hospitals in the United Kingdom number 2,000.

More than 17,000 women are employed as military nurses and 28,000 others are employed in various work at military hospitals.

In the brightest moonlight it is almost impossible to see an aeroplane flying at 10,000-15 0 feet.

There are 2,022,000 men and 704,000 women engaged on munitions.

Since the beginning of 1917 the output of high explosives has more than met our own demands, enabled us to build up large stocks, and supply our Allies.

Some 9,000 tractors and tractor-ploughs have been ordered in America.

The number of articles handled each week by the central stores branch of the Ministry of Munitions exceeds 50,000,000.

If we had paid the same price for gun ammunition in 1917 as in 1916, the increase in cost would have been £43,000,000.

Excluding officers, non-commissioned officers, and invalids, there are in this country some 80,000 enemy prisoners, all but 400 of whom are at work.

Only 586,000 tons of paper reached England in 1917, as against 1,708,000 tons in 1914.

Potato Growing Made Easy.

So great was the demand for the recently issued bulletin on Potato Cultivation, written and edited by the Dominion Horticulturist, that a popular edition of 16 pages has been prepared and can be had free by addressing the Publications Branch, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa. As an aid to the potato grower, especially to the less experienced and the beginner, this bulletin, which is numbered 90, should prove invaluable. In plain, terse language practically all that it is necessary to know is told about the preparation of the soil, the subsequent planting and cultivation of the potato, the protection from insect and diseases and the digging and storing. A list is given of the varieties recommended for different districts in every province.

A good windbreak is ornamental, and as it tempers the wind it helps keep the coal in the coal bin and lights the work of the fireman who has the furnace to attend to in severe weather. Country schools and churches should be well protected by trees properly planted to afford shelter in cold weather and shade in hot weather. In planning windbreaks plant on the side toward the prevailing winds, and arrange the trees in groups of mixed species. Have several rows of trees, including evergreens, to shut off the wind as completely as possible.

The Paisley Advocate

PAISLEY, MAY 8th, 1918

Reinforcements Must be Secured

With great deliberation Sir Robt. Borden told about 300 farmers at the House of Commons at Ottawa on Friday that after giving serious consideration to the question of drafting farmers between the ages of twenty and twenty-two for service overseas, the Government had decided that the necessity for reinforcements was more pressing than the need for increased production.

The farmers, who came from all parts of Ontario, were headed by C. J. Thornton, ex-M.P. for Durham, and after an organization meeting, waited upon the Prime Minister, Hon. N. W. Rowell, Major-General Mewburn, Hon. J. A. Crerar and Hon. Hugh Guthrie. Five of their number presented arguments against the conscripting of young farmers, stating that their appeal was prompted in no sense by disloyalty, but rather by a desire to serve the country and the men at the front in what they considered the best way.

The Prime Minister did not mince matters, but told them firmly that reinforcements must be obtained, and that the Government had decided on the only plan possible under the circumstances. He appreciated the difficulties the farmers would be placed in, but called their attention to the fact that the hardships suffered by the people of Canada were not to be compared to those endured by the people in Great Britain and France. Sir Robert appealed to them to reflect on the onerous duties which devolved on the Government, and to facilitate in every way the drafting of the farmers called out under the Order in Council. In concluding his remarks he referred to the registration of man and woman power, stating that industries would be given all possible assistance.

The Minister of Militia stated that in order to solve the problem of seeding he had issued instructions to commanders in the various military districts to grant leave of absence to all farmers consistently following their occupation.

In the course of his address Premier Borden told the farmers that "if we waited for further exemptions, and our men were decimated and destroyed, what kind of answer would it be to say we had increased production?" Also "I want to tell you that if the British line, of which our men form a part, breaks, I don't know where you would get a market for your produce."

—Extra taxation is inevitable to the people of a country involved in this war. Canadians are just about as willing to submit to the extra burden as any other people. We would prefer, however, that our government adopt a method of taxation which will give the least opportunity and excuse for profiteering on the part of those who handle the commodities for which we are to be taxed. There's a good deal to be said in favor of a stamp tax on many things we buy instead of so much per pound, per thousand or per hundred. When the tax is designated in stamps the seller cannot manipulate the price so that a hundred or two extra per cent. profit is made on the sale. It's an easy matter to figure out the addition that should be made to the regular cost when the tax stamp is affixed to the article or parcel. The Toronto Star reasons out the point in regard to the tax on smoking matters, which will apply to many of the more necessary articles for consumption as well. The Star says:

A tax of six dollars a thousand on cigars means a tax of a little less than two-thirds of a cent on one cigar. How much will the price of cigars go up? Will the cigar that formerly sold for ten cents now sell for eleven, or will the price be jumped to fifteen? Another question smokers are asking is this: Why should tobacconists, because of the new tax, hoist the price on stocks on hand to which the new tax does not apply? It seems probable that there will be taken from tobacco users many times as much as will go to the Government in revenue, although the sole object of the tax is to raise more revenue for the national treasury. There is no tax so economical to the country and its people as the direct tax, which goes straight to its object. For instance, if there were a war stamp in the shape of a cigar band to be bought at the cost of a cent with each cigar purchased, there would be in each case a clean and direct transaction, with the public revenue receiving all the extra cost imposed on the consumer, less the cost of printing the war stamps, which would be very small. But when any sort of tax is so imposed that the trade has to pay it, it is usually made the excuse for a raise in prices about ten times as much as the tax actually amounts to.

ELDERSLIE COUNCIL

Gillies Hill, May 6th, 1918

All members were present at meeting on above date.

Oswald—Clement—That Chas Calhoun be appointed weed inspector in place of Jas. Robinson, resigned.—Carried.

Clement—Allen—That orders be issued for the following accounts.—Carried.

Ambrose Zettel, insurance Tp. Hall, $2.24; S K Ewart, services with grader, $13.50; The Municipal World, 7 subscriptions and other supplies, $9.45; Miss A. Brown, grant to Locke-by Patriotic Society, $25; Miss V. Peacock, grant to Williscroft Patriotic Society, $15; Mrs W Palmer, grant to Mt Hope Pat Society, $15; R. P. Collins repairing culvert, lot 2, c. m. S. $1; D McArthur, postage for clerk's office, $3; Harry Wilson, fill on 25 side road between cons 7 and 8, $10.75; W. O. Anderson, building culvert and work, lot 32, con 2, $11.90; Gray & Ewart, wire, etc. $2.87; John Patchell, gravelling lot 32, con 2, $2.50.

Allen—Fraser—That this board do now adjourn to meet again at 2 o'clock p.m. on Wednesday, May 29th, for general business.—Carried.

R C Pearce, Clerk

—Hundreds of farmers in this district are doing their best to help production of grain. Every farmer should do the same.

FRIENDS THOUGHT HE WOULD DIE

"FRUIT-A-TIVES" Conquered Dyspepsia and Restored His Health.



MR. ROBERT NEWTON.

Little Bras d'Or, C. B.

"I was a terrible sufferer from *Dyspepsia and Constipation* for years. I had pain after eating, belching gas, constant headaches, and did not sleep well at night. I lost so much weight—going from 165 pounds to 146 pounds—that I became alarmed and saw several doctors who, however, did me no good. Finally, a friend told me to try '*Fruit-a-tives*'.

In a week, there was improvement. The constipation was corrected; and soon I was free of pain, headaches and that miserable feeling that accompanies Dyspepsia. I continued to take this splendid fruit medicine and now I am well, strong and vigorous". ROBERT NEWTON.

50c. a box, 6 for $2.50, trial size 25c. At all dealers or sent postpaid on receipt of price by Fruit-a-tives Limited, Ottawa.

VILLAGE COUNCIL

Council met at 8 p.m., May 2nd. Members all present. Minutes of former meeting read and confirmed.

Communication from the Local Board of Health, stating that the town scavenger was committing a breach of the health act by depositing scavenging matter at the dump, uncovered.

The clerk read draft of agreement for the renting of show ground pasture to F. Purdy for the current year at $20.

Forrester—Logie—That the reeve is hereby authorized to sign and that the corporation seal be attached to the rent agreement of exhibition grounds.—Carried.

Forrester—Pearce—That the clerk be instructed to notify the scavenger to properly cover with earth the contents of closets after removal to the dumping ground.—Carried.

Pearce—Skinner—That the clerk be instructed to advertise for tenders for gravel for streets, sufficient teams to be engaged to keep spreader busy, gravel to pass inspection of supervisor. No tender necessarily accepted. Tenders to be opened 15th May inst. Carried.

Pearce—Skinner—That John Barnfather be appointed, without remuneration, to look after the dumping ground to see that the same is used in conformity with the health and municipal regulations.—Carried.

Forrester—Pearce—That the reeve and Councillors Forrester and Logie be a committee to interview the property owners adjacent to the pumping station re supply of heat by steam.—Carried.

Logie—Skinner—That the clerk be instructed to purchase 25 ft. of hose for street watering.—Carried.

The following payments were authorized: Murdoch Leitch $62.50, Weighmaster $7.85, John H. Maurer $35, Paisley Elect. Light Co. $40, Assessor $61.30, Wm. Sparrow $23, Geo. Heath $9.25, J. Pearce $11.75, Wilson Carr $13.25, Alex Blue $8.50, Wm. Rankin $28, Wm. Pearce $29, Mrs. Dobson $13.50, Dan Sutherland $5.50, David Thompson $6.25, Thos. Sparrow 50c.

BALLACHEY, LAIDLAW & CO.

The Store with the Stock

Do You Need a Raincoat?

For showers, dust or wind a raincoat is the most useful article of apparel you can have.

We have them for Ladies and Men, Girls and Boys

And the most peculiar thing about them is the price. Prices are prtctically where they were years ago, so their relative cost is only about half. They range from $4.00 to $15.00, and the selection is good.

Top prices for Produce

BALLACHEY, LAIDLAW & CO.

Both 'Phones

THE STORE OF QUALITY

Binder Twine

Plymouth Twine — Plymouth Twine

Buy now. We will accept orders for Twine up to 10th of May at to-day's prices. Twine will be scarce, and prices likely to advance. We handle the well-known

Plymouth Twice

Place your order now

Bruce Phone
Bell Phone

W. H. DAVISON

Don't Wait and——Wish Work Now and——Have!

When drastic regulations for the rationing of food come into effect (and such an Order in Council may be made very early next Fall) you will wish then, that you had a crop of nice vegetables ready to take off your garden or nearby piece of vacant land that you could have cultivated if you had *really wanted to.*

Well, all we say is—

Don't Wait and—Wish

If you have not yet decided to plant a vegetable garden make up your mind to do so now. You will not regret it. There is still lots of time. Potatoes and beans may be planted up to June 1st and these are the best substitutes for wheat and meat.

For good, practical advice upon how to lay out and cultivate a Vegetable Garden, write for a free copy of the booklet entitled: "A Vegetable Garden for Every Home." This has been prepared by the Ontario Department of Agriculture for the guidance of citizens who will respond to this call for increased production.

Mail This Coupon NOW

Organization of Resources Committee, Parliament Buildings, Toronto

Dear Sirs:

Please send me a copy of your booklet "A Vegetable Garden for Every Home."

Name _____

Address _____

ONTARIO

ORGANIZATION OF RESOURCES COMMITTEE
In Co-Operation with Canada Food Board

ONTARIO

PAISLEY GARAGE



Sales Office for

CHEVROLET CARS

See the fully equipped new model.
Let us give you a demonstration before buying.

High Grade Oils, Gas and Accessories of all kinds.

Repairing at Reasonable Rates. All kinds of Vulcanizing done.

We are equipped to remove carbon by oxygen gas. Give us a trial.

Cars washed, $1; washed and polished, $1.50.

We carry a full line of Overland, Chevrolet and Ford parts.

MILLER & McKINNON, Props.

TORONTO LIVE STOCK MARKETS

Toronto, May 6, 1918

Butchers' picked	$13 00	$14 25
do medium	11 00	11 50
do cows	8 00	11 00
do bulls	7 50	11 00
Stockers, choice	9 50	10 00
do common	7 00	7 50
Heavy feeders	9 50	10 25
Milch cows, choice	100 00	125 00
do common		
Sheep, ewes	10 00	12 50
Bucks	11 00	12 25
Spring Lambs	18 50	20 00
Calves	8 50	11 50
Hogs, off cars	17 00	17 00
fed and watered	16 50	16 75

—Printing Invitations is part of THE ADVOCATE'S business.

Stave Sawyer Wanted

STEADY job for good active stave sawyer or two pulling cull staves; work ninety per round; good shop conditions; good living conditions for married man with family. Write at once to the WM CANE & SONS CO., Ltd. Newmarket, Ont.

PAISLEY MARKET

Fall wheat, per bush	2 00	2 10
Peas, per bush	3 00	3 25
Oats, per bush	73	80
Barley, per bush	1 50	1 50
Buckwheat		
Potatoes, per bag	1 25	1 30
Butter, in pound prints	42	42
Eggs, fresh, per doz	36	36

Supplement to The Paisley Advocate

May 8th, 1918

REV. JOHN MacNEILL TELLS THRILLING STORY OF CANADIANS' HEROISM

Praises Work of Y. M. C. A.

Capt. (Rev.) John MacNeill, D.D., delivered a thrilling sermon on "Work with Canadians Overseas" to a congregation that filled Eaton Memorial Church, Toronto, on Sunday morning.

Taking as his text, "By these things men live," Capt. MacNeill described how life had been opened up in its mighty, naked depth to Canadians at the front. "I think man's immense capacity for pain proves his immortal birthright," said the speaker. "In the time before the war men enjoyed life, but it is doubtful if so many discovered its greatest depths."

These men had found at the front not the romance of war but the very terors of hell and the ever-recurring call that they should go back to the line.

"In war the Y.M.C.A. has not only served the men, but has recovered its own soul," said the speaker emphatically. Recounting an experience in a little village on the other side of Vimy Ridge he said that the Commanding Officer of a McGill Battery had dropped into a Y.M.C.A. dugout and had witnessed his rain-soaked, weary men receiving biscuits, hot drinks and cigarettes free, and then making their way back to the gun pits refreshed and heartened. After observing the work for some time he approached the man in charge and said: "You know, I did not have much use for the Y.M.C.A., but if ever there was a cup of water given in the name of a disciple it has been given to me and my men to-night."

With great enthusiasm Capt. MacNeill described the free concerts and picture shows that the Red Triangle endeavors to provide for each battalion immediately on coming out of the line. The men would enter with tense faces and haunted eyes, but under the influence of the entertainment would gradually relax and soft laughter would eradicate the hard set lines.

Some of the German pill-boxes at Passchendaele had been taken over and converted into canteens and 25 of the forward places were under fire. With Capt. H. Dixon, the speaker was at Lens attending the walking wounded when the Canadians captured Hill 70. The men, he said, absolutely disregarded their own injuries in the hilarious joy at the capture of their objective.

The free service provided in the forward area last year had cost $100,000 in money, but no one would ever be able to estimate its value in morale. Germany was right, the Captain held, when she gambled on the decadence of the British Empire, but even now in these crucial hours as the conflict deepened the great spirit of endurance of the British people could be seen steadily rising. The British line, he felt sure, would not break on account of the ever-rising and indomitable spirit of the men who held it.

KILLED BY FALL FROM WINDMILL

Mr. Samuel H. Lowry, of Port Elgin, was almost instantly killed by falling from a windmill on Saturday morning. Mr. Lowry was an expert in the erection of windmills and installation of barn machinery, and was on the top of a large windmill at the farm of Mr. Alex McGillivray, 12th of Bruce. He was in the act of taking off the head of the mill when the tail swung around, striking him on the side of the head, knocking him from the platform of the mill to the ground sixty feet below. Death was almost instantaneous.

Help was quickly at hand and physicians summoned, but Mr. Lowry was beyond human aid. He was a man of powerful physique, and was 62 years of age. He was in the best of health, and his taking off so suddenly is a severe shock, not only to his grief-stricken widow and daughter, but to the whole community.

The late Mr. Lowry had lived in Port Elgin for about 15 years, coming here from Holland township, Grey county, where he farmed successfully. After his removal here he represented a large firm in barn machinery, and was very successful in business.—Times.

May 14th—"The Finger of Scorn," Town Hall, Paisley. For Red Cross. Finger of Scorn." For Red Cross.

—Bruce County offered $65,000 of debentures for sale about two weeks ago. The whole issue was disposed of in the county in less than ten days, Carrick taking one-third of the whole amount.

SCHOOL REPORTS

S. S. No. 8, Elderslie

Sr. IV—Ivan Grant, Innis Sparrow, John Wolfe. Sr. III—Annie Teasdale, Mary McKelvey, Geo. Jerram. Jr. III—Edna Palmer, Evelyn George, Wallace Teasdale, Edward Wolfe. Sr. III—Jennie Palmer, Tena Walpole, Clifford McKelvey. Jr. II—Viola Sparrow, Florence Teasdale, Roy Palmer, George Sparrow, Gordon Patterson. Primer A—Harold Sparrow, Johnnie Patterson, Bert Walpole, Ida Palmer, Harold Wolfe, Robert Beech, Stewart Robinson. Primer B—Nellie George, Veril Dudgeon, Arthur Teasdale, Oscar Sparrow.

Annie M. Hanbidge, Teacher

S. S. No. 7 & 8, Saugeen & Elderslie

Sr. IV—Honors—Aileen Tanner. Pass—Jack Winch. Jr. IV—Honors—Mary Winch, Harvey McGill, Gordon Fraser. Pass—Gregor Rudolph, Clarence Hammond. Sr. III—Honors—Clifford Tanner. Pass—Edith McKinnon, Bessie Tanner, John Collins. Jr. III—Honors—Elizabeth Tanner, Ina McKinnon. Pass—Isabel Rudolph, Walter McGill. Jr. II—Pass—Evelyn McMillan, Millie Collins, Eldon Fraser. Failure—May Harcourt. Sr. I to Jr. II—Honors—Rhoda Fraser, Stewart Bryce, Clifford McGill. Failure—Alvin Harcourt. Sr. Pr.—Franklin Hammond, Charlie Collins, Archie Collins, Isabel McMillan, Mya McKinnon. Jr. Pr.—Elroy Mcaill, Harold Tanner, Phyllis McMillan, Donald McKinnon.

J. M. McKerracher, Teacher

S. S. No. 7, Greenock

Sr. IV—Honors—Ellen Reid. Pass—Hazel Cruickshank, *Tom Fullerton. Jr. IV—Honors—Bob Porter. Pass—Elwin Keyes, Hugh Houston, George Nicholls, Ogle Needham. Fail—bWillie Clark, *Millard Bell. Sr. III—Pass—Christena. Houston, Dolph Wilson. Jr. III—Pass—Nellie Hetsler, Florence Clark, Hugh Bell, *John Fullerton. Sr. II—Honors—Joe Reid. Pass—Lovina Smith, *Amy Keyes. Jr. II—Honors—Carlyle Taylor. Pass—Mary Clark and Norman Wilson (equal). Sr. I—Honors—Reta Metcalf, Jean Leask, *Gladys Hetsler. Pass—Wilfred Houston, John Hettrick. Jr. I—Honors—Margaret Porter, Ivan Leask, Elmer Osborne. Pass—Ivan Reid. Sr. Primer Honors—Jack Clark. Primer—Murray Carr, *Mildred Osborne, *Eva Osborne, Monta Taylor. Jr. Primer Marjorie Leask, Harvey Houston, Vivian Flett, Verna Wilson, Neil Reid, Jennie Metcalf, Melvin Hetsler, Muriel Osborne. b Failed in one subject only. * Absent from one or more tests.

D. D. Campbell, Teacher

AUTOCRACY vs. DEMOCRACY

Mr. Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, addressed the two chambers of Parliament at Ottawa on April 26th.

He declared that this was a war between autocracy and democracy, and that the world could no longer remain half democratic and half autocratic; the Allies and the United States must see the struggle through. There had been large sacrifices, more may be necessary, but though they may be large and exacting, they must be made that liberty, opportunity, justice and democracy may survive for humanity.

We must dismiss from our minds the thought that after the war is over we shall return to pre-war conditions and jog along somehow. Through this war there are going to be new concepts of duty, responsibility and service. With the sacrifices that our men are making, with the new ideas and ideals that are quickening in our minds, with the faster pulsations of our hearts and our beings, there is coming a new, a better and a nobler time. We are waiting for that time and for those ideals that human brotherhood, that higher conception of duty devolving upon us to all and from all the world over.

Sacrifices count as nothing as against all that is at stake as the outcome of all this unusual conflagration. There can be but one ending to it all. Right, justice, consideration, opportunity for development and for the attainment of the highest of which the human mind can conceive, will prevail and bring peace and contentment to the whole human race. We are fighting and sacrificing that peace may come to the world. God grant the day is near at hand when the forces not only at arms, but the forces of the spirit dominating the mind of the peoples of all democratic countries shall prevail, and our boys come to us with the triumph of glory.

NEW MILITARY ORDERS EXPLAINED

Mr. C. J. Mickle, of Chesley, gives out the following through the last week's Enterprise:

I have received a number of enquiries by telephone as to the Orders in Council respecting cancellation of exemptions and the calling out of Classes 1 and 2 for military service, and as the newspaper reports were not clear, I have obtained from the Solicitor-General at Ottawa, copies of the Canada Gazette containing the Orders in Council passed on the 20th day of April.

For the information of those who wish to know I beg to submit the following short synopsis:

1. Order in Council No. 919 recites that there is immediate and urgent need for reinforcements admitting of no delay, that it is necessary notwithstanding exemptions already granted to withdraw men from civil life for military service.

2. Class 1 is made to include men who have attained the age of 19 years, but were born on or since the 13th of October, 1897, and are unmarried or widowers without children.

3. Class 2 includes men who have attained the age of 19 years, but were born on or since the 13th of October, 1897, but are married or widowers with children.

4. Authority is given to the Governor-in-Council to order to report for duty men in any class under the Military Service Act of any named age who were born in named years and any exemption previously granted is cancelled from the date of the order.

5. From the above it is clear that all men who were 19 years of age on or since the 13th of October, 1916, are placed in Classes 1 and 2, and are liable for military service and must report when ordered to do so.

6. It is also clear from the above that on the day on which a man is ordered to report, all exemptions heretofore granted cease; the only concession is that the Minister of Militia may grant leave of absence without pay to any man in whose family some other man has been killed or disabled in action or is in service at the front. The fact that some member of the family is in service either in Canada or on the high seas or in England does not count. He must be actually at the front.

7. The Minister has power to take into consideration the result of medical examinations and to direct that no orders be issued to those who have been placed in certain categories by medical examiners.

8. Any man who at any time hereafter attains the age of 19 years shall, if the class within which he falls has been called on active service, forthwith become subject to military law, and shall **within ten days thereafter** report to the Registrar of his Province.

9. Order in Council No. 962 calls out and orders to report for duty, irrespective of any exemption granted or any claim for exemption, every man in Class 1 under the Military Service Act, who at the date of the application for exemption heretofore made by him, or on his behalf, had attained the age of 20 years and had not attained the age of 23 years.

10. From the foregoing provisions it is clear that those who are bound to report for military service are men who on the date on which they applied for exemption were of the ages of 20-21-22. So far no others have been called out but are liable to be called upon the issue of any further proclamation.

11. From the newspaper reports it appears that these regulations may be modified in the case of a widow whose only son is engaged in farming and perhaps in another special class of cases where military service would seriously affect the production of food.

Eugenia Has Big Surplus

According to the annual report for 1917 of the Provincial Hydro-Electric Commission, just lately issued, Ontario has returned a very substantial surplus for the year's operations. Owen Sound is more directly interested in the report of the operations at Eugenia Falls, where there is an investment of $1,271,736. The year's operation of this plant showed a surplus of $50,469 which it is hoped will result in a substantial lowering of rates. A total surplus applicable to sinking fund and depreciation amount to $18,582, after wiping out a deficit in the sinking fund account of 1916.—Owen Sound Sun.

—The government inspector says there is going to be a bumper crop of peaches and a good crop of plums in the Niagara fruit district this year.

A PRIEST'S OPINION

Grievances of the most grievous kind the Irish people have had. Grievances we have here in Canada. I know no country where governments are ideal. But this I know, that I was in quite a few countries some years ago, during a European trip, and I found more civil and religious liberty, less vexatious interferences under the British flag in Ireland and England than anywhere else. There was more babble about liberty elsewhere, but there was more of the real thing where John Bull with all his faults held away than in any other land I visited.

The British democracy has only just come to its own. The British democracy is, I am convinced, anxious to wipe out that sad and shameful record of Irish misgovernment for which the ascendancy faction, and not the British people as a whole, is responsible. If Ireland will only rise to the occasion, see the significance of this tremendous struggle against ascendancy embodied in its most brutal and domineering form in Junkerism, grasp the grand opportunities of self-development awaiting her as a free constituent of the mighty British federation of self-governing states, the poet's dream of an Ireland "great, glorious and free," shall be ere long realized.

Her supreme danger is her extremists—the Anglo-phobes and the Rome-ophobes. Both have become obsessed with hatred, religious or political, to such an extent that an appeal to reason causes them to foam at the mouth. Exorcism, not reason, is needed in their case. They deserve more pity and sympathy than contempt.—L. Minnehan.

The Censorship

Under the recent Order in Council the press is among other things forbidden to publish any statement, report or opinion which may tend to weaken or in any way detract from the united effort of the people of Canada in the prosecution of the war. Offences are punishable by a fine not exceeding $5,000 or by imprisonment or both, and in addition printed matter may be destroyed and printing offices closed.

—A man that's clean inside and outside; who neither looks up to the rich nor down on the poor; who can lose without squealing, and who can win without bragging; considerate to women, children and old people; who is too brave to lie, too generous to cheat and too sensible to loaf, and who takes his share of the world's goods and lets other people have theirs, comes very near being a true gentleman.

—Wingham Advance: While there has been a reduction of thirty cents a ton on coal in the United States, the summer price of stove, egg and nut coal in Wingham will remain the same as in the winter, $9.75 and $10 per ton. Wingham is favored in having excellent men in the coal business. While other towns nearby are paying $11 for a cheap coal, we are getting all coal the same as Toronto dealers are selling.

—The principal of a high school in Massechusetts has sent word to the parents of pupils who are irregular in attendance that every day in the high school is worth $25 to a pupil. He bases the assertion on statistics that show that high school graduates earn during their lives an average of $18,000 more than grammar school graduates earn. That is, each of the 720 days that the pupil spends in the high school is worth $25 to him.

Court Saugeen, C.O.F No. 88

MEETS in Putnam's Hall on the third Monday evening of each month, at 8 o'clock. Sojourning brethern are welcome.

D. FORRESTER, C.R
H. TOOKE, R.S.

Spring Term from April 2nd

Central Business College Stratford, Ont.

Commercial life offers the great opportunities. Recent lady graduates of this school are earning as high as $1,000 per annum. The last application we received from an employer was with a request to be offered initial salary of $1800 per annum. Students may enter our classes at any time. Graduates placed in positions. Commercial, Shorthand and Telegraphy departments. Get our free catalogue.

W. J. Elliott, Pres. D. A. McLachlan, Prin.

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The undersigned is prepared to do all classes of work in the most stylish, neat and satisfactory manner. Orders executed promptly. Will be glad to receive your patronage, whether in town or country.
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PURDY'S LIVERY
Rates Reasonable, and every effort made to satisfy
F. PURDY

WHY DOES NOT GOD INTERVENE?

Undoubtedly men of keen minds and sincere and sympathetic hearts have seriously asked themselves the question. Why does not God intervene in this war? It has been difficult for some to harmonize all this fiendish cruelty of the past four years with the love of God. The hard facts of the world as seen on the surface seem so different to all they have held dear in their Christian beliefs. With saddened perplexity they ask why did not God intervene on the side of Earl Grey as he endeavored to preserve the peace of Europe and prevent earth's fairest fields from being turned into a human slaughter house? If a merciful God, why does He not rise in His power to prevent further bloodshed and loss of life? The failure to find a suitable answer to these questions has driven some from the belief in a personal God, omnipotent and all-loving. Their faith has become shipwrecked in the blinding storm of staggering events.

Any attempt to answer these questions must drive us back to the creation of man. The human spirit possesses a moral will of its own. We are living in a world in which God has entrusted man with marvellous power, the power of free will. Man is a rational, self-determining being, responsible for his choices and actions. God does not demand right by compulsion. He does not override by paralyzing free will, nor intervene by destroying moral manhood. The will and conscience of men are never forced or compelled to choose right. Moral sensations and motives are used to influence and guide man in his choice, but to man is given the liberty and responsibility of choosing.

It might be asked that if moral perverts set on drenching Europe with blood through lust for power cannot be stopped by intervention, cannot the terrible consequences be lessened or defeated? Could not God intervene to save our armies? Could not the torpedoes of the submarine butchers be diverted from their courses and our brave sailors and innocent citizens be spared? We are compelled to recognize we are living under the regime of law and these laws are working for the ultimate good of man, and it is not the purpose of Providence to perpetually intervene to change the workings of laws or prevent the results of law would not do in a moral government. It would change things from law and order to chaos and caprice. Through the very laws of God He makes evil to work itself out in bitter fruits and consequences upon the heads of the offenders. The mills of an all-wise Providence grind slowly, but they grind exceedingly sure. Sin and barbarism cannot go unpunished. Masks of self-righteousness must be torn off and the spirit of militarism of Germany must be exposed. The whole civilized democratic world has brought her to judgment. She stands to-day a sad spectacle, condemned before practically the whole civilized world. The righteous judgment of God is being revealed in making her an outlaw from the society of right thinking nations.

We are forced to recognize that in bringing this to pass one nation is called upon to suffer for the sins of another. The solidarity of the race makes it inevitable. Vicarious suffering and sacrifice is the price of all progress. If we are to lift nations out of wrong ideals upon which their hearts are set and which they are determined to fight to defend, we must pay the price. To blaze the path of truth and liberty for a people must mean suffering and loss of life. Christ suffered for a sinful world. God did not interfere. Had He done so, who can tell what the history of mankind would have been to-day? Nonintervention proved the world's greatest blessing. The cross is still the mightiest magnet in the universe, and its suffering has been for our everlasting good.

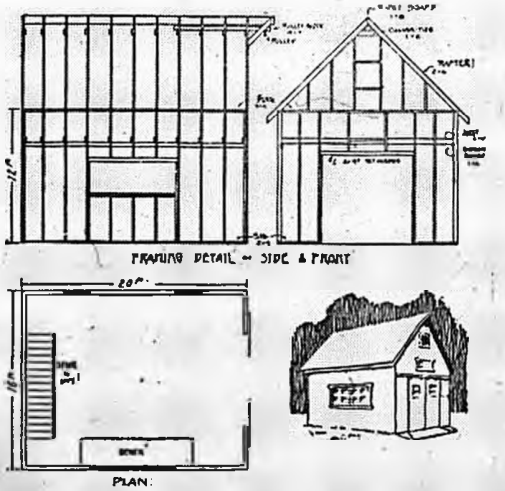
If the allies are to be instruments in God's hands to vindicate the right; if they are to lead the world into liberty, national righteousness and truth, then we might well stop to think whether there are not many things in our social, political and moral life that the nation and the empire need to be purged of. It is not necessary to speak of private and public evils that have become rooted in the life of both individual and nation. We know that evils have existed and still exist of which we have need to be ashamed and until expunged from our land we must continue to suffer severe consequences.

There is still with us the popular notion that the absence of pain and suffering is the zenith of happiness and progress. It is a mistaken notion. One day of moral conquest is worth more than a century of superficial painless pleasure.

Perhaps never in the history of mankind has human life gone through such fiery trials as during the past four years. Luxury, comforts, self-indulgence and selfishness have been burned out of the souls of most of our soldiers and the true gold of character has been revealed. Their sufferings have led them out into a new life, given them new ideals, new hopes and nobler characters, and many have lived to value their periods of suffering as the most priceless part of their whole existence. The same has been true of the allied nations. Bleeding Belgium has found her soul in this struggle. France has been transformed into a new France, the admiration of the world. Britain, Canada and America are feeling the throbs of a new era, and are approaching the realization of new ideals. We need not lose faith. Right must prevail. We are passing through tragedy to triumph.—London Free Press.



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Our Harness includes quality, durability, appearance and high class workmanship found in no other makes of Harness.
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Harness parts and Repairing our Specialty
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Plan of a Handy and Inexpensive Workshop Which May Be Built by Any Farmer. See Accompanying Article for Details.

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We are showing a very complete line of Ladies', Children's and Men's Canvas Shoes in rubber and leather soles. These goods are much cheaper than leather. They wear well and look good.

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the sure to grow kind

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Some find glasses perfect for reading but useless for distance.
We supply double vision glasses.
When looking out,
you see through the upper section,
which is just right for distance,
and when looking down,
you see through the lower,
which is suitable for near work.
Satisfaction guaranteed.

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in great variety of novel patterns and artisticdesigns, rings, chains, necklaces, bracelets, everything in the jewelry line, may be found at our store. We give you a cordial invitation to come in and see what we have to offer, for we feel sure there will be something that will just suit you.

I. SHOEMAKER

Jeweler and Optician



Red-blooded men of courage are on the firing line—and there are many anemic, weak, discouraged men and women left at home.

At this time of the year most people suffer from a condition often called Spring Fever. They feel tired, worn out, before the day is half thru. They may have frequent headaches and sometimes "pimply" or pale skin.

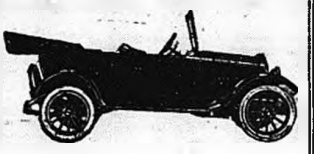
Bloodless people, thin, anemic people, those with pale cheeks and lips, who have a poor appetite and feel that tired, worn or feverish condition in the springtime of the year, should try the refreshing tonic powers of a good alterative and blood purifier. Such a one is extracted from Blood root, Golden Seal and Stone root, Queen's root and Oregon Grape root, made up with chemically pure glycerine and without the use of alcohol. This can be obtained in ready-to-use tablet form in fifty-cent vials, as druggists have sold it for fifty years as Doctor Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. It is a standard remedy that can be obtained in tablet or liquid form.

Wynnson, Ont.—"Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery and his 'Pleasant Pellets' are wonderful medicines for home use. I used to suffer with weak lungs, smothering spells and sick headaches, but since I have taken the above mentioned medicines these conditions have left me. Such medicines as Dr. Pierce's are worthy of praise and I am very glad to add my testimonial to the thousands of others."—Mrs. ELLEN HARDING, 11 Erie Street, West.

Good Village Property for Sale

18 ACRES of good garden land on which are two dwellings, one good stable on brick foundation and cement floor is. Known as the McNally property. Apply to T. H. OSTRIDGE, Bailey, or MRS. DAVID PAHLMENT, Uxbridge, Ont.

Claims Are All Right— But Only Proofs Count



"More Miles Per Gallon"

"More Miles on Tires"

Maxwell Motor Cars

5-Passenger Car . $1045
Roadster 1045
5-Pass. with All-Weather Top . 1200
5-Pass. Sedan . . . 1670
6-Pass. Town Car 1670
All prices f. o. b. Windsor, Ont.
With wheels equally satisfactory with Sedan and Town Car

Any maker may claim for his product all the qualities there are. That is his privilege. He may even think his claims are justified.

You read the advertisements, so you know that makers, as a rule, are not over modest in that regard.

If you believe them all, they all make super-cars.

In your experience, that theory doesn't hold.

Maxwell is different.

We never claim anything we cannot prove.

As a matter of fact we never have claimed anything for this Maxwell that has not already been proved in public test and under official observation.

Maxwell claims are not therefore claims in the ordinary sense—they are statements of fact—proven facts.

They are, in every case, matters of official record attested under oath.

For example: The famous 22,000-mile Non-Stop run was made with the Maxwell every minute under observation of the A. A. A. officials.

That still remains a world's record—the world's record of reliability.

That particular test proved about all that anyone could ask or desire of a motor car.

Among other things it still stands the world's long distance speed record.

Just consider—44 days and nights without a stop, at an average speed of 25 miles per hour!

And that, not by a $3,000 car, but by a stock model Maxwell listing at $1045.

You will recall perhaps that a famous high powered, high priced six in a trans-continental trip made 28 miles average over a period of five days and eleven hours.

Now compare those two feats—one of less than six days, the other of 44 days. You know automobiles—which was the greater test?

Is there any comparison on grounds either of speed or endurance?

Proves you don't need to pay more than $1045 to obtain all the qualities you can desire in a motor car—if you select a Maxwell.

For that Maxwell Non-Stop run was made, not on a track but over rough country roads and through city traffic—average of all kinds of going.

And—listen to this.

So certain were we of the condition of the Maxwell at the end of that great feat, we announced that at the stroke of eleven on a certain morning, the car would stop in front of the City Hall, for the Mayor to break the seal.

Five seconds after he had pulled the switch plug and stopped the motor after the 44 days and nights continuous running, she was started again and off on a thousand mile jaunt to visit various Maxwell dealers.

How is that for precision—certainty of action? That incident brought a storm of applause from the assembled thousands.

Hill climbing?—this Maxwell holds practically every record worth mentioning—especially in the West where the real hills are.

The Mount Wilson record—nine and one-half miles, 6,000 feet elevation!—was taken by a stock Maxwell.

Two months ago a 12-cylinder car beat that record by two minutes.

Then—three days later—a stock Maxwell went out and beat that 12-cylinder record by thirty seconds! Pretty close going for such a distance and such a climb—wasn't it?

So Maxwell still holds the Mount Wilson honors.

Ready to defend it against all comers too, at any time—a stock Maxwell against any stock or special chassis.

Economy—also a matter of official record.

Others may claim—Maxwell proves.

Thousands of Maxwell owners throughout the country on the same day averaged 35.2 miles per gallon of gasoline.

Not dealers or factory experts, mind you, but owners—thousands of them—driving their own Maxwells.

Nor were they new Maxwells—the contest was made by 1915, 16, and 17 models, many of which had seen tens of thousands miles of service—three years' use.

Nor could they choose their own road or weather conditions—all kinds were encountered in the various sections of the country.

Good roads and bad—level country and mountainous regions—heat and cold—sunshine and rain—asphalt and mud.

And the average was 35.2 miles per gallon!

There's economy for you. And under actual average driving conditions—not laboratory test.

But that isn't all.

The greatest achievement of this Maxwell was in its showing of speed and reliability and economy all in the same run.

In that 44 days-and-nights Non-Stop run, though no thought was given to either speed or economy, it still remains a fact of official record that the Maxwell averaged 26.4 miles per gallon and 25 miles per hour.

Now you know that speed costs—and that economy tests are usually made at slow-speed—closed-throttle, thin-mixture conditions.

You know too that you can obtain economy of fuel by building and adjusting for that one condition.

Speed you can get by building for speed. Any engineer can do that.

But to obtain that combination of speed and economy with the wonderful reliability shown in that 44-days Non-Stop run—**that car must be a Maxwell.**

Soils and Crops

By Agronomist.

This Department is for the use of our farm readers who want the advice of an expert on any question regarding soil, seed, crops, etc. If your question is of sufficient general interest, it will be answered through this column. If stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed with your letter, a complete answer will be mailed to you. Address Agronomist, care of Wilson Publishing Co., Ltd., 73 Adelaide St. W., Toronto.

Cultural Methods for Eastern Canada.

Soil management or cultivation in its several phases is a very important factor in crop production. On the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, and several of the branch Experimental Stations in eastern Canada, methods have been investigated for several years. The results obtained have warranted the following recommendations being made as applicable to average conditions on eastern Canada farms.

Cultural Operations and Implements.—Ploughing is the basic cultural operation. It is therefore important and should be performed with care and judgment. No definite rule can be laid down as to the best method of ploughing. A safe rule, however, is to plough only when the soil is in shape, not too wet especially if of a heavy clay nature. Plough deep ly in autumn, as deep as the surface productive soil will allow turning an up-standing furrow. Plough shallow in spring, turning a low-lying or flat furrow. Plough well, turn all the land and finish with straight even furrows and lands. Let the ploughing be a credit to the farmer, a reflection of his character, a standard for other operations and an incentive to less thorough, though willing workers to do better.

Harrowing.—Of the several implements on the market for performing this work the disc harrow is the most suitable for preparing soil for seed after it has been ploughed. Thorough cultivation at this time is indispensable and the disc harrow should be used until the surface of the seed-bed is smooth and friable and the soil immediately below is firm and solid.

The drag or spike-tooth harrow, too, may be employed advantageously in seed-bed preparation especially following the disc or roller to restore a mulch or blanket of soil to check evaporation of moisture. It is also a useful implement in the corn field a few days after sowing corn and after the corn is up to stimulate a rise in temperature in the soil, to destroy small weeds and encourage germination of weed seeds and to restore the essential mulch.

Seeding.—This operation is now done by means of seed drills. Several types are on the market but the single disc drill is probably most popular.

Rolling.—The roller is too frequently used to put a finishing touch to the field after seeding. It may be so used to advantage on light soils but even then should be followed by the drag harrow to break the smooth surface. The chief use of the roller, however, should be to firm and crumble the soil before seeding. It should not be used on very damp soil, especially clay; let the surface dry first then use the roller to break the crust.

Where implements are to be purchased it should be borne in mind that larger implements requiring from three to six horses handled by one teamster provide a means of solving to some extent the present manual labor problem. Besides, the work done in this way is accomplished economically and thus tends to keep down the cost of production of crops.

Ploughing may be speeded up by using two-furrow ploughs. Double disc harrows make a thorough seed-bed in the least time. The horse disc seed drill is efficient. More sections added to the drag harrow reduce the time required for this work.

Hogs

Barley As Hog Feed.

Barley will supply grain for hogs sooner than any other crop. A large number of farmers have been asking about this crop because of the scarcity of mature corn for feeding hogs this spring and summer, and because commercial hog feeds are so costly.

Barley is about equal to corn, pound for pound for feeding hogs. But while corn does not need to be ground for pigs, barley should. The grains are too small and hard to be masticated and digested readily when whole. While the pigs may not like the barley very well at first, they will soon become accustomed to it. But they will do better if ground barley is mixed half and half with middlings or some other palatable hog feed. Gains are more rapid, too, when some high protein feed like tankage is fed along with the barley and other feeds.

Spray The Orchard.

When the leaves begin to grow the canker-worms may commence to move up on the trunks of fruit and other trees. Bands of tar, tanglefoot, or printer's ink, if put on the tree trunks in time, will catch many of the pests. The best sticky substance to use is tree tanglefoot, as it will stay sticky longer than the other substances. These sticky mixtures may be applied to the bark of the tree, but they may disfigure the trees for several years. It may be necessary to renew the bands from time to time with the sticky material, especially if the tangle foot becomes hardy or stiff or covered over with the bodies of dead moths. The use of bands is especially recommended on very large rough-barked elm or hackberry trees that it would be difficult and expensive to spray. Maples and oaks are not so badly attacked by the pest. The apple, elm, and plum are the favorite food plants of the canker or measuring-worms. When the injury from these insects is severe, the trees may appear during May or June as if a fire had swept over them. They may be entirely stripped of their leaves by the worms. For small shade and fruit trees any of the arsenical sprays will kill the canker-worms easily if applied about the time the leaves begin to appear. The regular summer sprays applied in the apple orchard for the control of the codling-moth and curculio will also kill the canker-worms. The first summer spray in the apple orchard should be applied just before the blooms, and the second spray should be made immediately after the blooms fall. These two sprays should control the measuring-worms very effectively.

FLINT CORN FOR GRAIN

Flint corn, as a grain crop in eastern Canada, has not received the attention that it merits. At the present crisis of food supply it is the crop that can be increased without disturbing the system of rotation or cutting down the acreage of any other cereal. We do not increase production if we cut down the acreage of one kind of grain to grow another. By growing flint corn we can increase the total output of cereals without alteration or detriment to our system of farming.

Utilization

Its value lies in its feeding adaptability.

As meal in a fattening ration it is without an equal, for cattle, hogs or poultry.

In the unground or cracked state it is valuable in a ration for laying hens.

On the cob if used judiciously it can be profitably given to working horses.

The immature and small ears can be fed without waste in the autumn to fattening hogs.

It can be "hogged" down in the field with profit. An acre or two of corn will fatten the hogs on an average farm. This method can be adopted with profit by the Ontario farmer in these days of labor scarcity.

The dry stalks make excellent roughage for dry cows or young cattle.

Last, but not least, corn can become in Canada an important factor in the human diet. Many bushels of wheat could be released for shipment if we would use the various appetizing foods into which corn meal can be converted.

Range of Profitable Production

The crop should only be grown where it will mature in an average season. Using the proper variety, corn can be grown in practically all the older parts of Ontario, the Eastern Townships and many counties north of the St. Lawrence in Quebec, also many districts in the Maritime Provinces. The District Representatives of Ontario, with the exception of those in the northerly counties, state that maturity is not the factor that prohibits the growing of corn, the Secretary of Agriculture for Quebec making a similar report for that province.

Varieties

Quebec Yellow No. 28 is the variety that will succeed best over the greater part of the area indicated. It is a short stalked variety giving a high yield of grain, and maturing in the average season on well drained soils in a hundred and fifteen days. Where the season is sufficiently long, Longfellow and Salzer's North Dakota will give an equally large yield of grain with a larger tonnage of stalks. These varieties should be grown principally in southern Ontario although they mature perfectly in certain portions of Eastern Ontario and Quebec. Earlier varieties than Quebec Yellow No. 28 do not return a commensurate yield for labor expended.

Labor

The work involved in growing corn for grain is but little greater than that of growing for silage, husking is the additional item but this task can be done at the most convenient time in the autumn and made an evening of neighborhood festivity.

Who Should Grow It

The dairymen who disposes of his milk to the local creamery is the man who can most profitably grow and use grain corn. If he is using silage, at the present price of shelled corn he can afford to decrease his acreage of silo corn in order that he may grow flint for grinding.

The farmer who wishes to increase the output of grain yet does not wish to break his system of rotation. By growing flint corn he is producing grain from his hoed crop.

The man who is without a silo, and wishes to increase his hoed crop. He can grow corn for grain purposes with profit likewise improving the tilth and cleanliness of his fields.

Seed

Owing to the disastrous failure of the seed corn crop in the United States and Canada, seed is extremely scarce. Each farmer should consult with his county representative as to a possible source of supply.

Wherever flint corn has been grown there can generally be found a few men who have developed early productive strains out of old varieties. Not having made a practice of disposing of it for seed, these men are occasionally a valuable source of local supply too often overlooked.

Conclusion

Any person who is desirous of growing this crop and failing to obtain seed this season should plan to secure it early in the autumn for another year. As long as the price of corn, mills feeds and live stock remain as they now are, corn for grain will be one of the most profitable crops that can be grown on a farm. Any farmer so situated that he can mature flint corn will find it profitable to plant a few acres even though he has to cut down correspondingly his acreage of silo corn.

GOOD HEALTH QUESTION BOX

By Andrew F. Currier, M.D.

Dr. Currier will answer all signed letters pertaining to Health. If your question is of general interest it will be answered through these columns; if not, it will be answered personally if stamped, addressed envelope is enclosed. Dr. Currier will not prescribe for individual cases or make diagnosis. Address Dr. Andrew F. Currier, care of Wilson Publishing Co., 73 Adelaide St. West, Toronto.

Hypnotics.

A hypnotic is a drug which is given to produce sleep; it may do other things, too; but if it causes sleep it is a hypnotic.

Some hypnotics will produce sleep and will also produce bad and undesirable effects, like depressant action of the heart.

Such drugs are dangerous, and particularly so when taken by the advice of a well-meaning, but misadvised friend.

It is always best to have the advice of an intelligent physician before experimenting with such dangerous tools.

Even physicians are not infallible in such matters and have been known to overlook heart weakness or heart injury or underestimate its importance in their desire to relieve one who is in need of sleep.

Want of sleep, or insomnia, is a terrible affliction. What would one not give for sleep when suffering pain, hour after hour? When one is sleeping, physical pain does not exist, for there must be consciousness in order to appreciate pain.

Sleep is more refreshing than food; you can live without food a long time, many days, but not without sleep.

The discovery of hypnotics was a blessed thing for those who suffer, and the new ones are, in many respects, at least, better than the old ones.

By the new ones, I mean those which modern chemistry, by analysis and synthesis, has given us in great numbers, sometimes embarrassingly so, and which also are greatly abused.

Among the old hypnotics are alcohol, opium, Indian hemp, hyoscyamus, henbane and hops.

The soothing effect of a hop pillow or a hop poultice, used to be known (in the country, at any rate), as a first class remedy, but we seldom hear of it, or use it, now.

Drowsiness from the free use of lettuce is familiar, and the quieting effect of hyoscyamus, or henbane, was once highly esteemed.

After the exciting effort of alcohol passes off, it causes deep sleep, as every drunkard knows, until the organs have become so saturated with it that sleep may be replaced by delirium tremens.

Opium was formerly used by many physicians, not only to induce quiet and freedom from pain, but sleep as well; now it's comparatively little given for that purpose. I am happy to say.

The most important of the new hypnotics are the bromides, paraldehyde, chloral, the coal-tar derivatives, and the synthetic preparations. The bromides are often very efficient as hypnotics, and as little harmful as any powerful drugs I know of.

Paraldehyde is a relatively safe hypnotic and I have often wondered why it was not more generally used.

Chloral is one of the best hypnotics we have, but very dangerous, must be taken in larger and larger doses, and sometimes forms a habit which ends fatally.

The coal tar derivatives and the synthetic preparations, many of them, at least, are of German origin and are now tremendously expensive and hard to get.

I am very glad they are not available, for we were being swamped with them, they were producing very bad habits, and I earnestly hope that for all future time the Germans will be compelled to be the exclusive users of their own medicines.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

M. E.—1. Is whooping-cough contagious? 2. Can it occur more than once in the same person? 3. Can it be caught by simply going where there is a person who has it? 4. Is there a cure for it, or must it run its course?

Answer—1. Yes. It is extremely contagious. 2. It is possible, though not a common occurrance. 3. Yes. 4. There are sedative drugs which may be taken to alleviate the cough. I know of nothing which will stop the disease after it has once started. The best plan is careful attention to hygiene and diet.

Poultry

A hoary-headed poultry theory is that thunder spoils the hatchability of eggs. We got this idea from old-timers as soon as we commenced keeping chickens, but our own experience proves that it is largely a superstitious myth. We have had many hatches that could not have been better, in spite of violent electrical disturbance of the elements.

Quite often severe thunderstorms have come up at the time supposed to be most dangerous to the success of the hatch—just a few days before the eggs were due to start pipping—yet the number of chicks that came out of the shells appeared quite normal, and the chicks were strong and healthy.

We have also had good hatches in spite of blasting or other such shocks, except when the vibrations were so near or severe that they leveled buildings or broke window lights. Even then we have found that the embryo chicks are not always killed, or even harmed.

While we take no stock in the thunder theory any more, yet we try to avoid all sudden jars or shocks direct to the egg, as well as rough handling in shipment. The success of hatches is almost always in direct proportion to the care given the eggs when the fertility is strong.

Tin Can Swells Income.

"Farming in a rut," says my neighbor, who was in a rut and now rejoices in being out of it, "is getting so firmly settled in a treadmill routine of growing certain crops as to make it seem well-nigh impossible to attempt growing other crops known to give better profits."

A leaf from his personal experience in breaking away from the old-time grain-hay farming system I believe will inspire some others to do likewise to their profit and satisfaction. Here is his story:

"The establishing of several vegetable and fruit canning factories in my own and adjoining communities furnished the stimulus needed to help me out of my own rut. Now, in place of confining my efforts to two or three staple crops which formerly produced only a meager living, I grow limited areas of several canning crops in a more intensive way, and have averaged a nice addition to the income from the staple farm crops which I still produce.

"The plan followed in growing the canning crops is to contract with the manager of the canning factory to grow a definite acreage of some of the staple canning crops, such as peas, beans, tomatoes, sweet corn, and small fruit. By planning for such of the canning crops as will best work in with a decreased number of standard farm crops, more intensify my efforts and in some seasons double my farm receipts over my old style of farming.

"For example, strawberries, beans, and corn grown for the cannery may best combine with my regular farm crops; and asparagus, cane fruits, and tomatoes may break better in regard to cultural and harvesting requirements for my neighbor. But many of us are finding that we did not make the fullest and best use of a considerable part of our time until we began to plan and systematize our work, as was necessary to do when we took on the growing of several canning crops under contract.

"I feel sure that there are many general farmers who will read this who might with advantage contract to grow a few acres of some of the canning crops I have mentioned by joining with several neighbors to deliver co-operatively their produce to the factory, even if some distance away, with a motor truck. Such a plan of delivery our neighborhood has found to be a great economizer of time, and enables the growers of the canning crop to realize several hundred, or even a thousand, dollars more from a small area of land that will not be missed for the regular farming operations. Moreover, the building up of a great canning industry in this country is one of the important ways of bringing the Kaiser to his knees—by making sure of a great reserve food supply in addition to the regular harvested products."—W.G.

Message to Farmers.

Hon. T. A. Crerar, Minister of Agriculture, has sent out the following message to Canadian farmers, asking them in order to avert a famine to plant every possible acre in wheat: "Let me again draw the attention of the farmers of Canada to the great need there is of planting every acre of land in wheat that seems favorable to growing it. The news that comes daily of that awful, grim struggle now being fought in France and Flanders brings home to us clearly and unmistakably this fact—that, after almost four years' war, human liberty is still in the balance. The call for men is urgent, and they must, to the full limit of our power, be sent. Their places at home must be taken by those who remain. Despite the difficulties, we must produce more food than we have ever done before. Set apart all your land fit for growing crops and plant as much wheat as you can. Plan to bring as much new land on your farm under cultivation as possible, and thus increase your acreage for next year. It will be needed then just as much as now."

Storm clouds move at the rate of 56 miles an hour.

WANTED POULTRY, EGGS and FEATHERS

Highest Prices Paid

Prompt Returns—No Commission

P. POULIN & CO.

99 Bonsecours Market Montreal

HEAVES CURED

Absolutely cured, in any horse, any case, no matter how long standing, in 48 hours or money back. 25 years of success, is your reason for writing

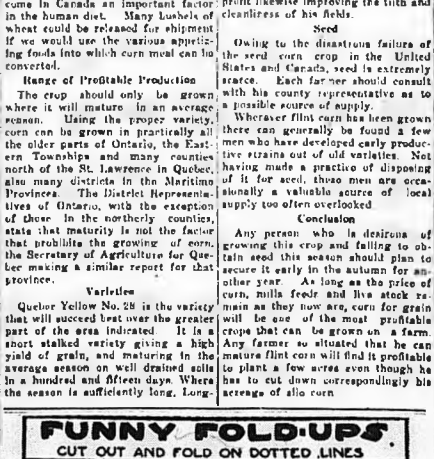
CAPITAL HEAVE REMEDY

will cost you a dollar if your money back guarantee. It will cure you or your money is refunded.

A FULL WEEK'S TRIAL. On receipt of $1. (stamps or silver) to cover postage and wrapping, we will send you a full week's trial with full instructions and guarantee of satisfaction. Write now.

VETERINARY SUPPLY HOUSE

780 Cooper Street, Ottawa, Ont. **FREE**



Artificial Fertilizer

Would have abundant crops reward thy toil,
And fill thy barns, O tiller of the soil?
Then ever keep in mind this maxim true,
Feed well the land and 'twill in turn feed you."

Artificial fertilizers do not supply the soil with humus, which can be added by turning under vegetable and animal matter. Artificial, or commercial fertilizers, as they are usually called, owing to their soluble character have a very much quicker effect than animal matter and can be applied just at the time and in about the quantities needed, reducing waste to a minimum. Commercial fertilizers are now sold under a guaranteed analysis, so the gardener may know exactly what amounts to apply.

The principal elements are nitrogen, phosphates and potash. Nitrogen produces luxuriant foliage and is particularly valuable for lettuce, cabbage and other leaf crops. Phosphates cause earlier production of flowers and fruit and are of special value for peas, beans, corn, etc. Potash increases the substance and improves the quality of the fruits, tubers and roots and is especially valuable in the production of potatoes.

Nitrate of soda, sulphate of ammonia, kainit, superphosphate and basic slag are the fertilizers in common use.

Nitrate of soda is used to promote growth and its action is almost immediate and it should be applied while the plants are in growth. The best time to apply it is during rainy weather and it may be used at the rate of a pound a square rod when the plants are growing well, and a second application may be given a month later. Applied in liquid form, use half an ounce to a gallon of water.

Nitrate of soda should not be used on tomatoes and similar plants, as it will cause the plants to make foliage at the expense of the fruit.

Sulphate of ammonia, like nitrate of soda, is a nitrogenous manure. Both are of a caustic nature and will burn if they come in contact with the plants. Sulphate of ammonia is less soluble than nitrate of soda, and therefore slower in its action, but produces the same results and retains its action longer. It may be applied early in the spring and during the early stages of growth. Three-quarters of a pound per square rod is a liberal dressing. Do not use on such crops as beans, peas and corn. Sulphate of ammonia should not be mixed with basic slag, as the lime in the slag causes waste of the nitrogen.

Basic slag is good for peas, beans and root crops. It works slower than either nitrate of soda or sulphate of ammonia, but becomes rapidly available in land well supplied with humus and moisture. Use five to eight pounds per square rod before planting, by dusting on the surface and raking over lightly.

Superphosphate is good as an alternative fertilizer with basic slag or kainit. It is valuable, on potatoes or tomatoes at the rate of one to three ounces per square yard, hoed into the soil when the crops are well started.

Potash is so scarce that it can only be had through ashes derived from burning green wood of trees and shrubs, tree prunings, etc.

Potash is required for potatoes and other root crops and fruit. In ashes the percentage of potash varies greatly, but six ounces to the square yard will make a fair application. Sulphate of potash, when it can be had, is applied at the rate of one ounce a square yard.

A Money-Making Aid.

My business leads me to visit farms of every kind and character, and I often wonder why so many farms lack a well-appointed workship.

I will describe one where I recently found a market gardener and his son by the way, father and son are partners and all their stationery shows that they are doing a partnership business, although the son is only seventeen) busily making every rainy day count every whit as much as the fair days.

This workshop in question is divided into two rooms—one for carpentry, iron work, and general repairing; the other for painting. In addition to saving from $100 to $300 in repairing and painting each year, they make various crates, hampers, and boxes in which to market fruit and truck, also egg crates, bee-hives, brooder coops, and various other farm supplies. These supplies are tastefully painted, and I can easily believe, as they contend, that their attractive marketing contained have many times the cost of the shop equipment in the better prices received for produce shipped to Toronto and other markets.

The shop was purposely made large and high enough so that wagons, motor truck, and farm machinery can be driven in and through both rooms of the shop for repairs and painting, and also movable poultry and hog houses can be built and painted under cover.

Indifference.

He is so small, he does not know
The summer sun, the winter's snow;
The spring that ebbs and comes again:
All this is far beyond his ken.
A little world he feels and sees:
His mother's arms, his mother's kisses;
He hides his face against her breast,
And does not care to learn the rest.

Cover the horses with cloths or old blankets, when spraying. Put vaseline or lard on face, neck and hands, or wear gloves.

SMOKE TUCKETT'S

T&B PLUG

OUR FOREFATHERS purged themselves often and lived long. They used mild but efficient purgatives like

"RIGA"

PURGATIVE WATER

which flushes out the intestines and ensures normal bowel action without causing colic, cramps or discomfort.

On Sale everywhere: 25 cents the bottle.

RIGA PURGATIVE WATER CO. MONTREAL.

HUNTING THE HUN IN THE CLOUDS

"THE GREATEST GAME THERE IS," SAYS AVIATOR.

An "Ace" of the French Flying Corps Tells of Thrilling Experiences On Western Front.

"Flying is the greatest game there is. I think the 'thrillingest' afternoon I ever had was on the western front one time when Major William Thaw and I were having a little Boche hunt. It was the trip when Thaw was wounded and with a smashed arm managed to guide his machine to safety," says Bert Hall, a Kentucky boy in the French Flying Corps.

"We had quite a scrimmage with the Boche airmen that day, and I have always thought it was my fault that Thaw was hit; also, that Thaw saved my life. They certainly were after my life, three of them, away up there, above a nice, soft cloud, which looked nice to fall on, but had no bottom to it.

"Thaw and I started out together, but had become separated in the drifting vapors. I was cruising along about 10,000 feet up, with nothing on my mind but my helmet, when who should drop out of a cloud above me but three of the friskiest little German fliers you ever saw. They didn't look little to me, though. They were the biggest Fritz birds I ever saw, and I said to myself: 'Bert, you will never see Kentucky again—your number is up.'

Defensive Warfare.

"But I took a chance and started to climb, which you can do pretty well in a Nieuport biplane. Somehow, they missed me on the way up, although their machine guns sounded like thunder to me and my wings were punctured a few times. Things didn't look any too good for me, even though I had temporary advantage. I showered a lot of bullets on the nearest Boche without making much impression, and then my gun jammed, and it was a case of defensive warfare.

"I doubled and dived, and zigzagged all over that cloud, but the Kaiser's boys always seemed to be waiting for me. They had spread out, making a three-cornered net. We were up about 15,000 feet by that time and the air was very clear. I was hoping for a cloud to come along, but no luck, and the blighters were coming nearer. One of them began shooting again, and I could hear the ping of the bullets even above the noise of the propeller.

"Suddenly I saw another machine climb up through the clouds to the eastward: 'Another message from the Kaiser,' I thought. 'No use, I'll never get back to old Kentucky.' But then I saw it was a French machine. It was Thaw coming back from Berlin or somewhere. And the Boches were buzzing around me like a lot of hornets. They were so busy trying to get me they didn't notice Thaw.

Thaw climbed like a rocket after those Fritzies, and I certainly was glad when his artillery opened. It took a great load off my mind, and one of the Boches immediately turned turtle and soon was disappearing on his last dive.

One Boche Escaped.

"Then the other two opened up on Thaw, and it wasn't long before I saw he was in trouble. He dropped another one of the Boches, but not before the Fokker chap had landed him in the arm. Thaw started to volplane after he was hit, and all I could do for my rescuer was to try to attract the other fellow while Thaw tinkered with a dismaged engine and guided the machine at the same time.

"It was some afternoon and I have always been sorry I couldn't have punctured that last Boche. He certainly was annoying."

Telling of Thaw's wound reminded Hall that he had also been shot in the arm, which badly injured his right elbow, but an excellent piece of surgery resulted in a silver plate being placed there for a part of the bone, while a patch on his back shows where skin was grafted to cover the shattered place.

"I suppose I had a narrow squeak the day they got me in the arm," said Hall. "It was on the Verdun front, and we were flying over the awful desert-like place that the greatest of all battles was creating.

"I met a Boche machine about 10,000 feet up. It was busy and we almost crashed head on. We swung out and after manoeuvring I let him have it, but my bullets only rattled on his engine. He climbed up and I felt the weight of his lead. My right arm went numb and I knew I was through so far as shooting was concerned. It was sort of painful, then, and I was sore clear through because I couldn't get back at the Boche.

Cool French Observer.

"But I hadn't figured on the observer I was carrying with me, a French officer. He was a quiet chap, didn't say much until they winged me, and then he seemed to get interested. First, he was out of the seat and fiddling with the trigger of the gun. Then I got busy and whirled the old Nieuport around so we had the range of the Boche, who was climbing again to finish me.

"I never saw a cooler chap than that French lieutenant. Believe me, he stood there looking the gun over just as if he were out for a clay bird shoot. He looked at me and smiled and then he turned loose and ruined the Boche. I never saw a Fokker whirl and fall and break up like that one did. I nodded my head at the Frenchman and laughed, although my arm hurt like fury. We landed all right and the observer and I shook hands. I never saw him again and never learned his name."

OLIVE OIL SCARCER.

Industries of France Suffer From the Lack of Labor.

News comes from France that the harvest of olives this year will be three times as great as in 1916. Nevertheless there will be less olive oil in 1918 than ever before. The greater part of the harvest will rot away because hands are lacking to turn it into oil.

The price at the present time of a litre of oil is about five francs, that is, in Canadian values $1 a quart. The price will soon become six francs and, what is worse, the French will have to depend on imported oil, Italian or Spanish, which they abominate.

The lack of labor has become more acute in almost all the vital industries of France. The olive oil situation is typical and adds force to a movement that is becoming more and more popular. There are many soldiers of the old classes in the French army, men 40 years of age or more, whose usefulness at the front is a question open to debate. Agitation has been going on since the time when United States' participation in the war made the demand for men less acute at the battle front to relieve the old poilus. Early in 1917 the doubtful privilege of an honorable discharge was granted to chefs-fes fathers of six or more children. The real problem before the Chamber of Deputies is whether to take up the question of the old classes in a large spirit or whether to continue to make slight concessions to the demands of their constituents.

Why He Failed.

"Were you able to sell old Skinflint a grave?" asked the superintendent of the Kew Mausoleum.

The agent shook his head.

"He was afraid he might not get the full value of it," he explained.

"But, bang it all, a man has got to die some time!" exclaimed the superintendent.

"That's what I told him, but he only answered, 'Suppose I should be lost at sea.'"



At the Factories Where Postum is Made

great numbers of the high-waged, skilled employes buy and drink

POSTUM

A tribute, if you please, to honest materials and sanitary surroundings in manufacture; but best of all a preference based on true knowledge of its healthfulness and attractive flavor.

"There's a Reason"

—at Grocers.

Spring Models



8184

There are many possibilities in this little design for the summer dress. McCall Pattern No. 8184, Girl's Dress. In 5 sizes, 6 to 14 years. Price, 15 cents.



An extremely good model for the house dress. McCall Pattern No. 8069, Ladies' House Dress. In 7 sizes, 34 to 46 bust. Price, 20 cents.

These patterns may be obtained from your local McCall dealer, or from the McCall Co., 70 Bond St., Toronto, Dept. W.

WILL MAKE SAUSAGE.

British Food Ministry Opens Plant for Utilization of All Meat Offal.

The Ministry of Food is going into the sausage business, says a London correspondent. An official sausage factory will shortly be opened under the control of the department for the manufacture of various kinds of meat products which do not come within the rations.

The intention is to put on the market attractive foods made from by-products of the slaughter house which have been simply wasted—at any rate, in the south of England—but which are staple foods on the Continent.

Various kinds of sausages will be manufactured, in which kinds of offal that are not in the meat schedule will be used, as well as black puddings.

The factory is situated in Liverpool Road, Islington. It formerly was the property of Appenrodts, who ran a string of delicatessen stores in the West End.

The concern will be managed by a company called the National Meat Products, Limited. The directors of the company will be nominated by Lord Rhondda. The company has been registered with a capital of $25 in 100 shares of twenty-five cents each and a called up capital of fifty cents. A Treasury grant has been given, but it is to be repaid out of profits, and all the profits made are to be put into the business. The directors include the meat experts of the Ministry.

Every slaughter house in the country is now under the control of the Ministry of Food, so there will be little difficulty in supplying all the wants of the factory.

In some parts of the north of England there are already factories of the kind. There is a model one at Birmingham, but in the south of the country such foods have been despised until the coming into force of the rationing scheme.

Only One-Third of the Italian Army Fed.

In Italy only one-third of the army is being maintained on the battle lines, the official explanation being that there is not sufficient food. The starving Austrian army facing the Italians is said to have received large supplies from Russia.

No Cause for Pride.

Kiltie—Are you the fellow that dragged me out of a shell hole under fire?

Member of the Ambulance Corps (modestly)—Oh, that's all right.

Kiltie—Oh. it is, is it? Weel then, what did ye do with ma pipe?

Minard's Liniment Lumberman's Friend.

The looks of the roadside is a good indication of the looks of the back lot.

SMOKE TUCKETTS

T&B PLUG

ART BY THE FOOT.

When Landscapes Could Be Purchased By the Piece.

Hurry is not characteristic of the present century alone; our ancestors were not always immune from the habit. The Dutch artist Vanderstraaten, according to a story from Das Echo, was a master in scheming out short cuts and saving time.

Vanderstraaten had little difficulty, it is said, in painting in a day thirty landscapes the size of an ordinary sheet of drawing paper. He would surround himself with pots of paint, each of which had its particular purpose—one for the clouds, one for the grass, one for the shadows. When he was ready to begin painting he called to his assistant, "Boy, a cloud!" and the lad speedily brought the desired pot. Vanderstraaten, with a thick brush, quickly transferred the clouds to the canvas. With the finishing strokes he called, "There are the clouds; bring the grass!" And so it went, without a moment's waste of time, until the thirty landscapes were finished.

On occasions Vanderstraaten would paint in the manner described a landscape upon a long piece of canvas. In filling the orders of customers he would cut the strip into pieces of various lengths. A purchaser could buy two, three or four feet of landscape, according to his fancy or according to the size of the space he wished to decorate.

LEMON JUICE IS FRECKLE REMOVER.

Girls! Make this cheap beauty lotion to clear and whiten your skin.

Squeeze the juice of two lemons into a bottle containing three ounces of orchard white, shake well, and you have a quarter pint of the best freckle and tan lotion, and complexion beautifier, at very, very small cost.

Your grocer has the lemons and any drug store or toilet counter will supply three ounces of orchard white for a few cents. Massage this sweetly fragrant lotion into the face, neck, arms and hands each day and see how freckles and blemishes disappear and how clear, soft and white the skin becomes. Yes! It is harmless.

In Boyhood.

The wild flowers bloomed in beauty there,
'Long paths where once I bare-foot strayed;
None since have blossomed quite so fair
As when a boy I bare-foot played.

The robin built and reared his young;
The bluebird and the swallow came;
The oriole's swinging nest was hung,
And none, since then, seems quite the same.

The grass grew greener in the lane;
The sun shone from a bluer sky;
The lark sang yet a sweeter strain;
The sailing hawk did soar more high.

The berries tasted sweeter then,
That grew in clusters ripe and wild;
And all the world seemed glorious when
I was a bare-foot, sun-browned child.

A well-saddled yard with good walks where needed, keeps a lot of dirt out of the house.

Ask for Minard's and take no other.

The thumb gets pretty hard usage when cutting potatoes by hand—all slit up with the edge of the knife! Take the thumb of an old leather glove and draw it over the thumb of your hand when doing this work. It helps a lot.



Lord Rhondda's Sugar Ration.

Not many people know that most of Lord Rhondda's sugar ration goes to the children in Lady Cynthia Colville's creche at Hoxton, says a London weekly.

On one of his excursions to the East End to see how the rationing scheme was working, Lord Rhondda was particularly struck with the attitude of the poor mothers whom he encountered there, and he decided to make some practical recognition of his appreciation. It took the form of yielding up most of his sugar allowance on behalf of their children.

His sugar is made into jam for the little ones who spend their days in the nurseries while their mothers are at work.

See to it that every child has a garden, if it is at all possible. A real garden in real dirt. A garden and a few tools of his or her very own. You can buy plenty of seeds for a few cents. The children will probably waste most of them, but they will have lots of fun doing it.

There are two kinds of tea: ordinary tea and Salada. Salada is more economical since it takes so much less to make a satisfying infusion.

Radish and carrot seed may be sown together. The radishes will be ready for pulling long before they become troublesome to the carrots, and the radishes break through the crust, being robust plants, breaking the way for the more delicate plants of the carrots.

Minard's Liniment Co., Limited.

I was very sick with Quinsy and thought I would strangle. I used MINARD'S LINIMENT and it cured me at once. I am never without it now.

Yours gratefully,
MRS. C. D. PRINCE.
Nauwigewauk, Oct. 21st.

Give the winter-blooming house plants a rest by withholding sunshine and water. Cut to a good shape and keep the buds picked.

Keep Minard's Liniment in the house.

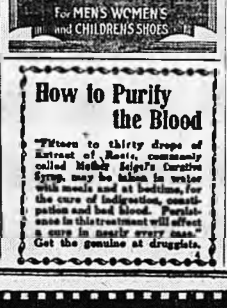
The boy or girl with a garden patch is happy and healthy. Start something in school gardens!

WITH THE FINGERS!
SAYS CORNS LIFT OUT
WITHOUT ANY PAIN

Sore corns, hard corns, soft corns or any kind of a corn can shortly be lifted right out with the fingers if you will apply on the corn a few drops of freezone, says a Cincinnati authority.

At little cost one can get a small bottle of freezone at any drug store, which will positively rid one's feet of every corn or callus without pain or soreness or the danger of infection.

This new drug is an ether compound, and dries the moment it is applied. It does not inflame or even irritate the surrounding tissue. Just think! You can lift off your corns and calluses now without a bit of pain or soreness. If your druggist hasn't freezone he can easily get a small bottle for you from his wholesale drug house.



How to Purify the Blood

"Fifteen to thirty drops of Extract of Roots, commonly called Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup, may be taken in water with meals and at bedtime, for the cure of indigestion, constipation and bad blood. Perseverance in this treatment will effect a cure in nearly every case." Get the genuine at druggists.

ROYAL YEAST CAKES



The best yeast in the world. Makes perfect bread.

MADE IN CANADA

E.W.GILLETT COMPANY LIMITED
TORONTO, ONT.
WINNIPEG MONTREAL

Waste is now Illegal.

Anybody who discovers cases of waste of food may notify the legal authorities, who have power, under the new Order, to take action. Wilful or careless waste has become illegal, and municipalities who secure the conviction receive half the fine, while provincial officers securing the conviction receive half the fine, for the province.

MONEY ORDERS.

It is always safe to send a Dominion Express Money Order. Five Dollars costs three cents.

Cleaning Paint.

Paint may be removed from windows with hot vinegar. This latter will in the same way soften paint brushes which have become hardened.

Minard's Liniment Used by Physicians.

As soon as the frost leaves the ground is a good time to dig fence-post holes, if your land is not too wet. When the soil gets dry and hard the labor of digging is increased.

FOR SALE

WEEKLY NEWSPAPER IN WESTern Ontario. Doing a good business. Death of owner places it on the market. A great chance for a man with cash. Apply Box 12, Wilson Publishing Co. Limited, Toronto.

WELL EQUIPPED NEWSPAPER and job printing plant in Eastern Ontario. Insurance carried $2,600. Will go for $1,200 on quick sale. Box 49, Wilson Publishing Co., Ltd., Toronto.

MISCELLANEOUS

CANCER, TUMORS, LUMPS, ETC., internal and external, cured without pain by our home treatment. Write us before too late. Dr. Bellman Medical Co., Limited, Collingwood, Ont.

HIRST'S PAIN Exterminator

The Good Old Family Friend

For over 40 years Hirst's Pain Exterminator has been taking the pain out of rheumatism, lumbago, lame back, neuralgia, sprains, toothache and similar complaints. Buy a bottle, read the directions on the circular in the package. At dealers, or write us.

HIRST REMEDY COMPANY
Hamilton, Canada

HIRST'S Family Salve, 25c. HIRST'S Personal Syrup relieves Sound and Picturesque, 25c. 35¢ BOTTLE

DON'T CUT OUT A Shoe Boil, Capped Hock or Bursitis FOR ABSORBINE



will reduce them and leave no blemishes. Stops lameness promptly. Does not blister or remove the hair, and horse can be worked. $2.50 a bottle delivered. Book 6 free.

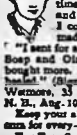
ABSORBINE, JR., for mankind, the antiseptic liniment for Bruises, Sores, Sprains, Varicose Veins, Allays Pain and Inflammation. Price $1.25 a bottle or druggist can order. Will tell you more if you write.

W. F. YOUNG, P.D.F., 316 Lyman Bldg., Montreal, Can.

Absorbine and Absorbine, Jr., are made in Canada.

Cuticura Heals Pimples On Face

That Itched and Burned. Scratched Constantly.



"I had pimples and blackheads on my face which were caused by bad blood. They came to a head and were hard and red causing disfigurement for the time being. They itched and burned so much that I consequently scratched and made them worse.

"I sent for a free sample of Cuticura Soap and Ointment, and afterwards bought more. Now I am completely healed." (Signed) Miss Josephine A. Wetmore, 33 Sheriff St., St. John, N. B., Aug. 10, 1917.

Keep your skin clear by using Cuticura for every-day toilet purposes.

For Free Sample Each by Mail address post-card "Cuticura, Dept. A, Boston, U. S. A." Sold everywhere.

SMOKE - TUCKETTS

ORINOCO



CUT FINE FOR CIGARETTES :: CUT COARSE FOR PIPE

GLAMIS

"The Finger of Scorn," by Tiverton Dramatic Club, Town Hall, Paisley, May 14. For Red Cross.

Rev. Mr. Smith of Galt, district elder for the Free Methodists, held quarterly services here on Friday, Saturday and Sunday.

Dr. M. C. Black and family, of Clifford, spent Sunday afternoon with the Misses Howson.

Willie Woodsworth, who had been living with Mr. H. J. McArthur, left last week for Toronto, to do his bit for his country.

An auto load of Mrs. Alex McKinnon's friends from Howick spent Sunday with her.

Mr. Albert Pickard, of Wiarton, spent a few days with friends in our village.

Miss Jennie McKeeman is spending a few weeks in Toronto.

Mrs. Giles and daughter Miss Mary of Tiverton, and Mrs. Hicks of Port Elgin, called on friends in our burg on Sunday afternoon.

Mr. and Mrs. Rolston and family, of Owen Sound, Sundayed at the home of the latter's sister, Mrs. Nesbitt.

The many friends of Lieut. Wilfred McKay, of Port Arthur, were sorry to see his name among the wounded in Saturday's casualty list. Lieut. McKay enlisted with the 160th Bruce Batt., and was well known in Glamis, where he was born and where he spent a good many years of his life. We trust his wound is not serious.

Death claimed another old pioneer in the person of Mr. Farquharson, who passed away on Monday at his residence here. Mr. Farquharson has been laid aside for over a year, and his death was not unexpected. He was in his 83rd year. Interment takes place in Kincardine cemetery.

ELORA ROAD NORTH

"The Finger of Scorn," by Tiverton Dramatic Club, Town Hall, Paisley.

Mr. Clarence Fraser has been in poor health lately.

Mr. John McNeill has reported for service, and is training at London.

Two Elora road boys—Garnet Campbell and Stuart Winch—have reported for service, and before leaving home were each given a handsome gift and an appropriate address at their respective homes.

Mr. Duncan McNeill is erecting the house that he drew home from Paisley last winter.

Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA

SIXTH CON. BRUCE

May 14th—"The Finger of Scorn," Town Hall, Paisley. For Red Cross.

Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Nicholls and Master Lawson Keyes, of Paisley, Sundayed on the 6th.

Gnr. Melville Snowdon, of Kingston, has returned after being home on last leave.

Mrs. Wm. Foster, who has been ill, is recovering nicely.

Seeding is in full swing. Most of the farmers in this locality will finish this week.

GREENHAM

Town Hall Paisley, May 14th, "The May 14. For Red Cross.

Rev. Mr. Reith, of Glamis, assisted Mr. McNab at the preparatory services here and in Underwood on Friday.

Mrs. Len Shipley visited her parents at Southampton last week.

Mr. Geo. Roppel and family leave this week for their new home in Alberta.

Rev. A. McNab, M.A., preached his last sermon as pastor of the church here on Sabbath last. The sacrament of the Lord's Supper was also dispensed. A large number turned out to hear the farewell sermon, but the services were as usual with only a short reference to his departure and the announcement that Rev. Mr. Robinson, of Tiverton, would preach next Sabbath at the usual hour. Mr. and Mrs. McNab and family leave this week for their future home in Toronto. On Tuesday evening the congregation met in the church, having invited Mr. and Mrs. McNab to be present. After devotional exercises Mr. Jas. Pace:

To the Rev. A. McNab, M.A.:

Our Dear Friend and Pastor—We, the members and adherents of the Centre Bruce congregation, learned with extreme sorrow some time ago that you purposed severing the tie which has bound us together as pastor and people for the past nine years, and the nearer the time of separation has approached the more marked has become our regret that such should be necessary. At such a time as this our thoughts go back over the years you have been with us, and we are reminded of the many acts and noble qualities by which you have endeared yourself to us. You have been an exemplary citizen, a zealous minister of the gospel and a faithful witness of the Lord Jesus Christ. You have earnestly sought to lead us in the way everlasting and inspire us with the high and noble ideals set forth in God's word. You have shown yourself a true friend, comforting and sympathizing with us in our sorrows and bereavements, and rejoicing with us in our joys and successes, and have ever faithfully and conscientiously fulfilled the duties devolving upon you as our minister. With our Scottish reticence we have been slow to make known to you our feelings, and we recognize that we have not given you the support and encouragement you may often have deserved, yet ere we say good-bye we wish to tell you that as a people and congregation we love you and your partner in life and dear children, and we sincerely appreciate your many kindnesses, your faithful labors and your untiring efforts on our behalf. Since you have felt that in the interest of your family it is necessary that you make your home in another place let us assure you that our best wishes, sincere prayers and continued interest shall follow you, and in whatever part of the great vineyard of the Master you shall find your task we trust that you shall have the joy of seeing rich returns for your labor. As a slight token of esteem and sincere appreciation of yourself, Mrs. McNab and family, we ask you to accept this purse. Signed on behalf of the congregation of Centre Bruce.

The presentation of a purse of gold was made by Mr. Jas. McKinnon.

Mr. McNab replied and expressed very feelingly on behalf of himself and family the deep attachment he felt for the congregation, and assured them he would never forget their kindness and the nine years of pleasant labors amongst them. Short speeches were made by Messrs. Alex. Mewhinney, Jas. McKenzie and Jonathan Annes, and an address by Rev. Mr. Robinson of Tiverton. Solos were rendered by Misses Etta and Lily Brown, Miss Kate McKenzie and John G Brown, recitations by Mrs J. G. McKay.

WALKERTON

Ex-reeve Robt. Russell, who has been badly used up since falling down the cellar steps at his home about two months ago, was examined by a physician on Monday and informed that he had broken a rib, in sporting a fracture all that time Mr. Russell wasn't exactly entertaining an angel unawares, as anybody who has had one of his staves bust can amply testify.

About a dozen of his old friends and neighbors in Brant left yesterday to join in the big organized hunt, which the council of Normanby instituted Wednesday in an effort to locate Mr. Alexander Anderson, who disappeared so mysteriously from his home at Hampden shortly after breakfast a week ago Sunday, and who has not been seen or heard from since. One of his mitts was picked up the other day in a nearby bush, but nothing further has been learned. As at time of writing (Wednesday) about forty men are tramping and searching the swamps and woods in that locality, and which are said to be particularly wild and dense, it is probable that the mystery will shortly be solved. Mr. Anderson, who is 60 years of age, was a former reeve of Brant township, and left about ten years ago take over his present farm of 125 acres at Hampden. His wife and two sons who have been with him on the farm, are unable to advance any reason, as is feared, that he should try to do away with himself. Later—On Thursday last a party of hunters from Hanover, on a fishing expedition, found the body of Mr. Anderson in a stream near his home.

Thos. Inglis, of Carrick, who sued his neighbor, Adam Darling, for $50 in the Division Court at Walkerton, for cutting down and destroying a large shade tree near his farm, was given a verdict for $25 and costs in a decision handed out here by Judge Greig on Tuesday. The tree, which was spared by the Inglis family when they cleared the land there about sixty years ago, was particularly prized by Thomas as an old landmark and shade tree. As fishing parties used to tie their horses under its spreading branches, it no doubt witnessed many a yarn pulled in its time. The reeve of Carrick thought the old tree was a nuisance and claimed it darkened the road and obscured the sight so that approaching autos couldn't see each other any too well. He consequently sold the tree by tender to Darling for $3 on the understanding that he would cut it down and remove it from the scene. Darling carried out his end of the bargain with such vigor that he got into a lawsuit right smartly. Carrick, who undertook to protect him, will no doubt finance the affair, the municipality being, it is said, anxious for a decision on this point, as like several other trees marked for the slaughter. With D. Robertson, K.C., acting for the plaintiff and C. F. Klein for the defendant, a bawly legal battle was waged, and about every point in tree lore was brought out by either side to show why that old tree shouldn't be removed and why it should. As the judge reserved his decision, the result of the row wasn't known until His Lordship bulletined his verdict on Tuesday.—Herald and Times.

Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA

PINKERTON

Town Hall Paisley, May 14th, "The Finger of Scorn." For Red Cross.

Miss Ruby Gregg, of Wingham Business College, spent Sunday at home here.

Mr. R. L. Garland, of the G.T.R. staff, Palmerston, spent Sunday under the parental roof.

Royal Flying Corps stationed at Toronto, spent Sunday at his home here, returning to the city on Monday.

Rev. Jas. Gale occupied the pulpit at Bondhead on Sunday.

A number from this district attended the picture play in Paisley last week.

Rev. Mr. Homer preached his farewell sermon in the Anglican church here on Sunday to a large congregation. Mr. Homer proved himself a capable speaker, and his departure is to be regretted.

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children
In Use For Over 30 Years
Always bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher

SURPLUS FUNDS OF 160th BATT. FOR MEN'S BENEFIT

Will Be Used in Bruce Hospitals for Former

In a letter to The Advocate by Major A. McLean Moffatt, officer commanding the 160th (Bruce) Batt., the officer requests that the citizens of Bruce be informed through the press of the final disposition made of the unit's assets on the breakup of the 5th Canadian division.

"I desire to take this opportunity of expressing my appreciation to you of the help and encouragement given to the battalion, and I can assure you that both by the exemplary conduct and military efficiency of its personnel, it has merited your kindness," writes Major Moffatt. "At the final meeting of battalion officers it was decided that the silver cups and trophies are to be returned to Canada and placed in custody of the Bruce County Historical Society. The instruments of the brass and bugle bands will be returned to Walkerton, and will be held in trust by the Bruce County Council.

"It was moved by Capt. Whitehead that the field kitchens, originally donated by the Walkerton branch, South Bruce Women's Institute, to the 12st Battalion, and now in possession of this unit, be handed over to the C. O., 4th Reserve Battalion, Bramshott, Hants, England, to be used by him as far as possible for the benefit of any drafts absorbed into that unit from the County of Bruce; and that on their ceasing to be used for this purpose the C. O., 4th Reserve Batt., be instructed to return same to the Walkerton Branch, South Bruce Women's Institute, Walkerton, Ont. Transportation charges to be borne by consignee.

"All surplus funds from the battalion are to be returned to Canada, and to be held in trust by the Bruce County Preparedness League to be used by this organization for the benefit of any member of the 160th Battalion, who is a patient at either the Kincardine or Walkerton hospitals.

"It was decided by the sergeants' mess, too, that all surplus money of the mess be equally divided between the Bruce County (Ont.) hospitals, Kincardine and Walkerton, for the benefit of returned soldiers of Bruce County."

Steel Armed Cavalry

Recruits are urgently needed for Steel Armed Cavalry for immediate service at the front. They must be Category A 2 men, 5 feet 7 inches in height, accustomed to horses and good riders. Men who are in Class I of the Military Service Act are not to be accepted for this service. Steel armed cavalry are armed with a sword and trained for "shock action." This is to differentiate between this arm of the service and Mounted Rifles. If they are found "61" by the medical board in London they will be sent to the Depot Squadron, Royal Canadian Dragoons, Toronto, Ont. Applicants may apply to any authorized medical examiner in the district for medical examina-

SERVICE TO THE NATION DEMANDS GOOD HEALTH

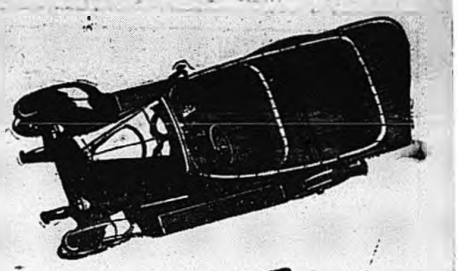
War is bringing home to every woman and child the fact that service to the nation is not a matter alone for the soldier and sailor and munition worker.

There is work, necessary work, for everyone to do, in the way of thrift and production and to do this work, health is the first essential. Even the most willing will find progress is slow if the health is bad.

Probably the most common complaint among those doing unaccustomed tasks is backache. Work may cause a tired feeling that will easily pass off but this backache that almost doubles one up is an indication of a condition of the system that needs treatment. The Kidneys are giving evidence of their weakness and the sufferer should be thankful for the timely warning given by this pain.

The quickest and surest relief from backache is a treatment with Gin Pills. Gin Pills are the best Specific for the healing of the Kidneys. Anyone who wishes to perform his or her full duty to the Nation in these strenuous times will find relief from backache in Gin Pills.

Sold by all dealers—50c. a box, or 6 boxes for $2.50. Money back if you are not satisfied. Free sample on request to National Drug & Chemical Co. of Canada, Limited, Toronto, or to the U.S. Address, Na-Dru-Co Inc., 302 Main St. Buffalo, N.Y. 188



Overland

Light Four Model 90 Touring Car

The Thrift Car

To use this *utility* car is Good Business and Good Health!

Its roominess, comfort and beauty make it as *desirable* as it is *useful*.

GEO. W. GILCHRIST, Dealer
R. R. No. 2, Paisley

Willys-Overland, Limited
Willys-Knight and Overland Motor Cars and Light Commercial Wagons
Head Office and Works, West Toronto, Ont.



The Joy of Motoring

LET the Ford car introduce you to the beauties of Nature and the outside world. Let it take you into the country, or along the lakes where the air is fresh and sweet.

A Ford car will open up new fields of pleasant possibilities for you and your family and at the same time serve you faithfully in business.

No doubt you have felt the need of a car—your wife has often said, "I wish we had a car," so why not buy one now? There is no other car that gives such good value for the money invested as a Ford. This is why the Ford car is so popular everywhere.

The Ford is powerful, easy to drive, economical, enduring. It is the car you need.

Ford
THE UNIVERSAL CAR

Runabout	$575
Touring	$595
Coupe	$770
Sedan	$970
Chassis	$535
One-ton Truck	$750

F. O. B. FORD, ONT.

Halladay & Biehn - Dealers, Chesley
W. P. Power - Dealer - Port Elgin

White Shoes

OUR 1918 line is the most complete line of summer shoes. It includes a shoe for every use, for every person — men, women, children. It will pay you to call and see our White Shoes.

Fresh Groceries Always in Stock

Butter and Eggs taken in exchange

H. PFAFF & SON

The
Farmers' Live Stock Shipping Club

Will pay for live hogs delivered at Paisley station, $22.0, prices, less one per cent. government commission and cost and operating expenses.

Weekly Shipment

For information call
WALLACE McGRAW
Both Phones.

AUCTION SALE of Farm Stock and Implements—The undersigned has received instructions from CALVIN CRAWFORD, Willisecroft, to sell by public auction on the premises, on WEDNESDAY, MAY 15th, at 1.30 o'clock p.m., sharp, the following:

HORSES—Span matched chestnuts—mare 10 yrs. old in foal, horse 6 yrs. old. 1 riding rising 2 yrs. old. CATTLE—2 cows supposed to be in calf, 2 cows fresh calved, 8 steers rising 2 yrs., 5 heifers rising 2 yrs., 5 steers rising 1 yr., 5 heifers rising 1 yr., 3 winter calves, 3 spring calves. SHEEP—10 pure bred Oxford Down ewes with lambs at foot. IMPLEMENTS—1 Massey-Harris binder 6-ft. cut, nearly new, 1 Frost & Wood mower 6-ft. cut, 1 seed drill, 1 13-tooth cultivator, 1 hay rake, 1 Massey-Harris hay loader, 1 Nisco manure spreader, 1 Verity plow No. 11, new, 1 Corkshutt 2-furrow plow, new, 1 set iron harrows, 1 turnip sower, 1 scuffler, 1 disc harrow, 1 wagon, 1 set bobsleighs, 1 fanning mill, 1 hay rack, other small articles too numerous to mention. The following goods are all new: 3 set black rubber mounted single harness, 2 sets nickel mounted single harness, 1 set goldine mounted single harness, 2 sets single lines, 1 single bridle, 1 single-breasted collar and tugs, 1 doz. halters, 3 single martingales, 3 team horse collars, 2 rugs, tie straps, hame straps, whips, etc. 3 sets 4-rope slings, 2 sets sling chains, 2 Singer sewing machines, 25 rolls roofing.

TERMS—All sums of $10 and under cash; on sums over that amount 10 months' credit will be given on furnishing approved joint notes bearing interest at 6 per cent. per annum. All will be sold without reserve, as the proprietor has sold his farm.

R. C. PEARCE, Auct.

JAS. J. HILL, the Great Financier, once said that the seed of success is thrift—the ability to save money.

Nothing is more conducive to thrift than to carry a good Life Insurance Policy in a good company. In the

DOMINION LIFE
ASSURANCE CO.

You have the added benefit of being a sharer in its splendid profits.

Head Office: Waterloo, Ontario

R. T. Robinson
CARPENTER AND CONTRACTOR

ESTIMATES furnished for the erection of any class of building. Large or small contracts undertaken.

Address Chesley or Cargill P.O.

The Paisley Advocate.

D. McKENZIE, Publisher
Vol. 49—No. 20

PAISLEY, ONTARIO, MAY 15, 1918

Subscription, $1.50 per Annum

Paisley Mercantile Co.

The People's Popular Store

Now for the

Summer Millinery

We have had an extra busy spring season and we thank you for your patronage. Now our summer season is just opening, and we have an array of

Hats of Lace, Organdy, Georgette Crepe, Milan and Panama.

We have

Dress Hats, Tailored Hats, Sport Hats and Hats for general, any time wear.

These we invite you to inspect and make your choice before the stock is picked over.

Ladies' Dresses in Tub Material

These you will find will prove their color by remaining the same after wash day as before. Watch for our window display.

Men's, Boys' and Youths' Lounge and Sport Shirts

With the new necktie which is very fitting as well as attractive. We have these shirts in all sizes, different patterns, and not afraid to prove their value in the tub as well as out.

Groceries *we have, and any amount.*

Now is the time to prepare to produce by placing double the quantity of

Garden Seeds

to Mother Earth that you did other years. We receive word quite often the Food Controller to encourage the general public to plant more seed to produce more to save wheat. Try it.

Highest Price for Farm Produce

THE PAISLEY MERCANTILE CO.

THE CITY BAKERY

Bread 10c per loaf. Why pay more?

Fresh Bread, Buns, Cakes and Pies always on hand.

A full line of Groceries to choose from.

Our Ice Cream Parlor is now complete, with a full line of Neilson's Ice Cream and Soft Drinks.

Fruit Cake for the boys overseas a specialty. Try some.

Goods delivered after 4 o'clock and on Saturdays. Phone your orders for prompt delivery.

D. H. COOPER

Returned From France

Pte A E Stewart of Edea Grove, who trained in Walkerton with the 160th, and after crossing overseas went to France last December with a railway construction battalion, was in town on Monday, he having been invalided home last week suffering with asthma contracted while on duty in Flanders.

An Editor Raising a Pig

Mr Wm McDonald, M P P for N Bruce, announces in his paper, the Chesley Enterprise, that he has added to his legislative and editorial duties the care of a young pig. Mac. has The Advocate's best wishes for success in the pork production line. May his piggy grow to outweigh the 750lb. hog delivered to lawyer John Jacques of Paisley by Mr Dan McIntyre of Elderslie. When the killing time comes we trust Mac McDonald to be Hielan' enough to pass a ham this way.

Answering the Call

Quite a number of young men from the farms are answering the latest call to arms and will soon be in training. This class from the land, who up to now have been on the food line, are not in any way inferior to those who have gone before them in the fighting line. All have been following the progress of the war, and many seeing the urgent need for more man power, were quite ready to answer the call. Others who may have considered the importance of Canadians maintaining production fully as vital as keeping up the strength of our army, will before many months get a closer view of the colossal undertaking the Allies have in hand to kick the Huns, and become convinced of the wisdom of the Canadian authorities insisting upon re-inforcements being sent at this time.

Some Appeals

Appeals against assessment of property have been made by E Armbrust and I H Glover. Mr and Mrs A B J Simons appeal against income assessment as being too high, and E Greaves that income is not assessable. Mr Jas Stark appeals against assessment of storehouse at station, which is being torn down.

Found Dead in the Bush

Wilfred Moffatt, son of Mr and Mrs Wm Moffatt of 12th con Greenock, was missed from his home on Thursday about noon, and later his body was found in the bush a short distance away. Death was due to a bullet discharged from a revolver he had carried to the bush, whether by accident or otherwise may probably never be known definitely. Shooting had been heard by a neighbor during the forenoon. The deceased was a very quiet young man, 26 years of age. The grief stricken family have the sympathy of all in their bereavement.

Spring Seeding in Good Shape

The fall wheat was mostly winter killed and much of that which survived the season is not looking very healthy. The spring seeding has been done under some of the most favorable conditions possible. The soil worked up to an ideal seed bed, and at the end of last week, when the greater part of the fields had been sown, the clouds let down copious showers of rain for a couple of days. With seasonable warmth now coming on, there is no reason for the tiller of the soil getting grouchy about the prospects at present. Clover was seriously winter killed also, and this, combined with cold and drouth after the snow had gone, tends to reduce the hay crop below the average of the past two years, which was abnormally high in these parts.

ADVERTISING RATES

Subscription Price $1.50 per annum in advance. To United States subscribers $2.00 per year in advance.

Advertisements—Legal and other casual advertisements for one insertion first insertion, 25 per line for each subsequent insertion.

Advertisements of Strayed, Farms for Sale or to Rent, and similar, 50 for first three weeks and 25c for each subsequent insertion.

Advertisements without specific directions will be inserted till forbidden and charged accordingly. Transient display advts. charged by the inch. Rates on application.

Advertisements in the local columns are charged 10 cents per line for first insertion, and 5 cents per line for each subsequent insertion. This includes announcements for church or school entertainments, garden parties &c. Notices less than 25c. Deaths or advertisements by firms or societies 50c. Set in black faced type, double the rate.

—Wilkinson plows and repairs at F. Carter & Son's.

—Marriage licenses issued and money to loan. T. H. George.

—Two piano tuners coming. Leave orders with P McKinnon.

—Full line of fine engagement and wedding rings at J. Shoemaker's jewellery store.

—Plant lots of garden. We have seeds—Seed packages 5c, 25c. Ballachey, Laidlaw & Co.

—Highest prices paid for hides and sheepskins. R. E. McGregor, Butcher, Steele Block.

—For Sale—The residence of the late Mrs. Fleming, Queen St. north, Paisley. Apply to D. Forrester.

—Highest price for hard hides, horse hides, calfskins, sheepskins, tallow, &c. P. Oltsher, Paisley Meat Market.

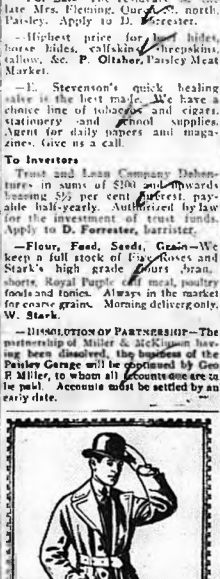
—L. Stevenson's quick healing salve is the best made. We have a choice line of tobaccos and cigars, stationery and school supplies. Agent for daily papers and magazines. Give us a call.

To Investors

Trust and Loan Company Debentures in sums of $100 and upwards bearing 5½ per cent interest, payable half-yearly. Authorized by law for the investment of trust funds. Apply to D. Forrester, barrister.

—Flour, Feed, Seeds, Grain—We keep a full stock of Five Roses and Stark's high grade flours, bran, shorts, Royal Purple chop meal, poultry foods and tonics. Always in the market for coarse grains. Morning delivery only. W. Stark.

—DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP—The partnership of Miller & McKinnon having been dissolved, the business of the Paisley Garage will be continued by Geo E Miller, to whom all accounts due are to be paid. Accounts must be settled by an early date.



Keep a Smart Appearance

You can be smartly dressed without being extravagant if you will leave your next order with us. We have a good assortment of the very newest patterns in fancy suitings. Look them over before buying. Also in Ladies' Suitings we have a full line to choose from of the newest patterns and styles.

I. S. CRUICKSHANK, the Tailor

—Watch for Parcels Night, May 20th.

—Pte. Wm. McBride was home from London over Sunday.

—Mr and Mrs Sinclair, of Mount Forest, were visitors at Mr Alex Fraser's over Sunday.

—Cadet John Temple is home from Toronto on ten days' sick leave. He has just had the measles.

—Mr and Mrs Jas Shaw, of London, were week end visitors at the home of the latter's brother, Mr Jas Stark.

—Mr Robt Fullerton, who was confined to his home for several weeks with stomach trouble, is able to be out again.

—Mrs. A W. Parrish, of Caledonia, was visiting Paisley friends last week, a guest at the home of her brother, Mr. Alex Galbraith.

—Mr P B More has bought from Mr Robt Irving of Toronto the residence on Queen St south built by the latter, and will move in shortly.

—Mrs Jas Watson and Miss D P Cambell, of Kincardine, were visiting friends in Paisley and vicinity for a few days, guests at Mr R Fullerton's while in town.

—A. M. Charlie Mercer, of the transport service branch of the Royal Flying Corps, is home from Toronto on ten days' leave. Charlie spent the winter in Texas.

—Mrs Robt Wilkinson was here for a few days last week before going to Dunlop, where her husband is now employed and where they intended to from Southampton.

—Dr Black, who removed from Paisley to Clifford over three years ago, is leaving there to go to Dresden, where he will take the place of a physician needed for war service.

—Miss Gertie Brown, daughter of Mr and Mrs Thos O Brown, of 2nd con Elderslie, was operated on for appendicitis, in Walkerton hospital. Dr Houston was the operating surgeon.

—There will be a meeting of the Women's Patriotic League in Putnam's hall on Friday evening. Going to the preparatory services in Knox church the hour of meeting will be four o'clock.

—Mrs Jas H Ross of Exeter, Mr and Mrs D J Kemp and son and Miss Bessie Ross of St Marys, motored up and spent the week end with their uncle, Mr W J Ross, and their grandmother, Mrs T Ross.

—Miss Jean Miller arrived home from Toronto on Monday evening, accompanied by her sister and Miss G McIlraith. She has recovered her speech and is able to move about on her feet with a little assistance.

—Since receiving his discharge, Pte Ross Woods has been appointed a government inspector of San Jose scale, and is now at work helping to drive this pest out of its entrenchments in the fruit orchards of Grimsby district.

—Mrs N D McLeod, who has carried on a dressmaking business here for a number of years, has been induced by the ladies of Southampton to remove to that town, and left for there this week. Mrs McLeod has an excellent reputation as a ladies' costumer, and her removal is regretted by Paisley patrons.

Registrars Appointed

Mr Geo D McKay has been appointed registrar in South Bruce for the registration of our man and woman power which is to be taken in June. Mr F R Sayles of Port Elgin is the official appointed for North Bruce.

Judge Klein Returned

Judge Klein returned Friday from Columbus, Ohio, where he had been undergoing treatment for several months. The Judge is greatly improved in health, and from appearance seems rounding into complete recovery.—Herald and Times.

Good Comedy Well Patronized

Local play goers paid a well earned compliment to the Tiverton Dramatic Club by turning out in full force for the Club's second appearance on the Paisley stage on Tuesday evening in the comedy, "The Finger of Scorn." The performance pleased the audience and will get a nice sum for Red Cross, the proceeds amounting to $96 45. The entertainment was held under the auspices of the Women's Patriotic League. At the close the ladies served lunch to the players.

—Salem garden party June 27th.

—Good servant girl wanted at Balmoral Hotel. Wages $15.

—How about tea? The wise buyers are stocking up now before the jump in prices. Ballachey, Laidlaw & Co.

Order Your Coal Early

Leave us your order for needed supply at once, so that we can have your bin filled before the cold weather comes on again. D. A. Lyon.

Wall Paper

A DISCRIMINATING customer will find all they desire in variety of designs, novelty of colorings and general desirability of the goods we offer to suit their fancy. Our stock is full and complete. Eggs taken in exchange.

P. B. MORE, Druggist



THE STANDARD BANK OF CANADA

HEAD OFFICE • TORONTO

Your surplus earnings in our Savings Department earn interest at current rate.

ESTD 1873

PAISLEY BRANCH

F. C. RYAN, Manager.

PAISLEY MEAT MARKET

Choice Beef, Pork, Veal and Lamb, Smoked Ham, Rolls and Bacon, Lard in 1-lb. pkgs., 3-lb., 10-lb. and 20-lb. pails, Cooked Ham, Headcheese, Pork Sausage, Jellied Tongue, Bologna, Weinners, Etc.

P. OLTSHER

Cash for Hides and Skins — Bruce and Bell Phones

J. S. DEWAR

PAISLEY

Builder, Contractor and Cement Worker

Brick or cement buildings erected, brick work, cement work and plastering contracts taken.

Cement Supplies Furnished

Building Blocks, Window and Door Sills, Culvert Tile, Well Curbing, Lawn Rollers, Lawn Vases, Verandah Columns, Balusters and other fancy Cement Products.

Building Material

Cement, Lime, Lath, Shingles, Glazed Sewer Pipe and Flue Lining, Mortar Color, Etc.

Friday and Saturday Specials This Week

Grocery Department

WAR ECONOMY BISCUITS— Round Ginger Nuts or Ginger Bars at **20c** per lb. Lemon Crisp and Vanilla Bar, at **25c** a lb.

VERY SPECIAL—English Breakfast Black Tea, at **60c** per lb. *For this week only at that price.* 70c per lb. next week. Get your supply before the advance.

Lemons, very choice stock, at **35c** dozen, **3** doz. for **$1.**

Dutch Onion Sets. 20c, 3 lbs. for **50c.**

Garden Seeds by the following growers—Steele-Briggs, Rennie's, D. M. Ferry & Co. Reliable stock.

Iron Stone China Cups and Saucers, to close out at **$2** per dozen.

Canned Goods in Tomatoes, Sweet Corn, Early June Peas, Pork and Beans, Salmon, etc.

Fibre Silk Sweater Coats

Color Old Rose, belt effect, striped collar and cuffs, regular price $7 50, sale price $4 25.

Mercerized Silk and Wool Material Sweater Coats

Beautiful goods in shades of sky with white sailor collar and cuffs and white sash, also in black with white fibre silk collar and cuffs, black sash, white tassels. Special $5.25 each, regular $7 50.

Children's and Girls' Wash Dresses

Large lot of sample goods, special prices to clear.

Girls' Middys

In various materials, special values. A sample lot to clear at special prices.

A Lovely Lot of Dress and Waist Lengths

In Silk Voiles and Wash Muslins in beautiful stripes and oriental patterns. Prices 75c, $1.25 and $1 per yard, 36 inches wide. Come in and see these goods.

Ladies,' Misses' and Children's Corsets and Waists

In large range of styles and prices. See our corsets before making your purchases.

Men's Department, at Entrance of Store

Men's Hard and Soft Felt Hats, special lines at $2 00 and $2.50 each.

Men's New Shirts

Soft or starched cuffs, the latest. Special $1.50 each.

Special New Line of Neckwear

At 50c each, the very latest.

We invite you to come in and have a look around and make yourself to feel perfectly free to come and see what we have even if you do not want to buy at the present. You are welcome.

We will buy your Butter and Eggs, or exchange, and will pay you market prices always.

Remember, our terms are Strictly Cash on all sales.

A. BALL

Both phones. SUCCESSOR TO L. C. SPOFFORD



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Of Latest Style

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The Mystery House

Next Door to the Parsonage Lived an Unknown Stranger, Setting Village Gossipers Astir with Wonder

Tole By The Minister's Wife.

Tom Antley is our new sheriff and for a long time he has been eager to make an arrest.

"Hurry, Betty Rose!" I said frantically. "Hurry over there and tell him so that he can get away! The sheriff will arrest him if you don't hurry."

Like a flash Betty Rose was out of the room. I heard her say something about a mob as she tore open the front door; from my window I saw her run across our lawn and up to the porch of the Mystery House. I heard the peal of the bell. I saw her go into the lighted hall. Then softly and slowly I fainted.

It was almost midnight when I came to myself. I was in my own bed and Billy, Doctor White and the doctor's wife were watching me. "I told her a long time back she had better see you," Mrs. White was saying to the doctor.

"The poor dear child!"

Right before the doctor and his wife, Billy put his arms around me and his lips against mine. For a long time he just held me that way, not saying a word. Then Mrs. White commanded him. "Now you just trot away with the doctor for a little while and leave me to have a chat with this young lady."

Motherly Mrs. White took both my hands in hers. "My dear child," she spoke as my own mother would have talked to me, "I am going to tell you the most precious secret that ever any woman heard."

"I know it already," I whispered. "Last night something—like a little voice—seemed to whisper it to my heart."

Softly she kissed me. "I suspected it that Sunday when I told you to come to see the doctor," she told me. "You should not have been left alone last night. Miss Betty Rose didn't understand when she went away and—"

"Betty Rose!" I sat up straight, remembering how frightened she had been and how she had rushed over to the Mystery Man's house. She had been standing near him in his hall when I had fainted. "Where is she?"

Mrs. White gently pushed me back to my pillow. "I'll send her in to talk to you herself."

Then in slipped radiantly happy Betty Rose, still clad in her mackinaw and red tam-o-shanter, although both were awry. She knelt beside my bed. "Isn't it splendid, honey? Billy told me all about it when he first came down and O Priscilla, he was so happy over it that he seemed to be floating down the stairway instead of walking."

I smiled at the vision of my athletic husband floating down the parsonage's narrow stairway. "You must stay with us a while longer," I begged. Then I remembered why I had asked about her.

"Tell me all about to-night or is it last night now? Did they arrest the Mystery Man or did you help him get away?"

Then Betty Rose told me the story of her night's adventure.

All the way across to the Mystery House she was remembering a mob that in her girlhood days she had seen in a Mississippi town. It had broken down the door of the little county jail and dragged a man out to his death. In her mad Betty Rose could almost see a Hazleton mob splintering the massive oak door of the Mystery House.

The Mystery Man himself opened the door for her, caught her hands in his and drew her into his warm living room. "Why, my dear child," he said, "what on earth has happened to you?"

"It's a mob," Betty Rose gasped. "They're forming down town. The new sheriff is heading them. They'll get you! They know you're the train robbers!"

Afterwards the Mystery Man told us that he thought Betty Rose had been suddenly bereft of her senses but he humored her.

"Yes, yes," he soothed her.

With her two little fists Betty Rose frantically beat his breast. "They'll get you," she panted. "They'll get you. Don't you know what a mob does with the man it's after? It kills him. They'll kill you if we don't hide. Hurry! Hurry!"

The doorbell rang. Its peal brought a low scream from Betty Rose's lips. "Don't go," she implored him. "Don't go! Please don't go!"

The Mystery Man made his way to the front door. He expected to see either Billy or me there in search of our deluded cousin. Instead, Hazleton's new sheriff stood alone on the porch; a number of other town men stood respectfully on the snow-covered lawn.

The sheriff was the spokesman for the crowd and without waiting for an exchange of greetings he began his speech. "Beg pardon, mister." His voice was quavering. Tom never was very courageous. "We folks owe you an apology for some suspicious words we've been saying down town these last few days. But to-night we had our words threw back down into our throats. They found them robbers in some woods just two miles out of Horton Junction and they are on their way to Chicago right now. We apologize for them words, sir, we apologize."

He backed off the porch and out of the yard, the other men following him. The Mystery Man turned to Betty Rose and his face was white. "Then you were sane after all!" he said in a queer voice. "What on earth made them suspect me of robbing that train?"

Slowly Betty Rose moved away from the door; majestically she confronted the Mystery Man.

"Why it's just because you're so queer," she explained. "You don't go any place; you won't know anybody and you won't let anybody know you. Not a soul in this whole town even knows your name.

"And it's so queer about your—your wife—the way she comes here, stays just a few hours, and then goes away again. Then while she is here people see you always arguing over bills or something and they think you're divorced or going to be divorced or ought to be divorced and," she finished breathlessly, "and you're so queer!"

Then the Mystery Man laughed a clear, ringing laugh that Betty Rose said she never before would have believed him capable of producing.

"And what did you think?" he growled.

Miserably Betty Rose shook her head. Accusingly the Mystery Man looked at her. "Well, I'm not her husband," he thundered out. "My name is Paul Duffin Kerr."

Betty Rose almost fainted. She knew that Paul Duffin Kerr was the name of the man who was writing the most widely read novels of her own home town.

"And she," he continued without waiting for Betty Rose to gasp more than three or four times, "she is Rachel McDermott Brown. She is illustrating my new book and making the illustrations according to my directions. Also she is respectably married and has two children one almost as old as you are. I slip away to write here where no one disturbs me."

Betty Rose tried to push her tumbled curls back into place under her cap. "Let 'em go," Mr. Kerr said suddenly as he watched her. "I like them rough that way. Tell me, who on earth was that dapper sissy who dared to come down here to see you that Sunday?"

Betty Rose actually giggled and walked straight into his arms. "You needn't be jealous. He was only a millionaire and I'm not going to marry him."

Betty Rose leaned over so that her lips touched my ears and whispered softly, "Priscilla Lester, I really do believe in love myself—I do."

The room was quiet after she slipped out. I raised myself on my elbow and looked around it. Everything seemed soft and subdued as if touched by little angel hands. I looked out at the million stars in the sky. How soft and human they seemed for a cold wintry night!

The old lonely feeling that had been in my heart during the last month, was gone forever. In its stead was a hushed expectancy. So must Rachel have felt when God, after hearing her prayers, had promised her a son. After all it is just the same exquisite feeling that comes to every woman when she knows that God is going to give her a little child.

Billy came into the room before I went to sleep. "Priscilla," he said boyishly, "you were once wishing for a Romance here to analyze and watch —well, you'll get your wish. That fellow down there asked me to marry him and Betty Rose."

"Do you think he is good enough for her?" I asked.

One of the brushes went off the chiffonier with a bang. Stooping to pick it up from the floor Billy mumbled his answer. "Oh, he'll do! But no fellow is ever good enough for the girl he loves."

I lay still and looked at him. At last I understood. Up to this time Billy had thought I was just a little girl, one he was to train and make into the sort of woman he thought he wanted for a wife. In his eyes I read that I was now a woman.

"Billy, come here!"

He came and leaned over my bed. "Do you like the secret?" I whispered.

Billy's answer to me was also whispered and I was close in his arms.

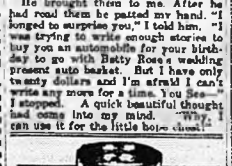
"Dear, won't you go over to my big dresser drawer and get two letters out of the east corner of it?" I finally asked him.

Billy's face was red. "I didn't want you to show me those letters, Priscilla."

"I want you to see them," I insisted.

He brought them to me. After he had read them he patted my hand. "I longed to surprise you," I told him. "I was trying to write enough stories to buy you an automobile for your birthday to go with Betty Rose's wedding present auto basket. But I have only twenty dollars and I'm afraid I can't write any more for a time. You See—" I stopped. A quick beautiful thought had come into my mind. "I can use it for the little boys' shoes."

(The End.)



About the House

HOW TO MAKE A FIRELESS COOKER.

Save your old newspapers and make a fireless cooker.

A three-quart drop-handled camp saucepan, a packing needle, string, scissors, a saucer, a lead pencil, a curtain ring, paste and brush and about two dozen newspapers are the materials needed for the manufacture of this important acquisition to the culinary outfit.

In the first place a "dummy" is to be made about an inch broader and deeper than the saucepan. This can be done by rolling paper around the cooking vessel and tying or pasting it. This covering is only a temporary guide, which enables the maker to place the final cover over the pan with ease.

The newspaper sheets must be opened out singly, care being taken to use only those that are not torn. Those that are torn will come in handy to make the discs, using the saucer as a guide.

Thread the packing needle with about two feet of string, tying the ends together with a large knot. Pass the needle through the centre of about a dozen of the paper discs and pull through up to the knot. Paste a few discs over the knot, so as to hide it, using the paste in sparing quantities and in dabs here and there.

Next make a fold lengwise in one of the perfect sheets of newspaper. This fold is to be fully the same depth as between the centre of the top and the "dummy" and its base. Lay the dummy on its side and secure the paper around it, pasting the side edge of the paper, using as little as possible, care being taken not to paste the disc of pasted paper with the string and needle uppermost on the top of the dummy, which previously has been stood upright. Bring the top edges of the sheet of newspaper into the centre by crumpling them around the double string. Drive the needle through a few discs or squares of paper, and, having put some paste on them and on the string, pass them down on the top crumpled edges of the sheet of paper, thus forcing one complete comparatively airtight cover.

Put on thirty or more such covers. As the sizes of the covers increases so must the depth of the fold, so as to bring the top edge of the paper close up to the central strings. The folded edges of the paper are to be put to the bottom of the covers. To add neatness, the first and last covers may consist of, and the discs be covered with, respectively, white and brown paper. To secure strength the lower edges of the two covers must be folded several times.

The sheets of newspapers must be pieced on evenly and neatly, but care should be taken not to get them too tight, as the object is to form air spaces between the layers of paper. About two hours is required for two people to make the "nested cover."

To finish, pass the needle through the ring, having previously threaded on the string some discs of paper.

Now take the needle back through the same hole in the discs of paper. Tighten up the string so that the ring sits down firmly on the disc. Cut off the needle and pass the top ends of the string several times tightly around the double string under the disc and tie them into a knot. Lastly, paste down the disc. When the paste is dry the cover can be lifted by the ring, when the "dummy" will fall out. The saucepan may now be unpacked from the dummy and used for cooking. This makes the cover. For the bottom pad cut out discs of paper of the size of the bottom of the saucepan and sew them together. The pad can be improved by sewing four buttons, rolls of paper or other non-heat-conducting objects on either side of the discs near the margin. This forms a place for the saucepan to stand, with small surface of contact through which the heat can be conducted away. Three quarts of boiling water put under the covers will stand at a temperature of about 185 degrees Fahrenheit for three hours.

Great Thoughts on Peace.

Peace is liberty in tranquility.—Cicero.

I have never advocated war, except as a means of peace.—U. S. Grant.

Nothing can bring you peace but yourself. Nothing can bring you peace but the triumph of principles.—Emerson.

I am a man of peace. God knows how I love peace; but I hope I shall never be such a coward as to mistake oppression for peace.—Kossuth.

Peace, above all things, is to be desired, but blood must sometimes be spilled to obtain it on equitable and lasting terms.—Andrew Jackson.

Peace? A brutal lethargy is peaceable; the noisome grave is peaceable. We hope for a living peace, not a dead one.—Carlyle.

The Colors of Grapes.

The dark red color of certian grapes is due to a compound of tannin, which all varieties of the vine contain. The color seems to depend on the combined action of the air, light and heat. The change in color is produced naturally by means of a specific ferment which carries oxygen to the grape. These ferments are often the agents of coloring in vegetables substances.



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MINE SWEEPER NO. 25—A TRUE STORY

RISKING LIVES THAT OTHERS MAY ESCAPE.

The Dangerous Occupation of Clearing the Seas of Mines Sown By the Enemy.

Mine Sweeper No. 25, of the French Coast Patrol, backed slowly away from her moorings and headed for the open sea.

An observation balloon returning from duty the night before had reported the presence of what appeared to be several floating mines in the vicinity of the harbor of X——, and, as everybody knows, floating mines are dangerous things for ships to encounter, therefore Mine Sweeper No. 25 had promptly received orders to go out and investigate the report and pick up whatever she might find.

Only the week before a ship ran against a mine somewhat further up the coast and had in consequence been very badly disabled. The harbor authorities had no desire to lose any more ships if it were at all possible to prevent it.

It was a beautiful morning, with the sun shining brightly over the low hills surrounding the harbor. The fields—some green, some brown and some white, of many shapes—all neatly outlined by hedges or stone walls, resembled an old fashioned crazy quilt, while here and there an orchard or cluster of rocks made a dark, irregular spot like a rent in the pattern.

Two French Sailor Lads.

Just to be alive was a happiness on such a morning, and the sailor men sang as they busied themselves in getting out and rigging the tackle which makes up the equipment of boats whose duty it is to clear the channels and waterways of dangerous obstacles.

Raoul and Jean were brothers. Both had entered the service of their country at the very outbreak of the war and by diligent study and hard work had attained a recognized leadership in the mine sweeping service. Raoul, the elder by scarcely a year, had charge of the handling of the tackle and of hooking on the mine, while his brother Jean saw to the actual work of lifting or laying those balls of steel that if let slip just the least bit can do so much damage.

On this particular morning they of the entire crew were not singing as they went about their work. Their home was in the city that they were leaving behind them, and as they had sat at supper with their mother and sisters the night before a messenger had come telling them that their father, with the army at the front, had been wounded and, suffering upon the field, had been stabbed to death by the charging Huns. Now this morning as they were going out to prevent, if possible, further bloodshed their hearts were loaded down with grief and their thoughts were of hatred and vengeance.

As the boat neared the locality of the supposed mine the feelers were rigged out and the search was begun.

Victim of Third Mine.

Back and forth, again and again, they went across the fairway and after an hour or so their search was rewarded, for there, just beneath the surface of the water, could be seen the top of a mine. As they drew cautiously near the row of projecting horns, any one of which needing only to be pressed a little to cause at once a mighty explosion, could be plainly seen.

Under Raoul's directions a hook and tackle was fastened into the ring bolt at the top of the mine and gently the black ball was lifted from the water to the deck of the boat.

At once Jean and his helpers set about very carefully to remove the fuse, after which, the mine, now comparatively safe, was lashed firmly to the rail out of the way, while the sweeper proceeded in search of another.

As their search carried them further and further out, the sea became rough and their work was made more difficult and hazardous.

Soon another mine was found and it was lifted from the water and taken care of like the first.

About dinner time they found a third. Raoul himself had the hook this time and, leaning cautiously over the rail of the boat to the water, he grasped the ringbolt projecting from the top of the mine and inserted the hook.

"All right, hoist away," he said, and the mine began to emerge from the water.

The Minesweeper Lost.

The steamship Southland was nearing the end of a long trip from the other side of the ocean, and her crew, much relieved to be nearing harbor and safety, were lounging about the decks talking and laughing together while the cooks prepared dinner.

Just as the dinner bell began to ring there was a loud explosion, and the sound of the dinner bell was changed to the general alarm bell.

At the explosion the ship almost seemed to lift and shook from bow to stern. Then all was still and she proceeded on her way apparently none the worse.

Careful investigation proved that the Southland was absolutely intact, nor could any cause for the explosion be found.

Out on the water no sign of an enemy could be seen, and after a quarter of an hour or so the men went wonderingly to their dinner. They were just leaving the tables when the lookout sang out, "Boat ho!" and in a few minutes an overturned boat drifted by. Then another was passed, and the Southland ploughed through considerable wreckage of all kinds.

"Well, there's the cause of that explosion whatever it was," said the officer of the deck, "and from the look of things I think that it was a mine sweeper."

QUEEN WILHELMINA.

Beloved Ruler of Holland Is World's Only Female Sovereign.

Wilhelmina, Queen of the Netherlands, who appears to-day in an international crisis, is the only woman in the world who is a reigning sovereign in her own right, a position she has held since 1890, when, at the age of ten years, she ascended the throne at the death of her father. She is thirty-eight years of age.

The dominating female figure of Europe to-day is a large, heavily-built woman, who is indifferent to the arts of her dressmakers and finds thorough pleasure in personal charge of the affairs of her country. But the Queen's face, with its strong chin and kindly eyes looking straight at you in sincerity and confidence is that of a wise woman.

The sovereign lady of Holland has a will of her own. She has the firm chin of the House of Orange, but she is, as they say, totally lacking in the well-known characteristic which gave the title of William the Silent to the most renowned of her ancestors.

It is, however, in the East Indies that Queen Wilhelmina has her real empire. It is larger than the German Empire. In 1910 the population numbered 42,000,000 souls. Batavia, the capital of the Dutch East Indies, has one of the finest harbors in the East, and the Dutch colonies are among the richest, if not the richest in the world.

Her Majesty is the richest sovereign in Europe in her own right, her income being enormous from the crown lands and from her vast colonies. That vast income is used for the benefit of her beloved Dutch subjects, in the way of public buildings of every kind—such as hospitals, theatres, lecture halls, gymnasiums, public bathhouses and so on, to say nothing of charming and numerous parks that rich and poor alike may enjoy. Do you wonder Holland adores its Queen?

When her neighbor, Belgium, was invaded by the Germans last year, she telegraphed King Albert that she had room in her country for over one million refugees. They came. They are there still, cared for in every way, fed, clothed and housed, and the enormous bill cheerfully paid for all this by the only woman who sits upon a throne in Europe—Wilhelmina, Queen of Holland.

She enjoys a prodigious personal popularity with every class of her subjects, and because of this she can do almost anything, in the way of eccentricity, that would not always be tolerated in another Queen.

CLEMENCEAU AT WORK.

Puts in a Good Day's Labor Before Breakfast.

If there is one man who has more to do with the policy of the Entente to-day than any other—even than Lloyd George—it is the Prime Minister of France. France more nearly is under a single dictator than any other country in the war; French Governmental policy is clearly defined; and it is difficult for England or the United States effectively to depart from it.

It is not without good reason that Clemenceau is called the Tiger. As he sits in his office one is reminded easily of the big cat tribe, so intense he is, so quiet, so lithe. As he approaches there his 76 years look like 60. As he jumps from his seat and hurries across the room his movements are those of a vigorous man of 50. He by no means suggests a man with a grandson in the war.

One picturesque habit of his, as far as I know, has not been made public. Like many great workers he makes an early start. Lloyd George has many of his most important meetings at breakfast. Lord Reading, before he came over here as ambassador, used to do a day's work in helping the Government administer itself before he started his chief justice functions. Clemenceau also puts in a good day's labor before regular business hours begin. He has an old housekeeper who knows how to make a soup of which the Prime Minister is fond. Every night this soup is made hot, put in a stone jug, and the jug placed between the sheets at the foot of the bed, where it serves for a hot water bag until about 2 a.m., when the husky Tiger awakens, drinks the soup and goes to work.

The Life of an Airplane.

The number of German airplanes destroyed by the French aviators and the members of the Lafayette escadrille for the ten months ending October, 1917, was 120 over the French lines and 867 over the German lines—all total wrecks.

Prunes cooked very slowly in their own water will need no sugar.

"JACK" AT THE JUTLAND BATTLE

SOME NEW YARNS FROM "NAVAL INTELLIGENCE."

Story of a Novel "Holiday" When a Hairdresser Got a Glimpse of Big Things.

That our men of the Grand Fleet are desirous of a change after a long spell of isolation "Somewhere in the North Sea" even the landlubber can realize. The weary wait for Fritz to come out to give battle is a sore trial to their tempers, which are not improved by the monotony of the daily routine and seeing the same old faces day after day. Love their ships they do, but they are jolly glad to turn in their own right, a position she has held since 1890, when, at the age of ten years, she ascended the throne at the death of her father. She is thirty-eight years of age.

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NEWSBOY A BATTLE HERO.

"Frog-Faced Tich" Proves His Gallantry as a Stretcher-Bearer.

One of the familiar characters of pre-war days in London was a street-Arab newsboy who sold papers outside one of the hotels most frequented by American visitors. Delighting in the nicknams, "Frog-faced Tich," he won the admiration of visitors as a master of repartee, varying his nightly refrain of "All the Winners" and "Orrible Murder" with ironical comments on the world's events and caustic replies to pedestrians who ventured to bandy words with him as they passed.

Persons who knew Tich Tapley in the old days would scarcely recognize him now in his khaki uniform, with a "crowned" ribbon on his breast, indicating that he has been twice awarded the prized Military Cross, says the Associated Press correspondent at the front. His comrades of the London Regiment, moreover, declare that if he had been awarded a medal on every occasion on which he has merited it, he would be covered with ribbon from head to foot of his diminutive body.

Too small to go into the army by the regular channels, Tich, after several trials, was accepted as a stretcher bearer in the London Regiment. At the front he quickly became one of the most popular men in the regiment. One of his officers, in a report to headquarters, said of him, "Cheerfulness, courage, devotion to duty, and disregard of danger are as much a part of his equipment as his haversack and his water bottle."

One of his officers wrote in a letter a short time ago: "His gospel, whether consciously or not, is the gospel of cheerfulness, and in practice it works out that his spirits grow lighter in proportion as dangers and discomforts grow heavier. His jests in time of stress provide just the electric spark that turns the hearts of men from gloomy pessimism into luminous defiance."

The ex-newsboy has the reputation from Lens to St. Quentin of being absolutely fearless. In his work as stretcher bearer he goes lustily about among the falling shells, always whistling a popular tune, with an ever-ready word of sympathy and encouragement for the wounded. He is generally looked upon as one who bears a charmed life, for he has never received even a scratch, and his very presence is regarded as a mascot.

Tapley won the second of his two decorations under heavy shell fire in the Chalk Pit, north of Loos, when, single-handed, he bandaged and carried to a safe part of the trench all the wounded of his own company and several from a neighboring battalion.

DRAFTING OF BRITISH WOMEN.

Government is Taking Matter Into Serious Consideration.

The man power bill has stirred up a revival of the suggestion that the Government conscript women for service in those branches of naval, military and industrial work which have not appealed to women, says a London correspondent. It is pointed out that a large number of women are available and competent to fill places occupied by men of military age.

The Government has taken the whole matter into serious consideration and is fully alive to the gravity of the problem. It is understood that a scheme is being evolved to deal with woman power. There is a general feeling that the time is arriving to make a greater use of the available woman power.

Lady Mackworth in dealing with the question of woman's part in the great struggle, said: "We have a plan to accomplish the desirable result and to obtain a maximum effort with minimum friction. We expect the scheme to be ready when the emergency arises. Grave difficulties will arise if woman's work is made compulsory. It is hoped to co-ordinate the three existing women's corps with respect to all arms of the service and the rates of pay. The woman's department has schemes to deal with the whole emergency. The main idea is not to ask women to enroll in large numbers and keep them on a waiting list but to ask them to volunteer in response to specific demands."

THE ENGLISH LINE.

"Stern and Sedate" are the Characteristics of the British Soldier.

The period we are now going through is one of great strain, but our advice to everyone is to feel and talk optimistically, says a United States writer. It is the English against whom the Germans are driving, and, as the Kaiser himself has put it, the English are "a very obstinate people."

In one of the finest passages of his essay upon Warren Hastings, Lord Macaulay speaks of "that stubborn English courage, which is never as stern and sedate as toward the close of some doubtful and murderous day." In those times we count great battles by weeks and not by days, but we do not doubt that the same pirit inspires the British soldiers. English, Irish, Scotch and Welsh, with Canadians and Australians to back them. They are not parade-stricken, they are not even unduly excited. "Stern and sedate" are the adjectives the English historian uses, and we adopt them now. The German soldiers are brave and unyielding, but they will never break the English line.

THE BATTLE SONG OF FRANCE.

How the Children Sang the Marseillaise in Their Captured Town.

There are many persons, by no means all of whom are French, who think that the Marseillaise is the very finest of all war songs. Certainly it is a great song of freedom as well as of France, and is associated historically with the progress of liberty among the nations. Youthful United States used it before The Star-Spangled Banner had been composed; new-born free Russia still sings it, scarcely less often than its own new national hymn. It binds together in the memory of Frenchmen a hundred thrilling scenes of their country's history; and to this rosary of patriotism new jewels are added as the great war goes forward. It is not easy to read unmoved the narrative of how, although sternly proscribed, it was sung recently in one of the invaded districts. A refugee told the story to the American novelist, Mrs. Dorothy Canfield Fisher:

We have tried our best to keep the life of French children what it ought to be. I remember last year Aunt Louise taught a group of children in our part of the town to sing the Marseillaise. The studio of my cousin Jean is at the back of the house and high up; and so she thought the children's voices could not be heard from the street. The mayor heard of what she was doing, and sent word that he should like to hear them sing. The news spread rapidly. When he arrived with the city council, coming in one by one, as if merely to make a call, they found the big studio full to overflowing with their fellow citizens—the old men and women who are the fellow citizens left there. Two or three hundred of them were there—the most representative people of the town, all in black, all so silent, so old and so sad. The children were quite abashed by such an audience and filed up on the little platform shyly—our poor, thin, shabby, white-faced children, fifty or sixty of them.

There was a pause. The children were half afraid to begin; the rest of us were thinking uneasily that we were running a great risk. Suppose the children's voices should be heard in the street, after all. Suppose the German police should enter and find us assembled thus. It would mean horrors and miseries for every family represented. The mayor stood near the children to give them the signal to begin—and dared not. We were silent, our hearts beating fast.

Then all at once the littlest ones of all began in their high, sweet treble those words that mean France, that mean liberty, that mean life itself to us:

"Allons, enfants de la patrie," they sang, lifting their heads back like little birds; and all the other children followed: "Against us floats the red flag of tyranny!" We were on our feet in an instant. It was the first time any of us had heard it sung and lorries, and the roads are strewn with rubber fragments. Now, rubber is scarce and valuable. The Army knows it, for everywhere it is confronted with boards saying:

"Place that piece of rubber in the sack. Thank you!"

These are some of the ways by which the soldier is reducing for himself and others future taxation.

The Sacrament of Sleep.

Thank God for sleep,
And, when you cannot sleep,
Still thank Him that you live
To lie awake.
And pray Him of His grace,
When He sees fit sweet sleep to give,
That you may rise, with new-born eyes,
To look once more into His shining face.

In sleep—limbs all loose-laved and slipt the chains—
We draw sweet-close to Him from whom our breath
Has life, in His safe hands we leave the reins,
In fullest faith trust Him for life or death.
This sleep in life close kinsman is to death;
And, as from sleep we wake to greet the day,
So, too, from death we shall with joy awake
To greet the glories of the Great Easy.

To His beloved healing sleep He gives,
And, unto all, awakening from sleep.
Each day is resurrection—a new birth
To nearer heaven and re-created earth—
To all Life's possibilities—of good
Or ill—with joys and woes endured—
Till that last shortest sleep of all,
And that first great awakening from Life's thrall.

Thank God for sleep!
And when you cannot sleep
Still thank Him for the grace
That lets you live
To feel the comfort of His soft embrace.

Caring for Watch.

A watch keeps more accurate time if always placed in an upright position. A small case for holding the watch upright on the dresser may be made from pasteboard and covered with cretonne. If the timepiece is wanted near the bed and the ticking is annoying, invert a tumber over the watch and the ticking will not be heard at all. A watch should be wound at the same time every night or morning to have it keep good time

A Little Wooden Cross.

No military medal may be mine,
A private's death-is listed, not acclaimed:
I fell too soon upon the firing line,
Yet of my loneliness I'm unashamed,
For now there stands supreme against the loss,
Upon my grave—a little wooden cross.

SALVAGE OF THE BATTLEFIELDS

VAST SUMS OF MONEY SAVED BY BRITISH TROOPS.

How Waste Has Become as Detested An Enemy as the German in Our Army.

Huge quantities of goods of all kinds, representing vast sums of money, are being salved daily from battlefields, roads, highways, railways, dumps, billets, ruined towns and villages.

Special corps of salvage men have been formed, whose duties consist solely in collecting, sorting, and distributing debris which even until quite recently was considered valueless and left unheeded. Bully-beef tins, old clips of cartridges, broken shell cases, empty ration boxes, petrol cans, rum jars, torn—often blood soaked—portions of equipment, damaged rifles, packets of revolver ammunition—multitudinous articles the mere tabulation of which would require columns.

The Poster Craze.

The latest innovation in the "battlefield economy campaign" is the erection of notice boards and hoardings urging saving on everybody's part. These notices make up for lack of artistic beauty in the directness of their appeal.

For instance, opposite the heap of rubble that is all that remains of the once famous church of Boesinghe may be seen a board surmounted by a wooden model of a twelve-inch shell. Beneath it in large lettering is this appeal:

"Shells were made for Fritz. Why not let him have them? Don't leave shells in the mud. Pick them up and pass them on to the gunners."

Somewhat closer to the line in the same sector is another notice:

"Hy!!! Pick up that clip of cartridges! The coat of one clip will billet four men for a night."

Every Little Helps.

On the side of a certain shell-pocked highway not far from Ypres ruins is a hoarding from which looks the head of a horse. The lettering runs:

"Don't leave those nails on the road. They may cause my death. Nails can be used again, you know. Put them in this box."

Speaking of horses, one may mention that even death does not end the animal's usefulness. The body is not buried until the skin has been carefully taken off. The pelt is then cleaned and sent off to a central collecting depot.

The rough pavement of France plays havoc with the tyres of motors and lorries, and the roads are strewn with rubber fragments. Now, rubber is scarce and valuable. The Army knows it, for everywhere it is confronted with boards saying:

"Place that piece of rubber in the sack. Thank you!"

These are some of the ways by which the soldier is reducing for himself and others future taxation.

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And pray Him of His grace,
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That you may rise, with new-born eyes,
To look once more into His shining face.

In sleep—limbs all loose-laved and slipt the chains—
We draw sweet-close to Him from whom our breath
Has life, in His safe hands we leave the reins,
In fullest faith trust Him for life or death.
This sleep in life close kinsman is to death;
And, as from sleep we wake to greet the day,
So, too, from death we shall with joy awake
To greet the glories of the Great Easy.

To His beloved healing sleep He gives,
And, unto all, awakening from sleep.
Each day is resurrection—a new birth
To nearer heaven and re-created earth—
To all Life's possibilities—of good
Or ill—with joys and woes endured—
Till that last shortest sleep of all,
And that first great awakening from Life's thrall.

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The Paisley Advocate

PAISLEY, MAY 15th, 1918

—The Kaiser's peace programme still means a big piece of Russia or any other desirable portions of this good old earth that he can get a grip on.

—Lloyd George is still the man of the hour in Britain. The vote of 293 to 106, given in the House of Commons in favor of the Premier and his cabinet shows that democracy is making safe headway against aristocracy and militarism in the heart of the Empire, where these two elements of human society have flourished for ages.

—The educative articles that might profitably be inserted in any newspaper regarding the food problem of Canada—chiefly on producing and saving—would fill all the pages of THE ADVOCATE. When its all read and digested, however, it simmers down to this: Do all you can to grow food stuffs, and don't waste any. Are you doing your best? The boys "over there" are.

—President Wilson was invited to a banquet in New Jersey recently, and in his written reply gave expression to the following, which will apply to the political situation in this Dominion as well as in the U. S.

"The old party slogans have lost their significance and will mean nothing to the voter of the future, for the war is certain to change the mind of Europe as well as the mind of America. Men everywhere are searching democratic principles to their hearts in order to determine their soundness, their sincerity, their adaptability to the real needs of their life, and every man with any vision must see that the real test of justice and right action is presently to come as it never came before.

"The men in the trenches, who have been freed from the economic serfdom to which some of them have been accustomed, will, it is likely, return to their homes with a new view and a new impatience of all mere political phrases, and will demand real thinking and sincere action.

"Let the Democratic party in New Jersey, therefore, forget everything but the new service which they are to be called upon to render. The days of political and economic reconstruction which are ahead of us no man can now definitely assess, but we know this, that every program must be shot through and through with utter disinterestedness; that no party must try to serve itself, but every party must try to serve humanity, and that the task is a very practical one, meaning that every program, every measure in every program, must be tested by this question, and this question only: Is it just; is it for the benefit of the average man, without influence or privilege; does it embody in real fact the highest conception of social justice and of right dealing without respect of person or particular interest? This is a high test. It can be met only by those who have genuine sympathy with the mass of men and real insight into their needs and opportunities, and a purpose which is purged alike of selfish and of partisan intention.

"The party which rises to this test will receive the support of the people because it deserves it."

—Mr. Alex McKeeman, of Eden Grove, arrived back a few days ago from a prospecting trip to the west. He sold out his general store business at the Grove with the intention of going west, and has decided upon that plan for the future, but is not yet fixed upon a location. He went as far as Edmonton on his trip. It is likely he will leave with his family in about a month.

Former Paisleyite Honored in France

Word has been received in Brantford that Miss Helen Sheppard, daughter of Mr and Mrs F R Sheppard, formerly of Paisley, has been decorated by the French Minister of War "for long and faithful service on behalf of the French sick and wounded soldiers." Miss Sheppard has been more than two years in France serving as a nursing sister in the American Ambulance Hospital at Juilly, near Paris. The decoration consists of a bronze bar of two laurel leaves held together by a red cross.

Division Court

Judge Craig presided at Division Court in Paisley on Wednesday of last week. H Randolph vs Geo Clayton was a suit arising out of a wages dispute. Plaintiff sued for $20 25 and was given judgment for $6 13 and costs. Frank Stanley vs Chris Ernest, Jr., was another wages dispute; judgment for amount of claim, $9. John Scott vs Ira T Dudgeon, suit for balance of $30 on price of bull; judgment for full amount, without costs. A dispute between J W Brown and J Welchman over sale of a quantity of grain was settled out of court.

CARD OF THANKS

Mr Richard Atkinson and family desire to thank their friends and neighbors for the kindness and sympathy extended to them during the illness and since the death of wife and mother.

TURNER'S

Watch for Poverty Night, May 23.

Mr Geo Muir and two boys spent Saturday afternoon with friends here.

Mr and Mrs Alex McLeod, of 12th of Bruce, were visiting with Mrs John Pollock.

Mr Lon Eby had three pigs killed by the train last week.

Messrs Robt Pollock and Wm Atkinson have purchased new touring cars.

WILLOW CREEK

Watch for Poverty Night, May 23.

Most of the farmers around here are through seeding.

The boys are being called out one by one.

Mr Victor Kidd is home from the west.

Rev Mr Hallman preached Sunday night on Mother's Day.

Rev H H Siebold will preach his first sermon next Sunday morning and will have service in the afternoon.

COULD NOT STOP THE HEADACHES

Until She Tried "Fruit-a-tives" —Made From Fruit Juices

112 Cornwo Sr., St. John, N.B.

"I feel I must tell you of the great benefit I have received from your wonderful medicine, 'Fruit-a-tives'.

I have been a sufferer for many years from *Violent Headaches*, and could get no permanent relief.

A friend advised me to take 'Fruit-a-tives' and I did so with great success; and now I am entirely free of Headaches, thanks to your splendid medicine".

MRS. ALEXANDER SHAW.

50c. a box, 6 for $2.50, trial size 25c. At all dealers or sent on receipt of price, postpaid, by Fruit-a-tives Limited, Ottawa.

The Farmers' Live Stock Shipping Club

Will pay for live hogs delivered at Paisley station, F.O.B. prices, less one per cent. guarantement cartelenation loss and operating expenses.

Weekly Shipment

For information call

WALLACE MEGRAW

Both Phones.

Mortgage Sale of Blacksmith Shop in the Village of Paisley

UNDER and by virtue of the power of sale contained in a certain mortgage which will be produced at time of sale, there will be offered for sale at public auction at the premises at the Village of Paisley, in the county of Bruce, on Tuesday, the 4th Day of June, 1918, at the hour of eleven o'clock in the forenoon, the following property used as a Blacksmith Shop in the village of Paisley, that is to say:

ALL AND SINGULAR that certain parcel or tract of land and premises situate, lying and being in the village of Paisley, in the county of Bruce and province of Ontario, and being composed of lot number one on the east side of Queen St. north in the said village of Paisley, according to the corporation plan of the said village of Paisley, containing by admeasurement sixteen hundred and ten square feet be the same more or less. Also one drilling hand saw and frame, one turning lathe machine and drills, one bolt threading machine, one bolt clipper, one tire repair setter, one tire platform, one mandrel, two blacksmith bellows, two anvils, two vices, one tire bender, one bolt threader, two sets of horse shoeing tools, one shoe vice, one grindstone, eight wrenches, four hammers, two braces, an assortment of tongs and bits and one box stove, one and table, with shafting, pulleys and belting.

TERMS OF SALE

The property will be offered for sale subject to a reserve price fixed by the vendor. Twenty per cent of the purchase money to be paid down at the time of sale and the balance without interest within 10 days thereafter.

For further terms and conditions of sale apply to

J. H. CASS, Auctioneer — C. J. MICKLE, Vendors' Solicitor

Eldersile Court of Revision

ELDERSLIE Council will sit as a Court of Revision, at the Tp. Hall, Gillies Hill, on WEDNESDAY, MAY 29th, at 1 o'clock p.m. when appeals, if any, against the assessment roll for 1918 will be heard and determined.

H C PEARCE, Tp Clerk, Paisley P O

Paisley Court of Revision

THE first sitting of the Court of Revision for the Village of Paisley will be held at ... o'clock in the forenoon on Monday, 27th May.

J. A. GIBSON, Clerk.

BALLACHEY, LAIDLAW & CO.

The Store with the Stock

House Furnishings

Our stock of everything for the house is very complete, and prices are right.

Carpets **Rugs** **Linoleums**
Curtain Nets **Curtain Poles**
Stair Pads and Plates
Draperies **Curtains**
Brooms and Brushes

And the thousand and one other requisites for fixing up or furnishing a home.

Top prices for Produce

BALLACHEY, LAIDLAW & CO.

Both 'Phones

THE STORE OF QUALITY

Binder Twine

Plymouth Twine — Plymouth Twine

Buy now. We will accept orders for Twine up to 10th of May at to-day's prices. Twine will be scarce, and prices likely to advance. We handle the well-known

Plymouth Twice

Place your order now

Bruce Phone
Bell Phone

W. H. DAVISON

Are you giving aid and comfort to the enemy?

Any householder in your neighborhood who has a garden plot, or who owns a piece of suitable vacant land that is not being put under cultivation in order to increase food production, is (though he or she may not believe it) giving aid and comfort to the enemy in restraining food production, as really as is the Submarine Commander who sinks an Allied ship laden with food.

The difference is only one of degree, not of kind.

Look around you! Look around you!

If you have not yet decided to plant a vegetable garden make up your mind to do so now. You will not regret it. There is still lots of time. Potatoes and beans may be planted up to June 1st and these are the best substitutes for wheat and meat.

For good, practical advice upon how to lay out and cultivate a Vegetable Garden, write for a free copy of the booklet entitled: "A Vegetable Garden for Every Home." This has been prepared by the Ontario Department of Agriculture for the guidance of citizens who will respond to this call for increased production.

Mail This Coupon NOW

Organization of Resources Committee, Parliament Buildings, Toronto

Dear Sirs:

Please send me a copy of your booklet "A Vegetable Garden for Every Home."

Name_____

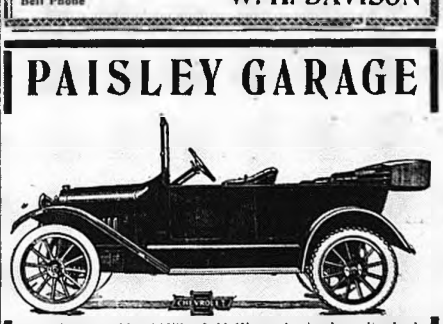
Address_____

ONTARIO

ORGANIZATION OF RESOURCES COMMITTEE
In Co-Operation with Canada Food Board

ONTARIO

PAISLEY GARAGE



THE partnership of Miller & McKinnon having been dissolved by mutual consent, the business will be continued by the undersigned at the old stand, Church St. We aim to give up-to-date service to all car owners. With our experience in city garages we are in a position to do work that we can guarantee as satisfactory. Motorists should call us up by either phone when they have trouble.

High Grade Oils, Gas and Accessories of all kinds.

Repairing at Reasonable Rates. All kinds of Vulcanizing done.

We are equipped to remove carbon by oxygen gas. Give us a trial.

Cars washed, $1; washed and polished, $1.50.

We carry a full line of Overland, Chevrolet and Ford parts.

G. E. MILLER, Prop.

TORONTO LIVE STOCK MARKETS

TORONTO, May 11, 1918

Butchers' picked	$13 00	$14 25
do common	11 00	11 25
do cows	9 00	11 00
do bulls	7 50	11 00
Stockers, choice	10 00	11 00
do common	7 00	7 50
Heavy feeders	11 00	12 00
Short keep		
Milch cows, choice	$90 00	$125 00
do common		
Sheep, ewes	14 00	15 00
Bucks	11 00	12 00
Spring Lambs	18 00	22 00
Calves	9 00	15 00
Hogs, off cars	21 25	21 25
fed and watered	21 00	21 00

—Printing Invitations is part of THE ADVOCATE'S business.

Stave Sawyer Wanted

STEADY job for good active stave sawyer or two cutting full staves, work steady year round, good shop conditions, good living conditions for married man with family. Write at once to the W. M. CANN & SONS CO., LTD., Newmarket, Ont.

PAISLEY MARKET

Fall wheat, per bush	$ 00	$ 20
Peas, per bush	3 00	3 25
Oats, per bush	75	80
Barley, per bush	1 50	1 50
Buckwheat		
Potatoes, per bag	3 35	4 50
Butter, in pound prints	42	42
Eggs, fresh, per doz	38	38

Supplement to The Paisley Advocate

May 15th, 1918

WhiteShoes

OUR 1918 line is the most complete line of summer shoes. It includes a shoe for every use, for every person — men, women, children. It will pay you to call and see our White Shoes.

Fresh Groceries Always in Stock

Butter and Eggs taken in exchange

H. PFAFF & SON

When a Man Dies

His salary ceases, but—his wife and children must live. Safeguard their future by taking an income policy in that good Canadian institution

THE DOMINION LIFE ASSURANCE CO.

Such a policy will guarantee a stated sum every month to your wife, child, or other beneficiary, and will give you

Absolute Safety with High Dividend Returns

Head Office: Waterloo, Ontario

R. T. Robinson

CARPENTER AND CONTRACTOR

ESTIMATES furnished for the erection of any class of building. Large or small contracts undertaken.

Address Chalsey or Cargill P.O

Court Saugeen, C.O.F No. 88

MEETS in Putnam's Hall on the third Monday evening of each month, at 8 o'clock. Sojourning brethren are welcome

D. FORRESTER, C.R
E. TOOKE, R.S.

Spring Term from April 2nd

Central Business College Stratford, Ont.

Commercial life offers the great opportunities. Recent lady graduates of this school are earning as high as $1,000 per annum. The last application we received from an office man with some experience offered initial salary of $1800 per annum. Students may enter our classes at any time. Graduates placed in positions. Commercial, Shorthand and Telegraphy departments. Get our free catalogue.

W J Elliott Pres. D A McLachlan, Prin.

—The Canadian Government expects to raise $4,000,000 additional revenue from the new tax on tea and coffee, $9,035,796 from the tax on cigars, cigarettes and tobacco, and $3,000,000 from the stamp tax on matches.

CARGILL

(Intended for last week)

Mr. Fred Grice was up from Toronto over Sunday.

Inspector McCool paid an official visit to the school here last week and found things very satisfactory. He congratulated the Board on this school being the only one in his his inspectorate having all teachers holding first-class certificates.

Mr. E. Wittich spent the first of the week in Elmira and other points.

Mr. and Mrs. Hunstein spent Sunday with friends in Mildmay.

Rev. Mr. Homer, of the Anglican church, preached his farewell sermon on Sunday evening last. Rev. Mr. Homer has been rector of this congregation for about five years and was a good speaker, and will be missed in ministerial circles here. He goes to Montreal as curate. Our best wishes go with him and family to their new home.

Mr. Zeigler and family, of Blyth, spent Sunday at Mr. J. H. Brown's.

Mrs. W. Grainger and children, of Stratford, are visiting at Mr. H. Brownscombe's.

Miss F. Newman returned from her home in Owen Sound, where she was called owing to the illness of her father, who died shortly after she arrived. We extend our symyathy to Miss Newman.

Mr. and Miss Ross and Miss L. Hettrick, of Wingham, spent Sunday with friends here.

The Methodists and Presbyterians withdrew their Sunday evening services and attended the farewell services in the Anglican church.

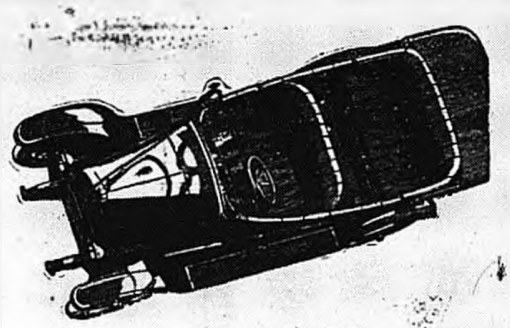
LOCKERBY

The silent messenger called at the home of Mr and Mrs M Maurer on May 3rd, and called to rest their third daughter, Elizabeth. The deceased had been an invalid since early childhood, and for three and a half years was bedfast. Her memory will linger long in the heart of the kind and loving mother who faithfully and tenderly waited upon the suffering one during all those years. The deceased was born in Waterloo Co., and her age was 30 years and 7 months. The funeral took place on Sunday afternoon, May 7th, Rev Mr Neilson of Paisley Baptist church conducting the services. Interment was made in Paisley cemetery. The pallbearers were Mr. Laysinger of Elmira, Albert Knechtel and Henry Ostoff of Hanover, Geo. Last of Elderslie. Besides the parents, three brothers and three sisters survive — Mrs. Henry Ostoff of Hanover, Mrs. Fred Green of Palmerston, Mrs. Geo. Last of Elderslie, John of Lovat, Edgar and Oliver at home.

—Rev. Thos. Wilson, pastor of Knox church, Walkerton for the past fifteen years, is severing his connection with that congregation at the end of this month. His resignation came up before Bruce Presbytery at the meeting in Paisley on Tuesday of last week, and was urgently opposed by representatives of the congregation. Mr. Wilson, however, also urgently requested that his resignation be accepted, and Presbytery finally and reluctantly consented to release him from the charge. Rev. R. M. Gale, of Pinkerton, was appointed interim moderator, who will declare the pulpit vacant on Sunday May 26th

Red Cross Shipment

The Elora Road North Patriotic League met at the home of Mrs. Alex Ewing on Thursday, May 4th, and packed 13 boxes for soldiers overseas, containing flannel shirts, socks, tooth paste, towels, soap, condensed milk, loaf sugar, soluable coffee, cake, etc.



Light Four Model 90 Touring Car

The Thrift Car

To use this *utility* car is Good Business and Good Health!

Its roominess, comfort and beauty make it as *desirable* as it is *useful*.

GEO. W. GILCHRIST, Dealer

R. R. No. 2, Paisley

Willys-Overland, Limited

Willys-Knight and Overland Motor Cars and Light Commercial Wagons

Head Office and Works, West Toronto, Ont.

SCHOOL REPORTS

PAISLEY PUBLIC SCHOOL

ROOM III.

Sr III—Honors—Marjorie Bird, Hazel Hay, Della Bast, Betty Neilson, Beatrice Watt, Howard Blue, Phemie Moreland. Pass—Oscar Hopper, Hugh McArthur, Nellie Watson, Wilfrid Hay. Failure—Angus McKinnon, Grogan Irving, Jack Shoemaker, Sherwood Collins, John Sutherland.

Jr III—Honors—Edna Brown, Wilfred Shoemaker, Lucille Gage, Mary Fletcher, Sallie McKinnon, Verna Rae, Catherine McMillan, Leota Hepburn, J D Babcock, Melville Brown, Bruce McKenzie, Greta Fleming, Helen McArthur. Pass—Charlotte Sutherland, Russell B Grant, Paul Oliphet. Failure—Lloyd Gregg, Rosella Clayton, aDavid Leitch, Mary Sutherland, Burton Irving, Teddy Muir, Bessie Davison. Absent from part of work—David Leitch, Teddy Muir, Nellie Watson, Greta Fleming. MAY E BOYLE, Teacher

S S No 1, ELDERSLIE

Sr IV — Honors— Elma McPherson 76. Pass—Ivan McPherson 74, Laura Reid 60. Sr III—Pass—Keith McIntyre 64. Jr III—Pass—Norman Somerville 65, Austin McPherson 64, Alex McIntyre 61. Below pass—Thelma Gowanlock 48, Gladys Bradley 58. Sr II—Honors— Clifford Walpole 83. Pass Peter Reid 68. Below pass—Lillian Stoddart 58. Jr II—Honors—Gordon Reid 80. Jr I A—Honors—Gordon McIntyre 81, Clifford McPherson 79. Pass—Dave Somerville 67. Jr I B—Honors—Gladys Walpole 76. Jr Pr—Honors — Adele Muir 92, Donalda Reid. E S MCCURDY, Teacher

S S No 14, BRUCE

Sr IV—Charlotte Dunlop, Alice Parker, Isabel McKinnon. Jr IV—Grace Thomas. Sr III —Clarke White, Bess Currie, Howard White. Jr III A—Ethel Kaake, Alma Dunlop, Arthur Stafford. Jr III B—Elbin Luttrell, Stella Scott, Walter White. II—Carl Luttrell, Willie Kaake, Hugh McGillivray, Milton Scott, Willie Christie, Zelta Atkinson, Johnnie Stafford. Sr I—Sam Christie, Alice Luttrell. Jr I—Angus McArthur. Pr I—Florence White, Iva Hopkins, Catharine Thomas. Sr Pr—Ethel Scott. Jr Pr—Francis Christie, Irwin Scott, Jean Irwin, Jean McGillivray.

H MOULTON, Teacher

S. S. No 1 BRANT & ELDERSLIE

Sr IV — Pass — Walter Hopper, Borden Gregg. Jr IV — Pass — Marjorie Hopper. Failure—Lloyd Hopper. Sr III—Honors—Mary Spong. Pass—May Driscoll, Nelson Kerry. Failure—Nettie Butchart and Lela Kerry (absent for part of exams). Jr III—Pass — Gordon Hooper. Failure — Elvin Gregg. Sr II—Honors—Florence Tolchard, John Rhody. Pass—Artie Alexander, Pearl Alexander, Hugh Driscoll. Jr II—Pass—Margaret Bluhm, Grace Kerry. Sr I—Honors — Edith Hopper. Pass — Grace Gregg. Pr C—Adolph Rhody. Pr B—Harry Cargill, Daisy Kerry, Howard Dalgarno. Pr A—Jean Hyde, Wilbert Tolchard, Jack Butchart.

M KERR, Teacher

Junior High School Entrance Examination

Time Table, 1918

June 19—9-11.30 a.m.—British History.
—1.30-3.30 p.m.—Composition.
—3.40-4.25 p.m—Spelling.
June 20—9-11.30 a.m.—Arithmetic.
—1.30-4.00 p.m.—Literature.
June 21—9-11 a.m.—English Grammar.
—11-12 a.m—Writing.
—1-3 p.m.—Geography.
—3 p.m.—Art.

Business Directory

LEGAL

D. FORRESTER, B.A., L.L.B.,
BARRISTER, SOLICITOR AND NOTARY PUBLIC
OFFICE—TOWN HALL, PAISLEY

JOHN SUTHERLAND & SONS LIMITED
INSURANCE—FIRE AND MARINE
GUELPH - ONT.

J. C. GIBSON
Issuer of Marriage Licenses
Paisley, Ont.

DENTAL

DR. A. H. ALLEN
DENTIST, formerly of Toronto.

Graduate of the Royal College of Dental Surgeons of Ontario. Honor Graduate of Toronto University Dental Department. Master of Dental Surgery. Graduate of the Dr. Meyers' Post Graduate School of Prosthetic Dentistry, New York. Office over Mara's Drug Store, opposite the Post Office.

MEDICAL

DR. H. E. CAGE, Physician, Surgeon and Accoucheur, Specialist in Diseases of the Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat. Late house surgeon Kingston General Hospital. Office hours—8 to 9 a.m., 1 to 4 p.m.
Successor to Dr. O'Neill.

DR. P. J. F. HOUSTON,
Honor Graduate of Toronto University Licentiate of the Royal Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons of Edinburgh and Glasgow. Post graduate Coombe Lying-in-Hospital, Dublin, late assistant Edinburgh Eye Infirmary. SPECIALTY—Diseases of the Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat.
Successor to Dr. Morrison.

VETERINARY

BOYD BROS., Veterinary Surgeons, Paisley. Graduates of Ontario Veterinary College. Office at residence—two doors north of pork factory. Phone numbers—Bell 62, Bruce 118.

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Special Notice

Commence a course now before our Tuition Rates are increased.

ELLIOTT Business College

Yonge and Charles Sts., Toronto, requires more students in order to meet the demand made on this school for stenographers, accountants, office clerks, teachers, &c. Our graduates are stepping into good positions as fast as we can get them ready. Open all year. Write to-day for large catalogue.

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Contracts taken for any class of House-building and Repairing

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MEETS every Tuesday evening at 8 o'clock in the Hall Oddfellow Block. Visiting brothers always welcome.

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The undersigned is prepared to do all classes of work in the most stylish, neat and satisfactory manner. Orders executed promptly. Will be glad to receive your patronage, whether in town or country.

W. H. BAKER, Paisley

PURDY'S LIVERY
Rates Reasonable, and every effort made to satisfy
F. PURDY

GERMANY'S RATIONS TO-DAY

When we see the quantities allotted to the German soldiers and civilian populations by the Food Controllers of the Central Powers, we can appreciate more fully how well off Canada and Canadians are.

The German Soldier

The standard ration of Bread is 1 lb., 5 oz. a day, which is increased in the front line to 1 lb. 10 oz., and the latter scale is the maximum given to young soldiers and to the troops engaged in strenuous work.

Meat or fish is allowed only for six days a week; on the seventh its place is taken by 5 oz. of flour.

The meat ration is 8¾ oz. of fresh, salted, or frozen meat, or 3¼ oz. of smoked or tinned.

When fish is given in place of meat the allowance is 8 3-4 oz. of salt herrings or a fixed weight of other kinds.

Troops in the front line may get up to 10 1-4 oz. of meat, but when they do it is taken out of the allowance for the rest.

The potato ration is 10 1-2 oz., but it may be replaced by a number of substitutes, such as rice or swedes.

The soldier is also allowed a pound of pickled cabbage, or, in its place, various quantities of bottled spinach, preserved lettuce, and so forth, or 4 3-8 oz. of cooking fruit.

The fat ration is 2 oz. of butter or tinned fat pork, but when this cannot be supplied its place is taken by 5 1-4 oz. of sausage or black pudding or 5 1-4 oz. of jam or 1 oz. of marmalade.

Cheese is allowed only on four days a month—1 3-4 oz. each time.

The daily allowance of sugar is 3-5 oz.

"Coffee" is given only on six days a week, and the 1-5 oz. which goes by that name is made up in nearly equal portions of real coffee, "malt or barley coffee," and chicory. The weekly allowance of tea is 1-15 oz. Cocoa is given only by doctor's orders.

The Civilian

The German gets his rations, as a German newspaper puts it, "if sufficient supplies are in the hands of the authorities." That important condition, as we know from frequent complaints, is often unfulfilled.

The nominal weekly allowance of bread varies from just over 3¼ lb. in Dusseldorf to 4 lb. 6 oz. in Dresden and Munich. In Berlin it is just over 4 1-4 lb. In some cases there is an additional weekly ration of flour—generally from 1 oz. to 3 1-2 oz., and also an ounce or two of cereal preparations like groats or malted barley.

The weekly allowance of meat is, up and down, about half a pound a head. In none of the cities has it exceeded 8 3-4 oz., and it sometimes falls as low as 5 1-4 oz. Where sausage is available in addition the highest allowance recorded is 3 1-2 oz. Where fish makes its appearance, it is generally rationed at less than 1 oz. a head weekly, and the allowance of eggs ranges from one to four per month.

The weekly allowance of potatoes is 7 lb. to 8 lb., with 2 lb. or 3 lb. extra in places for "heavy workers."

The weekly allowance of butter or margarine is rarely above 3 oz.

The cheese ration varies from 1 oz. to 4 1-2 oz., according to the supply.

The sugar ration is from 5 1-4 oz. to 8 3-4 oz. weekly, with an extra allowance for very young children. Jam, treacle or "artificial" honey is divided according to the local supplies. The rations are sometimes cut as fine as 7-10 of an ounce weekly.

"Coffee substitutes"—there is no mention of real coffee—are portioned out as they can be obtained sometimes in quantities of less than half an ounce a week.

Such as they are, the rations are often nominal, and the population does not receive anything like the full amount.

The Vorwarts mentions a commune which "received during the last six weeks one egg and a little German tea . . . Nothing else is provided but fresh vegetables . . . and the regulation 7 lb. of potatoes."—Reality.

LABOR SAVING SEEDING IMPLEMENT

A plow that plows, disks and harrows the ground at the same time has been invented and patented by an Iowa man, J. H. Rhomberg, of Dubuque. Three acres of land, it is claimed, can be put into perfect shape for seeding with the new plow to every one that can be prepared by the ordinary method of plowing first, then going over the land with a disk to cut up the clods, and finally with a harrow to pulverize and level the ground. The device is an attachment of several small, knife-like blades which fasten on to the plowshare. In ordinary plowing the earth is turned over in large chunks or slices. When the new attachment is used the knives cut the clods into ribbons and break them into fine soil. The fine soil falls off the plow into the furrow, making a perfect seed bed.

—The General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church meets at London on June 5th.

A Fight for Life

It has been fight or die for many of us in the past and the lucky people are those who have suffered, but who are now well because they heeded nature's warning signal in time to correct their trouble with that wonderful new discovery of Dr. Pierre's, called "An-u-ric." You should promptly heed those warnings, some of which are dizzy spells, backache, irregularity of the urine or the painful twinges of rheumatism, sciatica or lumbago. To delay may make possible the dangerous forms of kidney disease, such as diabetes or stone in bladder.

To overcome these distressing conditions take plenty of exercise in the open air, avoid a heavy meat diet, drink freely of water and at each meal take Anuric (double strength). You will, in a short time, find that you are one of the firm indorsers of Anuric.

Hamilton, Ont.—"For kidney ailments I have never known any medicine to equal Anuric. When I started to take it I was very miserable with lame back, pains in the cords of my neck and shoulders and all over my body. The water was high colored and offensive. All of these conditions left me after one week's use of Anuric and I consider it to be the greatest of all kidney medicines."—MRS. JENNIE CLARK, 79 Queen St. So.



Toronto, Ont.—"My husband suffered severely with pains in his back for three or four weeks. He commenced to take Anuric and in three or four days he not only looked better, but remarked that his back felt much better, and now he says that his pain has all gone. It is with pleasure that we recommend Anuric."—MRS. MARY RYAN, 54 Seaton St.



STEELE'S For Horse Collars and Sweat Pads, Rubber Lap Rugs, Whips, Auto Plush Rugs, Bickmore's Gall Cure, Star Harness Soap, &c

Our Harness includes quality, durability, appearance and high class workmanship found in no other make of Harness.

Baggage Trunks, Suit Cases, Club Bags, Grips. Good assortment and close prices.

Harness parts and Repairing our Specialty

J. H. STEELE



THE KIDNEYS
between
30 and 40

Whatever else you do, keep your Kidneys regular and active. Their work is of vast importance to your health and at the first evidence of trouble, often occurring from the thirtieth to the fortieth year, take a treatment with

GinDills
FOR THE KIDNEYS

The Kidneys' work is to filter impurities from the blood. Evidence of something wrong with the Kidneys may be recognized quite easily—pains in the sides and back, Rheumatic fatigues, constant headaches, swollen joints, restless sleep and urinary troubles. Gin Pills are the quickest and most effective remedy you can take.

50c. a box or 6 boxes for $2.50, at all dealers.

Sample free if you write to

National Drug & Chemical Co. of Canada, Limited, - Toronto
U. S. Address: Na-Dru-Co., Inc. 202 Main St., Buffalo, N.Y.

Rubber Soled Shoes

We are showing a very complete line of Ladies', Children's and Men's Canvas Shoes in rubber and leather soles. These goods are much cheaper than leather. They wear well and look good.

Rennie's Seeds

the sure to grow kind

Dutch Sett and Potato Onions

Eggs and Butter for Cash or Trade

F. CARTER & SON



Defects scarcely noticeable in children assume dangerous proportions with advancing years.
A proper correction now will prevent serious complications later.

BEAUTIFUL JEWELERY

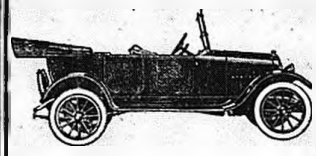
in great variety of novel patterns and artistic designs, rings, chains, necklaces, bracelets, everything in the jewelry line, may be found at our store. We give you a cordial invitation to come in and see what we have to offer, for we feel sure there will be something that will just suit you.

I. SHOEMAKER
Jeweler and Optician

Teacher Wanted

A PROTESTANT Teacher with first or second profess'l certificate for U.S.S. No. 7 & 8, Elderslie & Sedgewn. Salary $500 to $570 a year. Duties to commence Sept 3rd, 1915. Applications received up to June 15th, by E. H. FRASER, Sec.-Treas., R. R. No. 8 Paisley P.O.

Do You Know the Terms of that 22,000 Mile Test?



Maxwell Motor Cars

5-Pass. Car . . $ 1045
Roadster 1045
5-Pass. Car with All-Weather Top . 1200
5-Pass. Sedan . . 1670
6-Pass. Tourist Car 1670

All prices f.o.b. Windsor, Ont.

Wire wheels extra if equipped with Sedan and Town Car

Official Figures of the Test

		Daily Mileage	Av. Miles Per Gal. Gasoline
Nov.	23	511.0	22.2
"	24	551.4	21.83
"	25	537.4	21.49
"	26	505.9	20.87
"	27	516.5	21.70
"	28	509.6	21.34
"	29	515.5	20.69
"	30	490.1	20.51
Dec.	1	498.3	21.59
"	2	484.6	21.77
"	3	500.6	21.71
"	4	Rain 438.9	19.31
"	5	502.7	22.04
"	6	517.0	22.15
"	7	507.1	22.35
"	8	493.3	22.03
"	9	472.6	21.23
"	10	477.7	21.53
"	11	495.2	21.83
"	12	540.1	23.08
"	13	539.3	23.18
"	14	Rain 465.9	20.65
"	15	523.1	22.95
"	16	539.1	21.99
"	17	492.8	21.69
"	18	512.0	22.72
"	19	525.9	22.83
"	20	527.5	23.44
"	21	496.8	22.00
"	22	490.8	22.30
"	23	487.1	23.13
"	24	486.5	21.83
"	25	477.5	22.63
"	26	492.0	21.70
"	27	487.1	19.79
"	28	477.4	19.91
"	29	523.9	18.28
"	30	466.9	20.24
"	31	504.9	19.68
Jan.	1	501.4	19.82
"	3	Rain 451.8	20.67
"	3	Rain 470.1	21.56
"	4	Rain 455.6	21.82
"	5	Rain 561.5	19.10

Elapsed time	44 days
Total mileage	22,022.3
Average speed per hour	25 miles
Average day's run	500.6
*Longest day's run	561.5
Average miles per gal.	22 miles
Smallest day's mileage per gallon	18.20 miles
Greatest average miles per gallon	24.33 miles
Average tire life	9,875 miles

*Note that longest day's run was made on last day of the test.

N. B. The Canadian gallon being 20% larger than the American gallon, on which latter basis the above test was run, the miles per gallon figures should be increased by the same percentage to obtain in Canada the correct ratio of miles to the gallon.

Maxwell

D. A. LYON, Dealer
Paisley

You know, of course, that the Maxwell Motor Car is the long distance champion of the world.

You have read that a "stock" Maxwell 5-passenger car ran for 44 days and nights without stopping the motor.

And that, in the 44 days non-stop test, the Maxwell covered 22,022 miles, at an average speed of 25 miles per hour.

But have you, up to now, realized the full significance of that performance?

Do you know that no other motor car in the world has ever equalled or even approached that performance?

In a word, did you take this test seriously when you heard of it?

Or did you set it down as a "selling stunt" to give the publicity man something to talk about?

It's worth your while to read and to study the conditions under which that test was made.

You know that the American Automobile Association (familiarly known as the "A. A. A.") is the official arbiter of every automobile test and contest.

But perhaps you didn't know that when a maker places his product under A. A. A. supervision he must do absolutely as told and abide by the decisions of the Board.

That's why there are so few A. A. A. Official Records!

This 22,000-mile Maxwell non-stop test was official from start to finish.

Therein lies its value to you.

It proves absolutely the quality of the car—of the very Maxwell you buy.

For verily this was a "stock" Maxwell. Listen—

First: the inspectors disassembled the motor to see that no special pistons, valves, bearing-metal or other parts had been used.

Every other unit was as critically inspected. Then the car was re-assembled under their own supervision.

As we had much at stake and the test was made in winter (November 23 to January 5) we asked permission to take certain little precautions against accidental stoppage.

Sounds reasonable, doesn't it?

But they refused permission to do any such thing.

For example:—They would not permit a rubber cover over the magneto—it wasn't "stock."

They refused to let us tape the ignition wire terminals—they are not taped on the Maxwells we sell—so of course it wasn't "stock."

Neither would they let us use a spiral coiled pipe in place of the usual straight one from tank to carburetor to guard against a breakage from the constant, unremitting vibration—it isn't "stock."

Nor to use a special high priced foreign make of spark plug—the run was made on the same spark plugs with which all Maxwells are equipped.

So rigid were the rules, we were unable to carry a spare tire on the rear—it wasn't "stock." A telegram to headquarters in New York finally brought a special permit to carry a spare tire.

"It isn't stock!" "It isn't stock!"

That was the laconic reply of those A. A. A. inspectors to every last suggestion that called for anything but the precise condition of the standard, stock model Maxwell that any customer can buy from any one of 3000 dealers anywhere.

We are glad now—mighty glad—that the rules were so strict and so rigidly enforced.

Any other car that ever attempts to equal that record must do it under official supervision—and comply with the same terms.

And it will have to go some.

For Maxwell set the standard when it performed this wonderful feat.

Maxwell complied with those rules—and made good.

Every drop of gasoline and oil and water was measured out and poured in by the inspectors themselves. They would not even let our man pour it in!

Every four hours the car had to report at the official station for checking.

And it had to be there on the minute.

And every minute there was an inspector beside the driver on the front seat—two more men in the rear. One got out only to let another in—day and night for 44 days and nights!

There was one technical stop.

It is interesting to know the circumstances.

Dead of night—a driving storm—a cloudburst—suddenly another car appeared in the road ahead.

In his effort to avoid a collision the Maxwell driver stalled his motor.

At least the observers thought it stopped and so reported.

The car did not stop, however, so its momentum again started the motor (if it had indeed stalled) when the clutch was let in.

The contest board exonerated our driver on grounds that his action was necessary to save life.

That shows you how rigid were the rules—how conscientiously applied by the observers.

You who have owned and driven motor cars—you who know how small a thing may clog a carburetor or a feed pipe; "short" a spark or stall a motor—will realize what a wonderfully well made car this must be to go through that test under those conditions—44 days—22,022 miles without stopping.

The exact amount of gasoline, of oil, of water used; the tire mileage, tire troubles, tire changes; the distance and the routes are matters of official record, attested under oath and guaranteed by the A. A. A.

(By the way, the average was nearly 10,000 miles per tire.)

Any Maxwell owner—or anyone interested may see those records.

And—here's the most wonderful part—though no attempt was or could be made for economy; the Maxwell averaged 22 miles per gallon of gasoline.

Some other car may, some time, equal some one of those performances. But to equal them all in the same test—**that car must be a Maxwell.**

Soils and Crops

By Agronomist.

This Department is for the use of our farm readers who want the advice of an expert on any question regarding soil, seed, crops, etc. If your question is of sufficient general interest, it will be answered through this column. If stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed with your letter, a complete answer will be mailed to you. Address Agronomist, care of Wilson Publishing Co., Ltd., 73 Adelaide St. W., Toronto.

WIRE WORMS AND THEIR CONTROL.

Wireworms are to be recognized as one of the worst pests of corn, and carry their destructiveness to wheat, oats, potatoes and many other crops. They are yellowish-brown larvae having hard polished skins, the bodies slender and cylindrical in shape, measuring from three-quarters of an inch to an inch in length. The most injurious form in Ontario prefers low, mucky or poorly drained soils, feeding on the roots of grasses, grains and the like. Two or three years are required for them to reach maturity, which accounts many times, for the damage done by this pest a year or two after sod has been turned under. The adult of the wire-worm is a brownish beetle which, from its habit of snapping its body up in the air, when turned on its back, is known as a "click-beetle," "skipping-jack" or "snapping-beetle."

Where They Live

Early in the spring these beetles come out from the soil and soon lay their eggs in sod land or land thickly overgrown with grass. These eggs hatch into tiny wireworms. It frequently happens that, during the first year, the young worms feed upon sod, that has been turned under, and do not do their greatest harm to the cultivated crop until the second season. They require about three years to turn into beetles. Towards midsummer of the year in which they become full grown they form little cells in the soil in which they transform to the pupa or resting stage. About a month later they change into the beetles but stay in the ground until the following spring.

Control Measures

Susceptible crops like corn, potatoes or root crops should not be planted after plowing up grass sod, especially if wireworms are known to be present. They do not thrive well in clover land and so this crop is a good one to use on infested soil. If wheat is going to follow infested corn land it will be best to have the land well tilled as soon as the corn is removed. Plowing kills many worms by destroying their food supply and preventing them from preparing suitable quarters for the winter.

Inasmuch as many of our worst cutworms live in poorly drained soil it will be well to have such land tiled.

The use of commercial fertilizers has a tendency to overcome wireworm injury. It will not kill the insect but will aid the plant in overcoming its work. It is sometimes advisable to drain land and add lime in order to make it possible for the clover to establish itself, and this has given rise to the impression that lime itself kills wireworms. The action of the lime is simply to change the physical character of the soil which makes it unfavorable to these pests.

TEACH BOY TO BE HANDY MAN

The woman put down the magazine she had been reading and addressed herself to the family in general.

"There," she cried, "it says exactly what I have been thinking for ages and ages and never had sufficient sense to write about."

"What is that?" inquired her husband sleepily.

"It says that boys should be prepared for matrimony exactly as girls should," replied the woman. "It says that they should have a course of training in putting up pictures, in doing simple repairs to the plumbing, in taking care of the furnace, in hanging curtains, making shelves and doing other carpentering work, just as girls should be taught how to cook and keep house."

At this her husband looked self-conscious and he resumed his reading with an ostentatious air of absorption, so that his better half was fain to continue her remarks to the more receptive sister who sat by.

"Especially when one lives in the country should a husband have had some manual training," she went on. "For instance, last week we found it impossible to turn off one of the taps that fills the bathtub. A full stream of water ran from it all day. I telephoned Walter of the tragedy and he replied that I was not to bother for he would fix it as soon as he came home.

"When he reached home that evening he found that he could not do any more to check the water than I had done, and so he sent a plumber out from town the next morning.

"The plumber examined the leak, said that the washer on the tap had worn out, and that if I would give him a washer he would repair it at once. But I had no washer—what is a washer, anyway? And so he had to go back into town to get one. He returned two hours later, put on the washer, stopped the leak and sent us a bill for $7."

"But it was a peculiar sort of washer," interrupted her husband apologetically. "If it had been just a plain washer I could have done it."

His wife disregarded this explanation. "Then the laundry tubs became stopped up," she went on, "and though I worked at them with a hatpin and the poker, I could not open them. The plumber had to come out from town again. He brought with him a long stick with a rubber cup on the end of it, placed this cup over the vent in the tub, pressed, and lo, all was well. The bill for this piece of work was $3.50.

"I wanted a simple shelf put up in the bathroom and the carpenter who put it up charged $2.50 for that job. Sometimes I wish that I had married a carpenter or a plumber. It must be lovely to have a man who can use tools constantly in the house."

And as for the woman's husband, he put aside his book impatiently and arose. "Well, get me the nails and the boards and a hammer and I'll make that window-box for you that you've been pining for," said he.

Looking for a Farm?

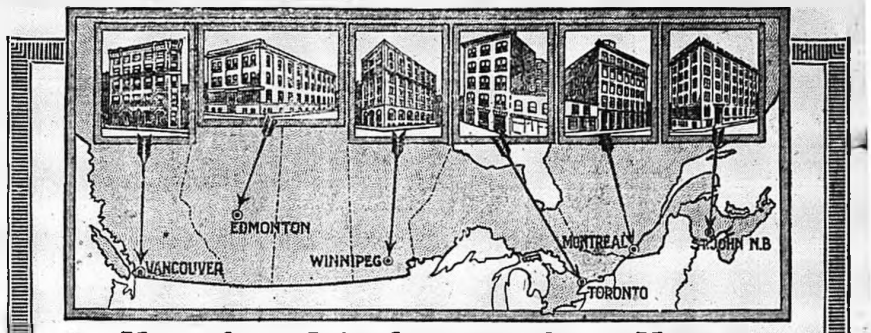
When you are selecting a farm that you expect to make a permanent home, try to get in as many of the following requirements as possible: A situation for house and barn high enough to give good drainage and a sightly view. A running brook for watering stock, and for an ice dam. Good soft drinking water and plenty of it. A woodlot and orchard. A large well-planned house and barn. A retired situation, but with good neighbors; not too far from church, school or railway station. If you can find one with all or most of these conditions, buy it quickly and settle down for life.

War-Time Economy.

"Aw'm awa noo, Sandy. Do ye want onything frae the toun?" asked the goodwife as she lifted the reins from the horse's back.

"Sin snuff's dune, an' Aw wad like ye tae fetch me half an ounce," replied Sandy.

"Nay, nay! I canna allow sic extravagance!" exclaimed his wife. "Have ye no heard o' the increased price o' sneezin'? Juist tickle yer nose wi' a straw instead."



How Canada's Greatest Shoe House Supplies the Nation's Footwear

CONSIDER the amount of time and the infinite care you take when buying footwear to suit your own taste in regard to style, size, etc. Multiply your own individual needs by millions and you will get an idea of the immense task which confronts the makers of Canada's footwear, and the size of the organization it is necessary to maintain for that purpose.

The buying of a single pair of shoes is an event that occupies a person but a few moments two or three times a year—but to meet the accumulated demand of a nation's individuals, it requires the whole resources of a gigantic industry. Ames Holden McCready are truly "Shoemakers to the Nation." It is a title justified by their size and the importance of their business.

It may be a revelation to many Canadians to know that to supply them with proper footwear, this firm maintains huge factories each with many acres of floor space, and hundreds of intricate, almost human, machines—facilities and equipment sufficient to turn out 8,000 pairs of shoes every working day.

It requires a small army of workpeople, clerks and warehousemen, in addition to executives, buyers and travellers.

It requires much study and thought to plan styles and models of Men's, Women's and Children's shoes in their various grades and styles.

In order to secure the best results in the production of various kinds and grades, it is also necessary to specialize.

For example; Ames Holden McCready factories are separated into three distinct factory units, each a complete factory in itself.

One unit of our factories is devoted entirely to the manufacture of high grade footwear for Women and Children. Consider the great variety of styles in women's footwear, including high-top boots, oxfords and pumps.

Consider the many different patterns and lasts, the varieties and shades of leather and finish—then you will see what a great number of models are required to meet the widely different needs of Canadian women in the cities and towns and also in the country districts.

Another factory unit is devoted to making only the better grades and styles of Men's Shoes—shoes for professional men, lawyers, doctors, and all business men, whose occupations permit the use of fine leathers such as calf and kid.

The third unit specializes in sturdier types of shoes for heavy wear and rough usage. Shoes for farmers, lumbermen, miners, trainmen, and workpeople who require a heavier and more solidly-constructed boot.

In addition to the work of manufacture—the requirements of distribution are also tremendous. A manufacturer must not only make his goods economically and well—but he must deliver them—DISTRIBUTE them. Therefore, in addition to a force of 60 travellers constantly visiting the retail trade from coast to coast, Ames Holden McCready maintain, in the centres of population throughout Canada, immense stocks of boots and shoes ready for immediate shipment to the retailers in each section.

These warehouses are located in the following cities:

St. John, Toronto, Montreal, Winnipeg, Edmonton, Vancouver

Years of experience has taught us the kind and styles of boots which are required in each locality. No matter in what part of Canada you reside, no matter what particular kind of shoe you require, your retail dealer can procure it for you without loss of time.

And that is the reason why you will find, even in the outlying districts, that dealers selling Ames Holden McCready goods are up-to-date with stocks that are fresh and new, and which reflect the latest shapes and styles.

When you see the A.H.M. trade mark on a shoe, you know that not only is that mark an endorsement by the largest shoe concern in Canada, but that being the product of a highly organized industry, the shoe you are buying represents the utmost in value, style and wearing qualities which can be obtained at the price.

AMES HOLDEN McCREADY LIMITED

"Shoemakers to the Nation"

ST. JOHN MONTREAL TORONTO WINNIPEG EDMONTON VANCOUVER

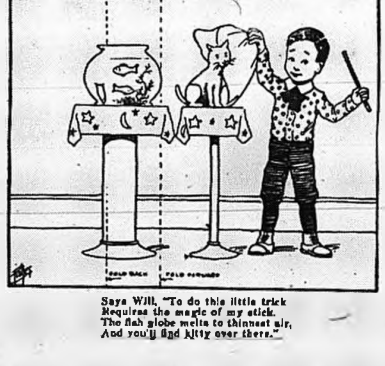


2B

Never hang silk or lace waists on a line to dry. Squeeze dry and fold in a bath towel until dry enough to press, then press on the wrong side very carefully, being sure to keep a good shape, as that counts.

FUNNY FOLD-UPS

CUT OUT AND FOLD ON DOTTED LINES



Says Will, "To do this little trick
Requires the magic of my stick.
The fish globe melts to thinnest air,
And you'll find Kitty over there."

WANTED POULTRY, EGGS and FEATHERS

Highest Prices Paid

Prompt Returns—No Commission

P. POULIN & CO.

80 Bonsecours Market Montreal

SMOKE TUCKETTS

ORINOCO

CUT COARSE FOR PIPE USE



Sure Cure for HEAVES

Lewis had Ike McLaren, Sherville, P.Q. and I used CAPITAL HEAVE REMEDY. I used CAPITAL HEAVE REMEDY on a horse that a next-door man turned on a lot to starve to death. I cured her with the powders. I can prove this about the old horse. I have her yet. She has never known one day's illness.

FREE TRIAL OFFER

We have such confidence in this remedy that we send a full week's trial free. No, no never postage and wrapping. Write us TODAY. VETERINARY SUPPLY HOUSE, 700 Gerrard street, Ottawa, Ont.

GOOD HEALTH QUESTION BOX

By Andrew F. Currier, M.D.

Dr. Currier will answer all signed letters pertaining to Health. If your question is of general interest it will be answered through these columns; if not, it will be answered personally if stamped, addressed envelope is enclosed. Dr. Currier will not prescribe for individual cases or make diagnosis. Address Dr. Andrew F. Currier, care of Wilson Publishing Co., 73 Adelaide St. West, Toronto.

The Treatment of Asthma.

The most common form of this disease is bronchial asthma, which shuts up the bronchial tubes and prevents air from moving in and out as it normally does.

There may be a spasm of the tubes, or the lining mucous membrane may be so swollen as to fill up the cavity of the tube.

Miners, potters, grinders, and millers suffer from this disease, their tubes becoming choked with dust while at their work.

Those who have troubles with their nose, enlarged tonsils, and certain forms of heart and kidney disease, may also be asthmatic; and children have it in the form of spasm of the larynx, when a gland in the neck called the "thymus gland" is diseased.

In hay-fever the mucous membrane of the nose is often so swollen that no air will pass through, and this swollen condition may extend down the throat and into the lungs, causing almost a continual asthmatic spasm.

Asthma is usually worse at the sea level and in a moist atmosphere.

A coming storm at the sea level, or unusual humidity, will bring on an attack.

So, also, will any unusual experience acting through the nervous system, such as anger, grief, bad news, worry, or fatigue.

With miners and those who inhale dirt and dust, the smaller bronchial tubes may become filled up and useless, asthma being persistent and more and more troublesome.

The object of treatment will therefore be to remove this acrid material from the tubes, reduce the swelling of the mucous membrane, and loosen the spasm.

There are remedies which are intended to relax spasm—these are mostly gases and vapors and they include compressed air, oxygen, vapor of chloroform and ether, and the powerful vapor of nitrite of amyl.

Cigarettes containing arsenic, belladonna, and stramonium, may also be smoked with advantage.

Useful also, are preparations of opium, the bromides, and chloral, though these are all dangerous.

To relieve the swelling of the mucous membrane, physicians often give quinine, strychnia, antimony and lobelia and some of the forms of electricity are also sometimes employed.

Serums and vaccines are coming more and more into use, as means of treatment, and there are those who think they have obtained good results from their use.

We must not forget that the mental influence has much to do with the effect of medicinal substances and that a medicine which is skillfully advertised, or is recommended by a friend, may have no intrinsic value.

Change of residence is the most valuable means of treatment with which I am familiar, and in making the change it is always well to get the advice of some one who is familiar with the influence of climates and who has no personal end to gain.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

M. S.—Am unable to close my fingers on account of stiffness in the tendons resulting from a cut followed by blood poisoning. How can I get rid of the trouble?

Answer:—Your trouble is one which very often follows infected injuries. Such troubles can sometimes be relieved by a course of massage with manipulation of the stiffened tissues. There are various forms of apparatus which are made for this purpose.

A. B.—Is there any cure for hardening of the arteries, and what is the cause of this trouble?

Answer:—If you will send a stamped and self-addressed envelope, a copy of an article on this disease will be mailed you, which will give you a full account of the trouble.

Veal and boiled rice can be used by lining a baking dish with the rice, then filling it with chopped veal seasoned with onion, parsley, salt and pepper. Bake until brown.

TO REMAIN YOUNG flush the bowels regularly with

"RIGA"

PURGATIVE WATER

A mild but sure saline purgative which softens the contents of the intestines and facilitates their expulsion without causing colic, cramps or discomfort.

On Sale everywhere! 25 cents the bottle.

RIGA PURGATIVE WATER CO. MONTREAL.

HUNS GIVE FULL VENT TO HATRED

ESPECIALLY ON THE BRITISH NAVAL PRISONERS.

Seamen Subjected to Unbelievable Tortures by Captors Who Laugh At Their Sufferings.

Horrible as are many of the tales which have been published of German brutality to prisoners of war, there are many others still more harrowing if they could only be printed. And the worst tales of all could be told of the Hun treatment of naval prisoners. Fortunately these prisoners are comparatively few in number, but the Boche hatred of their enemies vents itself, for reasons which probably seem good to them, in greatest measure against the British navy. The firing by U-boats upon helpless crews struggling in the water or escaping from torpedoed vessels is nothing to their vile treatment if prisoners taken at sea.

I have been permitted to read some letters from English seamen which somehow have escaped the eyes of the German censors, says a war correspondent. Some of the stories one would not dare to quote. They are horrible beyond description.

The filthiest of stables or vermin infested cow sheds are good enough for the "English swine" from the sea, who have been the means of bottling up the German fleet and have stopped all commerce for Germany on the sea routes of the world.

Guards Laugh as Men Die.

Were it not for the parcels of food sent from England by the Prisoners' Aid Society they could not possibly live, and even the best of that food often never reaches them. To complain is to risk punishment for insubordination. Sentries and guards are encouraged by their officers to punish summarily, without any charge or sending them up for court martial, which is always a farce anyway. And those sentries, who would seem to be men selected for their lack of feeling, are never slow in taking advantage of opportunities that present themselves of inflicting the most inhuman tortures on their prisoners.

Picture a cell catching fire. Picture the prisoners beating on the bars for release. And picture the sentry, with sardonic grin, "sticking" them through the bars with his bayonet. That is what actually happened to two men. And their deaths were officially recorded as having been due to asphyxiation.

It recalls a story I recently heard in the American Y.M.C.A. Eagle Hut, which a wounded Canadian soldier told of a brutal Hun who killed a helpless wounded English soldier by sticking his bayonet again and again into his body, laughing and gloating over the blood as it dripped from the blade.

Forced to Make Munitions.

The naval prisoners of war are forced to work in coal mines, labor for which they are totally unfitted. Dislocated wrists and broken limbs are not infrequently the result. But what do the German slave drivers care! The class of work, however, to which they delight in putting the naval prisoners is the making of munitions. Naturally they rebel. But it is of no use; for refusal means for them one of the most terrible of punishments, or tortures—"the tree"—a method of crucifixion which recalls the days of the Inquisition, when, after being tortured by the rack until unconscious, the unhappy prisoner was revived to go through the torture all over again.

Here is how the punishment of "the tree" is described in plain and simple language in a prisoner's letter home, and which is vouched for by others who know as being a quite unexaggerated picture:

"A big party of Uhlans rode into the camp and surrounded the men (who had refused to work on munition making), and started pushing and shoving them about, and digging them with their rifles. The officer in charge, who could speak English, told the men that they were only prisoners of war, that they would have to put up with what they could get and do as they were ordered. He gave them five minutes to get to work or he would order them to be shot.

The "Tree" Punishment.

"The men were literally starving, so that nearly all gave in. They were marched back to work, which they had to do with nothing to eat until eight o'clock at night.

"But thirty-four men remained on the parade ground, refusing to make shells to kill their own people. They were not shot, but far worse. The officer sent them into the wood and ordered them to be tied to trees. Some were tied up, crucifix fashion; some were hung by one leg or one arm; some were made to stand on stools while their hands were tied to trees above their heads. Then the stools were kicked away from under them, and they were left hanging at the mercy of the mosquitoes, and the sentries who came around prodding them with their bayonets.

"After a time the German captain came round to view his glorious work. Finding one of our fellows in a faint, he raised his head and punched him in the face. Then he ordered him to be cut down, and he fell in a heap on the ground. Left lying there till he came to, they tied him up again.

"After two hours of this treatment the prisoners were marched back to camp and put in a barn without either food or blankets. For three days this treatment of 'he tree' was continued. The men were slowly dying of agony until we saw there was no use for them to stick to it any longer; so we advised them to give in, as they had done their best and it was no use going through all such unnecessary torture."

Johnny, Get Your Hoe.

Mr. A. Barnstead, organizing secretary of the National Committee on Food Resources of Nova Scotia, has sent the following, which was composed by Mr. George E. Graham, manager of the D.A.R., a subsidiary company of the C.P.R., and was sung with good effect at a public meeting held recently at Kentville, N.S.:

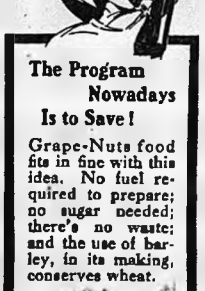
Johnny get your hoe, get your hoe, get your hoe,
Make your garden grow, make it grow, make it grow,
Plant your seeds from sea to sea,
Let them work for liberty.
Hurry right away, don't delay, start to-day,
Forward to the land with a right willing hand,
So we'll help defeat the Hun.
Now we've got him on the run.

Over there, over there, over there,
Send the food, send the food, over there,
For our brave boys need it, our brave boys need it,
The calls are coming everywhere.
So observe and preserve
Save the food, save the food, and conserve,
So we'll help win the cause of freedom,
And we'll plant, save and send, till it's over, over there.

Announced.

Kirsty Macdonald, who lived in a remote Highland parish, had a visit from her Edinburgh nieces, who were to spend a week or two with the old lady. So she determined to show them off on Sunday at the village kirk of Lochaber. The young ladies were costumes of the purest snowy white. At one point of his sermon, the minister, in speaking of the angels of heaven, said: "And who are they in white array?" To the consternation of the congregation, Kirsty said: "It's ma two nieces, sir, from Edinburgh."

Cream adds to the food value of baked apples.



The Program Nowadays Is to Save!

Grape-Nuts food fits in fine with this idea. No fuel required to prepare; no sugar needed; there's no waste; and the use of barley, in its making, conserves wheat.

Grape-Nuts

is economical, nourishing and delicious. Try a package.

For the Spring Wardrobe



Simple as can be is this dress for the kiddy. McCall Pattern No. 8128, Child's Dress. In 5 sizes; 2 to 10 years. Price, 15 cents.



This is a particularly nice model for the spring coat suit. McCall Pattern No. 8130, Misses' Coat Suit. In 3 sizes, 16 to 20 years. Price, 20 cents.

These patterns may be obtained from your local McCall dealer, or from the McCall Co., 70 Bond St., Toronto, Dept. W.

GIRLS! WHITEN SKIN WITH LEMON JUICE

Make a beauty lotion for a few cents to remove tan, freckles, sallowness.

Your grocer has the lemons and any drug store or toilet counter will supply you with three ounces of orchard white for a few cents. Squeeze the juice of two fresh lemons into a bottle, then put in the orchard white and shake well. This makes a quarter pint of the very best lemon skin whitener and complexion beautifier known. Massage this fragrant, creamy lotion daily into the face, neck, arms and hands and just see how freckles, tan, sallowness, redness and roughness disappear and how smooth, soft and clear the skin becomes. Yes! It is harmless, and the beautiful results will surprise you.

Increased Acreage in West.

Ample evidence that the farmers in the great grain growing areas between the Great Lakes and the Rockies are responding whole heartedly to the government's appeal for increased production, is contained in a detailed report of farming operations in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta received at the head office of the Canadian Northern here to-day.

It is pointed out that the late fall in 1917 and the early spring of this year have compensated largely for any shortage in farm labor at this critical time. Recent reports to the Canadian Northern indicated that the new breaking along its lines would be between three-quarters of a million and a million acres, and that sufficient fall ploughing had been done to facilitate early operations this year. The report just in from 238 points, shows that up to the week ending April 12th, there was pronounced activity throughout all districts served by the lines of the Canadian Northern in the west. The condition of the ground was given as good, there being not a single complaint in respect to the state of the soil.

Potatoes do not stain the hands if peeled when quite dry, and not thrown into water till afterwards.

Keep Minard's Liniment in the house.

ISSUE No. 19—'18

ANY CORN LIFTS OUT, DOESN'T HURT A BIT!

No foolishness! Lift your corns and calluses off with fingers —It's like magic!

Sore corns, hard corns, soft corns or any kind of a corn, can harmlessly be lifted right out with the fingers if you apply upon the corn a few drops of freezone, says a Cincinnati authority.

For little cost one can get a small bottle of freezone at any drug store, which will positively rid one's feet of every corn or callus without pain.

This simple drug dries the moment it is applied and does not even irritate the surrounding skin while applying it or afterwards.

This announcement will interest many of our readers. If your druggist hasn't any freezone tell him to surely get a small bottle for you from his wholesale drug house.

When the linings of boots or shoes are worn through in the heels, use surgeons' adhesive plaster. Cut one piece large enough to cover both sides of the heel, warm slightly and press firmly in place. This also helps in shoes that slip at the heel.

Minard's Liniment Co., Limited.

Dear Sirs,—Your MINARD'S LINIMENT is our remedy for sore throat, colds and all ordinary ailments.

It never fails to relieve and cure promptly.

CHAS. WHOOTEN.

Port Mulgrave.

When there is too much icing for the cake put it on plain soda crackers. This makes a good sweet cake for the children.

Ask for Minard's and take no other.

Excellent pancakes are made of rye meal.

To revive patent leather rub well with a soft rag soaked in olive oil and milk, and polish with chamois skin.

KEEP YOUR SHOES NEAT

2 IN 1

WHITE SHOE DRESSING

LIQUID and CAKE

For Men's Women's and Children's Shoes

WARNING

COMPLY WITH LAW

STOPGLARE LENS

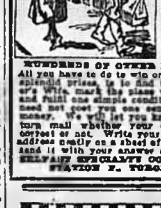
Safety for Yourself and Others

No Glare $3.00 Free Circular at your dealers or direct

STOPGLARE LTD.

HAMILTON, ONT.

PUZZLE FIND THE FARMER'S WIFE



1st Prize, Phonograph.
2nd Prize Wrist Watch.
3rd Prize, Camera.
50 Prizes of Self Filling Fountain Pens

HUNDREDS OF OTHER PRIZES

All you have to do to win one of these splendid prizes, is to find the Farmer's Wife, mark the place with an X, and print one simple condition. This need not cost you one cent of your money. We will let you know by return mail whether your answer is correct or not. Write your name and address neatly on a sheet of paper and send it with your answer at once to PUZZLE SPECIALTY CO., Dept. X STATION X, TORONTO

Soldiers of the Land.

World in your keeping,
Soldiers of the Land.
Battlefields are yonder
Where the corn ranks stand!
To the Harvest Country—
Steady heart and hand,
And strength to the toilers for the harvest!

Patriots of the home fields,
To sun bright battle led,
With rain and light far bringing
A blessing to the bread;
By hands of the toilers
The world's great table spread—
A world to bless the toilers for the harvest!

MONEY ORDERS.

Send a Dominion Express Money Order. They are payable everywhere.

For White Shoes.

Now that the season for white shoes is again with us, keep a piece of art gum handy, as it is fine for taking off dirt, nor does it injure a shoe the least, it being so soft it wears itself away as it cleans. It will also remove spots of dirt from various fabrics.

Minard's Liniment used by Physicians.

A maple sugar sauce is excellent for puddings and waffles.

"Have a heart that never hardens, and a temper that never tires, and a touch that never hurts."—Dickens.

A Cure for Pimples

"You don't need mercury, potash or any other strong mineral to cure pimples caused by poor blood. Take Extract of Roots—druggist calls it "Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup—and your skin will clear up as fresh as a baby's. It will sweeten your stomach and regulate your bowels." Get the genuine. 50c. and $1.00 Bottles. At drug stores.

HIRST'S PAIN Exterminator

Pain? Hirst's will stop it! Used for 40 years to relieve rheumatism, lumbago, neuralgia, sprains, lame back, toothache, and other painful complaints. Have a bottle in the house. All dealers, or write us.

HIRST REMEDY COMPANY, Hamilton Can.

HIRST'S Family Salve, (25c). 35c
HIRST'S Pyramid Horse or Stock Ointment, (25c) BOTTLE



HAULING BIGGER LOADS

without extra spanning is easily accomplished when you use

MICA AXLE GREASE

"Use half as much as any other"

Axles are rough and porous, causing friction. The mica flakes fill the pores and the grease keeps them there. Mica Grease prevents locked wheels and hot boxes, gives sure relief for unnecessary strain on horses and harness.

EUREKA HARNESS OIL

"Lengthens leather life"

replaces the natural oils that dry out of the leather and puts new life in old harness. It penetrates the leather leaving it soft and pliable, and overcomes the worst enemies of harness—water and dirt.

Sold in standard sized packages by live dealers everywhere.

IMPERIAL OIL LIMITED

BRANCHES IN ALL CITIES



GILLETT'S LYE

MADE IN CANADA

For making soap.
For softening water.
For removing paint.
For disinfecting refrigerators, sinks, closets, drains and for 500 other purposes.

Directions in every package.



Trimming Shrubs.

All blooming shrubs should be trimmed after they have stopped blooming. It is the new growth that makes the blooms, and if that is cut off in the spring the bush will not bloom well.

Minard's Liniment for Rheumatism.

To Soften Shoe Polish.

If your shoe polish or paste has hardened, as it does if left uncovered, put a little kerosene on it and it will soften and be as good as ever.

FOR SALE

WEEKLY NEWSPAPER IN WESTern Ontario. Doing a good business. Death of owner places it on the market. A great chance for a man with cash. Apply Box 12, Wilson Publishing Co. Limited, Toronto.

WELL EQUIPPED NEWSPAPER and job printing plant in Eastern Ontario. Insurance carried $7,500. Will go for $4,500 on quick sale. Box 13, Wilson Publishing Co. Ltd., Toronto.

MISCELLANEOUS

GRANITE CUTTERS AND LETTERERS wanted. Write Geo. M. Paul, 256 Victoria St., Barrie.

LADIES WANTED TO DO PLAIN and light sewing at home, whole or spare time, good pay, work sent any distance, charges paid. Send stamp for particulars. National Manufacturing Company, Montreal.

CANCER, TUMORS, LUMPS, ETC., internal and external, cured or removed without pain by our home treatment. Write us before too late. Dr. Bellman Medical Co., Limited, Collingwood, Ont.

SMOKE TUCKETTS

ORINOCO

CUT FINE FOR CIGARETTES



Dandruff Kills the Hair Cuticura Kills Dandruff

Try one treatment with Cuticura and see how quickly it clears the scalp of dandruff and itching. On retiring gently rub spots of dandruff and itching with Cuticura Ointment. Next morning shampoo with Cuticura Soap and hot water. Rinse with tepid water. Repeat in two weeks. Nothing better or surer.

Sample Each Free by Mail. Address post-card: Cuticura, Dept. N, Boston, U.S.A. Sold by dealers throughout the world.

WOMAN'S NERVES MADE STRONG

By Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Winona, Minn.—"I suffered for more than a year from nervousness, and was so bad I could not rest at night—would lie awake and get so nervous I would have to get up and walk around and in the morning would be all tired out. I read about Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and thought I would try it. My nervousness soon left me. I sleep well and feel fine in the morning and able to do my work. I gladly recommend Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound to make weak nerves strong."—Mrs. ALBERT SULTZE, 608 Olmstead St., Winona, Minn.



How often do we hear the expression among women, "I am so nervous, I cannot sleep," or "it seems as though I should fly." Such women should profit by Mrs. Sultze's experience and give this famous root and herb remedy, Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, a trial.

For forty years it has been overcoming such serious conditions as displacements, inflammation, ulceration, irregularities, periodic pains, backache, dizziness, and nervous prostration of women, and is now considered the standard remedy for such ailments.

SMOKE TUCKETTS **T & B** CUT PLUG

TOWN HALL, PAISLEY
ONE NIGHT, WEDNESDAY, MAY 22
PRICES--25c, 50c, 75c. Seats sale open at McArthur's Bookstore.

Four Paralleled Stories of the World's Progress Unfolded Before Your Vision in Thrilling Sequence

The Fall of Babylon
Belshazzar's Feast
The Humble Nazarene in the Holy Land
Paris under the Scourge of Catherine de Medici
A Gripping Modern Drama Contrasted with these Historic Periods

W. CRANSTON PRESENTS

D. W. GRIFFITH'S
COLOSSAL SPECTACLE
INTOLERANCE
LOVE'S STRUGGLE THROUGHOUT THE AGES

With Original Music and Effects



Cost more than twice as much as all the combined $2 attractions now showing in America.



Critics proclaim it the most astounding achievement of the ancient or modern stage

New York Herald: "'The Birth of a Nation' is to 'Intolerance' what the old one-reel motion picture is to the modern Feature Film.

New York Evening Post: "From the standpoint of sheer artistry, D. W. Griffith's 'Intolerance' may be regarded as the highest achievement the camera has ever recorded."

"New York Evening Mail: Never before has the American stage witnessed so stupendous a spectacle."

Since "The Birth of a Nation" this is the first and only production by D. W. Griffith.

TENTH CON. BRUCE

It is our sad duty this week to record the demise of one of the 10th of Bruce's most esteemed citizens in the person of Mrs Richard Atkinson, who departed this life on Sunday, May 5th. Up to ten years ago the deceased had always enjoyed good health, but sickness overtaking her about that time, it left her that ever since she had not been in very good health. While no doubt suffering much pain at times she bore it silently and attended to the household duties devolving upon her until shortly before her death. She was a member of the Baptist church, and although not able to attend at all times she was always interested in all that pertained to the welfare of the church. The funeral service was conducted by her pastor, Rev Mr Buckborough, who frequently visited her during her illness. The deceased, whose maiden name was Katherine Kennedy, was born in 1861 in the county of York. In 1883 she married Mr Richard Atkinson of the same county, and resided in that neighborhood for 23 years, afterwards locating in Bruce where she resided ever since with the exception of a short time which was spent in Port Elgin. A family of six children blessed the union, all of whom are living: Mrs Edgar Anness, 10th Bruce; Angus, of Wingham; Burt, of Toronto; Pte Roy Atkinson, of the 160th Batt, in England; Gladys and Zelta, at home. After the service at the house her remains were laid to rest in Stark Vale cemetery. The bereaved family and friends have the sympathy of the entire community, and a large number turned out to pay a last tribute of respect to the departed. Friends were present from Hamilton, Edgeley, Toronto, Unionville and Embro.

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children
In Use For Over 30 Years
Always bears the signature of Chas. H. Fletcher

—Kincardine township council are passing a by-law to prevent the spread of noxious weeds in the tp. An inspector will be appointed, and where the cutting of weeds is neglected the inspector shall cut them and the work will be charged to the party owning the property..

GLAMIS

Watch for Poverty Night, May 28th.

Mr Dan McKinnon and family, of Ripley, visited at Mrs Gilchrist's on Saturday.

Mr and Mrs Kirktown, Miss Pearl and Alex motored to Markdale on Saturday, and will spend a few days with friends there.

Mrs Woodstock, who spent the winter with her daughter, Mrs Macklam in Ripley, returned on Sunday and will spend the summer at her home here.

Mr Hudson, of Saskatchewan, was calling on friends in the village last week.

Mr Alex McDowell was laid up with a sore hand last week.

Mrs Brockell spent a few days with her n...er, Mrs McKay, at the home of the late Mr Farquharson.

Mr Alex McKeeman, who is back from touring the west, called on friends in the village last week.

Quite a number from here attended the funeral of the late Wilfred Moffatt on Sunday afternoon. Much sympathy is felt for Mr and Mrs Moffat and family in their sad bereavement.

Thursday, the 23rd, is packing day for the Red Cross Society. Would like all articles in by Dinn.

The funeral of the late Mr Farquharson was held from the residence to Kincardine cemetery. His son from Saskatchewan arrived in Kincardine on the late train Friday night and met the funeral there.

Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA

SECOND CON. ELDERSLIE

Watch for Poverty Night, May 28th.

Henry Schmidt had the misfortune to lose one of his working horses last week.

W J Allen went to Toronto on Saturday with a car load of cattle.

Hughie Campbell visited friends on this con on Sunday.

Mrs Rus Maxwell, who has been under the doctor's care for the past week, is able to be around again.

Miss Mary Allen has been laid up with an attack of tonsilitis.

Thos Snaith, jr, is getting things in shape to improve his barn this season.

Mrs Stewart of Cainsville, Mrs Kitchen of Brantford, sisters of Mrs A Dawson, also her niece and nephew, Mr and Mrs J Colwell and little son Frankie of Norwich, motored up and spent Sunday week at the Dawson home.

The seeding operations in this district are fairly well under way. If the weather is fine this week there will likely only be a few of the evening farmers who are not all finished up.

A T Lillico, son of Mr and Mrs A Lillico of this con, has passed his final exam at Osgoode Hall. Congratulations. Well done, Artie. Hope you will look out for fair play for your 2nd con friends.

The farmers here had broad sunny smiles on Saturday last as they returned with well filled purses after delivering their winter fed cattle.

Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA

CARDILL

Watch for Poverty Night, May 28.

Rev. Perdue of Walkerton preached in Holy Trinity Church on Sunday afternoon.

Mr E Wittig spent part of the week in Elmira, Galt, and Toronto.

Our Minstrels put on a show at Allen Grove last Friday night and played to a crowded house. The proceeds, which amounted to over thirty dollars, goes to aid the Red Cross. They were served lunch at the end of the program at the home of Mr Herb. Pearson.

Death claimed one of our eldest and a respected citizen on Sunday afternoon when Mr Geo. Keyes passed to his reward, at the grand old age of ninety-one years, two months and twelve days. The late Mr Keyes has been gradually weakening for the past two years, but has always been able to go about. Sunday morning he was up as usual partaking of breakfast and dinner. After the latter he laid down for a nap which proved to be his last, the end coming peacefully while he slept. Mr Keyes has lived on the farm where he died for some sixty years or more, coming here from Frankford, Ont., where he was born. He was an English churchman, and loyal Orangeman, and was always to be found in the ranks on the twelfth until the last three or four years. Two daughters—Mrs Hilborn of Fullerton Calif., and Mrs P Clark, of Malta, Montana, are the only members of the family remaining. His wife died some forty years ago, and several of his children have also preceded him to the great beyond. The funeral service was held in Holy Trinity Church, and interment took place in the English church cemetery, Garland L.O.L. being in charge.

Quite a number from here attended the funeral of the late Wilfred Moffatt at Narva on Sunday last.

ELORA ROAD NORTH

Watch for Poverty Night, May 28.

In our last week's correspondence we were wrong in saying that Mr Stuart Winch had been notified to report for service. Stewart received no call but went to London and enlisted of his own accord, getting twenty days' leave which expires on the 16th of this month.

Mr Jas Bryce has been notified to report at London this week.

Miss Mina Brown, of Toronto, visited at Mr J W Brown's last week.

Farmers are through seeding with the exception of those who are putting in a large amount. A smaller acreage than usual has been sowed this year.

CANTIRE

Seeding operations have been held up by Sunday's rain. Although some are through there is a great deal still to be done. The ground is in the best condition in years, and with favourable weather grain should make a rapid growth.

Mr and Mrs John A McIntyre and family from Arran were visitors Sunday week at Mr Angus Bell's. They made the trip over in their new auto.

Mr and Mrs Harry Winch motored up to Barrow Bay on Tuesday of last week to attend the funeral of Mr. Winch's brother of that place.

We are sorry to report that Mrs. John Johnston is not enjoying good health.

Blackburn Bros. are erecting a building at the rear of their dwelling to serve as a woodshed and garage.

Rev and Mrs Wilson of Salem have been visiting members of their flock in this charge.

Misses Margaret and Isabel McKay are now enjoying a well-earned rest after a strenuous term at Chesley High School. These Cantire girls are always top-notchers at exams in the school.



Barn and Silo Roofed with Brantford Asphalt Roofing.

Resists Fire, Sheds Water, Wears Long

Flying sparks and embers from a burning building often cause roofs near by to catch fire, especially in a dry, hot season. Under like conditions, roofs covered with

Brantford Asphalt Roofing

are in no danger from flying embers, because any that fall on Brantford Asphalt Roofing die out harmlessly. Build a bonfire on a roof of Brantford Asphalt Roofing and the fire will not spread and the boards underneath the roofing will be protected in a surprising manner.

If a fire starts in the interior of a building Brantford Asphalt Roofing acts as a retardant and keeps the fire from spreading. Fire chiefs and insurance companies endorse its use in the most congested cities.

Brantford Asphalt Roofing does not absorb water, but sheds the heaviest rain with ease. Acid-proof and alkali proof. Reliable, durable, economical. Three weights—60 lb., 70 lb., 80 lb. per square.

Brantford Rubber Roofing
is the same quality as Brantford Asphalt, but has a smooth, rubbery surface instead of the sand. It is particularly suitable for verandah decks and floor coverings. Three weights—40 lb., 50 lb., and 60 lb. per square.

Standard Mohawk Roofing
is made of the same materials as Brantford Asphalt Roofing, but is lighter in weight. A thoroughly reliable roofing at a low price. Tested for years and has given entire satisfaction. Sanded on one side. One weight—40 lbs. per square.

Mohawk Rubber Roofing
The same quality as Standard Mohawk but with a smooth surface. Used for all classes of temporary work—sheds, bunk-houses, camp sites, even dugouts in the trenches. 35 lb., 45 lb., and 55 lb. weights.

Leatheroid Roofing
Slightly lower quality than Mohawk Rubber. Used for same purposes. 35 lb., 45 lb., and 55 lb. weights.

Samples of any of these roofings and prices will be furnished on request.

Brantford Roofing Co. Limited
Head Office and Factory, Brantford, Canada
Branches at Toronto, Montreal, Halifax

For Sale by W. H. DAVISON

The Paisley Advocate.

D. McKENZIE, Publisher
Vol. 49—No. 21

PAISLEY, ONTARIO, MAY 22, 1918

Subscription, $1.50 per Annum

Paisley Mercantile Co.

The People's Popular Store

Specials for the June Bride

WE have anticipated her coming, and in every department of the store are prepared to assist her in the selection of her trousseau. . . . . .

Ivory Duchess Satin—soft, heavy, and highly lustrous.

Cream Messaline Silk—soft and lustrous, 36 inches wide.

White Crepe de Chene—38 inches wide.

Broadcloths in desirable shades.

Cream Diagonal Serge and Bedford Cord—excellent for capes and coats.

Bridal Veiling.

White Nines.

Fine Swiss Laces, Edgings and Insertions—a pleasing assortment of dainty patterns.

Fine Striped Voiles, dainty colorings, 36 inches wide.

Charming Waists made from Crepe de Chene, Georgette Crepe, Voiles and Silks.

Marie Underskirts.

The newest Collars in Satin, Organdy and Georgette Crepe.

The Snappiest Ties, Sport Veils, White Kid Gloves, Mist of the Maid White, Grey or Black Silk Gloves.

Under Silks for the Bride.

White Envelope Combinations, lace trimmed.

High-grade Corsets, lightly boned, low bust, medium length.

Silk Hosiery in all shades at different prices.

Brassieres, Corset Covers, White Underskirts and White Cambric and Nainsook Nightgowns.

And we would not forget here the NEW SUMMER HEADWEAR, which is lovely, just what the June bride is searching for to match her suit.

Now for the homecoming, and to fill her pantry with all the choicest of Groceries. We have them fresh every week, well assorted stock.

Highest Price for Farm Produce

THE PAISLEY MERCANTILE CO.

THE CITY BAKERY

Bread 10c per loaf. Why pay more?

Fresh Bread, Buns, Cakes and Pies always on hand.

A full line of Groceries to choose from.

Our Ice Cream Parlor is now complete, with a full line of Neilson's Ice Cream and Soft Drinks.

Fruit Cake for the boys overseas a specialty. Try some.

Goods delivered after 4 o'clock and on Saturdays. Phone your orders for prompt delivery.

D. H. COOPER

—An eclipse of the moon, partially visible in Ontario, takes place on June 8th.

—Doug Cottrill, late of the Royal Bank staff, has joined the 60th Battery of artillery at Guelph, and was home over Sunday. On Saturday evening about forty of his old friends on the 8th of Bruce motored over to his home on Clyde St., and presented him with a gold wrist watch, and spent a few hours very pleasantly. Mr. McCauley, a returned soldier, was present and acted as chairman. Mr. Jas. Pace read an address and the presentation was made by Mr. Alex Russell.

Death of An Old Resident

A quiet, industrious life was ended quite suddenly on Monday evening, when Mr. William John Watson passed away after an illness of only a couple of days, from obstruction of the bowels. The deceased was a son of the late William Watson, and was born in Vaughn Tp. over 67 years ago. The family came up to this part in 1854 and settled on the Elora Road south, on the homestead now occupied by Robert and David Watson. The deceased was a steady, thrifty farmer, and after acquiring a competence came to live in Paisley twelve years ago. In religion he was an Anglican and in politics a Conservative. He was unmarried, and survived by four brothers—Andrew, James, Robert A. and David; and three sisters—Mrs. E. Majury, Mrs. Blough and Sarah Ann. The funeral took place this Wednesday afternoon to Stark Vale cemetery.

Predicts a Bad Year

Our former townsman, and weather prophet of to-day, Mr. J. R. Bowes, in a letter to The Advocate briefly sums up his predictions for this summer. He says: "I expect to see a positive famine in Europe by this time next year. This is not going to be a good year for Canada. Heavy frost in June and August and very dry fall, so short grass. The drouth in our great west is going to be a killer."

Who Is to Pay for Returned Sugar?

Those who compiled the regulations as to holding of sugar made no provision for paying for the excess holdings that are to be returned to the dealers, and the latter find themselves not in a position to refund to householders the money to cover returns. As a carload of sugar was not long ago disposed of by one local mercantile house, it can be understood how they would be embarrassed by the return of say a half or three-quarters of that quantity. There has apparently been an oversight on the part of the authorities in respect to this point in the sugar schedule. If the merchants are to be put to the trouble of handling the sugar over again without pay they should not be required to do the financing as well. At this moment it appears as if the Food Control department might with advantage to all parties allow all to keep their sugar on hand, but report the quantity to a local officer, and later, if the Controller decides to collect these holdings that could be done readily.

ADVERTISING RATES

Subscription Price—$1.50 per annum in advance. To United States subscribers $2.00 per year in advance.

Advertising Rates—Legal and other casual advertisements 10c per nonpareil line for first insertion, 5c per line for each subsequent insertion.

Advertisements of Horses, Farms for Sale or to Rent, and similar, 50 for first three weeks and 25c for each subsequent insertion.

Advertisements without specific directions will be inserted till forbidden and charged accordingly. Transient display ads. charged by the inch. Rates on application.

Advertisements in the local columns are charged 10c per line for first insertion, and 5c per line for each subsequent insertion. This includes notices re concerts for church or other entertainments, and also parties &c. No notice less than 25c. Regular advertisers 5c per line, no adv. less than 1/2. Set in black-faced type, price and one-half.

—Wilkinson plow and repairs at F. Carton & Son's.

—Marriage licenses issued and money to loan. T. H. George.

—One Ford Motor Truck with covered top, in good condition, for sale at a bargain. A. Ball.

—Full line of fine engagement and wedding rings at H. Shoemaker's jewellery store.

—Plant lots of garden. We have seeds—8 packages for 25c. Ballachey, Laidlaw & Co.

—Highest prices paid for hides and sheepskins. D. E. McGregor, Butcher, Steele Block.

—For Sale—The residence of the late Mrs. Fleming, Queen St. north, Paisley. Apply to D. Forrester.

—Highest price for beef hides, horse hides, calfskins, sheepskins, tallow, &c. P. Oltsher, Paisley Meat Market.

—E. Stevenson's quick healing salve is the best cure. We have a choice line of tobaccos and cigars, stationery and school supplies. Agent for daily papers and magazines. Give us a call.

To Investors

Trust and Loan Company Debentures in sums of $100 and upwards bearing 5½ per cent interest, payable half-yearly. Authorized by-law for the investment of trust funds. Apply to D. Forrester, barrister.

—Flour, Feed, Seeds, Grain—We keep a full stock of Five Roses and Stark's high grade flours, bran, shorts, Royal Purple cattle meal, poultry foods and tonics. Always in the market for feed grains. Morning delivery only. W. Stark.

—DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP—The partnership of Miller & McKinnon having been dissolved, the business of the Paisley Garage will be continued by Geo. R. Miller, to whom all accounts due are to be paid. Accounts must be settled by an early date.



Keep a Smart Appearance

You can be smartly dressed without being extravagant if you will leave your next order with us. We have a good assortment of the very newest patterns in fancy suitings. Look them over before buying. Also in Ladies' Suitings we have a full line to choose from of the newest patterns and styles.

I. S. CRUICKSHANK, the Tailor

—Miss Edna Hamilton visited her sister Miss Jean at Walkerton for a week.

—Mrs. Robt. Chalmers, of Port Elgin, spent a couple of days last week visiting her Paisley friends.

—Miss Mina Brown, who was home from Toronto for a few days' visit, left on Thursday for Calgary.

—Miss Mary McTavish, formerly of Elderslie, has returned to Chesley after spending a year in Toronto.

—Dr. Houston will be in Hamilton from Monday to Friday of next week, attending the Medical Association and other meetings of the curative fraternity.

—Mr. Armbrust, the new proprietor of Fisher's mills, was over from Cobalt for a couple of days this week. He intends being here permanently in a couple of months.

—Mrs. Robt. Brown has been in Walkerton hospital for a couple of weeks, after having an operation which was performed by Dr. Houston, assisted by Drs. Gage and Laird.

—The following is the report of work done by the Lockerby Red Cross workers since Jan. 1st: 62 pairs socks, 6 suits pyjamas, 33 flannel shirts, also 12 boxes sent overseas.

—Mrs. McAllister, of Owen Sound, was visiting at the home of her aunt Mrs. Wm. Dryden, Greenock, for a few days after coming out of Walkerton hospital, where she had an operation for appendicitis.

—Pte. John McNeill, of Elora Road north, who enlisted in London a few weeks ago, was home for the week end, and was presented with a wrist watch, fountain pen and purse by his friends before returning.

—Friends here have received word of the death of Mrs. Tomkinson in Toronto, which occurred on May 13th. The deceased was a daughter of the late Mr. Harry Ellis, formerly of Paisley. Her death was due to pneumonia, and she leaves a baby girl just a week old.

Barn Burned by Lightning

Mr. Rich. Daniel, of Lockerby, suffered the loss of his barn on Wednesday morning, the building having been struck by lightning and totally consumed. We learn that all the stock was saved, but implements, hay and other contents were burned.

Additions to Church Rolls

That there is something of a spiritual revival in this community is manifested by the additions to the membership of two of our churches this month. The sacrament of the Lord's Supper was administered in Knox church on Sunday morning, when sixteen new members were admitted to communion—fourteen by profession of faith and two by card. At the evening service in the Baptist church the ordinance of baptism was administered, eight young women and girls being immersed, and on Sunday evening next a number more candidates will be similarly received.

—Salem garden party June 27th.

—Good servant girl wanted at Balmoral Hotel. Wages $6.

—Gillies Hill garden party, June 20th.

—Special value in summer dress materials. A big range to choose from. Hunstein & Wittich, Cargill.

—Mare Lost—Strayed from Paisley, on May 21st, a bay mare. Finder please inform the undersigned. Paul Oltsher.

—How about tea? The wise buyers are stocking up now before the jump in prices. Ballachey, Laidlaw & Co.

Order Your Coal Early

Leave us your order for needed supply at once, so that we can have your bin filled before the cold weather comes on again. D. A. Lyon.

—Closing Shop for Two Weeks—The undersigned is obliged to quit work for a short time on account of ill health, and will close his blacksmith shop from Monday next to about 10th June. M. Andrew.

—If you want clothes becoming to you, you had better be coming to us! Large and well assorted stock of suitings for ladies' and gents' wear. Unexcelled price. G. B. Irwin, Ladies' and Gents' Tailor.

Gravelling Contracts to Let

A committee of Saugeen Council will be at the railway bridge, McArthur's sideroad, on Thursday, May 30th, at 2 o'clock p.m., to let a contract of grading and gravelling; also at McEwing's sideroad at 4 p.m., to let a contract of gravelling. G. Christie, Reeve.

Wall Paper

A DISCRIMINATING customer will find all they desire in variety of designs, novelty of colorings and general desirability of the goods we offer to suit their fancy. Our stock is full and complete. Eggs taken in exchange.

P. B. MORE, Druggist

THE

STANDARD BANK

OF CANADA

HEAD OFFICE - TORONTO

FARMERS

Advances to farmers are made a special feature by this Bank.

EST'D 1873

PAISLEY BRANCH

F. C. RYAN, Manager.

PAISLEY MEAT MARKET

Choice Beef, Pork, Veal and Lamb, Smoked Ham, Rolls and Bacon, Lard in 1-lb. pkgs., 3-lb., 10-lb. and 20-lb. pails, Cooked Ham, Headcheese, Pork Sausage, Jellied Tongue, Bologna, Weinners, Etc.

P. OLTSHER

Cash for Hides and Skins — Bruce and Bell 'Phones

J. S. DEWAR

PAISLEY

Builder, Contractor and Cement Worker

Brick or cement buildings erected, brick work, cement work and plastering contracts taken.

Cement Supplies Furnished

Building Blocks, Window and Door Sills, Culvert Tile, Well Curbing, Lawn Rollers, Lawn Vases, Verandah Columns, Balusters and other fancy Cement Products.

Building Material

Cement, Lime, Lath, Shingles, Glazed Sewer Pipe and Flue Lining, Mortar Color, Etc.

SPECIALS

YOU MAY NEED

FOR VICTORIA DAY

Men's New Straw Hats

The very latest, have just arrived, and on sale for the holiday.

Also New Neckwear, Shirts and Collars

Come and see our styles and prices. You will be pleased.

Ladies' New Wash Blouses

In Muslins and Voiles, in new and elegant designs. Prices from $1.25 to $3.00 each.

Silk Waists

New color shades of pink, maize and white—$3.50 up.

Children's Wash Dresses and Middys

A good assortment at the right prices.

Fibre Silk Sweater Coats

In old rose shade, belted backs, striped collar and cuffs. Special $4.25, regular $7.50.

Mercerized Sweater Coats

With large white sailor collar and cuffs and sash in black and sky and canary shades. Special $3.25, regular price $7.50. One of the best garments for cool evenings and outings.

Splendid Range of Boys' and Girls' Summer Hats and Caps

On exhibition centre table, entrance of store. See our Bargain Tables. Something interesting to you on these tables always.

SPECIALS

IN THE NEW

GROCERY DEPARTMENT

Canned Goods

Early June Peas, Sugar Corn, Tomatoes, Potted Meats, Pork and Beans, Salmon, all new stock. Oranges, Lemons and Honey.

Special Blend Black Ceylon Tea

50c. pound. This is the old price, and an excellent Tea, and we will continue this price until stock is sold. Special for this week, 3 pounds for $1.25.

Biscuits

Have you seen our special in War Economy Biscuits at 25c pound. Really an excellent biscuit.

Dutch Set Onions—20c, or 3 lbs. for 50c

It will pay you to do your shopping here, as you will find the price and goods always satisfactory.

OUR TERMS ARE STRICTLY CASH.

A. BALL

Both phones. SUCCESSOR TO L. C. SPOFFORD

Amelia Merrow's Folded Hands



By Dorothy Donnell Calhoun

Part I.

Amelia Merrows sat in the bay window, her hands folded in her ample lap. The little sitting room was full of gray shadows, stirring noiselessly in tune with the snowfall outside. An exquisite odor breathed from the soft polish of old mahogany and the gleam of the brass andirons in the firelight. The red geraniums on the window sill gave out a spicy breath.

"It's most time for them to be coming," she murmured distressfully.

She pressed her face to the window-pane, peering out into the gray February dusk. Reassured she hurried into the kitchen and fumbled on the shelf for matches, striking three in her eagerness before the oil lamp on the table was lighted. Then holding it aloft she turned and looked with a silent farewell about the little room.

White scrubbed pine table, cherry yellow painted chairs, shiny tin pans met her gaze like the faces of old friends. She made a little pilgrimage among them, giving them tender pats and prods.

"We're going to miss each other," she told them dreamily. "It won't ever be the same again with a hired girl round. I'll have to sit in the other room and listen to her doing things wrong out here. My soul!"

Amelia drew a breath that was like a sob. "Forty-five years I've washed dishes and baked pies in this kitchen and now I've got to give up and fold my hands for the rest of my life because Abel thinks I'm too old to work any longer."

Down the road sounded a flurry of sleigh bells. Hurriedly Amelia arranged her face in a smile of welcome. Its plump curves readily took on smiles. She had never lamented long over the inevitable. "Abel wanted me to have a girl because he thought the work was too hard," she comforted herself as she hurried to throw open the kitchen door. "Men folks don't set so much store by fiddling round their chores as women do. Bless men folks!"

The hired girl was a tall, gaunt person with sallow cheek bones and a general drabness that matched her cheerless name, Lizzie Gray. Abel Merrows shook his grizzled head dubiously when he surrendered Lizzie to Amelia's care.

"One thing," he consoled himself, "a girl as homely as she is won't have any beaux round coaxing her away. She'll get a chance to fold her hands. I guess she deserves folding after all these years!"

In spite of his brave assurance Abel was secretly appalled at the vision his words evoked. Would he be acquainted with this new Amelia of the unfamiliar hands? A queer panic seized him as he plodded across the drifty yard. It would be strange, at first, not to see Ma bustling around dishing up supper, setting out one of her chocolate cakes, light as a feather, with strawberry jam between the layers.

It was in the nature of a pleasant surprise to find Ma herself stirring a savory saucepan on the stove as though no hired girl had happened. But being a man, indignation trod closely on the heels of Abel's relief.

"Where's that girl?" he demanded aggressively. "Why don't she get to supper, I'd like to know?"

Amelia tilted the saucepan of stew over the blue bowl, dipping out the dumplings with a careful spoon. Her cheeks were delicately flushed, her eyes shone with the joy of her re-prieve.

"Lizzie's gone to bed," she told him comfortingly. "The poor girl was all worn out traveling so far in the snow so I sent her right upstairs. You sit down and start in on your supper, Father, and I'll be right back. I want to run up with this bowl of stew so she can eat it while it's nice and hot."

The next morning the new hired girl had a stitch in her side and Amelia insisted on her remaining in bed. At intervals throughout the day, Amelia ran upstairs with doses of ginger tea and camomile. Abel's mild protest met with gentle indignation.

"Father! And you a deacon in the church, too! She may be a hired girl but it wouldn't be Christian of us to expect her to work 'round with a pain in her side."

Lizzie's stitch was a reprieve for Abel too. It put off somewhat the disquieting spectacle of Ma with her hands folded in awful unfamiliarity.

One week after her arrival the hired girl appeared in the kitchen but even then Amelia hovered over her, ready to take the broom and dishcloth out of her hands at the first symptom of relapse.

To be sure when Abel came into the house from his afternoon trip to the village for the mail he found her rocking ostentatiously in the sitting-room bay window but there was always something a little breathless and flurried about her as if she had just that instant untied her apron; sometimes there was a dab of flour on her cheek and once he thought he caught a glimpse of the egg beater hastily concealed behind the row of geraniums.

When a chocolate layer cake with strawberry jam made its appearance in Lizzie's bony hands Abel voiced his suspicions.

"You've been doing the cooking ever since Lizzie came, 'Melia," he re-proached her. "I'd know one of you layers if I met it in Africa. What's a hired girl for, I'd like to know."

Amelia nodded serenely. "She seems real interested watching me cook. You can't expect old heads on young shoulders and that reminds me, Father, I baked an extra cake and boiled a ham for sandwiches and I want you to take Lizzie down to the Methodist box social this evening. She ought to get acquainted with some young folks. We don't want her getting homesick, you know."

(To be continued.)

RADIUM AS AN ILLUMINANT.

A Light for the Aviator, Regardless of Wind or Weather.

The fighting aviator is now provided with a light for use at night. It illuminates his barograph—the instrument that tells the height at which he is flying.

Radium in combination with zinc sulphide furnishes the light, one advantage of which is that neither wind nor wet can extinguish it.

Compasses of warships have similar radium lights; and the sights of big guns likewise carry them—a convenience of obvious importance for night fighting. They are of special value where such guns are emplaced in pits.

The stuff used is, in effect, a luminous paint—the same material that is employed for the faces of watches and clocks. Of course, the quantity of radium is very minute, but it does the work.

Oddly enough, a chemically pure zinc sulphide will not absorb and give out light; it possesses this remarkable property only when it contains certain impurities.

When a little radium is mixed with it, however, the case is different. The face of a good "radio watch" (or clock) will preserve its luminosity for nine or ten years.

Sometimes disks of metal coated with radium paint and protected with transparent celluloid are fastened upon the hour numbers of a clock face, so that they may shine at night; and the hands are made luminous by like means. Safe combinations and even push buttons are illuminated by the same kind of paint.

The radium itself does not give out any light. But its "alpha" emanations, which are atoms of helium gas, strike the particles of zinc sulphide and cause the latter to glow.

Medical men are worried lest an increasing commercial demand for radium—for such purposes as those above mentioned—may absorb the supply needed so urgently in their own professional work. The available output is very limited. The greatest known deposits of radium ores are found in the Paradox Valley of Colorado and Utah.

Before the war these ores were exported to Germany, and the radium derived from them was fetched back to the United States and sold for $100,000 a gram. The U. S. Bureau of Mines is now producing it for about one-third of that selling price.

An Idolized Hat.

"The Hat of the Somme" is destined to be one of England's historic relics. Already it is preserved in the British War Museum.

In the attack which English troops made along the line on a certain day of the battle a squad of men in their excess of vigor forced their way far beyond the objectives and were cut off from their supports. One of the men, defying the Huns, put his hat on a stick and placed it over the parapet which he and his comrades had erected. They owned no flag, and desiring some rallying point cheered this battered felt hat.

Later in the day, when their comrades came charging to save them, only one man was alive. The battle continued for hours about this spot, and for three days thereafter the hat, whipped by bullets and riddled with shrapnel, clung to its staff until the British finally consolidated the position and saved it as a precious memento of gallant death.

Hurry the Early Potato.

For many years I have found it very profitable to grow Irish potatoes for the early market. So I recommend planting all that can be given just the care and fertilizing they need.

Employ good, rich, well-drained loamy soil, plant early, choose the best early varieties, spread the seed a week or two in the sunshine before planting, and give clean cultivation. Begin digging as soon as the tubers are nearing maturity, and close out the crop as early as possible.

POTASH FROM WEEDS.

Means Found to Utilize Objectionable Vegetation in Panama Canal.

The prevalence of water lettuce and water cabbage on the surface of the Panama Canal channel through Gatun Lake has created a serious problem because these floating plants become entangled in the ship propellers and lock machinery. It appears, also, that mosquito larvae sometimes escape being suffocated by the crude oil poured on the water by lodging in the roots of these plants and breathing through them. Analysis shows that this vegetation contains about five per cent. potash, and as this substance is much needed to fertilize local plantations, it is proposed to make use of these growths, which heretofore have been thought an unmitigated nuisance.



Ask Your Dealer for
BOB LONG
UNION MADE
OVERALLS
SHIRTS & GLOVES
Known from Coast to Coast
R. G. LONG & CO. LIMITED
TORONTO CANADA

One must be economical in order to be liberal.—Voltaire.



The best you can get



Is easy to use and will not burn



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YOU will be astonished at the results we get by our modern system of dyeing and cleaning. Fabrics that are shabby, dirty or spotted are made like new. We can restore the most delicate articles.

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About the House

EVERY LITTLE MAKES A MUCKLE.

When you are asked to have a beefless meal each day and cut down your allowance of sugar to one lump for a cup of tea or coffee you scarcely realize what it means. When you are asked to eat fish instead of beef and substitutes for wheat it looks almost like trifling with a big subject. The average man's idea, if you are going to save in a big way, is to cut out everything you don't want him to eat. Canada's Food Controller started out with the idea of educating the people to save, not to do without altogether, and there is vast difference in the principle. You can only judge of the results of saving by waiting for a period and adding up your savings. The wealth of the French nation before the war largely consisted in the savings the people deposited in their banks, which aggregated a huge amount. It was out of these small savings that the huge indemnity after the Franco-Prussian war was paid.

Calculations on the basis of returns actually received show that the savings in December in the United States were for meats 22,733,860 pounds, and these had increased in January to 24,418,000 pounds. In wheat flour the saving was 9,989,000 pounds which in January had increased to 12,700,000 pounds. The U.S. Food Administration believes that the saving of wheat flour during the month of February amounted to considerably over 15,000,000 pounds. Multiply these figures by twelve and you get a fairly good idea what was saved to be sent to the Allies, and how many soldiers were fed on account of it. And nobody in the United States suffered from it. The same is true of Canada. From returns so far as they have been received show in public eating houses savings from 25 to 60 per cent. The use of fish has increased considerably over 100 per cent. That means that an equivalent in beef and pork was sent overseas. The moral is never mind what your neighbor does, do it yourself. If you have to come to rationing it will be time enough to call your neighbor to account.

Keep Household Accounts.

Since the cost of living has advanced so rapidly in the last few years, much attention has been paid to reducing certain items of expenditure. Such efforts are more or less futile unless we are able to draw deductions to aid us in the future.

I believe every housewife should keep accounts. She should know just what is spent each month for food products. The budget is a practical means of reducing expense.

There is a great advantage in marketing in person, and there is nothing more important than the utilizing of the leftovers in planning the meals for the day. It goes without saying that the selection of foods that give the greatest nutritive value for the least outlay is a step in the direction of economy.

The average housewife will reduce expenditures by keeping accounts each month of amounts spent for various food products. By comparing accounts for several months it will be possible to obtain the average amount spent for groceries.

This tends toward the keeping of budgets, and is the means of regulating family expenditures, as opposed to the haphazard methods of the past. It is possible to find what food products are most expensive and make some definite plan to lessen the expense.

Since meat makes up a large part of the ordinary family diet, any economy in the purchase of it will make a noticeable reduction in the food bill. By using meat substitutes which are less expensive, but as nutritious, the amount paid for meat is greatly reduced.

The use of cheese which is rich in protein as a meat substitute will prove satisfactory. Since cheese is a concentrated food, less is needed to furnish the necessary food requirement. Nut loaf is also an excellent substitute for meat, since it adds variety to the diet and is rich in protein.

I find a great advantage to market in person. The housewife may see the foods before purchasing them. In this way it is possible to get the best that is offered for the price.

I always weigh articles that are sold by weight. In case the grocer gives short weight it should be discovered. Although the difference may be small, in a year's time it counts up, and the housewife has paid a certain per cent. of her allowance without any return.

Turn Food Waste Into Eggs.

Should all the worthless cats and dogs now consuming table scraps and more valuable food in several thousand Canadian homes—and farms as well as town; and cities are overrun with such uneconomic canines and felines—be replaced by a half-dozen laying hens for each dog and cat destroyed, there could be added to our food supply millions of dozen of eggs annually, replacing meat needed for overseas. This replacement could be made with little cost, as the expense of dog licenses, collars, chains, kennels, and the like would practically offset the first cost of the hens.

It is only fair to say that there are some dogs and cats that are worth their room and feed; but there are uncounted multitudes of roaming, flea-bitten, starving, bird-eating cats and sheep-chasing, poultry-killing, lawn-destroying dogs that should be supplanted by back-yard flocks of chickens as a war-winning aid.

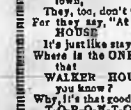
When the millions of layers that would replace the dogs and cats had completed their year's work, each hen would furnish a nourishing family dinner as her final impetus toward hastening world-wide democracy.

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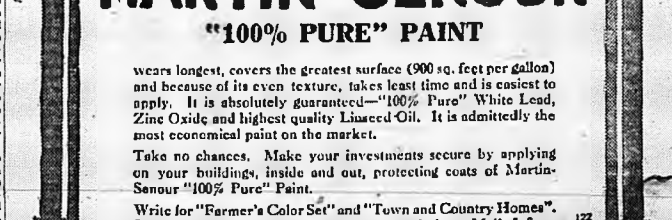
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NOW there IS just one WALKER HOUSE
In ONE TOWN where I stay.
And, say, you ought to see me grin
When my trip heads that way.
The only other time I was so happy,
Goodness knows,
Was when a kid Dad bought me
Red topped boots with copper toes.

When other travelers hit that town,
They, too, don't want to roam,
For they say, "At that WALKER HOUSE
It's just like staying home."
Where is the ONE TOWN where that
WALKER HOUSE is? Don't you know?
Why, it's that good old burg spelled
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Worthy of the Flag.

Every boy in John's room sat very still. Miss Lee was choosing the boys that were to take part in the flag drill. On Empire Day the children were to give an entertainment, and the flag drill was to be the best part of all the exercises.

"I must have only the boys that always stand straight," said Miss Lee. "No one should ever carry the flag unless he stands very straight." Then she chose twelve boys. She chose Howard, who lived near John, but she did not choose John.

How disappointed he was!

"Maybe I never thought much about standing up straight, though, when I carried the flag," he said to himself.

That afternoon all the boys that had been chosen for the drill stayed after school to practice. John stayed too. He and Howard lived a long way from the schoolhouse and they always went home together.

"How I wish I had been chosen too!" thought John as he watched the boys drill. "Well, I can have the fun of practicing, anyway."

When he reached home, John took out his flag. He unrolled it very carefully then he began to drill as he had seen the boys do at school. Miss Lee had counted when the boys drilled, so John counted, very slowly: "One-two-three-four; one-two-three-four—"

"Let's see," he said to himself, "what did they do next?" He thought and thought. Suddenly he thought of something else too, and his face grew very red. "Ugh!" he exclaimed. "See how I am standing! As crooked as an apple tree!"

He rolled up the flag and wrapped the paper around it. Then he carried it into the house and put it away. He found a stick about as long as the flag and practiced with that.

The next day when the boys drilled, John watched them more closely, and after he went home he practiced again with his stick.

So he drilled every day. Sometimes Howard came over, and they practiced together.

One night, just before John started to practice with his stick, his little sister said: "Johnnie stands straight all the time now; doesn't he, Mother?"

"Do I, really?" asked John.

"Yes," answered his mother, "and you are growing tall very fast."

They did not know how glad John was. He went up-stairs and brought down his flag. He was sure, now, that he was straight enough to carry it.

On the day before the exercises one of the boys said: "Miss Lee, Arthur Chase is sick. He cannot be in the flag drill."

"Oh, Miss Lee," said Howard, "John knows all the drill. May he take Arthur's place?"

That afternoon John practiced with all the other boys. "You do it well, John," said Miss Lee. "You stand as straight now as anyone. You may take Arthur's place to-morrow."

So John took part in the drill after all. He was glad that he could do something on Empire Day, but he was even more glad that now he remembered always to stand straight enough to carry the flag.

HOW THE FIRST CANADIANS FARED

MEN "GOING OVER" NOW HAVE FEWER HARDSHIPS.

Member of the Fist Canadian Contingent Tells Story of Sufferings Of Early Days.

The men who are "going over" now will enjoy more comforts and receive more considerattion than did the first Canadian troops to be sent across the Atlantic to the battleline in 1914.

This is stating briefly the opinion of Sergeant G. C. Fisher, of the Third Battalion, Toronto Regiment, which was one of the first Canadian contingents to be shipped to England after the European war started in September, 1914. He is touring American cities with an exhibit of war relics.

"I was with the first Canadian contingent that went over," he said, "and at that time we did not have even uniforms. Our regiment did have the Webb equipment, which is the most complete contrivance for carrying the soldiers' household goods while on active duty that has been devised.

"We went over, a lot of greenhorns, all in civilian suits, and finally were taken to Salisbury, England, for training. Now Salisbury is a distinctly summer camp, and we had no other shelter than tents, yet we remained there through the fall and winter until February, 1915.

Initial Hardships.

"A good deal of the hardships the Canadians underwent was due to what has appeared to be a mistaken notion that the more hardships a soldier has to endure the hardier man it makes him. In practice, however, the theory was found a little faulty, and we had to undergo some real hardships, I can tell you. Things have changed since that time, and now they do everything for the soldier's comfort. They realize that he will still have enough of hardships left for him to understand that he is in a real war.

"In February, 1915, we got orders to go to France, and we were two days making the crossing to France. We were landed at St. Nazaire and immediately sent forward to Armentieres.

"You may imagine the comforts we had in making the crossing to France on a crowded steamship. I had to sleep in a coalhole all the way over. Then, when we were sent forward to the front, we were packed in cattle cars. The French cattle cars are not as large nor constructed like those you see in this country. There are only two small openings in the car, and there were forty-two men packed in each car. We all had been provided with goatskin coats before we started, and you may imagine the odor there was in that car from the wet goatskins worn by the men who were almost packed in.

"For two weeks after landing in France we did not have one hot meal. This was due to the inexperience of the commissariat. You see, we were all new at the business, even down to the commissary department. We did not enjoy the hardships, but we did not grumble and made the best of it.

"Now the men are carried to the front in regular passenger coaches, they are well fed and they are all well trained before they go into the trenches.

First Gas Attack.

"We were the first troops to receive the gas at the battle of Ypres, in April, 1915. This occurred at the second battle of that name on April 22. The men did not know what it was, and, of course, were unprotected with respirators or masks. They did not know the character of the gas, and, consequently, when they saw it roll over the trenches they thought they were playing safe by lying down.

"As a result, there were many of them either killed or permanently injured by the vapors. I know a little about chemistry and from the first whiff of it I came to the conclusion that it was chlorine. Consequently, that it was heavier than air. As a result of that line of reasoning I stood up, wet the sleeve of my coat from my canteen and breathed through that. I did not escape entirely, but I did not get badly gassed. I got enough, however, and every morning when I wake I have a strange sensation in my throat.

"At the battle of Ypres the gas took an awful toll. You can see that when I tell you that 14,000 Canadians went into the battle and we came out with less than 6,000. The killed and wounded numbered almost 10,000 men.

"Since then respirators, or gas masks, have been provided, and any man who fails to adjust his mask when the alarm is sounded is severely punished. There are not so many casualties from the gas as there was under this rule.

Crucified While Alive.

"While some of the tales of atrocities by the Germans may be unreliably told, I can tell you of an instance that came to my own notice. At St. Julien, in 1915, I saw two men from the Forty-eighth Highlanders pinned to a barn door by bayonets. I saw they both were dead, and from curiosity I looked carefully to see whether they had been pinned up in this inhuman manner before or after death. From my knowledge of the difference of the wounds and the blood flow, I saw that they had been transfixed in this monstrous manner while they were still alive.

"Is it any wonder that the Forty-eighth Highlanders have ever since refused to take a prisoner?

"There is a vast difference between the trench fighting in 1915 and in 1916. I stood in icy cold water up to my hips with nothing but the trench boots on my feet, doing sentry duty in 1915. Now the men are provided with hip boots, which keep out the water.

"In the early days of the war hundreds of men got what they call trench feet, which resulted from standing in the cold water for hours at a time and allowing the blood to become so sluggish that gangrene set in and the men had to have their feet amputated to save their lives. Now a soldier is punished severely if it is found that he has trench feet.

"The use of the hip boots, and the orders for the men to change their socks frequently, and to keep the blood circulating, when followed, prevent the gangrenous feet and so save hundreds of lives.

First Steel Helmets.

"In the early days we did not have the steel helmets, and while they will not stop a rifle bullet, they will protect the head from fragments of shrapnel. When they are worn at night in operations between the lines they are covered with canvas, in order that they will not be conspicuous objects when the Germans throw up their star shells, which make the lines as bright as day, and pick out any moving object, so the machine guns may be trained on them."

In a rear apartment of the exhibition there is a collection of war relics, and Sergeant Fisher pointed to a German whizz shell, and then explained that one like it had caused him to be withdrawn from the trenches to be a lecturer. It appears that one of those explosive missiles grazed his forehead, cutting into the bone and otherwise so wounding him that the optic nerve of the right eye was destroyed. Hence he is now out of it, as physically unfit, but he is a fine specimen of soldier for all that.

CHILDREN'S DISEASES.

Often Attack Grown Persons and Ravage Military Camps.

Most persons outside of the medical profession think of measles, scarlet fever and a few other similar diseases as affections of childhood, and are astonished when epidemics of them occur in the army camps. The truth is that these diseases are extremely contagious and that the human organism is especially susceptible to them. In thickly settled communities nearly everyone catches them during his childhood.

The same thing used to be true of smallpox, and in the tropical regions of yellow fever, until health officials from the United States, and others instructed by them drove it away — never, let us hope, to return. Now smallpox attacks adults chiefly because most children are protected by vaccination. The effect of vaccination wears off in some cases, and therefore the person may contract the disease in later life.

A person who has not had measles or scarlatina in childhood is very liable to take it in adolescence or in adult life, if he is exposed. That is why measles has made some ravages among our troops in the camps. The adult unprotected by a previous attack is, however, not quite so liable to catch the disease as a child is, for he has probably escaped because he possesses a natural immunity. If he is fortunate enough to have such a protection against contagion, he may be exposed over and over again without being attacked. Had it not been for instances of natural immunity, the great epidemics of black death in the Middle Ages would have exterminated the people of invaded cities, except for the very few who recovered from attacks.

The principal so-called children's diseases—the doctors call them the exanthemata, which means eruptive diseases—are scarlet fever, measles, German measles and chicken pox; whooping cough and mumps are also diseases of childhood, though they do not belong in the group of exanthemata. Smallpox belongs to the group but vaccination has removed it from the usual list of children's diseases. The child who has passed through all of these without mishap is to be congratulated, for he has been freed of a menace that would otherwise hang over his later years, and that might, when circumstances were favorable, make him an involuntary agent in the spread of a fatal epidemic.

For France.

She had been stricken, sorely, ere this came;
And now they wrote that he, her boy, was dead—
Her only one! Through blinding tears she read,
Trying to see what followed his dear name.
He had died "gloriously," the letter said,
"Guarding the Tricolor from touch of shame
Where raged the battle furious and wild."
Catching her breath, she stayed despair's advance.
She was a mother; but, besides—a child
Of France!
And after, though remembrance of past years
Dulled not to her fond vision nor grew dim;
Though every slightest incident of him
Was treasured in her breast, she shed no tears.
Her cup was full now, even to the brim.
And for herself she knew nor hopes nor fears.
So, toiling patiently, with noble pride
And lifted head she met each pitying glance,
She was the mother of a son who died—
For France!

Born Diplomat.

He was a polite canvasser that faced Mrs. Smart.

"Good morning, madam! Here is a polish for cleaning silver. Best on the market."

"Don't want any!" snapped Mrs. Smart.

"Sorry to have troubled you, madam, but I thought the lady next door was mistaken."

"What did she say?"

"She said I need not waste my time calling here, as you had no silver."

"The impudent thing! Give me half a dozen boxes!"

Meat, cooked or uncooked, should always be hung, and never placed flat on a dish save for carving.

RELIEF FOR FRENCH CHILDREN

AMERICANS ARE HELPING THE WAIFS OF WAR.

Toul is the Centre of a Work of Far-Reaching Benefit to Desolated, War-torn France.

Among the many war activities of which Toul is the centre the relief work undertaken for French children by Americans is one of the most touching. It is from Toul that much of our military work radiates, writes one of the United States workers.

When an appeal was sent out for help for 350 children herded together in an old barracks, dirty and with no sanitary appliances, eight emergency workers responded immediately, and the children are now being cared for under the very best of conditions. New buildings have been erected and modern improvements installed. The hospital, dispensary and refugee houses where mothers and children are cared for are well organized and in splendid running order. About five hundred children have been brought from the villages back of the lines where asphyxiating bombs are being dropped and are supremely happy in this safe shelter.

Dr. Maynard Ladd is in charge of the medical department and there are about thirty-five or forty American women, nurses, aids, playground instructors and other trained workers. Arrangements are being made to extend the work in many directions. Toul is to have 700 beds and other bases are being established in Nancy, Pont-a-Mousson and Luneville.

Two Objects in View.

"We have two points in mind in carrying out this work," says Dr. Ladd. First, the welfare of the children of France, and second, though equally important, the effect that such work will have on the morale of the French army. This may sound somewhat vague, but it is undoubtedly true that the French soldiers can remain in the trenches in a much better frame of mind when they know that their children are being given the best possible care. We are looking far into the future and have in mind conditions after the war, and the fathers in the trenches realize this fact, and with this vicinity being such a centre for all the allied soldiers the news of the work is rapidly spreading and it is bound to have its effect.

"There is no part of France where the French have shown such efficiency in relief work and there is also no part of France where the need has been so great. We have taken children from the villages all along the line where gas bombs were being dropped. In some cases the mothers are with them, but on the whole the work is confined to children alone. It has not been necessary to remove the mothers from the villages, as the adults can wear gas masks, but the little children do not use them successfully and therefore must be moved to places of safety."

Children Under Eight.

The military authorities try to remove all the children under eight years of age. Knowing that their children are in a safe place and are being cared for, the peasant women are urged to remain and harvest the grain in that district.

Dr. Ladd went on to say that he was increasing the work by opening a new hospital of 200 beds. "In fact," added Dr. Ladd, "the recent raids on Nancy have opened it for us. About forty beds are devoted to a maternity ward, which we had expected to open next week, but Mr. Mirman notified me that a bomb had struck a maternity hospital in Nancy, and twelve women would have to be moved immediately, so we rushed things up to meet that need. And within thirty hours after we received the notice the twelve women were comfortably installed in our hospital and a baby was born."

A special feature is being made of the recreation department, which is under Miss Cleveland, of the University of California, where the children are made happy in a dozen different ways and taught to play.

The dental department has been greatly developed recently under Dr. Stevens, a woman dentist.

Particular attention has been paid to the operating rooms, and every branch of the medical department has been made as perfect as that of any hospital in the cities.

And when the strife is fierce.
The warfare long;
Steals on the ear the distant Triumph song,
And hearts are brave again,
And arms are strong.

If you are mending a badly torn piece of embroidery, do as much as possible of the mending at the back.

A profitable idea for some farms is to add two to four pounds of alfalfa seed to the spring clover-seed mixtures. The farmer can get his whole farm gradually inoculated to alfalfa in this way, and also can increase the value of his hay crop both in quantity and quality. The alfalfa will stick with the timothy after the clovers have died out, provided the soil is not sour.

PLAYGROUNDS.

A Vital Necessity For the Maintenance of Health in Towns and Cities.

If the men of to-day in our cities and towns could be persuaded to look back to the days of their boyhood, and realize what the open air meant to them, there would be no need to plead for their support on behalf of playgrounds for our boys.

It is said that in "Who's Who in Canada," a compilation of the prominent men of this country, eighty-five per cent. of the names are those of men born on the farm. Only one valid reason can be given for this large proportion of country-born Canadians reaching prominence, and that is the healthy conditions under which they started life. Born beyond the crowded streets of our larger towns and cities, with plenty of good pure air and ample room for healthful play and recreation, they commenced their careers under conditions almost ideal for the building up of strong bodies and active minds, and in the strain of business cares this great handicap has told in their favor.

Conditions have changed, however, in this country, and we now have in our cities many thousands of lads without the opportunities that were available to our by-day leading men. Crowded streets, tenements, apartment blocks, and near-slums are accumulating, and in such unhealthy surroundings many children are reared. No space is available for their games except the street, and the long list of street accidents demonstrates the use that is made of them by the children in answering the call to the open.

The establishment of playgrounds for the children is one of our greatest social needs. True, some cities have opened playgrounds, and their popularity demonstrates how great is the need.

The expense of fitting up playgrounds is not great, and should be met by public appropriation. Healthful play to build up the body is as necessary as schools to educate the mind, and should receive a due proportion of attention.

The Duke of Wellington gave credit to the playing fields of Eton for the winning of the battle of Waterloo, and in this he paid a tribute to healthful play and emphasized the need of playgrounds that the boys of our cities—our coming men—may have the advantage of healthy exercise under safe and sanitary conditions.

Absence.

Since he has gone I oft remember now
How he found pleasure in the moonlight's sheen.
On quiet walks I often wonder how
The starlight sadly smiled—had he but seen!
To-night, far-drifted days come to my heart,
And silent gates of memory swing apart.

He always loved the high and lonely hills;
The Autumn leaves like fairies flitting by
To meet the zephyrs by the quiet rills,
A cedar standing lone against the sky;
To-night how bright the lamp of memory gleams,
And wonderful her charm—the gift of dreams.

Far-drifted days, sometimes I wonder now,
Since Time leaps high the pile of pensive years,
If he were but a dream that I allow
To lure me from grey rocks of care and tears.
But no! I hear him call from childhood's shore,
And longing lips are on my heart once more.

SEAGULLS AND SUBMARINES.

Behavior of Gulls Often Betrays the Presence of U-Boats.

Seagulls, like the land birds on the Western front, do not appear to fear the sights and sounds of war. The booming of cannon and the turmoil of conflict do not create any alarm in their feathered breasts. From time immemorial sea birds have apparently considered ships as universal providers of food, and observers have reported that after a heavy sea fight the seagulls collect in thousands, and dash down, quite undeterred by the conflict, to feed upon vast quantities of small fishes that, killed by the concussion, float upon the surface of the sea. Even before the battle is over the screaming gulls settle down to their feast amid the drifting wreckage and horrors of a sea battle. Seaplanes and airships cause them no fears, and after the Battle of Heligoland the British rescuers of the German sailors said that overhead the Zeppelins floated in midair raining disaster upon their boats, while all around them the gulls fought and struggled for the fish that dotted the surface of the sea unheeding the boats or airships. If, however, airships do not alarm the seagulls, they are considerably perturbed by the presence of submarines. In fact, it is possible to tell by the behavior of gulls where a submarine is passing under water. Their greatest danger lies in the depths of sea from sharks and such marauders of the deep, and no doubt to them a submarine is an enormous shark. A flock of gulls will wheel and scream over the spot, flying off suddenly with every evidence of dismay, and will not return until the intruder has departed.

WATCHERS ALONG THE COAST

HOW THE BRITISH ISLES ARE GUARDED.

Impossible for a Boat to Pull on to the Beach Unobserved by the Men in Blue.

From John o' Groat's to Land's End, England, and all around Ireland, thousands of vigilant, keen eyed coast watchers keep up the lookout for the enemy. They are on guard to make the shores of the United Kingdom totally inhospitable to German craft. It is the oft spoken opinion of many an inland inhabitant that certain sections of the British Isles afford a base for enemy U-boats; but these same inhabitants have little conception of the thoroughness with which John Bull sentinels his coast line. Mile after mile, sands, downs, cliffs and rocks are under the eye of alert individuals, navy men and volunteers—the latter civilians who have spent their lives by the sea.

Take a trip around the coast of England or Ireland and you will conclude that it is well nigh impossible for any boat to pull on to the beach without the ears and eyes of the men in blue pouncing down on the intruder.

Wiry, Strong and Alert.

The coast guards are all over military age, men who are wiry and strong, and sharp of eye. They do their job as second nature, noting each vessel as she passes, receiving the helliograph signals telling her name and reporting their information instanter to their chief. And tame as their work appears to the layman, it really is filled with considerable interest. They realize its importance. I met men at places in Cornwall who had been watching for three years and who had never seen a sign of the war beyond that which was brought to their towns by the men from the war ships or those in khaki, but they were ever alert.

If one coast watcher is better than another it is perhaps the man from the Scilly Isles who excels in his duties.

These wind-seared men look upon their particular section of the sea as much their own as the land on which they cultivate their vegetables. It is a desire with them not to miss anything. Their fathers, grandfathers and great-grandfathers were watch dogs on that area of the ocean. In peare time they watched for smugglers, but now it carries more of a thrill with it. They are beachcombers who delight in robbing a wreck and saving lives, but who more recently have hoped that it might be their lot to plunder some enemy craft.

His Eye on the Sea.

Go to St. Mary's and the coach watchers are up soon after dawn to relieve others. Even before he should be on duty he strolls along his post, the family telescope to his eye. It is said that they want to see what the sea has been doing while they have been resting. To the uninitiated the waters have the same paucity of interest they had the evening before. But men on the Cornish coast, rivals of the Scilly Isles watchers, declare with emphasis that those "blighters" at St. Mary's would spot champagne cork thrown overboard the previous night, and no blinking periscope will get by them.

RED GASOLINE.

French Army Now Using Gasoline Tinted Red.

All gasoline being used by the French army is being tinted red in accordance with a recent military order. The purpose of the order is to prevent the gasoline from getting into civilian hands by illegal means. A product has been found which will give it a distinctive color without injuring its qualities. In one of the army services at the front gasoline already has been tested with the result that the average consumption dropped immediately. This proved that not unimportant quantities of gasoline had been sold or given away to civilians. No person was found willing to have red gasoline in his possession.

For a considerable time now gasoline has been supplied only to those motorists who had absolute need of a car and who were expected to use the gasoline for a specified purpose. If, however, the gasoline thus delivered was employed for other purposes, the only punishment was to withhold further supplies. The officials have now authority to prosecute in the criminal court all persons who, having been supplied with gasoline for specific work of national importance, are found making use of it in their private interests.

The addition of apple sauce to pork, mint sauce to lamb, lemon juice to veal, and horse-radish to beef are all dietetically sound, and check bad results.

Use honey, maple syrup, molasses and brown sugar instead of granulated sugar. The first three of these cannot be shipped to our Allies in Europe as they require too much shipping space. Brown sugar cannot be shipped as it ferments. Use these commodities at home so that granulated sugar can be shipped abroad.

The Paisley Advocate

PAISLEY, MAY 22nd, 1918

—England expects that every man this year will do his duty.

—Premier Borden said to the big farmers' delegation at Ottawa last week: "You speak of solemn covenants and pledges—do you imagine for one moment we have not a solemn covenant and a pledge to those men who have been in the trenches, some of them for three years?" The promise of exemption was spoken in the national interest as we understood it then. The order-in-council passed recently abolishing exemption was also in the national interest as we understand it now.

—An optimistic outlook for Canada in the after-war conditions is contained in the Wall Street Journal which declares that the trade of the Dominion fell only $21,000,000 short of that of the United States exports in 1904. The article continues that the war debt of Canada will be well within the power of any government at Ottawa to deal with, as the country has the wares to sell to a world half starved for raw material, which must attract commerce in the first years after the war.

—People who complain because they cannot get some of the little luxuries they used to enjoy in the days before the war are asked to remember that their forefathers lived without sugar till the thirteenth century, without coal till the fourteenth century, without butter on their bread till the fifteenth, without tobacco and potatoes till the sixteenth, without tea, coffee and soap till the seventeenth, without umbrellas and lamps till the eighteenth and without trains, telephones, gas and matches till the nineteenth. It may particularly surprise many to know that there are people still living who well remember the first lucifer matches.

—Co-operative methods of handling certain household operations is one of the experiments that is bound to be tried out in these times of scarcity of domestic help. The Women's Institute at Brussels, for instance, are starting a community canning kitchen. Now, here is where the Institutes could do a great deal to lighten the labor of housekeeping and possibly help to keep down the h. c. l. Community laundries and bakeries should be a feasible way of disposing of much heavy work and irksome responsibility. There must be a really enormous waste of fuel alone in keeping a fire under every separate pot and pan used in cooking our food and washing our clothing. There is a chance for some fertile brained individual to work out plans for effecting saving on these items of household expenditure. A greater unity of spirit and aims in a community might work many reforms and bring about many improvements in our methods of life.

Register by June 1st

Men of 19 years of age and those who attained 20 years on or since 13th October, 1917, will register under proclamation on or before June 1st, 1918. Until the date of registration such men may be treated on enlistment as volunteers.

Tara Business Men's Meeting

The regular monthly meeting of the Tara Business Men's Association was held Monday evening. Discussion on Finances of Canada, Production, Early Closing, Thursday Half Holiday, Street Renovating and Grass Cutting, Regulation of Automobiles and Traffic, etc., took place, and a deputation to wait on the council was appointed to ask for aid along some of these lines. A committee was also appointed to wait on the Farmers' Club re production and farm help. It is the desire of the Association to assist the farmers in every way it can if they can in the way of securing help on the farms when so many of the young men are away at the front.—Leader.

Died at West Superior

The remains of Neil Beaton, who died at West Superior, Wis., on May 14th, arrived at Paisley on Saturday and were buried in Lovat cemetery, the funeral taking place from the home of his brother, Mr. Duncan Beaton, 12th Bruce. The deceased spent his younger days in this section. Upon completing the public he went to Markham, where he continued to study until he secured a second-class life certificate, and thereafter he went to Missouri and taught school for seven years in that state. Then he went into the lumber business, exploring new tracts for firms engaged in extensive operations. He was the eldest son of the late Arch. Beaton, was in his 70th year, and unmarried. The funeral services were conducted by Rev. G. C. Little.

"Intolerance" To-night

One of the most important attractions of the current season is D. W. Griffith's colossal spectacle, "Intolerance," which will appear in the Town Hall this (Wednesday) evening. In every respect this amazing work is absolutely different from anything ever before shown on any stage. Paris of the middle ages, Babylon of the reign of Belshazzar the magnificent, Judea of the time of Christ, are depicted with such realism that one finds it not difficult to believe one is actually viewing the picturesque life of these historic periods. To convey any idea of the immensity or splendor of the Babylonian scenes is impossible by written word. This thrilling episode in itself, with its palaces and temples, its mighty battles and thousands of people, comprises a spectacle of even greater magnitude than Mr. Griffith's former work, "The Birth of a Nation." And mighty Babylon is but one-fourth of the wonders of "Intolerance."

Poverty Night!

You are asked to kum to the Poverty Party given by the Organized Class at the

Baptist Church, Paisley Tuesday Ev'g, May 28

Kum in your rags, kum in your tags, but not in your velvet gounds, or you will be fined the usual some.

READ THE PROGRAMME AND ALL COME

Fines for Wimin

Rats, 3 sents.
No apern, 2 sents.
Kid gloves, 2 sents.
Hats with flowers, 2 sents.
Earring, dimon, 2 sents.
Earring, plane, 1 sent.
Trimmed apern, 2 sents.
Velvet gound, 10 sents.
Finger wring, 3 sents.
Silk dress, 5 sents.
Barrets, 2 sents.
Side combs, 2 sents.
New dress, 3 sents.
Bres pin, 2 sents.
Necklace, 3 sents.
Silk stockings, 2 sents.

Fines for Men

Watches, not Waterbury, 2 sents.
Wrings, 5 sents.
Stick pins, 2 sents.
Gold cuf button, 3 sents.
Chawing gum, 2 sents.
Stovepipe hat, 2 sents.
Patent leather shues, 2 sents.
Hed bare, 2 sents.
Brush cut hare, 2 sents.
Fumery, 5 sents.
Button whole bokay, 5 sents.
Glasses, 2 sents.
Creased trousers, 2 sents.
Silk sox, 2 sents.
Russet shues, 2 sents.
Biled shirts, 5 sents.

There will be music and a good time throughout the evening.

Ice Cream and Kake Sold during the Evening

PROCEEDS FOR RED CROSS

—Farmers will have to look to the women this year for harvest help. Fifty thousand are said to be wanted, and if the young ladies respond to the call in sufficient number, the resultant health benefits from living close to nature will amply repay for any temporary inconvenience. The cosmetic counters would be the first to suffer, as the glow of color in the girlish cheeks would need no drug shop complexion stimulant.

—Lucknow Sentinel: We know of one man in this neighborhood who has one son buried in France and the other in the draft. They have a big farm and a big stock to look after. But this man says he is not going to quit. "I'll get hired help if I can, and if I can't myself and the wife will take off what we can, and the rest will have to go," he said the other day. That's the spirit which won British and American freedom, and is defending it now.

—Mrs. Robert Esplen, a pioneer settler of Arran, died at Bala, Muskoka, on May 15th. She had been living with her daughter for a few years past. Mrs. Esplen's maiden name was Catherine Currie, and she came to Saugeen about 1855 with her parents. Her husband died in 1896. She is survived by five daughters and one son—Mrs. Jas. Esplen, Arran Tp.; Mrs. Walter Knox, Allenford; Mrs. Joseph Thompson, Sarnia; Mrs. John W. Burgess, Bala; Mrs. Chas. Clay, Revelstoke, B. C.; Alex C. Esplen, on the homestead. The remains were brought down for burial in Burgoyne cemetery.

Sent in an Alarm

A lady phoned Chief Ferguson from Cultons on Tuesday night that a number of young men in her neighborhood who had been called out for military service were planning to "beat it." The Chief said he didn't take any stock in the yarn and didn't believe anybody would be foolish enough to think they could evade arrest if they did not show up when called, as their chances would not be one in a thousand.—Telescope.

Farmers to Hold, but Report Excess Flour

The Canada Food Board's order regarding flour has been amended so as to provide that farmers having a whole wheat flour on hand in excess of the amount prescribed by the order of April 25th, are required to report to the miller or dealer from whom it was purchased or by whom it was manufactured, the excess amount held by him. It is then the duty of the miller or dealer to report all such holdings to the Canada Food Board.

Voluntary Rationing in Our Homes

The chairman of the Food Board announces that each province in Canada has been asked to draft a standard of voluntary rationing for the homes. "Canada has food enough and to spare," he says, "and we are determined to do everything possible to win the war; I am confident that the people of Canada will come through in a noble way when necessity demands sacrifices. Canada has shipped overseas 62 per cent. more wheat of the 1917 crop to date than the average for the three previous years. We must reduce our consumption of wheat. The average consumption per head in the world is 5½ bushels per annum. In Canada it is 9 bushels." From these statements it will be understood that a normal obligation and responsibility rests upon every citizen to follow these regulations just as closely as circumstances will admit, and to use his or her influence to secure more general observance in private homes. If every Canadian realizes a personal duty to be a food controller, there will be an eagerness to adopt the suggestions and advice of the Food Board and not to shirk that food service which is necessary in order to feed those who are bearing the brunt of the fighting and suffering.

DANGER LURKS IN EVERY ONE OF US

We Are As Full of Deadly Poisons As A Germ Laboratory.

AUTO-INTOXICATION OR SELF-POISONING

"FRUIT-A-TIVES" Absolutely Prevents This Dangerous Condition.

The chief cause of poor health is our neglect of the bowels. Waste matter, instead of passing from the lower intestine regularly every day, is allowed to remain there, generating poisons which are absorbed by the blood.

In other words, a person who is habitually constipated, is poisoning himself. We know now that *Auto-intoxication*, due to non-action of the bowels, is *directly responsible* for serious Kidney and Bladder Troubles; that it upsets the Stomach, causes Indigestion, Loss of Appetite and Sleeplessness; that chronic Rheumatism, Gout, Pain In The Back, are relieved as soon as the bowels become regular; and that Pimples, Rashes, Eczema and other Skin Affections disappear when "Fruit-a-tives" are taken to correct Constipation.

"Fruit-a-tives" will protect you against Auto-Intoxication because this wonderful fruit medicine acts directly on all the eliminating organs.

50c. a box, 6 for $2.50, trial size 25c. At all dealers or sent on receipt of price by Fruit-a-tives Limited, Ottawa.

Spring Term from April 2nd

Central Business College Stratford, Ont.

Commercial life offers the great opportunities. Recent lady graduates of this school are earning as high as $1,000 per annum. The last application we received from an office man with some experience offered initial salary of $1440 per annum. Students may enter our classes at any time. Graduates in positions. Complete, short, practical and Telegraphy departments. Get our free catalogue.

W. J. Elliott, Pres. D. A. McLachlan, Prin.

QUESTIONS ASKED AT JUNE REGISTRATION

The following is the list of questions to be asked when the registration of man-power is made in June:

To Be Answered by Males

1. Name.
2. Address in full.
3. Age.
4. Date of birth.
5. Country of birth.
6. British subject (by birth or by naturalization).
7. If naturalized, when and where.
8. Single, married, widower or divorced.
9. Physical disability, if any.
10. Present occupation, regular occupation. What other work can you do?
11. If an employee, state employer's name, address and nature of business.
12. Do your circumstances permit you to serve in the present national crisis by changing your present occupation to another for which you are qualified if the conditions offered are satisfactory?
13. Were you brought up on a farm? Are you a retired farmer? Are you willing to do farm work? Can you saddle horses? Drive tractors? Use farm machinery?
14. If not a British subject to what country do you owe allegiance?
15. How many children under 16?
16. If registered under the Military Service Act, what is your serial number?

To Be Answered by Females

1. Name in full.
2. Address in full.
3. Age.
4. Race.
5. Can you speak English or French?
6. British subject (by birth, naturalization or marriage).
7. How many children under 16?
8. Are you single, married, widow or divorced?
9. Do your health and home ties permit you, if required, to give full time, paid work (registrant answering "No" to this question need give no further information; those answering "Yes" or in doubt should fill in the rest of the card, or must sign affirmation).
10. Do your circumstances permit you to live away from home?
11. What is your present main occupation? If in business as an employer state number of employees. If an employee, state name, business and address of employer. If full time voluntary worker state name of society serving.
12. State particulars of each if you have trade, profession, degree, diploma, scientific, special training.
13. State length of experience, if any, in general farming, poultry farming, dairy farming.
14. Can you drive a tractor? Drive a horse? Can you harness a horse? Do farm cooking?
15. Indicate any qualifications or practical experience which you possess not already recorded.
16. Do your circumstances permit you to give regular full time service without remuneration?

—See "Intolerance" this Wednesday evening in the Town Hall, Paisley.

BALLACHEY, LAIDLAW & CO.

The Store with the Stock

Shoe Special

17 pair Ladies' Chocolate Dongola Oxford, self tip, white Rubber sole and heel. The newest shape and perfect stock, all sizes. Per pair **2.95**

18 pair of the same shoe, but in black, with white soles and heels. A dressy summer shoe. All sizes **2.95**

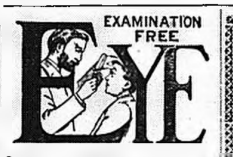
Our bargain table is full of odds and ends at special prices. See if we can fit you.

Top prices for Produce and Wool

BALLACHEY, LAIDLAW & CO.

Both 'Phones

EXAMINATION FREE



Defects scarcely noticeable in children assume dangerous proportions with advancing years.

A proper correction now will prevent serious complications later.

BEAUTIFUL JEWELERY

in great variety of novel patterns and artistic designs, rings, chains, necklaces, bracelets, everything in the jewelry line, may be found at our store. We give you a cordial invitation to come in and see what we have to offer, for we feel sure there will be something that will just suit you.

I. SHOEMAKER

Jeweler and Optician

Teacher Wanted

A PROTESTANT teacher with first or second professional certificate for U.S.S. No. 2 & 3, Elderslie & Sangeen. Salary $800 to $850 a year. Duties to commence Sept. 2nd, 1918. Applications received up to June 15th, by K. H. FRANKS, Sec.-Treas., R. H. No. 3, Paisley P.O.

Elderslie Court of Revision

ELDERSLIE Council will sit as a Court of Revision, at the Tp. Hall, Dillon Hill, on WEDNESDAY, MAY 29th, at 1 o'clock p.m., when appeals, if any, against the assessment roll for 1918 will be heard and determined.

R. C. PEARICK, Tp. Clerk, Paisley P.O.

Paisley Court of Revision

THE first sitting of the Court of Revision for the Village of Paisley will be held at nine o'clock in the forenoon on Monday, 27th May.

J. C. GIBSON, Clerk.

The Farmers' Live Stock Shipping Club

Will pay for live hogs delivered at Paisley station, F.O.B. prices, less one per cent. government contamination loss and operating expenses.

Weekly Shipment

For information call

WALLACE McGRAW

Both Phones.

—Use honey, maple syrup, molasses and brown sugar instead of granulated sugar. The first three of these cannot be shipped to our allies in Europe, as they require too much shipping space. Brown sugar cannot be shipped as it ferments. Use these commodities at home so that granulated sugar can be shipped abroad.

THE STORE OF QUALITY

Binder Twine

Plymouth Twine

Buy now. We will accept orders for Twine up to 10th of May at to-day's prices. Twine will be scarce, and prices likely to advance. We handle the well-known

Plymouth Twice

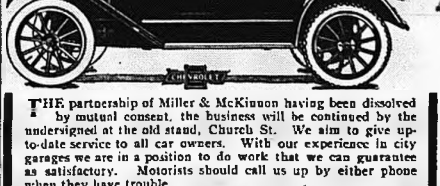
Place your order now

Plymouth Twine

Bruce Phone
Bell Phone

W. H. DAVISON

PAISLEY GARAGE



THE partnership of Miller & McKinnon having been dissolved by mutual consent, the business will be continued by the undersigned at the old stand, Church St. We aim to give up-to-date service to all car owners. With our experience in city garages we are in a position to do work that we can guarantee as satisfactory. Motorists should call us up by either phone when they have trouble.

High Grade Oils, Gas and Accessories of all kinds.

Repairing at Reasonable Rates. All kinds of Vulcanizing done.

We are equipped to remove carbon by oxygen gas. Give us a trial.

Cars washed, $1; washed and polished, $1.50.

We carry a full line of Overland, Chevrolet and Ford parts.

G. E. MILLER, Prop.

TORONTO LIVE STOCK MARKETS

TORONTO, May 21, 1918

Butchers' picked	$15 00	$15 00
do common	11 00	11 00
do cows	9 00	11 00
do bulls	7 00	11 00
Stockers, choice	10 00	11 00
do common	7 00	9 00
Heavy feeders	11 00	13 00
Short keep		
Milch cows, choice	100 00	165 00
do common		
Sheep, ewes	16 00	18 00
Bucks	11 00	13 00
Spring Lambs	18 00	20 00
Calves	8 00	16 00
Hogs, off cars	20 75	20 75
fed and watered	20 00	20 00

—Printing Invitations is part of THE ADVOCATE'S business.

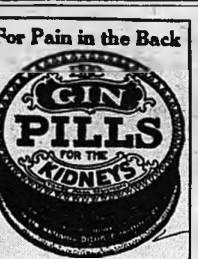
Stave Sawyer Wanted

STEADY job for good active stave sawyer or two ceiling pail sawyers, work steady year round, good shop conditions, good living conditions for married man with family. Apply at once to the W. M. CANE & SONS CO., Ltd., Newmarket, Ont.

PAISLEY MARKET

Fall wheat, per bush	$ 2 00	$ 2 10
Peas, per bush	1 90	1 90
Oats, per bush	0 75	0 75
Barley, per bush	1 30	1 30
Buckwheat		
Potatoes, per bag	1 25	1 50
Butter, in pound prints	0 42	0 42
Eggs, fresh, per doz	0 36	0 36

For Pain in the Back



Also for Swollen Joints and Ankles, Constant Headaches, Urinary and Bladder Troubles and all Irregularities of the Kidneys. 139



Plants for Bedding

Get your Asters, Petunias, Pansies, Verbenas, Stocks, Balsams, Cannas, Zinnias. We have these in boxes of one dozen each, all ready to put out in your garden, also Tomato and Cabbage Plants.

Eggs and Butter for Cash or Trade

F. CARTER & SON

Shoes, Groceries, Crockery

Mortgage Sale of Blacksmith Shop in the Village of Paisley

UNDER and by virtue of the power of sale contained in a certain mortgage which will be produced at time of sale, there will be offered for sale at public auction at the premises at the Village of Paisley, in the county of Bruce, on Tuesday, the 4th Day of June, 1918, at the hour of eleven o'clock in the forenoon, the following property used as a Blacksmith Shop in the village of Paisley, that is to say:

ALL AND SINGULAR that certain parcel or tract of land and premises situate, lying and being in the village of Paisley, in the county of Bruce and province of Ontario, and being composed of lot number one on the east side of Queen St. north in the said village of Paisley, according to the corporation plan of the said village of Paisley, containing by admeasurement sixteen hundred and ten square feet be the same more or less. Also one drilling bend saw and frame, one turning lathe machine and drills, one bolt threading machine, one bolt clipper, one tire repair setter, one tire platform, one mandril, two blacksmith bellows, two anvils, two vices, one tire bender, one bolt threader, two sets of horse shoeing tools, one shoe vice, one grindstone, eight wrenches, four hammers, two braces, an assortment of tongs and bits and one box stove, one and table, with shafting, pulleys and belting.

TERMS OF SALE

The property will be offered for sale subject to a reserve price fixed by the vendor. Twenty per cent of the purchase money to be paid down at the time of sale and the balance without interest within 30 days thereafter.

For further terms and conditions of sale apply to

J. E. CASS, Auctioneer — C. J. MICKLE, Vendors' Solicitor

Sign and Carriage Painting, House-Decorating and Wall Papering

The undersigned is prepared to do all classes of work in the most stylish, neat and satisfactory manner. Orders executed promptly. Will be glad to receive your patronage, whether in town or country.

W. H. BAKER, Paisley

N. McALLISTER

Carpenter and Contractor

Contracts taken for any class of House-building and Repairing

Sash, Doors, Dressed Lumber and other Building Material on hand

Dwelling and shop

two doors north of the Belmoral Hotel

PURDY'S LIVERY

Rates Reasonable, and every effort made to satisfy

F. PURDY

REGISTRATION UNDER MAN POWER ACT

To the Editor:

The Canada Registration Board has been created for the purpose of carrying out the registration of the man and woman power of Canada in order that the information so obtained may be utilized to proceed intelligently with the mobilization of the entire resources of the Dominion towards the successful prosecution of the war. Data of military value will be secured, but the main purpose to be served by this census of all males and females in Canada of 16 years of age and over, will undoubtedly be the better distribution of agricultural and industrial labor to the end of securing the maximum results from the productive labor of the Canadian people, especially as regards the essentials of war.

Registration Day

Registration day will be on a Saturday in June, and will give every Canadian affected by the law an opportunity to perform his duty as a patriotic citizen. Registrars are appointed for every federal constituency; these in turn will appoint deputy registrars and assistant deputy registrars in sufficient number to register the entire population. Registration booths will be opened in all of the polling subdivisions, in conveniently situated places, such as schools, halls, etc. Each person who registers will be given a certificate of registration.

Volunteer Assistance

In order to facilitate this large task of registration, councils, school boards, boards of trade, fraternal organizations, Red Cross and patriotic societies are invited to assist the registration officials in every possible manner, by providing free of charge suitable buildings such as school houses, halls, etc., and by furnishing volunteer helpers who may assign their remuneration to the Red Cross or Patriotic Society if desired. The registration booths will be open from 7 a.m. to 10 p.m., hence the necessity of providing lighting facilities for the registration places.

Registration a National Duty

While non-registration entails many penalties of the most serious character, it is expected the Canadian people will look upon registration as a personal national duty, to be performed not out of a sense of compulsion, but rather in a spirit of pure patriotism, and as an act of encouragement to our gallant overseas defenders.

The few minutes required for registration, or one day's pay for services rendered donated by the willing workers will be a small sacrifice indeed compared to those now being made by Canadian manhood in the forefront of the battle line.

For the purpose of registration the south riding of the County of Bruce in the Dominion House, through its municipalities, has been divided into the usual polling subdivisions, with a registration booth in each poll at some school house or public hall, etc. Each polling subdivision will be in charge of a deputy registrar, with assistants under him to look after the work. These assistants in most cases will offer their services from patriotic motives.

This constitutes a registration district. I have been honored with the charge of registrar for South Bruce, a charge I felt I could accept with the confident expectation that all good citizens of this riding would co-operate in order to render the task less onerous and to bring it to a successful conclusion.

Education Necessary

It is particularly desirable that clergymen of all denominations, school teachers, employers, members of council and all others who by reason of their position in life have influence, should make known the requirements and the purpose of registration in order that no false conception of its import may gain ground, or impair its success.

The Call and the Response

The people of the County of Bruce responded nobly to the urgent demands of the war. Large numbers of our best young manhood have left and are still leaving for the front. They may be found in all parts of the army service. Many have made the supreme sacrifice, others have been wounded or invalided by sickness, all to the immortal renown of Canada. Shall we be less generous in showing our loyalty to the great cause by simply placing our names on record as an united people, on behalf of our own flesh and blood who are battling overseas for what we at home bountifully enjoy?

Let our message from this riding on registration day be one of sympathy and steadfast purpose to our soldier boys. In common with the rest of Canada let our answer to the calls of the registration board be the voice of an united people, conscious of the justice of its cause, and animated by a spirit to do all in its power to help that cause.

Thanking you very kindly for the space you have given me, I remain,

Very truly yours,

GEO. D. MacKAY,
Registrar for South Bruce for Canada Registration Board

Walkerton, Ont., May 16th, 1918

Gets Imprisonment for Hoarding

Robert Wright, of Niagara Falls, was sentenced on Friday last to two and a half years' imprisonment, when he pleaded guilty to unlawfully having eight sacks of flour and fifty-two cases of pork and beans, which were found hidden in a stable.

—On Friday afternoon, May 3rd, a tidal wave from the direction of Lake Huron came rushing into the harbor basin at Kincardine, without any apparent wind or storm, carrying everything that was loose before it. The water rose about four feet in the basin and repeated the action three times. Several years ago a similar occurrence transpired.

SAVE AND SERVE

Our soldiers who are taking a glorious part in the war had to undergo severe training before they were fitted for the hard duties of military service. Training and discipline have done wonders in the way of transforming raw and untried young civilians of this country into the fighting men of Canada's overseas forces, fighting men who are the peers of the veterans who make up the most renowned regiments of the British army.

Not all the people of Canada are expected to fight in this war; but all of them who are not for any cause incapacitated are expected in some way to serve, and serve to the very best of their ability. In the production of food, in the conserving of food, in the saving of money, in ministering to the broken soldiers and their needy dependents, we can all do much more than we have done to help this war. Only by strenuous exercise was it possible for the men of our army to make of themselves the hardy soldiers they are, and only by rigorous discipline was it possible for them to be brought to their present high efficiency as units in a fighting organization. And we civilians will come very far short of the war service we are expected to render if we too do not develop by strenuous exercise and by rigorous discipline the qualities that are needed for our service. Every man and every woman in this country ought to feel bound to get into the best financial trim for full war-time duty as a revenue-payer and as a lender to the Government. Unless the citizen practises self-control in the matter of working and saving he cannot do what a seasoned patriot ought to do for the strengthening of the nation's arms of war. To attain to the best financial trim the citizen must work faithfully and live sparingly. It is his duty to be as light as possible in his consumption of the staple foods that are needed for the Entente armies and to assist as far as he can in the production of such foods. By helping also to increase the supply of nutritious foods that are not suitable for transit overseas he adds to the store of provisions that can be used at home. Thus he increases food and saves food, and he saves money for the carrying on of the war. He saves much more money if he resists every temptation to spend upon luxuries, upon idle pleasure, and upon injurious pastimes. The lure of the bar has gone and with it has gone a very considerable resource of revenue. The man who spent freely on drink will tend to increase greatly his own prosperity and make himself far more useful to his country as a revenue producer than he was when he contributed freely to the Customs and Excise taxes upon liquor. Patriotism is a very strong sentiment with the great mass of our people. It is not too much to say that many a man whom consideration for his own welfare, love of his family, or business pride could not turn to habits of thrift has become a saver of his money in order that he may be an investor in his country's war bonds. If our people generally put themselves under the moral discipline that ought now to be the rule of life for every true Canadian patriot, it is marvellous what resources of food and money and every other necessary of war they can bring to their country's help.

In his Budget speech the acting Finance Minister made a very strong appeal to the Canadian people to produce and to save and to spend as a matter of war service. "The more," he said, "we save of our productions and of our services, the better able shall we be to meet our increased taxation, and the greater the opportunity of our people to purchase Government bonds. Of our imports from the United States there is a great volume of non-essentials and luxuries. In all probability if the United States would be partially reduced. The cost of remittances for our essentials from the United States would be less, and the cost of these essentials would be that much less to our importers and consumers, and a greater surplus would be available for payment of taxation and loans to the Government. We must learn to dispense with luxuries and possibly some of the things which we have been regarded as necessaries."—Mail and Empire.

THE ALLIES TO STRIKE BACK IN THE NEAR FUTURE

General Foch, as generalissimo of all the allied forces between the Adriatic and the North Sea, has control of allied armies totalling four million men, with another million in reserve or in course of training. The troops at the front include 1,200,000 British, 1,500,000 French, 250,000 Americans, and 1,000,000 Italians. He has demonstrated ability both as a defensive and as an offensive leader. Now his hour to attack. He is certain to take the offensive on a grand scale just as soon as the strength of his forces permits, or as the exigencies of the situation require a counter-thrust. A sustained offensive may not be made by the allies before midsummer or the fall, but present indications are that very powerful blows will be dealt by the allies during the next two months. This view is founded on (1) the fact that if the next terrific German onslaught completely fails the enemy's conditions probably will invite attack; and (2) the fact that if the enemy breaks through or gains any alarming success, vigorous counter-thrusts, not necessarily followed up, will be required to redeem the situation. The declaration of Field Marshal Haig a month ago remains true. The allies have their backs to the wall and must fight. They cannot afford to give ground to anything like the extent they did in March. It will be surprising, therefore, if they are not prepared to give the enemy tit for tat in the colossal struggle that is impending.—Toronto Star.

DIED

Watson—At Paisley, on May 20th, William John Watson, aged 67 years and 8 months.

THE UNREST IN INDIA

Rev. Dr John Wilkie, Home from Gwalior, Makes Interesting Address

Rev. Dr. Wilkie, the Gwalior missionary well known in Paisley, is in Canada, having recently returned from the Gwalior mission. In an address given at Owen Sound last week Dr. Wilkie, the Advertiser reports, touched on many matters of interest not only to mission workers but to the student of politics.

The unrest, he said, which has affected India for some years, is not understood in Canada, though it is in the Old Land. It is not only religious but political, the root of the trouble being the caste system. The Brahmins—the high caste—are at the bottom of it, because with the leaven of Christianity working in the country many of the lowest caste—the "untouchables," so-called—are being educated, and the Brahmins fear that their position as the ruling caste will be endangered if the process is allowed to go on. The Brahmins have always boasted that they have never been effected by any religious movement, that they have always been able either to break it up or absorb it. They are fighting now for Home Rule, which would enable them to hold their position of supremacy, and are working against Christianity, which is doing much to break down the caste system. He instanced one case where a man, the son of a scavenger—one of the lowest caste—had received an education and been placed at the head of a department in which he had Brahmins under him. They were compelled to submit to him and handle documents that had passed through his hands. Of course they hated him and would gladly see him deposed.

Difficulty also had been met from the Theosophists, who were being influenced by Mrs. Annie Besant, and had caused the British Government much trouble. The time was one of religious crisis, as the Christians were looking for the second coming of Christ, the Buddhists predicted the eighth reincarnation of Buddha, and the Mohammedans were expecting a return of the Mahdi.

The Christian missionaries had had a hard time at first. They—Dr. Wilkie and his fellow-workers—were denied entrance to villages, refused land, even for payment, and strongly opposed in every way. But in a miraculously short time all had changed, and land had been given them voluntarily and money subscribed for their work.

The work of the missionaries had not only been spiritual; in material things as well they had helped the people. Agriculture was the principal business of the natives, but agriculture of a very crude and primitive kind. With the old methods a man could cultivate only about five acres and produce a few bushels of inferior crop. Through the speaker's influence they had been able to obtain some modern implements and under the direction of Mr. Haughton, a graduate of Guelph Agricultural College, the people were learning new methods and becoming more prosperous.

There are many agitators in India, and there is scarcely a day that there is not some new religious movement, but the cheering fact is that in spite of agitation the trend of every movement is towards Christianity.

—Trustees in rural schools have now the power to vote money for medical and dental inspection of children's teeth. Many a man and woman would rise and bless the name of their parents if they had been thoughtful enough to have looked after their children's teeth when they were going to school. But in the pioneer days rotten teeth were uncommon and dentists were scarce. Nowadays very few children have a set of teeth that do not need treating, and the state steps in and gives school boards power to tax the whole section to look after the health of the boys and girls between 7 and 14 years of age.

WhiteShoes

OUR 1918 line is the most complete line of summer shoes. It includes a shoe for every use, for every person — men, women, children. It will pay you to call and see our White Shoes.

Fresh Groceries Always in Stock

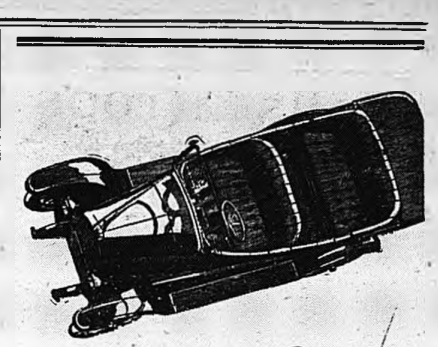
Butter and Eggs taken in exchange

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MEETINGS every Tuesday evening at 8 o'clock in the Hall Oddfellow Block. Visiting brothers always welcome.

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BOYD BROS., Veterinary Surgeons, Paisley. Graduates of Ontario Veterinary College. Office at residence—two doors north of the factory. Phone numbers—Bell 88, Bruce 15.

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His salary ceases, but—his wife and children must live. Safeguard their future by taking an income policy that good Canadian institution

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Such a policy will guarantee a stated sum every month to your wife, child, or other beneficiary, and will give you

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Soils and Crops

By Agronomist.

This Department is for the use of our farm readers who want the advice of an expert on any question regarding soil, seed, crops, etc. If your question is of sufficient general interest, it will be answered through this column. If stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed with your letter, a complete answer will be mailed to you. Address Agronomist, care of Wilson Publishing Co., Ltd., 73 Adelaide St. W., Toronto.

The Manurial Value of Clover.

The amount of semi-decomposed vegetable matter or humus present in our cultivated soils, sandy and clay loams, bears an intimate relation to their productive capacity.

Humus not only fulfills the mechanical function of rendering soils porous and more retentive of moisture, but furnishes also the essential medium for the activities of the bacteria which liberates plant food in the soil. Furthermore, humus constitutes the chief natural source of the soil's nitrogen supply.

Applications of barnyard manure may be considered the chief means employed in the maintenance of humus in the soil. Supplementary means are the growing and ploughing in of a green cover-crop such as rye, buckwheat, rape, vetches or clover. Of these, clover—where conditions are conducive to its satisfactory growth—is to be generally preferred. By means of its deeply ramifying roots, clover disintegrates and aerates the lower soil layers and brings up therefrom plant food supplies unattainable by other more shallow rooted crops.

An additional advantage which clover, in common with all members of the legume family, possesses is that of its ability to assimilate the free nitrogen of the soil atmosphere by means of minute bacterial organisms living and operating in small nodules on its roots. Thus clover gathers the greater part of its nitrogen from the air, and its phosphoric acid, potash and lime largely from soil depths beyond the reach of the roots of ordinary crops, consequently enriching the surface soil with these constituents for the benefit of succeeding crops.

How does clover compare with manure as a fertilizer? Barnyard manure of good average quality contains approximately 10 pounds nitrogen, 5 pounds phosphoric acid and 10 pounds potash per ton. Therefore 10 tons of barnyard manure would furnish about 100 pounds nitrogen, 50 pounds phosphoric acid and 100 pounds potash.

Experiments conducted at the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, have shown that a vigorous crop of clover will contain, at a moderate estimate, in its foliage and roots, from 100 to 150 pounds nitrogen, 30 to 45 pounds phosphoric acid and 85 to 115 pounds potash per acre.

A good crop of clover from one acre if it were turned under may, therefore, be deemed equal, in fertilizing value, to an application of ten tons of barnyard manure.

In the experiments referred to, 10 pounds per acre of common red clover was seeded down with various grain crops, while adjoining plots were seeded with grain alone. In no instance did the growth of clover depress the yield of grain with which it was seeded.

In the following year, fodder corn (Leaming) produced 8 tons, 480 pounds more after wheat with clover than after wheat without clover. After barley and oats, increases of 11 tons, 1280 pounds and 5 tons, 1440 pounds respectively, of corn, per acre, were obtained on the clover plots.

With potatoes the results were equally striking. After wheat, barley and oats with clover the increases were, respectively, 43 bushels, 20 pounds; 29 bushels 40 pounds and 24 bushels of potatoes, per acre, as compared with the yields from adjoining plots without clover.

The full benefits from clover will as a rule be noticeably persistent for several years.

On soils which are deficient in lime, a satisfactory growth of clover will be encouraged by an application of, say, two tons of ground limestone per acre. As a phosphatic fertilizer, designed to benefit both the grain and the clover 300 pounds of superphosphate or 500 pounds of basic slag, per acre, may be recommended.

Unleached wood ashes contain, on an average, from 4 to 6 per cent. of potash, about 2 per cent. of phosphoric acid and from 20 to 30 per cent. of lime. They are eminently suitable as a fertilizer for clover and, when procurable at a reasonable price, should be applied at the rate of from 25 to 40 bushels (1000 to 1600 pounds) per acre.

Spraying.

Unless many kinds of both useful and ornamental plants are protected from injurious insects and fungous diseases by spraying, the loss in fruit and vegetable crops may be very great, and, in the case of ornamental plants which would otherwise have attractive foliage and bloom, they may be rendered very unsightly.

The spraying of fruit trees should be begun just after the buds have broken in the spring and repeated at the times recommended in the spray calendars and pamphlets which are issued by both Federal and Provincial Governments and in which is given information in regard to the treatment of the different kinds of insects and diseases most likely to cause damage.

The apple scab causes, perhaps, more loss than any other plant disease in Canada, yet this can be controlled and clean fruit obtained, by thorough spraying with either Bordeaux mixture or lime sulphur. Other diseases and insects can be kept well under control also by the spray which has been found best for each.

Spraying is a rather expensive operation and it should be done in an intelligent manner, otherwise it may be wasted money. For instance, if the spray to kill the codling moth, which affects the apple, is not applied within a very few days after the flowers fall, the sepals or lobes of the calyx will have closed over the opening or "calyx cup" in the end of the apple into which it is important to spray the poison. As it is in the "calyx cup" where most of the insects begin work, they are not likely to be poisoned if spraying is delayed and the apples will be wormy. A spray mixture or solution which will control one insect or disease may be of little or no use in controlling another. Arsenical poisons are the best for biting insects, while soap or tobacco sprays are best for those which suck their food and which have to be killed by contact, and certain sprays intended to kill insects will not control fungous diseases.

Get the spray pamphlets and study them carefully before spraying, but spray and spray thoroughly!

Killing Potato Beetles.

Spraying potato vines for the purpose of killing Colorado beetles should be done as soon as the work of the insect is noticed. This destructive insect is not hard to control. One part of Paris green mixed with 20 to 30 parts of air-slaked lime or flour, and used as a dust spray, affords the best results on young plants. It should be used when the dew is on, by means of powder guns or dust-spray machines.

The Paris green spray, prepared by mixing one pound of Paris green with 75 to 125 gallons of water and adding one pound of quicklime to the mixture, makes an effective spray. This spray will burn vines if the quicklime is omitted.

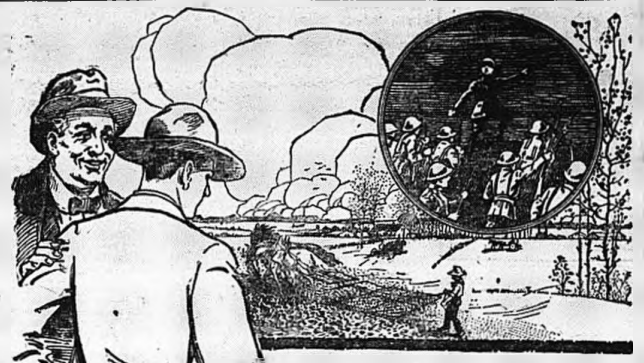
For the proper mixing and application of this spray a bucket pump or knapsack sprayer of good quality is sufficient for use in small gardens, but on a large scale a potato sprayer drawn by horses through the rows of plants is necessary.

Arsenate of lead serves the same purpose as Paris green, one pound combined with 15 to 20 gallons of water being more adhesive, it sticks more firmly to the leafage, and is much less likely to produce scorching than the Paris green spray.

Cleaning up the vines and plowing potato land in the fall after the crop has been harvested will aid in reducing the number of hibernating beetles.

If there were a dehydrating (evaporating) plant in every community, thousands of bushels of potatoes, etc., might be saved that may otherwise go to waste this spring.

As far as possible, the interior fixtures of a poultry house, such as roosts, nests, dust boxes, drinking fountains, feed troughs and grit boxes, should be so constructed as to permit them to be readily removed and cleaned.



The Beard that Grows Outdoors

on the face of an active, vigorous man, is a very different razor test from the beard which grows at a desk or behind a counter.

That's why three years' service in the trenches has done more than ten years' use in the cities to single out, for real, stiff shaving, the

Gillette Safety Razor

The man who doesn't get time to shave every morning—whose beard grows thick, sun-cured and wiry—he's the one who gets the most solid satisfaction out of his Gillette.

Such an edge as it offers you—always ready without honing or stropping! How easy it is to adjust it, with a turn of the screw handle, for a light or close shave, or a tough or tender skin! How neatly it works round that awkward corner of the jaw! And how good it feels as it slips through the stiffest beard you can put it up against!

There's certainly a treat waiting for you the day you buy a Gillette! Why not make it soon?



Gillette Safety Razor Co. of Canada, Limited

Office and Factory: 65-73 St. Alexander Street. 320

Horse Sense

A year's effort may be lost by neglecting brood mares at foaling time. In view of the time it takes to produce a foal, nobody can afford to neglect the mare and foal, even if it means staying up for a few nights.

In-foal mares should be provided with clean, disinfected box stalls, if possible, sometime before they foal. As soon after birth as possible the foal's navel should be tied and disinfected with iodine or some other good disinfectant. See that the foal's digestive apparatus and kidneys are in working order within twenty-four hours after birth.

Mares, after foaling, should be given water, not too cold and not in too large quantity. The ration for two or three days should be comparatively light, and similar in nature to that fed before foaling. A sound, pure-bred stallion should be used if the best results are to be obtained with next year's colt. A low service fee is too often the deciding factor with many mare owners in the selection of a sire. A low fee is usually a sign of an inferior stallion.

Colts from inferior or scrub sires will sell for much less than those sired by the sound, pure-bred stallion. A Wisconsin farmer for several years bred his mares to a grade stallion. He finally decided to patronize a pure-bred. Some time after he held an auction sale. Yearlings, two-year-olds and three-year-olds, all by grade sire, sold for $37, $55 and $76 a head respectively, while weanlings from the same mares, sired by a purebred stallion, averaged $101 each. Several Wisconsin farmers purchased a pure-bred stallion and placed the service fee at $25—$10 more than any competitor. A three-year-old gelding sired by him was sold to a dealer for $628, and not one went for less than $225.

"Our business in life is not to get ahead of other people, but to get ahead of ourselves."

"Not only to say the right thing in the right place, but far more difficult still, to leave unsaid the wrong thing at the tempting moment."—Sala.

WANTED POULTRY, EGGS and FEATHERS

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Prompt Returns—No Commission

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SMOKE TUCKETTS

T&B PLUG

The Dairy

"Mangels are the most valuable crop on the farm; they are one of the best feeds we know for making records," says the manager of a successful dairy farm. "We feed a cow weighing 1,200 pounds or 1,400 pounds, about forty pounds of mangels daily; larger cows get fifty pounds daily. We always plant about five acres of the long red variety, because we receive the greatest tonnage from those and they are the sweetest."

A deep, well manured, thoroughly prepared seed-bed is used. The ground is always fall plowed, as it makes it much easier to control the weeds while the plants are getting a start. The seeds are drilled with a garden drill in rows three feet apart, as soon in spring as the seeds can be put in the ground. As soon as possible the mangels are cultivated with a specially constructed hand cultivator. The first cultivation is the all-important thing with mangels. If you give them a fair start they will keep down the weeds themselves.

The mangels are constantly kept thinned out and are picked up in the fall before the frost if possible. They do not have to be dug like beets, as they are always at least three-fourths above ground when mature. Some years they have made from fifty-seven to fifty-eight tons to the acre. Roots were used in making nine of the ten highest records in the Guernsey breed.

Poultry

While growing stock must be plentifully fed with nutritious feed, care must be taken not to overfeed. Overfeeding is often worse than underfeeding.

Nests of sitting hens must be so situated that the hens can go on and off at will. Under no circumstances must these nests be in the regular hen house, unless one wishes to fight lice from the moment the chicks are born. Keep plenty of feed and water constantly before the broodies, and do not annoy them any more than is strictly necessary.

Be on the lookout for hidden nests. Hens that are on range are very likely to hide their nests at this time of the year, and thus many eggs are lost.

Do a little house cleaning. Get a broom and sweep down the cobwebs and gather up all the dirty litter and droppings that will be found on the floor. Droppings that accumulate on the dropping boards should be cleaned up at least once a week. Spray the house every month with a coal-tar product, like zenoleum, which will not only destroy vermin, but which will also kill all disease germs that may be lurking round.

GOOD HEALTH QUESTION BOX

By Andrew F. Currier, M.D.

Dr. Currier will answer all signed letters pertaining to Health. If your question is of general interest it will be answered through these columns; if not, it will be answered personally if stamped, addressed envelope is enclosed. Dr. Currier will not prescribe for individual cases or make diagnosis. Address Dr. Andrew F. Currier, care of Wilson Publishing Co., 73 Adelaide St. West, Toronto.

Pre-Natal Instruction of Mothers.

We have only begun to consider the question of disease as the result of the terrible war in which all the world is now engaged.

We see how it has not only slaughtered millions of men, but has depopulated country after country.

We can as yet scarcely realize the ghastly effect it has had upon communities where the civil population is worn and weakened with woe and anxiety, and where there is, and will continue to be, hunger, thirst and nakedness.

Is there any power in medicine or sanitation which will stay it? Will there be doctors and grave diggers enough to go around?

The mind reels at the prospect. The men who are being killed and invalided are the virile, the active, the reproducers.

But suppose there was a chance for reproduction; the women are filled to the brim with hatred, bitterness, with suffering of every description—what is the chance for their unborn offspring?

What will be their inevitable inheritance, physically and mentally? Only recently has the importance of instructing expectant mothers in the hygiene of pregnancy been recognized as part of the duty of the Health Department.

What duty could more positively be paramount? No observant farmer needs to be told that his stock will bear better offspring if they are well cared for when pregnant, than if they are neglected or abused.

Why should there be a different result when the pregnant female is a woman?

From the moment a woman enters the pregnant state, she enters a new condition of being, physiological, it is true, but as liable to mishaps and derangement as the performance of any other function—digestion or assimilation, for instance.

The mother shares her blood current with her unborn child, and whatever it contains is contributed to the child's life.

An unhealthy mother in body, mind, or morals, cannot help impressing upon her child more or less of her peculiarities.

Wherefore, disease or emotional shock, or strain, of any kind, is quickly communicated to her child, often with a fatal result.

A pregnant woman should realize not only that she is carrying a child which is going to belong to her, but also to the state and to the world.

If she has this feeling, she will try very hard to take proper care of herself.

At her daily task she will spare herself as much as possible for the sake of her child; she will eat food that can be readily digested so that her child will have its proper share; she will try to get plenty of sleep; she will try to avoid worry, and exposure to wet and cold; she will not give way to anger, fear and hatred; and she will often consider that she is the only protector her child can have while she is carrying him within her body.

If women would realize this sacred trust, how much more they would get from this most beautiful of all physiological conditions, and they would bring into the world children who would not be handicapped by an inheritance which would cripple them more or less for life.

Pitiable, indeed, is the lot of the war baby, with all that is included in the thought; and how thankful Canadian women, who are pregnant, should be that they have been spared many of the ills which their less fortunate sisters, abroad, have had to bear!

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

J. B.—If you will send stamped and addressed envelope full particulars regarding eczema will be mailed to you.

A Farmer's Son.—1. The noise which you hear is produced by the combined action of fluid and air in the stomach. It often comes in connection with indigestion, and is not of very much significance, although it is annoying. 2. If, when the trouble occurs, you would add one teaspoonful of peppermint water to half a glass of hot water, and drink this slowly, it would dispel the gas.

T. B.—It is generally supposed styes are the result of infection. If the bowels are kept freely open, and the eyelids are frequently moistened with a solution of boric acid, it will relieve the trouble.

X.R.—Is it possible to cure a fibroid tumor of the abdomen by means of X-rays?

Answer—I think, I may say quite positively that it is not. The only successful way of treating them, as I have found in a long surgical experience, is by removing them.

Mrs. C. E. D.—Is rheumatism sometimes referred to as "growing pains?"

Answer—It is possible; but if that is the case, it is incorrect. I doubt if there is any such thing as "growing pains."

Make Money by Boarding Pets.

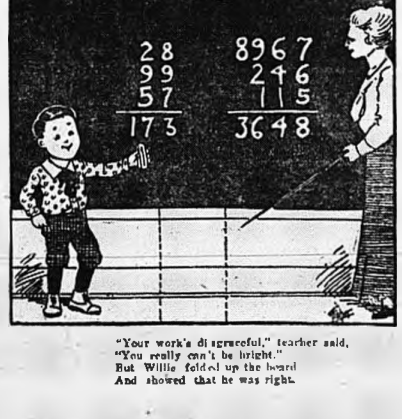
A country boy or girl, if he or she loves to care for animals, may combine profit and pleasure by keeping some city child's pets during the family's summer vacation or while away on a trip.

City people will pay well for good care given to prized pets during their absence. A Shetland pony, a canary, Angora cat or a fine blooded dog will prove a pleasant companion for the boy or girl on the farm, and requires little outlay for food.

If the animals are in first-class condition when the owner comes to claim them, he will recommend the keeper to his city friends, and in this way a good paying business can soon be worked up.

FUNNY FOLD-UPS

CUT OUT AND FOLD ON DOTTED LINES



"Your work's disgraceful," teacher said,
"You really can't be bright."
But Willie folded up the board
And showed that he was right.

CONSTIPATION is the most common ailment of the age, one responsible for many serious and often fatal diseases.

"RIGA"

PURGATIVE WATER

is the safest, surest and most economical remedy for its cure. It flushes the intestines and removes the accumulated waste matter which undermines health and endangers life.

On Sale everywhere: 25 cents the bottle.

RIGA PURGATIVE WATER CO. MONTREAL.

Up-to-Date Models



These is something very attractive about this smart little suit. The trousers and suspenders can be made of blue, and the little blouse of white. McCall Pattern No. 8168, Boy's Tommy Tucker Suit. In 3 sizes; 2 to 6 years. Price, 15 cents.



Smart, indeed, is tunic dress of satin. The front has a vest effect, which is most becoming. McCall Pattern No. 8139, Ladies' Dress. In 6 sizes, 34 to 44 bust. Price, 20 cents.

These patterns may be obtained from your local McCall dealer, or from the McCall Co., 70 Bond St., Toronto, Dept. W.

When you take a load of produce to town, haul a load of fertilizer or lime on the return trip.



ECONOMY TALK is all right—ECONOMY PRACTICE is better. **INSTANT POSTUM** is an economy drink—absolutely no waste. Besides it is convenient, saves fuel and sugar, and leaves nothing to be desired in the way of flavor. TRY A CUP!

THE MAKING OF AN AIRPLANE

THOUSANDS OF OPERATIONS ARE NECESSARY.

Some Details of the Intricate Factors Entering Into the Manufacture of Warplanes.

The time, labor and material which go into the making of a warplane are thus set forth by Lieutenant Colonel Hiram Bingham, Signal Corps, U.S.A.

Let me try to depict by a rough picture a plane in the making. Suppose, for instance, you were set to driving 4326 nails and 3377 screws. Undoubtedly that would be quite a task—a total of 7703 separate operations. Well, when you had reached the 5000 mark you could truthfully be told that you had done less than two-thirds of the work of this sort required for a single airplane. (These figures are for a training plane; for a French battle-plane 23,000 screws are said to be needed.) Somehow a plane looks so simple and floats so gracefully through the air that we lose all thought of the skill that goes into its making.

Must Use Little Metal.

Just recently we have received some figures of the material which is required for one of the simpler training planes. For instance, 921 steel stampings must be cut out, 708 forgings cast and 276 turn-buckles, all for a single machine.

Think, then, of the hundreds of thousands of such pieces needed for the thousands of planes in the American program and of how utterly hopeless for us the situation would be if those parts were not standardized, turned out by machinery in tens of thousands, and usable in scores of different factories on any kind of plane. The reduction of aircraft manufacture to the simplest, standardized quantity production basis has been one of America's great triumphs in the air and an achievement which very soon will be making itself felt.

But metal must be used in an airplane as little as possible. It is altogether too heavy, especially when a few extra pounds make all the margin in speed between victory and defeat. An engine of 300 horsepower is in itself enormously heavy to rise into the air; so that the rest of the machine must attain the very acme of lightness.

The Strain Exerted.

That very lightness, however, entails enormous strength and perfect adjustment. Think of the strain which is exerted on every wire and nut, every inch of linen and every bit of wood as this 300-horsepower mechanism rushes through the air at 150 miles an hour! Cyclones often do not go as fast, and we can easily picture what happens to a strongly built house when the air strikes it at that speed.

But if the strain is great simply because of high speed, what must it be when a plane suddenly careens downward, taking a tremendous pressure off one part and hurling it upon another. It is that kind of sharp, sudden, unevenly distributed shock which allows the slightest tap of a knife to crack an egg or the explosion of a depth bomb to crush in the unprepared side of a submarine. Obviously a plane must be built so skillfully and of such perfect material as to withstand not only the pressure of the cyclone speed, but also the added shocks of its sudden evolutions.

Airplane Spruce.

The one material which gives this double characteristic of strength with lightness is spruce; not the ordinary spruce, but a superselected spruce from the giant trees of the Pacific coast. Few would believe that this would present much of a problem with America's vast resources, but when one considers that only a small fraction of the very best spruce is usable at all, and that the war has vastly increased the demand for that, the difficulty will begin to appear. Let me explain this in detail:

The ideal trees for airplane spruce are the fine old patriarchs, scarce enough at best, which have a girth of about fourteen feet and run up 160 feet without a branch. Now, when this splendid wood is cut, 62 per cent is thrown out at once—the part in the heart where the grain is too circular and the part at the circumference where the grain is too coarse. Another 10 per cent. is culled out for various reasons and another 7½ per cent. lost to kiln shrinkage. This leaves us less than one-third of our original wood for further selection.

Of this third, however, only a small proportion is fit for the more delicate work. Less than 1 per cent. of it has the necessary length and strength for ailerons; 2.3 per cent. is fit for the wing beams; 4.6 per cent. for the long struts and the same for the landing gear. The balance can only be used for ribs and the smaller fittings.

These figures show why America's vast lumber resources are being strained to the limit to build our air fleet. They explain also why it has been necessary for the United States to take over the whole spruce output as agent for the combined Allied program and eliminate the ruinous competition which had prevailed among the English, French and Italian Governments.

Yes, Who?

The wounded Tommy was sitting up in bed when the nurse brought him his tea. He stared at his plate, and just as the nurse was leaving him, he said:

"Oh, I say! Who ever put the butter on this bread?"

"Why, I did," returned the nurse indignantly.

Tommy went rather red, and stammered:

"I— Oh, pardon, nurse, but—well, who scraped it off again?"

LEMONS MAKE SKIN WHITE, SOFT, CLEAR.

Make this beauty lotion for a few cents and see for yourself.

What girl or woman hasn't heard of lemon juice to remove complexion blemishes; to whiten the skin and to bring out the roses, the freshness and the hidden beauty? But lemon juice alone is acid, therefore irritating, and should be mixed with orchard white this way. Strain through a fine cloth the juice of two fresh lemons into a bottle containing about three ounces of orchard white, then shake well and you have a whole quarter pint of skin and complexion lotion at about the cost one usually pays for a small jar of ordinary cold cream. Be sure to strain the lemon juice so no pulp gets into the bottle, then this lotion will remain pure and fresh for months. When applied daily to the face, neck, arms and hands it should help to bleach, clear, smoothen and beautify the skin.

Any druggist will supply three ounces of orchard white at very little cost and the grocer has the lemons.

To a Butterfly.

I've watched you now a full half-hour,
Self-poised upon that yellow flower;
And little Butterfly! indeed
I know not if you sleep or feed.
How motionless! not frozen seas
More motionless! and then
What joy awaits you, when the breeze
Has found you out among the trees,
And calls you forth again!
—William Wordsworth.

Minard's Liniment Lumberman's Friend.

Worse Than He Realized.

It is told of Rufus Choate, the famous U.S. lawyer, that on one occasion he appeared in court in behalf of a certain blacksmith whose tools and stock-in-trade had been seized by a creditor.

So powerfully did the great advocate depict the wrong that he contended had been done to his client and so vivid was his description of the extent to which the forge had been stripped, that the blacksmith, who sat near by, was observed to burst into tears.

"Why, Tom," said a sympathetic friend, "what's the matter with you? What are you crying about?"

"Oh," replied the blacksmith between his sobs, "until Mr. Choate spoke I had no idea I had been so abominably t-t-treated!"

I cured a horse of the Mange with MINARD'S LINIMENT.
CHRISTOPHER SAUNDERS.
Dalhousie.

I cured a horse, badly torn by a pitch fork, with MINARD'S LINIMENT.
St. Peter's, C.B. EDW. LINLIEF.

I cured a horse of a bad swelling by MINARD'S LINIMENT.
Bathurst, N.B. THOS. W. PAYNE.

Italy Spends Five Millions Daily.

The war is costing Italy $149,000,000 a month or, in round numbers, about $5,000,000 a day, says a recent despatch from Rome. In estimating the cost of the war the expenditure incurred during the ten months of Italy's neutrality for war preparations as well as the money spent during the thirty-three months of war up to the end of last February are taken into account. The estimate is only approximate, because besides the money actually spent for war expenditure payments made by the War Office and the Admiralty for extraordinary expenses due to the war are included in the calculation.

Ask for Minard's and take no other.

Chicken houses should be thoroughly cleaned and sprayed, and an effort made to get rid of all mites and lice. These pests affect the vitality of the flock, cause hens to leave their nests, and kill young chicks. Breeding stock should be carefully selected and well housed and fed to insure good hatches and strong chicks. Ample nests should be provided for the layers. Chicks should be protected from getting wet or becoming chilled. Guard against rats.

YES! MAGICALLY! CORNS LIFT OUT WITH FINGERS

You say to the drug store man, "Give me a small bottle of freezone." This will cost very little but will positively remove every hard or soft corn or callus from one's feet.

A few drops of this new ether compound applied directly upon a tender, aching corn relieves the soreness instantly, and soon the entire corn or callus, root and all, dries up and can be lifted off with the fingers.

This new way to rid one's feet of corns was introduced by a Cincinnati man, who says that freezone dries in a moment, and simply shrivels up the corn or callus without irritating the surrounding skin.

Don't let father die of infection or lockjaw from whittling at his corns, but clip this out and make him try it.

If your druggist hasn't any freezone tell him to order a small bottle from his wholesale drug house for you.

Easy Enough.

Men own, with modesty becoming,
That they've no knack for law or plumbing
Or adding figures, art or preaching
Or banking, mayoring or teaching;
But I have never yet seen one
Who didn't think that he could run
A farm much better—though a bad one—
Than most men who have ever had one.

Minard's Liniment used by Physicians.

Canada Should Can Sardines

Canada imports annually, canned sardines valued at over $100,000. The major portion of these imports are from the United States, Norway, the United Kingdom and Portugal, in the order named. Oddly enough, only 20 per cent. of the New Brunswick catch is canned in this country. The remaining 80 per cent. is shipped to Maine to be canned by American canners. The Canada Food Board is at present taking active steps to have these fish canned in Canada. If this is done it will be, obviously, a distinct advantage to Canadian consumers.

Any banana can be used for making marmalade.



A Quick, Clean, Comfortable Shave Guaranteed

Every soldier shaves under difficulties—cold water, chilling atmosphere and a time allowance of about three minutes for the whole job. The AutoStrop Safety Razor overcomes all shaving difficulties—it is the only razor that is always ready for use—that always has a keen edge because it sharpens its own blades automatically. Strops—shaves—cleans—without removing blade.

Give him an AutoStrop—the gift of the hour.

AutoStrop Safety Razor Co. Limited
83-87 Duke St., Toronto, Ont.

51-1-18

War and Population.

Theories as to the underlying causes of the great war are as numerous as guesses regarding the time when the end may come, and hardly a week passes that some person whose position gives his words more or less weight does not offer explanations on the subject. One of the latest is from Dr. C. Killick Millard, medical officer for Leicester, England, who says:

"Throughout the world's history overflowing populations have been a fruitful cause of political unrest and war. Germany's mad dream of world supremacy was fostered and, encouraged by her rapid increase of population during the last fifty years. If the fall in the birth rate had set in earlier—latest returns show that it is only slightly greater than in England—the present war might have been avoided."

MONEY ORDERS.

Buy your out-of-town supplies with Dominion Express Money Orders. Five Dollars costs three cents.

Kernel Wheat to Frost.

Little buns of barley,
Little rolls of rye
Send wheat across the ocean
To every good ally.

Keep Minard's Liniment in the house.

Did you ever stop to think that a farmer is a laborer and a capitalist? If he is to continue in that double capacity he needs a proper return from both work and money. In other words he should have "a good living and 10 per cent."

Apples will form the basis of almost any jelly.



KEEP YOUR SHOES NEAT
2 IN 1 SHOE POLISHES
FOR BLACK, WHITE, TAN, DARK BROWN OR OX BLOOD SHOES
PRESERVE the LEATHER

SMOKE TUCKETTS
T & B CUT



ABSORBINE
TRADE MARK REG'D. U.S. PAT. OFF.
will reduce Inflamed, Swollen Joints, Sprains, Bruises, Soft Bunches, Heals Boils, Poll Evil, Quitor, Fistula and infected sores quickly as it is a positive antiseptic and germicide. Pleasant to use; does not blister or remove the hair, and you can work the horse. $2.50 per bottle, delivered.
Book 7 R free.
ABSORBINE, JR., the new aseptic liniment for mankind, reduces Painful, Swollen Veins, Wens, Bruises, Bunches; allays pain and inflammation. Price $1.25 per bottle at dealers or delivered. Will tell you more if you write. Edit-ful Trial Bottle (or 10c in stamps.
W. F. YOUNG, P.D.F., 310 Lymans Bldg., Montreal, Can.
Manufacturer and Advertiser. In the Trade in Canada.

HIRST'S PAIN Exterminator
Don't Suffer Pain—Buy Hirst's
and be prepared against attacks of rheumatism, lumbago, neuralgia, sprains and all similar painful ailments. For over 40 years a family friend. Don't experiment—try Hirst's—at dealers, or write us.
HIRST REMEDY COMPANY
Hamilton, Canada
HIRST'S Family Salve, (Oint.), HIRST'S Pectoral Syrup (Cough Remedy) and Kidney-Liver Pills.
35¢ BOTTLE

Comply with Law
STOPGLARE LENS
Daylight Night Driving without Glare or Danger
SEND FOR CIRCULAR $3.00 PER PAIR ALL SIZES
at your dealers or direct
STOPGLARE LTD.
HAMILTON, ONT.

MAGIC BAKING POWDER



Celery and peas are not recommended for small gardens, but runner beans will produce well for the space they occupy.

FOR SALE

WEEKLY NEWSPAPER IN WESTern Ontario. Doing a good business. Death of owner places it on the market. A great chance for a man with cash. Apply Box 82, Wilson Publishing Co. Limited, Toronto.

WELL EQUIPPED NEWSPAPER and job printing plant in Eastern Ontario. Insurance carried $3,000. Will go for $2,300 on quick sale. Box 89, Wilson Publishing Co. Ltd., Toronto.

MISCELLANEOUS

GRANITE CUTTERS AND LETterers wanted. Write Geo. M. Paul, 186 Victoria St., Barrie.

CANCER, TUMORS, LUMPS, ETC. internal and external, cured without pain by our home treatment. Write us before too late. The Bellman Medical Co., Limited, Collingwood, Ont.

A Cure for Bad Breath

"Bad breath is a sign of decayed teeth, foul stomach or unclean bowel." If your teeth are good, look to your digestive organs at once. Get Stuart's Catarrh Syrup at druggists. 15 to 30 drops after meals, clean up your food passage and stop the bad breath odor. 50c. and $1.00 Bottles. Do not buy substitutes. Get the genuine.

CUTICURA HEALS ITCHING ECZEMA

So Bad Could Not Sleep. Red With Water Blisters and Burning.

"I had eczema so bad I could not sleep. It first started on my arm, then I had it on my body so that I could hardly wear my clothes, and I had to stay in bed. My flesh was dark red with water blisters, and burning and itching.

"Everything I tried seemed to make me worse, and I had the trouble for nearly two years. I read about Cuticura Soap and Ointment, and I got them. They did me good right away, and now I am entirely healed." (Signed) Mrs. Peter McIntosh, French River, Ont., April 10, 1917.

How often such distressing, disfiguring skin troubles might be prevented by every-day use of Cuticura Soap and Ointment for all toilet purposes.

For Free Sample Each by Mail address post-card: "Cuticura, Dept. A, Boston, U.S.A." Sold everywhere.

NERVOUS PROSTRATION

May be Overcome by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound—This Letter Proves It.

West Philadelphia, Pa.—"During the thirty years I have been married, I have been in bad health and had several attacks of nervous prostration until it seemed as if the organs in my whole body were worn out. I was finally persuaded to try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and it made a well woman of me. I can now do all my housework and advise all ailing women to try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and I will guarantee they will derive great benefit from it."—Mrs. FRANK FITZGERALD, 25 N. 41st Street, West Philadelphia, Pa.



There are thousands of women everywhere in Mrs. Fitzgerald's condition, suffering from nervousness, backache, headaches, and other symptoms of a functional derangement. It was a grateful spirit for health restored which led her to write this letter so that other women may benefit from her experience and find health as she has done.

For suggestions in regard to your condition write Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., Lynn, Mass. The result of their 40 years experience is at your service.

SMOKE TUCKETTS ORINOCO



CUT FINE FOR CIGARETTES — CUT COARSE FOR PIPE

EBENEZER

The fine growthy weather of the past week has made the country change its appearance. The white blossoms, the green leaves and green grass mingled with the golden daadelions make a very pleasing scene to the eye. The spring grain is nearly all up, and is looking fine. Farmers are now sowing their root crop.

James and Walker Kirkland, of Allenford, motored down and spent a day with Mr. Robt. Kirkland.

Mrs. John Waltham and Miss Myrtle Fleming, of Coronation, Alta., are visiting Mrs. Waltham's brother here, Mr. Sam Fleming.

Mr. and Mrs. Robt. Quigley visited friends in Sullivan for a few days.

Mr. and Mrs. Busby and Mrs. Wm McFadden and family, of Port Elgin, visited at Mr. J. H. McFadden's on Sunday.

A couple of our young men enjoy motor trips to Chesley in the evenings.

Mr. Will Underwood, who has made his home at Mr. J. D. Poole's for a number of years, went to Toronto a couple of weeks ago and enlisted with the 70th Battery. While home on a week end leave his friends and neighbors presented him with a wrist watch and safety razor. Bill is one of our best young men and although only 18, he realized the urgent need of men at the front and went and offered himself, which shows that he is a loyal Canadian. We hope that he will be spared to come back to us and take up his work as a good citizen, which we will miss while he is gone.

GRESHAM

We are pleased to report that Jean Pauline Mewhinney, who was undergoing treatment in Toronto for her arm, is home and doing nicely.

Mr. Michael Nelson went down to Toronto last week.

Mr. Gale preached here and in Underwood last Sabbath very acceptably.

On Saturday the home of the Nelson family at the Goderich road on his line was burnt, we understand, through the stovepipe catching fire. The wind was very high, which apparently was the cause. There was little or no insurance. The family spent a few days with their son-in-law, Mr. Wm. Stanley.

Mrs. Peter Dobson and daughter visited the former's sister, Mrs. Winch, near Chesley, last week.

We regret to learn that our only first pioneer on this line, Mr. Allan McKinnon, is at present ill and under the doctor's care.

Mr. Fletcher, of the 10th is visiting his daughter here, Mrs. Jas. McKinnon. We are pleased to see Mr. Fletcher, who has been ill, looking so well.

Wedding bells are ringing on the 4th.

We are all sorry to learn that our teacher, Miss Hanna, has resigned, to take effect the first of June.

Mr. Smith is the new man in the interest of the Underwood creamery or this line, taking the place of Mr. J. M. Cameron.

Bears the Signature of

CASTORIA. The Kind You Have Always Bought

Chas. H. Fletcher.

GLAMIS

Mr. and Mrs. Peacock and family, of Meaford, spent the week end visiting Mrs. Peacock's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Neil McFarlane.

Mr. and Mrs. H. Jackson and two children, of Holland Centre, spent Sunday at the home of the former's sister, Mrs. Nesbitt.

Mr. Edgar Pickard spent a couple of days with his sister, Mrs. J. K. McLennan.

Miss Pearl Kirktown, who spent a week in Markdale, returned on Saturday.

The Oddfellows gave an At Home on Friday night in honor of the boys who are leaving for London to train for overseas. Dancing was the chief attraction.

Two Mr. Downing's daughters came home last week from Niagara and Buffalo on a short visit to see their brother who was leaving for London.

Mr. and Mrs. Clark and family, of Dervie, were callers at Mr. Cunningham's on Sunday.

Mr. J. Robertson purchased a new Maxwell car.

Miss Abbitt, of Creemore, is visiting at Mr. Wm. Moffatt's.

Rev. Mr. Waddell, of Tiverton, and Mr. McCauley, of Glamis, exchanged pulpits on Sunday.

Mrs. Kirktown and two sons, of Holland Centre, spent the week end at Mr. Alex. Kirktown's.

Dr. J. McDonald, a former pastor of St. Paul's church, is to speak on Tuesday night in aid of the Y.M.C.A.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children

In Use For Over 30 Years

Always bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

PINKERTON

Mrs. Thos. Birrell is visiting friends in Toronto.

Rev. Jas. Gale preached in Underwood and Centre Bruce churches on Sunday last.

Mr. Geo. Needham has purchased a new Chevrolet touring car, and Mr. Dave Elphick a new Maxwell touring car.

Rev. and Mrs. Gale spent a few days at their former home at Alma.

Prof. Arch. McLennan is visiting his sisters, Mrs. A. Pinkerton and Mrs. A. C. McKee.

Miss Mertis Donnelly, of Toronto University, is spending holidays with her parents, Senator and Mrs. Donnelly.

Rev. Thos. Wilson, of Walkerton, will occupy the pulpit of the Presbyterian church here on Sunday.

WALKERTON

During the severe electrical storm on Thursday night, the lightning struck the big metal cross on top of the Catholic church here, and travelling down tore a big hole in the south side of the steeple, as well as ripping off a portion of the eave trough and burned out a part of the electric lighting system. Fortunately the church did not take fire, otherwise a costly conflagration would likely have ensued, as a terrific wind was blowing at the time. The storm, which was also accompanied by hail, broke in the bay window at Mr. Harry Trust's house, as well as blowing down a portion of the fence at the exhibition grounds. Considerable other damage is also reported in this vicinity.

Wm. Craig, a Dominion police officer and Inspector of Immigration for Canada, came up to Walkerton this week and drove from here into Brant township to investigate some cases of alleged disloyalty and rank pro-Germanism. Several cases, which were reported to the authorities, were gone into and just what the outcome of the Inspector's visit will be is not known. In the United States where such cases are proven the parties are immediately interned and their property confiscated, the Dominion Government, which has long been most lenient in this respect and confined itself largely to warning the parties, has now issued such drastic measures against anti-British utterances through the press or in public, that even the Lavergnes and Bourassas of Quebec are now mightily silent, and whether an example will be made of any gents up this way who are alleged to be babbling in a disloyal strain remains to be seen.

The town council has decided to sprinkle the streets of Walkerton this year instead of oiling them. A deputation composed of Messrs. H. M. Lavy, A. E. McNeil and W. A. Barrows addressed the council and asked that the roads be oiled, it being contended that oiling had it all over watering for keeping down the dust. However, as oil now costs 13½c a gallon, as compared to 10c per gallon last year, the increased price rather took the charm off the ordinance. The calling for tenders and sprinkling the streets resulted in Mr. Thos. McIntee asking $684 for the job while Mr. David George offered to do it for $400. As there was a difference of $284 between the two figures, the council broke the speed limit in handing the contract to Dave.—Herald and Times.

CARGILL

Mr. and Mrs. M. Dietrich, who have been visiting at Mr. Thos. Grice's, returned to their home in Chesley on Monday.

We congratulate Mr. Jas. Sparling, son of Mr. Henry Sparling, on his promotion to clerk on the G. T. R. staff at the Walkerton station.

Mr. Fred Grice has accepted a position with Mr. W. D. Cargill, and entered upon his duties on Monday.

Mr. Gray, of Toronto, visited his daughter, Mrs. Jas. Bricker, the end of the week.

Mr. and Mrs. Zeigler and Mrs. J. McKinnon, of Blyth, visited friends here on Sunday.

Rev. Farley, of Chesley, is to occupy the pulpit of Holy Trinity church next Sunday morning and evening.

Mrs. McFetrige, of Winnipeg, is visiting her sister, Mrs. Hunstein.

Children Cry

FOR FLETCHER'S

CASTORIA

SIXTH CON. BRUCE

Mr. and Mrs. Harvey Neilly, of the 12th, Sundayed at Mr. John Reptke's.

Mr. John A. McKay spent Sunday in Port Elgin.

Mr. Melville Hall, from Cargill spent the week end at Mr. Joe. Foster's.

PRESENTATION TO JAS. CURRIE IN SAUGEEN

A very pleasant time was spent last Wednesday evening at the home of Mr. Dan Currie, when a large number of friends and neighbors gathered to present Jas. Currie with a gold wrist watch and gold fountain pen before he left to take up military training at London. Mr. Jas. Thomas acted as chairman. Mrs. Wm. Forrester read the accompanying address and the presentation was made by Mrs. Jas. Turnbull. Although taken by surprise, James made a suitable reply. The balance of the evening was spent in music and dancing.

FINED $200 FOR FAILING TO REGISTER

William Steffen, of Sebringville, was fined $200 and $2.50 costs for failing to register under the Alien Registration Act, in Stratford Police court. He at first stated he was a British subject, but as this left him liable to a charge of being an alien under the M.S.A., he pleaded guilty and stated he was born in Germany. Dominion police officers arrested him Monday night.

"You are enjoying all the privileges of the country and do not have to go to fight like a Canadian does for $1.10 a day," said Magistrate Makins in delivering sentence. "I think you can afford to pay a stiff fine and still be better off and I will therefore impose a fine of $200 and costs or four months in jail." The magistrate explained that the law allowed for a fine not exceeding $500 or six months' imprisonment or both fine and imprisonment.—Stratford Herald.

—Potato planters are busy.

—Southampton grocers following Kincardine, Owen Sound and Goderich grocers, are to put in at once the cash system. Southampton will begin the system June 1st. Paisley merchants are also considering the matter.

QUEBEC'S CHANGED ATTITUDE

While some Ontario farmers are getting into the limelight by their opposition to conscription, a remarkable change seems to be passing over the province of Quebec. The attitude of the French-Canadians towards conscription has been considerably modified and the enlistment records show that the call of duty is being heard and regarded by an increasing number of them. So sudden a transformation of opinion has caused considerable speculation in the province among all classes and several causes are believed to have been at work. For one thing the Nationalist propaganda has been suspended and the silence of M. Bourassa and his satellites and understudies has permitted other and quieter voices to obtain a hearing. Then the parish priests and other leaders of the French-Canadians have been emboldened to urge the obligation of obedience to the law.

Rev. Father Contois, parish priest of Terrebonne, said in a recent sermon:

"My brethren, we are at war. England and France are fighting side by side, and duty commands us to come to their support. At the last election conscription was established as a result of the verdict at the polls. The law is hard, but being the law of the land, must be obeyed. To-day we have in our midst agents of the Federal police. They will go to your houses, and you must receive them well. Use moderation. They are doing their duty, and there must be no wrath in your dealings with them, all of which will be to the honor of our parish."

Abbe D'Amours, who retired the other day from the editorship of the clerical organ, L'Action Catholique, during the 17 years he held that post was constant in his efforts to stem the progress of Bourassa's political and social views. His able pamphlet, entitled "Where Are We Drifting?" says the Montreal Gazette, was the first serious protest made by a member of the French clergy against the Bourassa school of French-Canadian politics. In it Father D'Amours proved conclusively that the very life of the people of Quebec is bound up in their adherence to British rule on this continent, and that a contrary assumption would be fatal to the national aspirations of his fellow-countrymen.

Other indications of a similar nature are also noted. Abbe D'Amours' policy has been maintained in L'Action Catholique under the new editor, Mgr. Eugene Roy, coadjutor to the archbishop, strongly supports the British connection. Yet further encouragement comes from the visit of Archbishop Mathieu of Regina, who brought a very important message to his countrymen in Quebec from the plains of the west. He informed both bishops and laymen that the past attitude of French Canada had caused unfavorable comment in the western provinces and should be altered. The whole Dominion will be advantaged if the province of Quebec falls into line and if there will be no disposition to encourage the continuance of misunderstandings or to dwell on the causes of dissension. Candid, fair, and free discussion and a genuine effort to reach a mutual understanding will do much to remove occasions of future bickering to alleviate the real or imaginary grievances.—Owen Sound Sun.

STATE-OWNED RAILWAYS IN CANADA

Negotiations in Progress for Acquisition of Grand Trunk and Grand Trunk Pacific

Negotiations for government acquisition of the Grand Trunk Railway and the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway were announced in the House of Commons on Wednesday by the Prime Minister. The Grand Trunk Pacific, he declared, was a national enterprise "to which the credit of the Canadian people has been committed, and in my judgment it is expedient to maintain it and not permit it to go into liquidation." The taking over of the Grand Trunk Pacific practically involved the taking over of the Grand Trunk as well. Confidential negotiations had been opened with the Grand Trunk Railway.

"We have," declared Sir Robert Borden, "made what we regard as a reasonable offer somewhat along the lines suggested in the Drayton-Acworth report, but somewhat more favorable to the Grand Trunk than the proposal made in that report. They have replied to us making a counter offer which was of such a character that we did not consider we could ask parliament to accept it." The government had then proposed that if no agreement could be reached the question should be submitted to arbitration without fixing any limit as was done in the case of the Canadian Northern Railway.

During the summer, Sir Robert added, a representative of the cabinet would be in London, and he had some "reasonable hope" that when parliament was again summoned the government might then be in a position which would involve the constitution into one system of state-owned railways in Canada of the chief railways in the country except the C.P.R.

Ultimate Nationalization

"It may be possible," Sir Robert added, "indeed, I think it is probable, that at some later date, but not in the immediate future, all the land transportation facilities in Canada, in the shape of railways, may so far as operation at least is concerned, be amalgamated into one system, carried on under one management.

The announcement came to the corpse of a general statement on the railway situation. In regard to the C.N.R., Sir Robert said it was not intended that Sir William Mackenzie and Sir Donald Mann should be on the board of directors. Sir Robert emphasized that while a road owned by the Canadian people must be subject to the direction and control of the people, yet it was absolutely essential that political influence should be eliminated from its administration. It was intended to operate the road through a reconstituted board of directors, consisting of the best men it was possible to obtain. Interference would not be tolerated, and every means available to the government would be used to operate the road properly.

Sir Robert gave a statement showing the financial standing of the system. Total liabilities were given as $430,864,377, as against assets of $82,0,432,885.

UNFORTUNATE FAMILY SPEND NIGHT IN THE RAIN

Farmer Refuses Employment to Man Because of Wife and Family

An unfortunate thing happened last Thursday night which might have been prevented, had a certain farmer residing near Wiarton exhibited a little more kindness of heart. Through government agency a man named Herbert had secured a position with the farmer, and accordingly on Thursday with his wife and three children. Finding that his new employe had a family, the farmer informed him that his services were not required, and turned him away from his place with practically no money and no place to go. Some one advised Mr. Herbert to come to Owen Sound where he might obtain work, and the family arrived here on Thursday. Having no money and no place to go, they spent the night on the west hill, where during the storm the children were heard crying, and a kind-hearted citizen took them into his home for the night. In the morning Miss Notter was communicated with, suitable quarters were found for them, and Mr. Herbert is now earning $3 a day at his new job. The Provincial Government should investigate more carefully such cases, and should know what reception a man will receive before sending him on such an errand, for in this case the results might have been serious.—Owen Sound Sun.

REGISTRATION RULES STRICTER FOR ALL MEN

Young Men Must Report to Post Office on Attaining 19 Years

It is announced by the Ontario registrar that the fine of $50 which will be levied if a man is found not carrying proper military papers, applies to all men of 19 to 45 years of age. Men of these ages are also liable to pay a fine of $100 if they fail to notify the registrar when they change their address. Those new Dominion Government orders come into effect on June 1. In regard to the order about carrying papers, it is pointed out by the registrar that having credentials at home will not answer. Proper credentials, showing how a man stands in regard to the Draft Act, must be actually carried by all men of these ages, and those found without them are liable not only to the fine but also to being retained indefinitely in military custody.

The 19-year-old men on going to the postoffice to send notice to the registrar of their attaining that age will be presented by the postoffice authorities with a receipt which will prevent their being arrested by the Dominion police. Later they will receive certificates from the registrar showing they have fully registered.

NEW TREATMENT FOR CONSUMPTION

An Italian scientist is credited with a discovery which will revolutionize the treatment of consumption. Explaining his discovery, Professor Io Monaco said he had observed that sugar had a remarkable effect on the secretions of the human organism. After seven years of study of these phenomena he became convinced that the secretions of saliva, bile and the gastric and pancreatic juices were modified pronouncedly by the introduction of sugar. This gave him the idea of applying this method to the bronchial secretions of consumptives.

The first experiments made by this method on consumptive soldiers from the front gave results far exceeding his expectation, he reports. There was rapid improvement in most cases, and he obtained cures which appeared to be radical.

Professor Io Monaco explained that the bronchial secretion is an indispensible medium for the existence of the tubercule bacilli, and that an injection of saccharose secretion diminishes and finally disappears, the bacilli disappearing with it.



The Ford Saves the Hay and Oats the Horses Eat

IT HAS been estimated that five acres of land are required to maintain one horse for a year, and that the same five acres would produce nearly enough food for two people. If 50,000 Canadian farmers each replaced one horse with a Ford, 250,000 acres would be added to the Nation's source of food supply and enough extra food made available to feed 100,000 people.

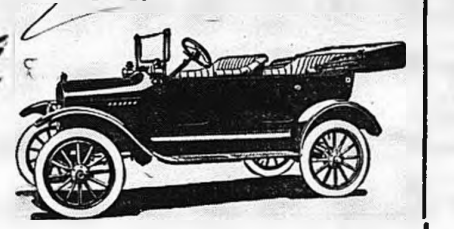
Just think what a great service this means to the country at the present time and the benefit to the farmers from the sale of food produced on this acreage.

A Ford car also saves the farmer a week or more of valuable time each year, which can be used for further productive work. The Ford travels three times as fast as a horse and rig—costs less to run and keep, and is far easier to take care of. With labor so scarce and high priced, time means money, so do not delay in getting your Ford.

Ford

Runabout - $575
Touring - - $595
Coupe - - $770
Sedan - - $970
Chassis - - $535
One-ton Truck $750

F. O. B. FORD, ONT.



Halladay & Biehn - Dealers, Chesley
W. P. Power - Dealer - Port Elgin



STEELE'S For Horse Collars and Sweat Pads, Rubber Lap Rugs, Whips, Auto Dash Mats, Stickmore's Gall Cure, Star Harness Soap, &c

Our Harness includes quality, durability, appearance and high class workmanship found in no other makes of Harness.

Baggage Trunks, Suit Cases, Club Bags, Grips, Hoof ointment and shoe polish.

Harness parts and Repairing our Special

J. H. STEELE

Court Sangeen, C.O.F. No. 38

MEETS in Pinkney's Hall on the third Monday evening of each month at 8 o'clock. Visiting brethren are welcome.

D. FORRESTER, C.R.
H. TAYLOR, R.S.

Stray Colt

CAME on lot 3, Con. 8, Keppel north, Elderslie, about May 15th, one dirty colt. The owner is requested to prove property, pay all costs and remove the animal. S. WINCH.

WHILE AT WAR

Women Suffer at Home



Toronto, Ont.—"I consider Doctor Pierce's Favorite Prescription the very best of woman's tonics. I suffered a severe nervous breakdown. I could not sleep, was weak and tired all the time. I took the 'Prescription' and a few bottles completely built me up and relieved me of my nervous condition. It is a good medicine and I am glad to recommend it.—Mrs. Alfred Shepfard, 220 Seaton St.

Niagara Falls, Ont.—"I can safely say that 'Favorite Prescription' did me a lot of good. I at one time developed women's trouble; my nerves were completely shattered, and I became weak. I had severe backache and pains in my side, extending down into my limbs. I doctored, but did not get relieved of my ailment and was down and out when I began taking Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, and it so completely cured me and restored me to health and strength that I was able to do all my own work and others besides. I do recommend 'Favorite Prescription' to weak and ailing women; they cannot get a better medicine."—Mrs. John Lockhart, 28 Terrace Ave.

Favorite Prescription is an invigorating, restorative tonic, a soothing and strengthening nervine and a positive remedy for the chronic weaknesses peculiar to women.

This old prescription of Dr. Pierce's is extracted from roots and herbs by means of pure glycerine and is a temperance remedy of 50 years' good standing. Send 10c for trial pkg. of tablets to Dr. V. M. Pierce, Invalids' Hotel, Buffalo, N. Y., or Bridgeburg, Ont.

Special Notice

Commence a course now before our Tuition Rates are increased.

ELLIOTT Business College

Yonge and Charles Sts., Toronto, requires more students in order to meet the demand made on this school for stenographers, accountants, office clerks, tombers, &c. Our graduates are stepping into good positions as fast as we can train them. Enter any time all year. Write to-day for large catalogue.

W. J. ELLIOTT, Principal

The Paisley Advocate.

D. McKENZIE, Publisher
Vol. 49—No. 33

PAISLEY, ONTARIO, MAY 29, 1918

Subscription, $1.50 per Annum

Paisley Mercantile Co.

The People's Popular Store

Specials for the June Bride

WE have anticipated her coming, and in every department of the store are prepared to assist her in the selection of her trousseau. . . . . .

Ivory Duchess Satin—soft, heavy, and highly lustrous.

Cream Mousseline Silk—soft and lustrous, 36 inches wide.

White Crepe de Chene—38 inches wide.

Broadcloths in desirable shades.

Cream Diagonal Serge and Bedford Cord—excellent for capes and coats.

Bridal Veiling.

White Nimon.

Fine Swiss Laces, Edgings and Insertions—a pleasing assortment of dainty patterns.

Fine Striped Voiles, dainty colorings, 36 inches wide.

Charming Waists made from Crepe de Chene, Georgette Crepe, Voiles and Silks.

Marie Underskirts.

The newest Collars in Satin, Organdy and Georgette Crepe.

The Sunspoint Ties, Sport Veils, White Kid Gloves, Mist of the Maid White, Grey or Black Silk Gloves.

Under Silks for the Bride.

White Envelope Combinations, lace trimmed.

High-grade Corsets, lightly boned, low bust, medium length.

Silk Hosiery in all shades at different prices.

Brassiers, Corset Covers, White Underskirts and White Cambric and Nainsook Nightgowns.

And we would not forget here the NEW SUMMER HEADWEAR, which is lovely, just what the June bride is searching for to match her suit.

Now for the homecoming, and to fill her pantry with all the choicest of Groceries. We have them fresh every week, well assorted stock.

Highest Price for Farm Produce

THE PAISLEY MERCANTILE CO.

THE CITY BAKERY

Bread 10c per loaf. Why pay more?

Fresh Bread, Buns, Cakes and Pies always on hand.

A full line of Groceries to choose from.

Our Ice Cream Parlor is now complete, with a full line of Neilson's Ice Cream and Soft Drinks.

Fruit Cake for the boys overseas a specialty. Try some.

Goods delivered after 4 o'clock and on Saturdays. Phone your orders for prompt delivery.

D. H. COOPER

CARD OF THANKS

The undersigned desires to express his appreciation of the assistance rendered by neighbors who came to help save his property from fire on Wednesday of last week, also the sympathy received from friends and acquaintances in the loss.

Rich. Daniel

CARD OF THANKS

Mr. and Mrs. R. J. McGirl wish to convey their sincere thanks to their friends and neighbors for the generous help given to them when their house burned down on May 23rd.

CARD OF THANKS

The brothers and sisters of the late W. J. Watson desire to express their appreciation for the kindness and sympathy extended to them by friends and acquaintances in their recent bereavement.

—Mr. and Mrs. Harry Pocock and daughter, of London, were on a motor trip visiting at Mr. S. Stevenson's in Glamis and Mr. Jas. Brown's, Paisley.

—Mrs. A. Orr and children of Rudolph, Ohio, and Mrs. Boyd Barclay and son of Toledo, Ohio, daughter and daughter-in-law of Rev. A. Bine, are here visiting the latter for ten days.

—Lt. Ewart Munro, son of Mrs. R. Munro, of Port Elgin, and formerly of Paisley, was recently wounded. Lt. Munro was on the Clinton staff and enlisted with the Sportsmen's Battalion.

—The annual convention of the Bruce Presbyterial Missionary Society will be held at Southampton on Thursday, with sessions at 1 o'clock and 7 p.m.

Poverty Maketh Rich

The "Poverty Night" entertainment in the Baptist church on Tuesday will bring a nice sum for Red Cross purposes, as the proceeds amounted to $56. The fun started at the door, where those admitted were fined for what they wore and what they didn't wear. A good program was rendered, consisting of solos by Misses E. Melntyre and Mabel Stanley; duet by Betty Neilson and Lily Plaid; recitations by Jean Cameron and Howard Bine, choruses by the organized class of girls. Mr. F. S. McLachlan was chairman.

Colt and Tenton Clash

A German citizen of Bruce Tp. had a young member of an Irish neighbor family brought before J. C. Gibson, J.P., on Thursday last for using abusive language. It was a case in which the youth of Celtic blood had boiled over at what he assumed to be a jealous attitude on the part of the Teuton. The magistrate, however, could see nothing serious in the case, and advised the parties to shake hands and be friends again before he made any decision from the bench. This advice was eventually accepted, the plaintiff and defendant agreeing to divide even on the costs of the court. The dove of peace again hovers in the Vesta vale, and whether these representatives of different races resume amicable relations again, this will probably be a lesson to both, that they should control their tongues and tempers.

ADVERTISING RATES

Subscription Price—$1.50 per annum in advance. To United States subscribers $2.00 per year in advance.

Advertising Rates—Legal and other casual advertisements 10c per nonpariel line for first insertion, 5c per line for each subsequent insertion.

Advertisements of Strayed, Farms for Sale or to Rent, and similar, $1 for first three weeks and 25c for each subsequent insertion.

Advertisements without specific directions will be inserted till forbidden and charged accordingly. Transient display ads. charged by the inch. Rates on application.

Advertisements in the local columns are charged 10c per line for first insertion, and 5c per line for each subsequent insertion. This includes announcements for church or school entertainments, garden parties &c. No notice less than 25c. Regular advertisers 5c per line, agate, less than 5l. Not in black faced type, price and one-half.

—Wilkinson plows and repairs at F. Carter & Son's.

—Marriage licenses issued and money to loan. T. H. George.

—One Ford Motor Truck with covered top, in good condition, for sale at a bargain. A. Ball.

—Full line of fine engagement and wedding rings at L. Shoemaker's jewellery store.

—Highest prices paid for hides and sheepskins. D. E. McGregor, Butcher, Steele Block.

—Black silks and dress goods in great variety. We specialize in blacks. Ballachey, Laidlaw & Co.

—For Sale—The residence of the late Mrs. Fleming, Queen St. north, Paisley. Apply to D. Forrester.

—Highest price for beef hides, horse hides, calfskins, sheepskins, tallow, &c. P. Oltsher, Paisley Meat Market.

—E. Stevenson's quick healing salve is the best made. We have a choice line of tobaccos and cigars, stationery and school supplies. Agent for daily papers and magazines. Give us a call.

To Investors

Trust and Loan Company Debentures in sums of $100 and upwards bearing 5½ per cent interest payable half-yearly. Authorized by law for the investment of trust funds. Apply to D. Forrester, barrister.

—Flour, Feed, Seeds, Grain—We keep a full stock of Five Roses and Stark's high grade flours, bran, shorts, Royal Purple calf meal, poultry foods and tonics. Always in the market for coarse grains. Morning delivery only. W. Stark.

—Dissolution of Partnership—The partnership of Miller & McKinnon having been dissolved, the business of the Paisley Garage will be continued by Geo. E. Miller, to whom all accounts are to be paid. Accounts must be settled by an early date.



Keep a Smart Appearance

You can be smartly dressed without being extravagant if you will leave your next order with us. We have a good assortment of the very newest patterns in fancy suitings. Look them over before buying. Also in Ladies' Suitings we have a full line to choose from of the newest patterns and styles.

I. S. CRUICKSHANK, the Tailor

Wall Paper

A DISCRIMINATING customer will find all they desire in variety of designs, novelty of colorings and general desirability of the goods we offer to suit their fancy. Our stock is full and complete. Eggs taken in exchange.

P. B. MORE, Druggist

—Mrs. Starrie, of Ross St., visited her daughter at Newton last week.

—Mr. John Webb, of Cavalier, N. D., is down on a visit to friends in Greenock.

—Mrs. J. Montgomery and little daughter went to Welland last week on a visit.

—Misses Marguerite McLeod and Lucheta Bine spent over Sunday in Southampton.

—Mrs. Seaman and Mrs. Burrows, of Mount Forest, are visiting at the home of their niece, Mrs. I. Cruickshank.

—Miss Annie Nelson went to Toronto on Thursday to enter upon the course of nurse-in-training at Grace Hospital.

—Mr. I. Shoemaker and sons motored to Kitchener last week and spent a few days visiting his mother and friends there.

—Miss Stewart and Miss Boyle motored to Collingwood for the 24th. The former will remain on a visit for some time.

—Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Glover, Mr. and Mrs. G. L. Carter motored to Toronto on the 24th and spent a few days in the city.

Evangelistic and Testimonial Services

Mr. A. Ball, of Toronto, will conduct the morning and evening services next Sunday at the Methodist church in the absence of Rev. Mr. Crighton, who will be at Conference. Come and hear the great tidings of good things. The speaker will give his personal experiences and observations amongst the missions and the highways.

—Good servant girl wanted at Belmoral Hotel. Wages $5.

—Gillies Hill garden party, June 20th.

—For Sale—A quantity of potatoes. Apply to Thos. Switzer, Paisley.

—Seed Potatoes of fine quality. F. Schnittker, 4th Bruce, R.R. No. 3, Tiverton.

—1000 yds. of Gingham 27 inches wide, 20c yard, at Feinstein & Wittich's, Cargill.

—We will have a small quantity of salted whitefish at 12c per lb. The best fish of the lakes. Ballachey, Laidlaw & Co.

—Eggs for Hatching—White Leghorns—All laying strain. 75c for 15 eggs. Miss Daniel, one block east of station.

—We have a good variety of white canvas shoes for girls and women. They are cool and neat. Ballachey, Laidlaw & Co.

—Mare Lost—Strayed from Paisley, on May 21st, a bay mare. Finder please inform the undersigned. Paul Oltsher.

—A special meeting of the Women's Institute is called for Thursday, the 30th, at 2 p.m. in Putnam's hall. Members will please attend.

—Auction sale of household effects, at the home of the late Mrs. Irwin, Queen St. north, Paisley, on Saturday, June 1st, at 2 p.m. R. C. Pearce, auct.

Order Your Coal Early

Leave us your order for needed supply at once, so that we can have your bin filled before the cold weather comes on again. D. A. Lyon.

Bowling Club Meeting

The annual meeting of the Bowling Club will be held on Thursday evening at 7.30 o'clock in Dr. Allen's office.

—If you want clothes becoming to you, you had better be coming to us! Large and well assorted stock of suitings for ladies' and gents' wear. Unexcelled service. C. B. Irwin, Ladies' and Gents' Tailor.

New Garage

Having fitted up a commodious new garage in the front store of the Flood block, the undersigned solicits a share of the business of repairing and furnishing supplies for automobile owners. Prompt and satisfactory service. W. McKinnon.

Summer Series Women's Institute

Miss Gertrude Gray, of Toronto, who is a graduate in domestic science with a wide experience in Institute work, is delegated to this district and will address a meeting to be held at Mrs. W. B. Putnam's home on Monday, June 3rd, at 2.30 p.m. Her subjects will be "Home Deference", "What Women Are Doing," "Are We Giving Ourselves a Square Deal?" A cordial invitation is extended to all interested in these subjects.

THE

STANDARD BANK

OF CANADA

HEAD OFFICE - TORONTO

TRUST FUNDS

Our Savings Department gives you a guarantee of absolute security and interest at current rate.

EST'D 1873

PAISLEY BRANCH

F. C. RYAN, Manager.

PAISLEY MEAT MARKET

Choice Beef, Pork, Veal and Lamb, Smoked Ham, Rolls and Bacon, Lard in 1-lb. pkgs., 3-lb., 10-lb. and 20-lb. pails, Cooked Ham, Headcheese, Pork Sausage, Jellied Tongue, Bologna, Weinners, Etc.

P. OLTSHER

Cash for Hides and Skins — Bruce and Bell 'Phones

J. S. DEWAR

PAISLEY

Builder, Contractor and Cement Worker

Brick or cement buildings erected, brick work, cement work and plastering contracts taken.

Cement Supplies Furnished

Building Blocks, Window and Door Sills, Culvert Tile, Well Curbing, Lawn Rollers, Lawn Vases, Verandah Columns, Balusters and other fancy Cement Products.

Building Material

Cement, Lime, Lath, Shingles, Glazed Sewer Pipe and Flue Lining, Mortar Color, Etc.

A. BALL

SUCCESSOR TO L. C. SPOFFORD

Special Sale of Oddments and Remnants

In order to clear out all the odd lines and remnants at **Very Low Prices,** compared to the present market prices.

Remnants of Cottons, Serges, Dress Goods, Tickings, Towellings, Table Oil Cloths, Floor Oil Cloths for runners or stairs. Only short lengths.

Oddments in Children's Wash Dresses.
Oddments in Girls' Wash Dresses.
Oddments in Ladies' House Dresses.
Oddments in Girls' and Women's Middys.
Oddments in Children's and Ladies' Summer Underwear.
Oddments in Ladies' Waterproof Coats, small sizes only.
Oddments in Boys' Tweed Coats and Pants.
Oddments in Men's Raincoats.
Oddments in Lace Curtains and Curtain Scrims.
Oddments in Ladies' Wash Muslins and Voiles Waists, also in Black Silk odd sizes.
Oddments in Boys' and Girls' Straw Hats, also in Outing Hats.
Oddments in Men's Straw and Felt Hats.

As the above goods are all odds and ends, no prices are quoted on account of the large range of oddments, but come and see and examine for yourself, and be convinced that the value is right.

And if we have your size in any of the above made up goods you will be satisfied with your purchase, or you can have your money back if not satisfied.

Remember, we have a complete line of **Staple and Fancy Groceries** in the rear of store, where you can do your shopping amongst pleasant surroundings.

Our Terms are Strictly Cash. Deal at this Cash Store.

A. BALL

Both Phones. — Bring us your Butter and Eggs.

Amelia Merrow's Folded Hands



By Dorothy Donnell Calhoun

Part II.

Two days after the social, Abel came in from his chores to find the hired girl standing on the table in the sitting room, her gaunt person arrayed in a befuffled white muslin dress, turning slowly while Ma basted up the hem. Scraps of conversation floated out into the kitchen as he hung up his cap and overcoat.

"An' then he says, 'I'd be pleased to call,' he says." It was Lizzie's shrill soprano, toned to the pitch of pride. "He sez it just like that, Mis' Merrows —'I'd be pleased to call.'"

"Ruel Granger's a nice steady boy, Lizzie," Ma commented, evidently around a mouthful of pins. "I shouldn't wonder if he had intentions. There! That hem's ready to run on the machine. You go up and curl your hair and put that ribbon I gave you in the camisole and I'll have this done in a jiffy. Maybe you'd better lie down a spell. Trying on is tiring work. I'll call you, soon's supper's ready."

In the mirror over the sink Abel caught a glimpse of his face. It wore a slightly dazed expression. After supper he and Ma sat on the hard pine chairs in the kitchen listening to the creak of rockers in the next room where Lizzie in all the glory of the ruffled muslin, was entertaining her caller. Ma listened to the murmur of voices, her lips curving in the little secret smile women wear in the presence of love affairs but her shoulders had a weary droop. Abel eyed her anxiously.

"You look tuckered, Ma."

Amelia nodded cheerfully. "I am sort of tuckered. I guess I'll go up and go to bed. It's been a full day. That dress Lizzie's got on was one your cousin Emma left hanging in the spare-room closet last summer. It was all yellow and I had a sight of trouble doing it up and ironing out the ruffles. I thought she looked nice in it, didn't you, Father, now she's getting a little plumper?"

Whether from the ruffled muslin or the additional plumpness Ruel Granger soon progressed from the formal status of "calling on" the Merrows' hired girl through the intermediate stage known as "going with," to the pronounced attentions that belong to "keeping company." Lizzie began to crochet yards of lace while Ma, that her work might not be interrupted, washed the dishes and scoured the milk cans happily in the kitchen.

More often than not Abel would come down in the morning to find Ma building the fire and setting the coffee-pot on the stove.

"Lizzie was out till seven at the Ladies' Aid social; she would explain rather guiltily. "Young need their sleep."

At other times he would find Ma bent above the running machine, busily working over the seams of odd patches for Lizzie's adornment or baking a batch of sugar cookies for her to regale her admirer when he came to supper.

Having a hired girl would be a good thing, he told himself musingly, "if only it didn't make so much work. Ma don't really seem able to stand it. I don't know how folks that have two-three of them get along at all."

He was still puzzling over the problem that evening when Ma plumped herself down in the rocker across the hearth, determination in every kindly line of her soft old face.

"I been thinking, Abel," she said firmly. "Lizzie's going to be married in the spring and it's natural for a girl to want to buy some things to start housekeeping with. The fifteen a month we pay her doesn't go far these days. There's just one thing it's our bounden duty to do and that's furnish Lizzie's wages. It's as plain as day."

Abel groping in the mazes of his mind for words meet to express his views of Ma's guileless plan, found instead a familiar phrase that had done good service in their life together.

"Just as you say, Ma," he nodded feebly. "Just as you say."

Accordingly the hired girl's wages were raised and the weeks that followed were brimful of preparations for the wedding. Yards of unbleached cotton draped the sitting room; napkins, tablecloths in all stages of hemming, concealed Abel's pipe and farm paper from view. The air was redolent with the spicy fumes of baking fruit cake while Lillie continued to crochet endless yards of lace to adorn the trousseau Ma was making for her.

Ma was gently radiant. "If our little Ellie had lived, Pa," she told Abel, "we'd have wanted her to have a nice wedding."

In May Lizzie and Ruel were married. The little farmhouse overflowed with guests. Ma was everywhere, helping Lizzie dress, greeting the guests, arranging great platters of chicken salad and plates of cake on her best damask cloth in the sitting room, a busy, radiant little figure with excitement-pink cheeks and shining eyes.

Abel, jammed submissively into a corner of the bookcase, watched the simple ceremony wonderingly. He had always thought of Lizzie as homely but to-day in the dainty white dress Ma had given her she seemed oddly transfigured. Perhaps it was the bride-look that all girls, plain or not, poor or rich, wear on their wedding day; perhaps, he mused dimly, she looked beautiful to him because she was going away!

After Lizzie and Ruel were on their honeymoon trip to Centreville and the last guest had gone, Abel Merrows and his wife stood in the bay window, looking out across the fields, the sunset light red on their old faces. The breath of apple blooms crept about them from the jars and pitchers of the pink blossoms clustered in the room. Outside in the soft spring dusk a robin burst into song.

Shyly, Abel's gnarled old hand went out seeking Amelia's. He drew her toward him and kissed her awkwardly like a boy.

"Pa!" Amelia cried softly. "Pa! The idea—old as we are!"

But she was blushing like a girl. To cover her confusion she turned from the window and looked about the disordered room; the light of eager planning crept into her gaze.

"After all, I don't know as sixty-five is what you'd call real old," she said thoughtfully. "Pa, do you know, I don't believe I'll get me another hired girl—not right away. Now I've had such a nice rest and all, I shouldn't wonder if it would seem real pleasant to have something to do again!"

(The End.)

USING ELECTRIC HEAT.

Possible to Utilize Hydro-Electric Energy During Certain Hours.

The use of electricity for heating our homes has been the subject of much controversy during the past few years. The difference of opinion was principally due to the general way in which the subject was treated and the lack of definite detail in the various over-optimistic arguments advanced. The recent coal situation has brought about a more serious study of facts, and the figures now available show that, even if all of our numerous water-powers in Canada were converted into hydro-electric energy, the quantity would still fall short of that required to heat our homes during the winter.

To say that hydro-electric energy cannot replace coal entirely for heating purposes does not mean that it cannot be utilized or that it must be confined to raising the temperature of a cold room a few degrees in the late spring and early autumn. It may, indeed, stimulate the use of more easily available fuels, such as wood and peat. The principal objection to the use of many fuels for domestic heating is, that a fire cannot be banked up to last over night, say from 11 p.m. to 7 a.m. Now, this is just the period when a large portion of the hydro-electric equipment installed in the country is lying idle, and the surplus energy then available might well be used to supply heat in at least a few of our homes. This would not only mean a direct conservation of coal, but would render feasible the use of other fuels not requiring to be transported such long distances.

As an example, the hydro-electric energy used in the Montreal district is some 150,000 h.p. with a load factor of about 75 per cent. This "load factor" means that 26 per cent. of the total possible output during the 24 hours is unused, though it could be utilized at certain hours. In other words, during the six colder months, approximately 121,000,000 k.w.h. could be used for heating purposes, without the addition of a single horse-power in the present installations. This is equivalent to some 20,000 tons of coal.

One of the difficulties would be to prevent the energy being used for heating purposes except during the hours when very little energy is required for power and light. This could probably be accomplished by installing at the various heating services a disconnecting relay operated from the central station.

To England.

England, in thee not Europe trusts alone,
Not noble France and long-loved Italy
And murdered Belgium in her agony,
But the immense world, deepening zone on zone,
With all her crowding eyes, from far unknown
Haunts of our human race, looks up to thee,
In danger undismayed, because they see
Thy broad high-blazoned shield above her thrown.

London Sausage Sold Out.

The State sausage factory is booming, the entire product at present finds its way to the East End of London, but at present the factory is able to supply but part of the demand for its products, says a recent despatch from London. At the Ministry of Food it is denied that other factories will be opened shortly. Lack of raw material is given as the reason.

A little thick cream added to the horseradish when it is mixed will give it a delicious flavor.

Cream Wanted
SWEET OR CHURNING CREAM
We supply cans, pay express charges and remit daily.
Our price next week fifty-two cents
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948-8 King St. West - Toronto

The Smile.

Be it foul or be it fair,
Smile.
Never give in to despair—
Smile.
Drive ahead with all your might,
All the day and half the night,
Swear that you will win your fight—
And smile.

Has Dame Fortune thrown you down?
Smile.
Never mind her fickle frown,
Smile.
Just sit steady in the boat,
Down life's current smoothly float.
'Twill come right some day, you'll note—
So smile.

Sweet corn is a good substitute for wheat and meat. Have plenty of sweet corn in gardens having sufficient space. Corn requires too much room to make it worth while in small gardens.



A fruit gelatin may be made with almost any left-over fruit.

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THE postman and expressman will bring Parker service right to your home. We pay carriage one way. Whatever you send—whether it be household draperies or the most delicate fabrics—will be speedily returned to their original freshness. When you think of

Cleaning or Dyeing

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A most helpful booklet of suggestions will be mailed on request.

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791 YONGE ST. - - TORONTO

About the House

THE NEXT SIXTY DAYS.

The next sixty days, we are told, will be very critical ones in the allied countries so far as food is concerned. If we are patriotic, if as would win the war, if we want our boys to come back safe and sound—everyone of us must help out on the food problem. It is an individual responsibility which rests on every man and woman of this country. It is absolutely necessary that we eat less of wheat, meat, fat and sugar.

Just now the wheat situation is especially critical. We must reduce our consumption one-third. Use only two-thirds or one-half wheat in breads, pie, muffins, cakes, and the like. Substitute in place of the wheat whatever you can get—potatoes, barley, oatmeal, buckwheat, cornmeal, etc. Use your own recipes, changing them to suit present conditions. Use less sugar and less shortening. Substitute one-half barley flour, corn flour or cornmeal, for one-half the wheat flour.

Here are some suggestive recipes.

Baking Powder Biscuits.—Two cups barley flour, two tablespoons fat, half teaspoon of salt, four teaspoons of baking powder, two-thirds of a cup of milk. Sift the dry ingredients together, rub in the fat, and add the liquid until a soft dough is formed. Roll to about three fourths of an inch thick, cut with a cookie cutter and bake in hot oven.

Cornmeal Bread.—One and a quarter cups of liquid, one and a half teaspoons of salt, two-thirds of a cup of cornmeal, one-quarter of a yeast cake, dry or compressed, in one-quarter of a cup of lukewarm water, two and a half cups of flour. Pour the liquid over the cornmeal and salt and heat to the boiling point. Cook twenty minutes in the double boiler or over hot water. Cool, add yeast and flour. Knead, let rise until double in bulk. Knead again, shape into loaf, and let rise in the pan until the bulk has again doubled. Bake for fifty minutes.

Potato Bread.—One and two-thirds cups of mashed potato, one teaspoon of salt, one-quarter of a yeast cake in two tablespoons of lukewarm water, three cups of flour.

Clean the potatoes, boil, pare, and mash thoroughly, add salt, and when cool add the yeast. Add part of the flour and let rise until very light. Add the remainder of the flour and knead thoroughly, making a very stiff dough. Let rise until treble in bulk and let rise in pan till double in bulk. Bake forty-five to fifty minutes. All the flour may be added at once, but the dough is difficult to handle.

Oatmeal Bread.—One cup of liquid, one teaspoon of salt, one cup of rolled oats, one-quarter of a yeast cake in one-quarter of a cup of lukewarm water, two and one-quarter cups of rye flour, two and one-quarter cups of white flour.

Scald the liquid, cool till lukewarm, add salt, yeast and sifted flour, mix thoroughly, knead, let rise till double in bulk. Knead again, shape into loaf, and let rise in the pan until the bulk has again doubled. Bake fifty minutes.

Note.—If you have a good rule for bread use it, but in place of one-quarter of the bulk of white flour use one of the other grains. This amount will not greatly change either the texture or the flour of the bread. The sponge may be set with white flour and the mixed flour worked in later. If potato is used as a substitute, allowance must be made for the extra water content, and enough flour added to make a very stiff loaf.



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RAMSAY'S

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Scarcely anything pleases a woman more than to come to the city to shop. There are so many big stores with such endless variety and choice of everything.

Still there is just that little drawback about where to stay. The Walker House solves that problem. It is a home for you while in the city, and you can have all your purchases sent direct there, where there are special facilities for looking after your parcels.

Come to the city to shop and stay at

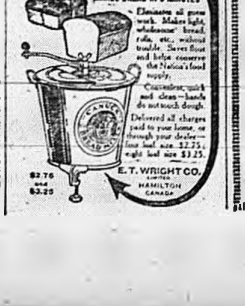
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TORONTO, ONT.

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MAKES BREAD IN 3 MINUTES



- Eliminates all grime work. Makes light, wholesome bread, cake, etc., without trouble. Saves flour and helps conserve the Nation's food supply.
- Cleanliness—quick and clean—hands do not touch dough.

Delivered all charges paid to your home or through your dealer—list price $2.75; right list size $3.25.

$2.75 and $3.25

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Fire may never happen.

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When you do paint use Martin Senour "100% Pure" Paint. It spreads easier, covers more surface, and protects longer than most other makes.

Write for "Farmer's Color Set" and "Town and Country Homes". Just what you'll need in planning your painting. Mailed free. 123

The **MARTIN-SENOUR Co.**
LIMITED
GREENSHIELDS AVENUE, - - MONTREAL

Soils and Crops

By Agronomist.

This Department is for the use of our farm readers who want the advice of an expert on any question regarding soil, seed, crops, etc. If your question is of sufficient general interest, it will be answered through this column. If stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed with your letter, a complete answer will be mailed to you. Address Agronomist, care of Wilson Publishing Co., Ltd., 73 Adelaide St. W., Toronto.

THE LURE OF A KITCHEN GARDEN.

For four seasons we have had a garden plot only 20 x 25 feet. On this small tract of ground we have grown all the vegetables, except potatoes and sweet corn, needed for our family of three persons. Furthermore, the surplus garden products given away would, if sold, have more than paid for all the roasting ears and potatoes that we bought. The results we have obtained with our small garden can be greatly increased where more garden space is available and there is the spare help to take care of it.

Last year in this little backyard garden we grew lettuce, radishes, onions, peas, beets, bunch and stick beans, tomatoes, cucumbers, red peppers, and celery.

Peas, to be at their best, should be gathered while still small and tender. Furthermore, the chemical changes that take place in this vegetable are more marked and more rapid than in almost any other. There is all the difference in sweetness and in flavor between peas that have been off the vine from twenty-four to forty-eight hours when compared with those gathered in the forenoon and served at the midday meal. So we say that for one who really cares for peas the best way to have them is to grow them.

In growing peas we have not found the strictly dwarf varieties best. Personally we prefer the semi-dwarf kinds, as they require less room and yield more abundantly. If bits of brush are not available for sticks, a few short kindling pieces may be driven into the ground on each side of the rows about 8 or 10 feet apart. Binder twine or cord of any kind may then be strung on these, a round being added from time to time as the vines gain in height.

Our little garden spot was not naturally fertile, but a few loads of manure the first year, followed by from 20 to 30 wheel-barrow loads of stable manure each year thereafter, keep it productive. In spading it we have always gone as deep as the spading-fork tines would allow. In the soft, mellow, humus-filled soil spading to this depth is a comparatively easy task. Beginning with good soil and deep tillage, the conservation of moisture, even in a dry season, is not difficult.

After each rainfall, and as soon as the ground was dry enough to be worked, it was stirred so as to prevent the formation of any crust and to provide instead a thorough dust mulch. A slight sprinkling of the garden every few days induces a shallow root growth, and more harm than good is done. We practice level planting exclusively, making no hills or ridges. With this method and in rich soil, rows may be only half the ordinary distance apart.

In planting the earliest vegetables we always plan to let later growths come in between. For this reason, to one unacquainted with our plan, it would seem that when the early lettuce, radishes, onions, beets, and peas are in the whole garden has been planted and that there is no room for anything else. A little later, though, rows of other vegetables are seeded right in between these, just as if they were not there.

By this time, it must be acknowledged, things are pretty badly crowded. In our little garden we have had 20 rows of vegetables all at once, with double plantings, such as tomatoes, set in the radish rows. Necessarily, this condition made even hoeing difficult, so that most of the work of cultivating, for the time being, was done by using a hand weeder and spading fork. Soon, though, the rows of radishes, early peas, lettuce and onions—ten in all—were removed.

In the meantime we had set 48 pot-grown tomato plants, each plant with a piece of paper wrapped around and extending from just beneath the soil to about two inches above, as a protection against cut-worms. A dozen red-pepper plants—more than we needed—had been started. By the time the first tomatoes were ripe, the garden is made up of beans, tomatoes, cucumbers, peppers, and perhaps some late beets. Again the garden seems full so that a visitor viewing it for the first time would conclude that we had grown no early garden.

By the time the bunch beans are gone, the taller varieties grown around the edge of the garden and allowed to trail on the woven-wire fence are ready for use, and continue throughout practically the entire season. Beans and tomatoes make up the most of the late summer garden, but before cold weather head lettuce and celery are growing between the rows of tomatoes. Celery, as every experienced gardener knows, heads best in cool weather only, the growth here being made principally in September.

While we enjoy growing all vegetables for which we find room, tomatoes afford us our greatest pleasure and largest profits.

For tomatoes the most satisfactory stake that we have ever tried consists of two pieces split from heavy boards, such as are used in shipping boxes. One piece is sharpened and this nailed to another. Two 4-foot pieces will give a 7-foot stake, allowing one foot for lap. The shoulder, formed where the pieces are nailed together, affords an excellent place on which to hammer when the stakes are being set. We keep all suckers picked off the tomato vines, allowing only one or two main central stems. During the growing season the vines should be gone over, suckered, and tied up every few days. Cloth strings—from rags of any kind—should be used so as not to cut or otherwise injure the vines.

In the autumn after having spread 30 wheel-barrow loads of well-rotted stable manure over the surface, the entire garden patch was spaded good and deep.

This fall clean-up and spading of the soil of the entire garden are of much importance for several reasons. The turning over and mixing of the soil and manure allows the rain and melting snow to fill the subsoil with moisture, the plant food in the manure is less likely to be lost by washing and leaching, and the insect pests that have hibernated in the leaves, rubbish, and top soil are in great measure destroyed. Last, but not least, the lower soil stratum turned up better receives the frost action, and in consequence is in condition to be much more easily brought into good tilth in the spring.

When the garden soil is handled as I have described, we find no advantage in reapading or preparing the seed bed much in advance of planting unless the spring is so dry as to endanger the moisture supply by evaporation. But should continued drying weather prevail before planting time, spading and a surface mulch check the escape of moisture. In any case, nothing is gained by trying to hurry plants into the ground before conditions are favorable for their growth.

From our little garden we have averaged annually $60 worth of vegetables. Furthermore, we have had vegetables of a quality such as we could not have bought on the market. Best of all, we have added to our health and happiness while doing our bit in food production and conservation.

Have a Bird Sanctuary.

It is patriotic to save the birds. Birds eat insects. Insects destroy about $1,500,000,000 worth of grain, fruit, vegetables, and trees every year. Now the birds can save all that money but they can help to save a big portion of it. In the great scheme of nature, birds were created to keep the insects in check. They can do it and do it well.

But much mismanagement, lack of foresight and many other reasons, we have wiped out nearly ninety per cent. of our bird life. Now, it's up to us to use all means possible to bring back the right balance of bird life. When you destroy the balance of anything, something happens. The balance of bird life has been upset; that's one of the reasons why the farmers of the great potato bearing countries are compelled to pay millions for materials to kill potato-bugs. Quail, rose-breasted grosbeaks and other species consider potato-bugs the greatest delicacy, but we haven't enough of these birds to do the work.

What are the worst enemies of birds? Man, cats, English sparrows, red squirrels, continued rains and late cold weather in spring, floods, ice storms, rats, snakes, Cooper's pigeon, marsh and sharp-shinned hawks; and in some places blue jays, crows, grackles and cowbirds.

How can cats be prevented from getting birds? Get rid of the cats, or use tin funnel-shaped guards around trees and poles; also by planting a Dorothy Perkins rosebush around trees which contain nests.

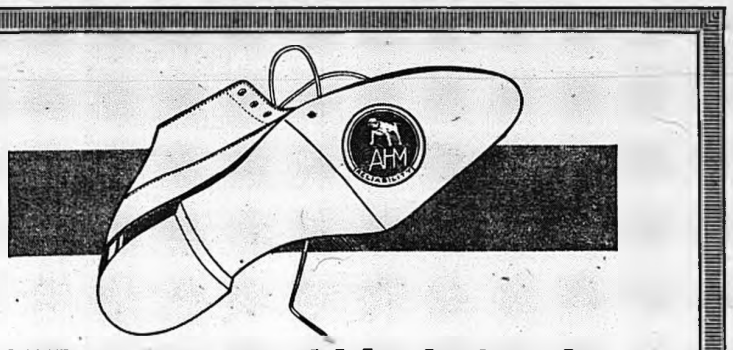
What birds walk instead of hop? Blackbird, crow, meadow-lark, cowbird and ovenbird.

Should bird-houses be cleaned in the spring? The largest manufacturer of bird-houses and a sincere lover of birds says, "No," and we agree with him. Leave the houses alone.

Why get mad when an idea strikes you? It may be the making of you.

WANTED POULTRY, EGGS and FEATHERS
Highest Prices Paid
Prompt Returns—No Commission
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SMOKE TUCKETT'S
ORINOCO
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Why you should look for this Trade-mark on your Shoes

A TRADE-MARK is a manufacturers' signature. If a firm makes an article they are prepared to stand behind—they stamp it with their trade-mark. It is put on their goods so you may identify them. It stands to reason, therefore, that it is safer for the public to always buy "known" and "trade-marked" shoes rather than "anonymous" shoes.

Each working day of the year, the A. H. M. trade-mark is stamped on the soles of thousands of pairs of shoes for men, women and children, because we want you to know our shoes when you see them—because we are making a sincere effort to produce good values in footwear—because we believe you will find our shoes satisfactory—and buy them again and again.

Ames Holden McCready are Canada's largest makers of shoes. A H.M. footwear is sold by thousands of dealers in every part of Canada—and by the leading merchants in almost every town.

We make such a large proportion of the boots and shoes that the Canadian people wear that you are probably wearing A. H. M. shoes now. However, the next time you buy shoes, to make sure, look for this trade-mark on the sole.

We make many grades and styles of footwear, but no matter what price you pay for them you will find them excellent value for the money. You will find it profitable and satisfactory in future to always make this trade-mark your guide in buying footwear for yourself and your family.

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GOOD HEALTH QUESTION BOX

By Andrew F. Currier, M.D.

Dr. Currier will answer all signed letters pertaining to Health. If your question is of general interest it will be answered through these columns; if not, it will be answered personally if stamped, addressed envelope is enclosed. Dr. Currier will not prescribe for individual cases or make diagnosis. Address Dr. Andrew F. Currier, care of Wilson Publishing Co., 73 Adelaide St. West, Toronto.

Falling Of The Stomach.

I have been asked to write an article on gastroptosis, or falling of the stomach—what it means, and what are some of its symptoms.

The stomach is very movable, being in the upper part of the abdominal cavity, extending from right to left and held in place by the food tube or gullet, and by loose bands or ligaments attached to the diaphragm, to the liver on the right, and the spleen on the left.

Though so loosely held, it is in motion most of the time, particularly when food is churned about in it, and undergoing digestion.

The tissues of the stomach and its ligaments stretch easily and, lacking the resiliency of an elastic tissue, they do not return to their normal boundaries after a certain number of stretchings.

The stomach of a full grown adult holds one to three pints, and you can imagine how much it is distended and overtaxed by those who eat and drink to excess.

It is not unusual for guzzlers of beer, wine, whiskey, gin, etc., to drink several quarts at a sitting, and for those who are intemperate in eating, to eat far more than the proper capacity of the stomach.

The kidneys and intestines do their best to relieve such sinners, but all these organs are sooner or later involved in the penalties of over-eating and drinking.

Continued abuse of the stomach must ultimately result in persistent dilatation, the organ loses its natural shape, constant fermentation and gas formation balloon it into a great bag, and it encroaches upon neighboring organs and causes unlimited discomfort.

From dilatation to relaxation of the loose supporting bands of the stomach, is but a step.

When the bands begin to give way, there is nothing to bring them back to their normal state.

The more they are pulled, the more they stretch, and the less able they become to sustain the over-distended and over-weighted stomach.

Then the latter drops, sometimes horizontally and sometimes bow or stern, first the intestines can offer little resistance, and in time the stomach distands and drops until it reaches the pelvis.

Others who suffer with falling of the stomach are the people of lax fibre, who have little muscular strength to begin with, and who have been overpowered by hard work or improper food.

Included in this group, are hard-working women burdened with the care of families among the poor and neglected.

Only recently has this condition been accurately recognized, only recently have the stomach and its disorders formed a group of diseases for careful investigation.

The X-ray, and abdominal surgery, have illuminated the subject, and though we are far from getting ideal results in the treatment of many stomach diseases, we have certainly made great gains and will gain much more.

Some of the symptoms of falling of the stomach are general discomfort, want of ambition for ordinary duties, constipation and poor nutrition.

The treatment may be medical, surgical, or instrumental.

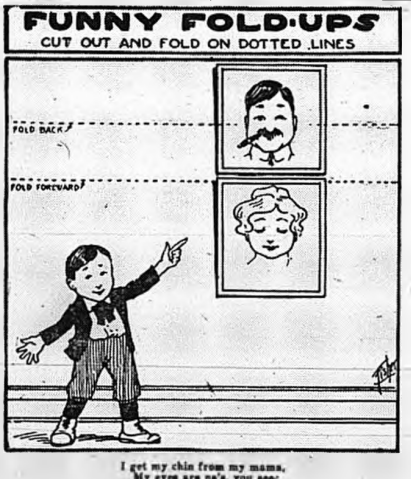
If the abdomen is opened, a reparative operation can sometimes be successfully done.

Many cases, however, are much relieved by a properly adjusted belt, and this should be tried in preference to an operation, when possible.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

J. K.—Am weak and not able to do my housework well. Get very short of breath and my heart beats rapidly. I feel better when I can lie down and take a rest. Please tell me what is wrong with me.

Answer—My opinion would be that you are trying to carry a bigger load than you are able to carry. If you could get a rest for a few weeks, having somebody do your work for you, and just play and sleep for a time, I think you will get a new start. I should be glad to hear if you are able to do this.



I got my chin from my mama,
My eyes are pa's, you see;
So put them both together, and
The product—well, it's me.

Destroy The Cutworms.

Early though the season is, the insect world is already "on the job." Cutworms destroy thousands of dollars' worth of vegetable crops every years. Gardeners must aid in the campaign to save the crops by destroying these pests. Watch for their appearance as they are already at work. They cut through the stems of the young beans and tomato plants at the ground line during the night and leave the young plant dying on the ground. Investigation in the loose soil will generally discover the miscreant a few inches away, half an inch or so below the surface, when he can be summarily squashed. They can be killed wholesale by scattering along the rows poisoned bait made as follows: Bran, 20 lbs., cheap molasses, 1 quart; Paris green or white arsenic, half a pound; water from 2 to 2½ gallons. Mix the bran and Paris green (or white arsenic) thoroughly in a wash tub while dry. Dissolve the molasses in the water and wet the bran and poison with the same, stirring well so as to dampen the bran thoroughly.

War Time Cook Book.

An excellent war-time cook book has been issued by the Women's Institutes of Ontario and copies may be secured by writing to the Ontario Department of Agriculture for Circular No. 11. Various ways and means of saving and substituting are suggested.

The Paisley Advocate

PAISLEY, MAY 29th, 1918

CITIZENS' ORGANIZATION NEEDED

This village is very much in need of a stronger public spirit, a greater unity of purpose than is to be found at the present moment. The organization of a citizens' association or committee would undoubtedly promote our civic welfare.

Several questions in which everyone is more or less interested could best be discussed at public meetings, and lines of action outlined for the council to follow.

Our electric light service, for instance, is about the worst in the universe. Although we have no desire to be left in total darkness, and the illumination we have is preferable to that, yet we are accepting and paying for something for which we are not getting anything like value for our money.

Our waterworks fire protection is becoming a very expensive item, and in this, too, we are not obtaining the worth of our money.

Then there is the fuel problem. Coal is coming in now, but it is not being distributed in a way that will give every household a share in case of a shortage, and no concerted effort has yet been made to obtain wood. The every-man-for-himself system is liable to leave some people in the cold next winter. We should have a wood supply ensured by the purchase of a piece of bush in as convenient a place as possible.

To have a night watchman or not is another topic that can be threshed out.

There are some very dirty spots about town that should be looked after.

This is quite a docket already, but there are other matters that are sure to be neglected unless our citizens get together and express their views freely in favor of reforms and improvements they would like to see brought about.

We suggest that a public meeting be called at an early date to organize a citizens' association.

PAISLEY COURT OF REVISION

Court met at 9 a.m., May 27th, and heard the following appeals: Elwood Armbrust, assessed too high; Thos. H. George, has no dog; John H. Glover, assessed too high; Edward Greaves, says non-resident; James Stark, building assessed being removed; A. B. J. and Mrs. Simons, too high assessed on income.

Messrs. George and Stark only appeared in support of their appeals, other appelants not represented.

Pearce — Logie — That Elwood Armbrust's assessment be sustained.—Carried.

Logie — Forrester — That T. H. George's appeal be allowed.—Carried.

Logie—Skinner—That the assessment of Edward Greaves re income tax be sustained.—Carried.

Forrester—Pearce—That the appeal of James Stark be allowed.—Carried.

Skinner—Logie—That the assessment of Mr. and Mrs. Simons be sustained.—Carried.

Forrester—Skinner—That the appeal of J. H. Glover be adjourned until June 6th next at 8 p.m.—Carried.

Court adjourned accordingly.

Bowling Green Converted into a Garden

The local bowling green will this season be a productive piece of ground, that is if Messrs. I. Shoemaker and T. Muir have any luck in their planting operations. The club members are not devoting any time to the sport at home, and as a rent had to be paid for the new grounds leased for a green, the gentlemen named decided to make the most and best of the situation by going in for production of foodstuffs. Instead of big scores and loud hollers raised on the green in past seasons, there is a prospect of raising bags and bags of potatoes, along with bunches of radishes, onions and other crisp green goods.

Must Follow New Time

Owing to the difficulty caused by some of the country schools continuing to run on "old time," Inspector Craig of Fergus wrote to the Department for advice. He was told that there was only one time now, that set by the Government, and schools must open and close according to this time. There is only one exception and that is where trustees have the power to shorten the school hours so that schools may be dismissed before four o'clock, Government time. Where the new time is not observed teachers may be held liable for infraction of the school law. Those who have changed their clock to the Government time are experiencing very little difficulty.

Home Took Fire While Baby Was Attended

Mr. and Mrs. Richard J. McGill, Flora Road north, and their family of six children had their home destroyed by fire on Thursday forenoon. Mrs. McGill had been working in the summer kitchen but had gone to the front of the house to bathe the baby and put it to sleep, and when she returned to the kitchen about half-past ten o'clock, it was in flames. There was nobody near at the time except some of the younger children; as Mr. McGill was busy at seeding in a back field. Some of the neighbors hurried over in time to save what could be got out of the house, but the family lost a good part of their clothing, besides some household effects. Mr. McGill had been preparing to enlarge his house, having the excavation made for the foundation of an addition at the front, but now he is halting in his plans. There was $700 insurance on the burned house and contents. To be turned out of home in such short notice and under losing conditions is very inconvenient at the best, yet not so bad as if in the middle of winter. We are sure the public will sympathize with the family in their loss.

MEDICAL INSPECTION OF PUBLIC SCHOOL

Eyes, Ears, Noses, Throats, Etc., Thoroughly Examined by a Lady Doctor

"Gosh, dad, I never dreamed people were able to see like this," one little boy wrote to his father after having been supplied with proper glasses by Dr. McKenzie-Smith.

There is an excellent work going on, and the future generations will owe a lot to Dr. McKenzie-Smith and the other clinics with whom she is in touch. The work of inspecting the rural schools was first agitated by Miss Hodson and Miss Wilson of Parkdale. This idea so impressed itself upon the Women's Institute that they have put forward every effort to have the country benefitted by this intellectual and physical effort.

Dr. McKenzie-Smith's home is in Gravenhurst, and is situated near the school. Being very interested in children she watched them and saw how some of them would always have to regret the fact that although not absolutely physically perfect when young, yet attention had not been directed to their disabilities and they could not grow up to normal man and womanhood.

Two years ago this month one school was examined by doctors. Twenty-two children were operated on after this examination. On account of the war the work was allowed to drop until last fall. Since then schools have been examined in Rainy River District, Thunder Bay, Manitoulin and Brantford. So far this year those examined have been Peel Lincoln, Kent and Glengarry counties, Orillia and Wiarton. Under Dr. McKenzie-Smith's clinic there has been already 400 children operated on this year.

From Dr. McKenzie-Smith's enthusiastic words of her work, one can tell she is a very ardent worker. Out of 400 children operated on 50 were done free of charge. No child's operation cost over $12 and the lowest figure, with the exception of those done as a gratuity, was $3. Here a word must be said for the local doctors in all victinities. In every case they have shown themselves willing to heartily co-operate with the representatives and receive only a flat rate for their services.

Very little assistance was received by the government until just lately to help along this enterprise. The Women's Institute were allowed $50 per month in former times but since hearing the good that is being accomplished, the Women's Institute are receiving $2 a day. The money is being judiciously used and a great deal of good is resulting from it. In this town the operations necessary will not cost the public one cent.

It is a complete test the children are undergoing. They are measured for height, their ages taken, eyes, throat, teeth, nose, ear, heart and lungs are thoroughly analysed by these zealous workers. In the rural districts it has been found that over 72 per cent. of the children have decayed teeth, while 15 per cent. have lost the third molar, or permanent tooth. In towns 95 per cent. have decayed teeth. In the case of tonsils, in rural communities 3 per cent. require to be attended, to a per cent. of 28 in towns. The reason for the 10 per cent. difference is probably the case of the eyes 16 per cent are found in need of glasses.

Several benefits are to be derived from the visit if carried out, and they are important. Lighting, seating, ventilating are more important than the public realize. Walls that are decorated in dark colors, Dr. McKenzie-Smith advises changed and painted in buff. All the blackboards should be slate. This change is also advocated strongly.

Under the auspices of the Women's Institute since September, in Onatrio, there have been over 4,000 children examined in the public schools.

This lady doctor speaks very highly of the help given by the trustees and parents in her work, both here and in other places. She expects to finish the Wiarton school by Thursday noon with the aid she is receiving from the Women's Institute here. Up to date she has examined over 400 children since yesterday noon, and finds the average very good.

From here Dr. McKenzie-Smith goes to Fort William, Fort Credit and Albany to carry on her good work.—Wiarton Canadian-Echo.

Nine schools in the township of Downie, Perth Co., were visited by Dr. Annie Backus, upon application by the Women's Institute to the Department of Agriculture. The following is taken from the report furnished to the Stratford Herald by F. S Inspector Smith:

Nine schools in all were visited, eight public and one separate school. Before the inspection took place the trustees of each school were consulted and their consent was obtained, as each board was anxious to have the work undertaken. There were 273 pupils examined in all. There were found 48 cases of carious teeth, 43 with enlarged tonsils, 27 with adenoids, 4 with defective hearing and 7 miscellaneous cases. There were 115 notifications sent out to parents. In some cases the parents have taken active steps to have the defects corrected as far as possible. Besides the notifications sent to the parents, very helpful, practical and suggestive talks were given to the pupils of each school on how to keep healthy.

The value and kinds of food to use, the use of water externally and internally, the care of the mouth and nasal passage as a preventative of disease, such as scarlet fever, diphtheria, etc., was explained. Breathing exercises and how to use the lungs was also emphasized and the mode of standing erect and giving attention to the position of the body while sitting, standing, walking or reclining. Many useful hints conducive to good health were also given at a time in life when pupils can take advantage of them and grow to be stronger, healthier and happier men and women.

This test was made to show any rural township or community that at a very small cost visits of this kind can be made at least two or three times a year and the results prove a decided benefit to boys and girls, who otherwise have little opportunity, on account of lack of definite information, to attend to matters that would be a lasting source of help to them throughout their lives.

It is hoped that more rural municipalities will avail themselves of this opportunity at such a small outlay, as the making of a strong, vigorous citizenship in Canada ought to be our first concern.

We have the climate, the food and the people, but hygiene is frequently not well understood or taught. Sometimes the exact books in hygiene are taken up in such a way as not to be very helpful or practicable. From five to ten guides or maxims to health such as were given by Dr. Backus, practised and observed daily, would have more permanent and beneficial effect than all the contents of the text books from cover to cover.

Lights Cut Off at Hall

The electric light service of the town is one of the problems that we have before us in Paisley, and which is coming to a head. On Thursday last the lights were cut off at the town hall, in accordance, we understand, with instructions received from the Hydro-Electric Commission headquarters. This is the outcome of the council's action in declining to have wiring improvements done unless the Electric Light Co. first improve the plant, so that we are given a standard service. The feeling of the council seems to be that the contract for street and hall lighting should be cancelled, and some other means found for our public lighting. A system for that purpose only has been proposed, but not considered fully. There may be more definite action taken shortly, however. We are informed that the proprietors of the present plant have recently made more favorable offers to sell than heretofore. If this be so, it would be advisable to have it investigated with a view to acquiring the whole system by the municipality.

Bruce County Publishers Meet

The newspaper men had a meeting in Walkerton on Friday, which proved to be the largest gathering of the fraternity yet held in this county, twelve of the sixteen papers being represented. In the forenoon there was a joint session with the officers of the Bruce County Patriotic League, to discuss the project of continuing the publication of "Bruce in Khaki" which was issued for a few months by the 160th Battalion in England, but which became defunct when the corps was broken up to go to France. A committee of the League was appointed to wait upon the County Council at June session and ask for financial assistance from the council. A committee of the publishers are to estimate the cost of producing the paper in the county. Should "Bruce in Khaki" again appear, it will most likely be under the management of ladies identified with patriotic work, who will aim to make it a medium for keeping our boys at the front in touch with home. In the afternoon the publishers devoted a couple of hours to discussing matters pertaining to the business of the craft.

Bruce Telephone Notice

All toll calls not paid to central offices by August 1st will be sent to the township clerks and these will be added to the tax collector's roll for collection.

All ordinary conversations may be carried on on Sunday from 9 to 10.30 a.m., and from 2 to 3.30 p.m. Only doctors' and important calls to go through during other hours.

D. McNAUGHTON, President

Eating Places Licensed

Regulations issued by the Canada Food Board provide for the licensing after June 1 of all hotels, boarding houses, clubs, and other places where refreshments are served to 21 or more people each day, outside of the family of the proprietor. Fees range from $2 to $4, according to the estimated annual turnover. Resorts where ice cream is retailed will be charged an annual fee of $5.

A LIFETIME OF SUFFERING

Prevented by "Fruit-a-tives" The Wonderful Fruit Medicine

53 Marguerite St., Hull, Que.

"In my opinion, no other medicine is so good as 'Fruit-a-tives' for Indigestion and Constipation.

For years, I suffered with these dreaded diseases, trying all kinds of treatments until I was told I was incurable.

One day a friend told me to try 'Fruit-a-tives'. To my surprise, I found this medicine gave immediate relief, and in a short time I was all right again".

DONAT LALONDE

50c. a box, 6 for $2.50, trial size 25c. At all dealers or from Fruit-a-tives Limited, Ottawa.

Spring Term from April 2nd

Central Business College Stratford, Ont.

Commercial life offers the great opportunities. Recent lady graduates of this school are earning as high as $1,400 per annum. The last graduation we received from an office man with some experience offered initial salary of $1,800 per annum. Students may enter our classes at any time. Graduates placed in positions. Commercial, Shorthand and Telegraphy departments. Get our free catalogue.

W. J. Elliott, Pres. D. A. McLachlan, Prin.

BALLACHEY, LAIDLAW & CO.

The Store with the Stock

We are in the market for

Wool

in any quantity Get our prices for Cash or Trade.

Our stock of

Blankets, Yarns, Tweeds, Suits and other Woolen Products

Is well filled up, and we are selling at prices much below to-day's woolen values.

Make hay while the sun shines.

BALLACHEY, LAIDLAW & CO.

Both 'Phones

EXAMINATION FREE

EYE

Defects scarcely noticeable in children assume dangerous proportions with advancing years.

A proper correction now will prevent serious complications later.

BEAUTIFUL JEWELERY

in great variety of novel patterns and artisticdesigns, rings, chains, necklaces, bracelets, everything in the jewelry line, may be found at our store. We give you a cordial invitation to come in and see what we have to offer, for we feel sure there will be something that will just suit you.

I. SHOEMAKER

Jeweler and Optician

IT STANDS WEAR

IT STANDS WATER

Ryanize YOUR HOME

KYANIZE Floor Finish stands kicking, stamping, scuffing. Unequalled inside the house for floors and linoleum—for kitchen, bathroom, stairway, doors, ceiling, woodwork, furniture. Outside the house it's unexcelled for piazza floors and outside doors. A money-back guarantee proves these statements.

Ask for Kyanize Spar Finish for Canoes, Motor Boats, Exposed Surfaces; Kyanize White Enamel for Furniture, Bathrooms, Iron Beds.

Boston Varnish Company

Bruce Phone
Bell Phone

W. H. DAVISON

PAISLEY GARAGE

by mutual consent, the business will be continued by the undersigned at the old stand, Church St. We aim to give up-to-date service to all car owners. With our experience in city garages we are in a position to do work that we can guarantee as satisfactory. Motorists should call us up by either phone when they have trouble.

THE partnership of Miller & McKinnon having been dissolved

High Grade Oils, Gas and Accessories of all kinds.

Repairing at Reasonable Rates. All kinds of Vulcanizing done.

We are equipped to remove carbon by oxygen gas. Give us a trial.

Cars washed, $1; washed and polished, $1.50.

We carry a full line of Overland, Chevrolet and Ford parts.

G. E. MILLER, Prop.

Teacher Wanted

A PROTESTANT teacher with first or second grade inspectional certificate for U. S. S. No. 7 & 8, Kinloss & Saugeen to commence after Xmas holidays. Duties to commence Sept. 3rd, 1918. Applications received up to June 15th, by K. H. FRASER, Sec.-Treas., R. R. No. 4, Paisley P.O.

TORONTO LIVE STOCK MARKETS

TORONTO, MAY 28, 1918

Butchers' picked	$18 50	$19 00
do common	16 75	18 25
do cows	6 00	12 00
do bulls	7 50	11 50
Stockers, choice	10 00	12 25
do common	7 00	7 50
Heavy feeders	11 50	12 00
Milkers and springers, choice	100 00	135 00
do common		
Sheep, ewes	14 00	16 00
Bucks	11 00	12 25
Spring Lambs	18 50	22 00
Calves	9 50	15 50
Hogs, off cars	24 25	24 25
fed and watered	23 00	23 25

PATRIOTIC FUND TO BE PROVIDED BY PARLIAMENT

The national executive for the Canadian Patriotic Fund held a meeting at Ottawa on May 16th, when it was decided that after March 1st, 1919, there will be no further campaigns for this fund, and that moneys required over and above what comes in by voluntary subscriptions will be sought from the government in the form of a grant to be voted by the 1919 session of Parliament. Branch organizations of the Patriotic Fund Asso throughout the Dominion are to carry on as heretofore until March 31st, 1919, each raising its annual quota, as in previous years, but after that no campaign for subscriptions from individuals or companies or provincial or municipal bodies should be requested by the head office. Some $30,000,000 has been collected, and while the fund has a considerable reserve, it is desired to keep this intact for the demands which will continue during the process of demobilization.

PAISLEY MARKET

Fall wheat, per bush	$ 2 00	$ 2 10
Peas, per bush	3 00	3 25
Oats, per bush	75	80
Barley, per bush	1 50	1 50
Buckwheat		
Potatoes, per bag	1 35	1 50
Butter, in pound prints	38	38
Eggs, fresh, per doz	34	34

The Farmers' Live Stock Shipping Club

Will pay for live hogs delivered at Paisley station, F.O.B. points, less one per cent. government condemnation loss and operating expenses.

Weekly Shipment

For information call

WALLACE McGRAW

Both Phones

Plants for Bedding

Get your Asters, Petunias, Pansies, Verbenas, Stocks, Balsams, Cannas, Zinnias. We have these in boxes of one dozen each, all ready to put out in your garden, also Tomato and Cabbage Plants.

Eggs and Butter for Cash or Trade

F. CARTER & SON

Shoes, Groceries, Crockery

Mortgage Sale of Blacksmith Shop in the Village of Paisley

UNDER and by virtue of the power of sale contained in a certain mortgage which will be produced at time of sale, there will be offered for sale at public auction at the premises at the Village of Paisley, in the county of Bruce, on Tuesday, the 4th Day of June, 1918, at the hour of eleven o'clock in the forenoon, the following property used as a Blacksmith Shop in the village of Paisley, that is to say:

ALL AND SINGULAR that certain parcel or tract of land and premises situate, lying and being in the village of Paisley, in the county of Bruce and province of Ontario, and being composed of lot number one on the east side of Queen St. north in the said village of Paisley, according to the corporation plan of the said village of Paisley, containing by admeasurement sixteen hundred and ten square feet be the same more or less. Also one drilling band saw and frame, one turning lathe machine and drills, one bolt threading machine, one bolt clipper, one tire repair setter, one tire platform, one mandril, two blacksmith bellows, two anvils, two vices, one tire bender, one bolt threader, two sets of horse shoeing tools, one shoe vice, one grindstone, eight wrenches, four hammers, two braces, an assortment of tongs and bits and one box stove, one and table, with shafting, pulleys and belting.

TERMS OF SALE

The property will be offered for sale subject to a reserve price fixed by the vendor. Twenty per cent of the purchase money to be paid down at the time of sale and the balance without interest within 30 days thereafter.

For further terms and conditions of sale apply to

J. R. CASS, Auctioneer — C. J. BECKER, Vendors' Solicitor

SELF DEFENSE

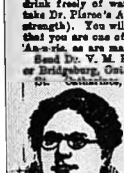
DEFEAT BACKACHE AND KIDNEY TROUBLE WITH ANURIC

Many people in Canada have suffered from rheumatism and kidney trouble and have found Anuric to be the most successful remedy to overcome these painful and dangerous ailments.

The lucky people are those who have heeded Nature's warning signal in time to correct their trouble with that new discovery of Dr. Pierce's called "Anuric." You should promptly heed these warnings, some of which are: spells, backache, irregularity of the urine or the painful twinges of rheumatism, sciatica or lumbago. To delay may make possible the dangerous forms of kidney disease, such as diabetes or stone in the bladder.

To overcome these distressing conditions you should take plenty of exercise in the open air, avoid a heavy meat diet, drink freely of water and at each meal take Dr. Pierce's Anuric Tablets (double strength). You will, in a short time, find that you are one of the firm indorsers of 'An-u-ric, as are many of your neighbors.

Read Dr. V. M. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y. or Bridgeburg, Ont., for trial pkg.



St. Catharines, Ont.—For several years I suffered with gravel and with uric acid, causing rheumatic pains. Nothing ever helped me until I commenced to take 'Anuric,' and the first thing I noticed was that the gravel had disappeared and has never made a reappearance. My general health has improved and I have a better nerve condition and my eyesight seems better, too. I used to have such dizzy spells at times I thought I would faint, but these no longer trouble me. My only regret is that I did not know of Anuric before." —Mrs. H. MARJORAM, 124 Albert St.

Sign and Carriage Painting, House-Decorating and Wall Papering

The undersigned is prepared to do all classes of work in the most stylish, neat and satisfactory manner. Orders executed promptly. Will be glad to receive your patronage, whether in town or country.

W. H. BAKER, Paisley

WALKERTON

A fine bay Belgian stallion, which Irwin Bros. imported from the States about six weeks ago, died from paralysis of the bowels on Sunday morning. The animal was insured for $1200, but as it is estimated to have been worth nearly double that amount, their loss will be considerable.

Mr. W. H. Elliott of the Children's Aid here is putting lots of "pep" into his work, he having persuaded the Society to install an auto last week to aid him in his efforts throughout the county, and which he intends to pay for by putting on tag days and giving lectures over Bruce. Two wards were placed by the Society in good homes last week and two new wards were brought into the Shelter this week. Things are certainly commencing to stir in Children's Aid work here, and Bruce bids shortly to lead the province in this field of labor.

A Walkertonian, who was recently drafted into the army, came up Saturday on a visit to his parents here. After his friends had got through shaking his paws, two military police, who have been around town looking up defaulters and other variety of offenders under the Military Service Act, espied the raw recruit, and on questioning him as to whether he had been granted leave of absence from the camp, were assured by the local that he had. On demanding to see his ticket of leave the Walkertonian grew cheeky and passed them a bunch of warm words instead of the printed cardboard. Used to such camouflage, they brought him to his milk by showing him their badge and threatening to pull off an arrest unless they saw his card. Sparring for wind, the Walkertonian feigned that his ticket was at home, but finding that they were willing to come along and see it, and couldn't be shook "nohow," he confessed that he had slipped away from camp himself to the police. After arresting him they turned him over to Chief Ferguson, but a friend in town went bail and kept him out of jail until the arrival of a military escort on Monday, when he was taken back to London for trial.

Two local coal dealers have received word from the Dominion Fuel Controller to furnish a detailed statement of the coal they have delivered around Walkerton since April 1st, as a report had reached the Dominion Fuel Headquarters that an overupply has been going into certain cellars here. As it seems that only 70 per cent. of what parties have been usually in the habit of getting for the winter is allowed them under the new Fuel Law, people who have been storing up more than this supply would appear to be rendering themselves liable under the Act. Whether there are any or many who have been doing this in Walkerton will probably be shortly determined. While everybody is justified in getting in all the coal that the law will allow and thus provide against the possibility of a fuel famine next winter, yet undue hoarding is decidedly against the spirit of the law which seeks to allow all to get in a fair supply and thus spread the fuel around, instead of allowing it to get into the hands of a few and the rest going hungry. We think, however, that the Fuel Controller should regulate the freight rates, or whatever is causing it, so that coal wouldn't be selling in some towns at $9 a ton and up and in other towns at $11 or more.—Herald and Times.

BRUCE TP. COUNCIL

Underwood, May 25th, 1918

Bruce Tp. council met as per adjournment in the Tp. hall, Underwood, on May 25th, for general business and as a Court of Revision to hear and determine any appeals against the 1918 assessment roll. As no appeals had been filed against assessment, the work of the Court of Revision consisted in making a few corrections and changes in names and the addition of a few names omitted.

The different road committees submitted reports on the probable work required in their divisions this summer. This will largely consist in the erection of a number of new bridges and some repairs to old ones.

On account of portions of cons. 1 and 8 and east boundary being taken over as county roads, it was necessary to make some readjustment of road divisions along these roads, as follows: Div. 2, con. 1, to do their work on the line from Tiverton body to con. 2 road; divs. 3, 4, 5 and 6, being divisions on con. 1 between lots 6 and 25 inclusive, to do their work on sideroad east of beat going north. 350 rods of div. 1 road; divs. 7 and 8 to do their work on sideroad 30 1¼ miles north from con. 1 road; div. 42, from blind line between cons. 9 and 10 south to con. 6 road; divs. 43, 44 and 45, on sideroad east of beat going north 300 rods and south 300 rods from con. 8 road; div. 46, sideroad east of beat, about 1¼ miles; div. 47, sideroad divs. 47 and 38, on sideroad 30, south of con. 8 road, 1¼ miles to con. 6 road; div. 56, to take sideroad 30 north of blind line between cons. 11 and 12 to 12th con. road.

John Nelson was appointed pathmaster on con. 12 for div. 60 in place of Geo. Ribey.

A number of accounts were passed and council adjourned to meet on June 29th for general business.

J. G. MacKAY, Clerk

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children

In Use For Over 30 Years

Always bears the Signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher*

—A good thought planted in good mental soil may be likened to a good seed painted in the soil of the earth. Properly cultivated it will grow and bear the grain of valuable ideas. The first requisite for good mental soil is receptivity, or willingness to accept truth. Some one has defined genius as receptivity.

A FARMER'S VIEWPOINT

The farmers of Canada are nothing, if not persistent, and this is a good quality when always exercised in a right cause. The farmers of Canada are to-day face to face with a proposition such as never before confronted the world, and in which they are destined to play an important part.

The recent action of the promoters of the great farmers' demonstration at Ottawa, in taking their appeal to the Governor-General over the refusal of the Cabinet, for a hearing by Parliament is as unique as it is rare, and may have far reaching results. Only very few instances are recorded in British history where such action was taken and the results of which established certain rights of the people over the dictum of parliamentary cabinets. The right to a hearing has been granted by the Governor-General, and to-day the case is being debated, the purport of which debate asks that certain modifications be made in the order-in-council calling for withdrawal of labor from the farms.

The case for the farmers was well put at the meeting of farmers in Paisley Block, by Mr. Burnaby, President of the United Farmers of Ontario, and who organized the great demonstration at Ottawa last week. It has always been admitted that the duty of greater production was a difficult problem, in view of the withdrawals of the Sons of the Soil, and the unsatisfactory substitutes furnished by the various agencies to replace the vacancies caused by enlistment. The suggestion made by the farmers' representative appear feasible, in that they ask for the men to be left until after harvest, and that training could be proceeded with during the winter months, and the men be available for a spring campaign overseas.

The issue resolves itself to this: That the plan proposed assumes that the war may last indefinitely, and that the enemy may be held in check until such time as Canada's sons can take time to fight the common enemy. This cannot always be done. The enemy is attempting to reach a decision this year, even this coming summer, and man-power is needed to be the paramount issue information the government possesses must, of necessity, be more or less confidential, and no class is in a position to counteract it.

On the other hand, the call for greater production from the farmers has been insistent and this confusion of orders is responsible for the present predicament among the food producers. As stated before there is a great need for co-ordination of effort among the departments, and until this is accomplished discontent is bound to develop. If food is necessary to feed the troops, producers of food may have to be excused from service abroad, if not, the farmers will need to know the facts of the case and will be prepared to act accordingly.

Present inequality of distribution of farm labor is a great evil. Instances were related where young women were left alone on hundred acre farms, the men folk being conscripted; other cases where five and six men who happened to be just above or below military age remained on hundred acre farms. What is wanted is that the government should take some of the excess from the later and assist the former, and thus remedy glaring evils. Prejudice, of course, was evident, and much criticism indulged in that had been better left unsaid. We do not presume to advise the farmers nor the government other than to say that justice must be done to the boys at the front in supplying them with their greatest need, whether that be food or men.—Guelph Mercury.

Mr. Editor:

I noticed a good letter in your paper, "Why does God allow this war?" A beautiful story explains this to my entire satisfaction and may to some extent satisfy others of your readers.

Two ministers discussed that subject. One said "It was the devil's war." The other said "It was God's war." The first minister asked where God came in. Well, the explanation ran thus: "A man invented a beautiful airplane. He put it in a ten-acre field, stood beside it and explained it to many inquirers. Acting as pilot, he took several men into the air. The men greatly enjoyed the trip. It was repeated several times, when the men took hold of the wheel and undertook to run it. In a short time the men threw the pilot overboard and undertook to run the machine entirely. One day they were up some distance when a new trouble developed and the operators who thought they knew all about it lost control and the machine came down a mass of ruins and confusion."

The earth was formed by God; man was created by God. Man was placed on this earth and God gave him orders as rules for conduct, but man thought he knew better than God did. He has put God out of his life and business. God has no place, no Sabbath days kept holy, and now man has the earth upside-down, so smashed out of recognition that he hardly knows what to do—"behold the handiwork of man." When the airplane came down the pilot might be asked to fix it. When man sees what a failure he has made of earth and himself he may ask God to help him, to come back into his business, and re-establish some of God's commands may, and likely will, end the war. I once lived in good old Paisley, a Scotch and prayerful village, and we were very prone to think that because the Sabbaths were kept therein they were likewise kept in other parts of our Dominion, but I am sorry—yes, ashamed—to say I find that a great mistake. There has of necessity got to be many changes, and every man and every woman who is "carrying on" as per their usual mode of life can be said to be no better than a German. They are keeping our dear soldier boys in the ranks, when their changed attitude would aid materially in bringing about a more hasty and satisfactory peace. If they would say, "Here, Mr. Pilot, or (re erently) Mr. God, take me, take the earth as you made it, and use us as you will." Then, and not till many do such, will we be rid of a just punishment. We worry about the Christian state of our soldier boys, when plenty of them are living far nearer to God than we in the "rear home guards" are doing. Some time in future I may write of some things doing in other parts of the Dominion of Canada other than good old Paisley. Thank you for space.

A Reader of Advocate

—Young men of this district are required to mail their registration under the Military Service Act to the Deputy Registrar by June 1st, or within ten days after their 19th birthday. See official notice in this issue of The Advocate.

DANGER TO SYSTEM UNLESS ACTION IS TAKEN

Ignorance alone can excuse neglect of the health when all indications point to Kidney trouble. Everyone should know that from the hour the Kidneys fail to remove the poisons from the blood stream, those poisons are accumulating ready to cause sickness, pain and suffering.

How are you to know that the system is in danger from poisoning? One or more of the following symptoms should leave no doubt in your mind. If you are the victim of backache, pains in the back or sides, or Lumbago, be sure nature is calling for better Kidney action. Take Gin Pills.

At the first twinges of Rheumatism, swollen ankles and joints, or any other manifestation of uric acid poisoning, take Gin Pills. Dozens of Testimonials prove Gin Pills to be the sovereign remedy.

Take the warning given by constant headaches, restless nights, dizziness when you stoop, frequent chills, bladder, urinary trouble, or constipation, and turn to the remedy which is so sure that it is sold on the money-back guarantee—Gin Pills.

Gin Pills are sold by all dealers—50c. a box or 6 boxes for $2.50. A free sample will be sent if you address your request to the National Drug & Chemical Co. of Canada, Limited, Toronto; or if you live in the United States, address Na-Dru-Co Inc., 202 Main St., Buffalo, N. Y. 161

WhiteShoes

OUR 1918 line is the most complete line of summer shoes. It includes a shoe for every use, for every person — men, women, children. It will pay you to call and see our White Shoes.

Fresh Groceries Always in Stock

Butter and Eggs taken in exchange

H. PFAFF & SON



STEELE'S For Horse Collars and Sweat Pads, Rubber Lap Rugs, Whips, Auto Plush Rugs, Bickmore's Gall Cure, Star Harness Soap, &c

Our Harness includes quality, durability, appearance and high-class workmanship found in no other makes of Harness.

Baggage Trunks, Suit Cases, Club Bags, Grips. Good assortment and close prices.

Harness parts and Repairing our Special

J. H. STEELE

Court Sangsea, C.O.F No. 88

MEETS in Putnam's Hall on the third Monday evening of each month at 8 o'clock. Sojourning brethren are welcome.

D. FORRESTER, C.R.
H. TOOKE, R.S.

Ahiram Lodge, No. 205, I.O.O.F

MEETS every Tuesday evening at 8 o'clock in the Hall Oddfellow Block. Visiting brothers always welcome.

JAS McKAY, N.G.
W. H. BARRETT, R.S.

Stray Colt

CAME on lot 23, Elora Road north, Eldersile, about May 13th, one driving colt. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges and remove the animal. S WINCH.

Save the Nation's Fuel

Economize

by using a

New Perfection Oil Stove

New Perfection Advantages

1. Quick Lighting
2. Visible Flame
3. Perfect Combustion
4. Clean, Intense Heat
5. Instantaneous Full Heat
6. More Flexible Flame Adjustment
7. Reliable Flame Control
8. More Durable Burner Parts
9. When operated at highest flame the Fastest Cooking Oil Stove made

We have in stock Two, three and Four Burner Stoves at most reasonable prices. A demonstration gladly given.

SINCLAIR'S HARDWARE



Light Four Model 90 Touring Car

Overland

The Thrift Car

To use this *utility* car is Good Business and Good Health!

Its roominess, comfort and beauty make it as *desirable* as it is *useful*.

GEO. W. GILCHRIST, Dealer
R. R. No. 2, Paisley

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has proved itself a True Policyholders' Company by the splendid dividends return it has been making. Write for specimens. They will convince you of this Company's merits.

Established 1889
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LAST HOURS OF THE "VINDICTIVE"

A FITTING END FOR BATTLE-SCARRED CRUISER.

Admiralty Story of Ostend Operation is Thrilling Account of Heroic Deeds of Naval Men.

The Admiralty has issued the following graphic story of the Ostend operation:

"Dunkirk, May 11.—The Sirius lies in the surf some 2,000 yards east of the entrance to Ostend arbor, which she failed so gallantly to block, and when in the early hours of yesterday morning the Vindictive groped her way through the smoke screen and headed for the entrance it was as though the old fighting ship awoke and looked on.

"A coastal motor boat had visited her and hung a flare in her slack and rusty rigging, and that eye of unsteady fire, paling in the blaze of star shells or reddening through the drift of smoke, watched the whole great enterprise from the moment when it hung in doubt to its ultimate triumphant success.

"The planning and execution of that success had been entrusted by Vice-Admiral Sir Robert Keyes to Commodore Hubert Lynes, who directed the previous attempt to block the harbor with the Sirius and Brilliant. Upon that occasion a combination of unforeseen and unforeseeable conditions had fought against him.

Surprise Perfect.

"Upon this, the main problem was to secure the effect of a surprise attack upon an enemy who was clearly, from his ascertained dispositions expecting him. The Sirius and Brilliant had him baffled by the displacement of the Stroom Bank buoy, which marks the channel to the harbor entrance. But since then aerial reconnaissance had established that Germans had removed the buoy altogether, and that there were now no guiding marks of any kind. They had also cut gaps in the piers as a precaution against a landing, and, further, when towards midnight on Thursday, the ships moved from their anchorage, it was known that some nine German destroyers were out and were at large upon the coast.

Night Favorable.

"The solution of the problem is best indicated by the chronicle of events. It was a night that promised well for the enterprise—nearly windless—and what little breeze stirred came from a point or so west of north. The sky was lead blue, faintly star-dotted, with no moon and a still sea for small craft, motor launches and coastal motor boats, whose work was done close inshore.

"From the destroyer which served the commodore for a flagship the remainder of the force were visible only as silhouettes of blackness—the destroyers looming like cruisers in darkness, the motor boats like destroyers, and the coastal motor boats shewing themselves as racing hillocks of foam.

Plodding for Goal.

"From Dunkirk a sudden brief flurry of gunfire announced that German airplanes were about. They were actually on the way to visit Calais, and over the invisible coast of Flanders the summer lightning of ruthless artillery rose and fell monotonously. 'There's the Vindictive!' Muffled seamen and marines standing by torpedo-tubes and guns turned at that name to gaze at the great black ship seen mistily through the screening smoke from the destroyers' funnels, plodding silently to her goal and end. Photographs had made familiar that high-sided profile, her tall funnels with Zeebrugge scars, always with the background of the pier at Dover against which she lay to be fitted for her last task. Nor was added to her the environment of night and sea and the greatness of the tragedy of her mission.

In Smoke Screen.

"She receded into the night astern, as a destroyer raced on to lay a light buoy that was to be her guide, and those on board saw her no more. She passed thence into the hands of the small craft whose mission was to guide her in the clouds of a smoke screen.

"After her control was demolished by a shell which killed all the occupants, including Sub-Lieut. Angus H. MacLachlan, and the upper and lower bridges and the chartroom, Commander Godsal ordered the officers to go with him to the conning tower. They observed through the observation slit in the steel wall of the conning tower that the eastern pier was breached some two hundred yards from the seaward end, as though at some time a ship had been in collision with it. They saw the front of the town silhouetted again and again in the light of the guns that blazed at them. The night was a patchwork of fire and darkness.

Conning Tower Hit.

"Immediately after passing the breach in the pier, Commander Godsal left the conning tower and went on deck, the better to watch the ship's movements. He chose a position, and called in through the slit of the conning tower his order to starboard the helm. The Vindictive responded and laid her battered nose to the eastern pier and prepared to swing her 320 feet of length across the channel.

"It was at this moment that a shell from the shore batteries struck the conning tower. Lieut. Sir John Alleyn and Lieut. V. A. C. Crutchley were still within. Commander Godsal was close to the tower outside. Lieut. Alleyn was stunned by the shock. Lieut. Crutchley shouted through the slit to the commander, and receiving no answer, rang for port engine full speed astern, to help the swinging ship. By this time she was lying at an angle of about 40 degrees to the pier and seemed to be hard and fast, so it was impossible to bring her further around.

"After working the engines some minutes Lieut. Crutchley gave the order to clear the engine room and abandon ship, according to the programme previously laid down."

Belgian Children Without Bread

Struck by the necessity of coming at once to the rescue of Belgium, in her now desperate plight, the Belgian Relief Committee in Canada have decided that the best way to help is to take under their care the children of Belgium; for this purpose the following two courses will be followed.

1. Establishment in Brussels of a Canadian Bureau. This bureau will be administered by Mr. Baetens, a member of the Commission for Relief in Belgium, who will look specially after the numerous orphans of Belgium, whose condition beggars description. Charity will be given in the name of Canada and in this way Canadian donations will not lose their identity.

2. Active help to the thousands of little Belgian children who have so suffered from privations as to have their health critically impaired. These children are taken out of Belgium into Holland, Switzerland and France, where they are looked after under the supervision of Mr. Berryer, Minister of the Interior of Belgium to whom the Canadian donations will be sent direct.

We need not dwell on how urgently funds are required to save these little ones from death, the cry "20 Days Without Bread" is eloquent enough.

Please send contributions to Central Relief Committee, 59 St. Peter Street, Montreal

Flax Seed Production.

The Colonial Secretary has requested that publicity be given to the fact that an arrangement has now been made with the Wayland Company of Winnipeg, to carry out the British Government's programme for flax seed cultivation in Canada. It is represented that the present situation in Russia and the greatly increased national demand for aeroplane fabric make it essential that every effort should be put forth to increase the cultivation of flax within the British Empire. Great importance is attached by the War Office to the success of Colonel Wayland's efforts to the end that the cultivation of flax seed in Canada receive all possible skill and care from the farmers concerned. In the present circumstances the production of flax seed is regarded as of equal importance with that of wheat or any cereal.

Milk is the chief food for lime. It is much richer in this than other common foods, one cupful of milk containing six and a quarter times as much lime as one egg and twenty-one times as much lime as two slices of bread. Lime in food is particularly needed by children because it builds bone and teeth. A little is also needed for the blood and other parts of the body.

BRITISH FLAG IN BIBLE LANDS

HISTORIC SCENES OF MIDDLE EAST CLAIM ATTENTION.

British Officer Gives Glimpses of Life in Palestine and Mesopotamia, Where Armies Advance.

A British soldier's letter, stating that he is on guard at the very manger in which Christ was born in Bethlehem; the advance of the British beyond Jericho, and the further victories in Mesopotamia, all call attention again to the historic scenes of the Middle East which are centres in the great war. It has been truly said that the war is a tremendous lesson in geography, and if the general reader will use his opportunity he can brush up his history amazingly.

Recently a British officer has written his impressions on visiting Jerusalem and Bethlehem after their capture by General Allenby's forces.

David's Tower.

"Our first point of interest," he says, "was David's Tower, which is, I believe, the oldest tower in Jerusalem. We visited an Armenian monastery showing two places where St. Peter was warming himself, a piece of original mosaic pavement and a piece of a pillar on which the cock that crowed stood. After this we went into the room in which the Last Supper was held, with pillars and arches, so that except for it being on the upper floor it did not agree with my childish imagination. I was told one interesting thing, and that was that the directions given by Jesus to his Disciples to find the room were very definite, because in this country no man ever carried water unless much carrying had to be done, it always being done by the women, so that when they were told to look for and follow a man bearing a pitcher of water there would probably be only one man doing it.

Garden of Gethsemane.

"We wandered out to a portion of the old wall from which we looked across the Valley Kedron to the Mount of Olives, and the Garden of Gethsemane," he goes on. "This garden is disillusioning, for now it is made up in neat paths and flower beds, which are not what I pictured. It has eight cypresses and some very old olive trees in it, one being said to be an original one, and is surrounded by a wall. It is quite small and at first one does not notice it, for one's eye is attracted to the large triangular garden above with a huge, and to me, unsightly, church in it. This proves to be the Russian Church, which was built as near to the garden as possible."

At Samson's Home.

"On arriving at the home of Samson," the officer says in another letter, "I could help contrasting the squalid native village with a few dirty inhabitants to the palace as depicted in the opera, 'Samson and Delilah.' I can conceive him pulling down any part of the village today, but not the huge marble pillars, as was supposed. Yet all things are possible, and I certainly saw the base of a pillar about two feet in diameter in one of the narrow streets, as if belonging to some prehistoric period. This is probably one of some Greek temple or even of a church of the Crusaders, for many traces of the Greek temples are being unearthed, one piece of mosaic of beautiful design and color in particular having been unearthed. This one is supposed to have a representation of our Patron Saint, St. George, and at present it is not decided whether it will go to Australia, whose sons claim to have found it or to the British Museum. I hope the former have it, as it is only fair that the young countries who have fought for us should have some relics of the past, and surely we have enough."

Valley of the Tigris.

Six hundred miles to the east another British column is pressing its way up the valley of the Tigris towards Mosul, by the ruins of ancient Nineveh. Here was the palace of Sennacherib and the reputed tomb of Jonah, with all that these names mean in the history of the world. These hot, dusty lands have had few visitors in modern times except men bent on scientific missions seeking to uncover the past and bring memen-toes to Western museums as tangible evidence of former civilizations.

The party carried tinned meats, rice, potatoes, and dates, and planned to buy fowl, eggs and native bread en route. Besides the heat of the sun, they had occasionally to endure clouds of tiny, biting flies that rose from the roadway. Animal life on the desert was rare, but occasional villages in the palms gave relief, though not particularly happy change. Storks were the chief birds, and their nests were characteristic sights in the village.

Strange Villages and Peoples.

The route has been popular through the ages for trade between north and south, but there is little now to attract people of Western tastes. The Kurds are a light people, blue-eyed, and commonly with flaxen hair. Their dress chiefly differs from the Arabs by the use of a turban of blue cotton. The large market town of Kifri is built of dark sandstone, and has a bazaar, roofed like those of Bagdad, though smaller. Kerkuk, farther north, is a dirty, unattractive city, with houses of stone, mostly covered with stucco. It is distinctly Turkish, and has a population of 25,000. The principal mosque in the city contains the tombs of Shadrach and Abednego, while Meshach also is said to be buried there, though the place of his interment is forgotten. There is also in Kerkuk a strong colony of Jews, who claim to be the children of the captivity of Nebuchadnezzar.

FRANCE AIMS AT BIG WHEAT CROP

UNUSED LANDS EXPECTED TO HELP RELIEVE SCARCITY.

Plan to Take Agriculturists From the Army is Favored Though Not Possible Just Yet.

No economic subject is of more importance to the French than that of wheat and bread. Crop conditions have much to do with the temperament of the French workman and capitalist alike.

The French are doubtless the greatest eaters on earth, and this means wheat bread, and white if they can get it, which at the present time they cannot. It is said that the only towns in France where white bread still exists are those in which British and American troops are quartered.

Senator Fagot of the invaded Department of the Ardennes, a big scale farmer himself, has given to the public some remarkable observations recently on the state of the wheat possibilities of France of the future. Frankly he admits climatological and meteorological elements which are beyond the power of man to control, and for this reason all the skill of the modern inventor should be exerted to beat nature when it comes to adverse conditions.

He proposes three salient procedures to accomplish this: increase the acreage, increase the quantity of farm labor, either manual labor or tractors, and increase the quantity and efficiency of fertilizers used.

His own personal views are worthy all French farmers' consideration. He says in part:

Big Increase Possible.

"It is quite possible for us to increase our wheat lands in France, as suitable soil in quantity is still uncultivated. Driven from my own region by the invaders, I have not been able to learn what might be done there in this respect, but I have taken the opportunity of studying other regions of our belle France. I have seen vast wheat lands, which for obvious present day reasons are left uncultivated, but I have not seen any fallow land which has not been turned over in an effort to produce some sort of a crop where cultivation had been practised before.

"It is probable that this uncultivated land is less favorable to wheat growing than the other, which is already growing grain, and this is perhaps the chief criticism. But all the same these lands should be put into seed as soon as possible, in the near future at any rate."

As for the question of farm labor, the authority is of the opinion that as many farmer soldiers as possible should be demobilized to aid the women and the old folks, who are largely responsible for such wheat crops as are being grown. He admits that circumstances of the moment may not allow this, but demands that the project should have more consideration than it has had up to now.

Changes Wrought by War.

A veritable revolution in the processes of French agriculture is certain if France is to bring back her wheat crop from thirty-eight or forty million quintaux to something more than double. Argentinian and American and Australian crops are keeping the Frenchman supplied with his daily bread at present, but with the difficulties of transport and other economic conditions the bread is getting darker and darker every day from the addition of other ingredients.

Butter is the natural accessory of bread, though the French never eat bread and butter as Americans do. All the same, for the average person it was the accompaniment of the morning breakfast roll. Now it too is absent from the hotel and restaurant table and allowed to be used only for cooking in these establishments. It has gone the way of soft cheeses.

It is still to be found in the shops, as are the cheeses. The argument in this plan of rationing is that the home feeder will have it at his disposition, and if he likes he may take a pat of it to his restaurant, as he does his lump of sugar, but he may not order it in a restaurant, not even as a hors d'oeuvre, of which it usually formed a part.

The same bread ration of the restaurant—100 grammes if your meal costs six francs, about a dollar at the present exchange—is supposed to make possible under the present difficult conditions of revitailement giving every house dweller his regular 300 grammes a day. The war has brought many changes in habits, but none more notable than this in breadeating France.

Our Common Task.

Now no man's loss is private; we share all.
Oh, each of us a soldier stands today
Put to the proof and summoned to the call.
One will, one faith, one peril! Hearts, be high,
Most when the hour is darkest! Come what may,
The soul in us is found, and shall not die.

The AUTOMOBILE



Painting Our Car.

Painting your own motor car may seem like a thankless task to many, and while somewhat of an undertaking it may be accomplished in a short while if the whole family buckles into the work. The actual painting is the smallest part of the work. It is cleaning the car and getting it ready for the paint that requires the most work.

Last year we painted our five-passenger car which was purchased new in 1913. It was the first time it had been repainted, and no doubt the task would have been much easier had it been done a year earlier. We did it near the latter part of May because the weather was warm and there was not much dust in the air.

The tools required were putty knives for scraping off old paint where necessary, thin-bladed case knives, steel wool for removing rust and paint, and sandpaper.

First we took the car apart, removing the top, mud guards and fenders from the body, and the body from the chassis. The body was put on a pair of trusses in the garage, and the chassis pushed outside to clean. The fenders and mud guards were taken apart so that every particle of rust could be removed. It is useless to try to make paint stick long to a rusted surface, and once begun it pays to do a thorough job.

The fenders and wheels were the only parts that had any water used in cleaning; all the rest was dry cleaned. These were first washed with automobile soap, then with clean water, and allowed to dry. The knives and steel wool were used to remove the rust and chipped paint, after which the surfaces were smoothed down first with coarse and then with fine sandpaper. The grease about the wheels was cut with gasoline and picked out of the corners with the point of a knife.

Where the paint on the chassis was firm and in good condition it was left, but was rubbed thoroughly with the steel wool and sandpaper.

The body was cleaned in a somewhat similar manner except that all the paint was removed with the blades of flat knives. This was the most laborious part of the work. The surface was rubbed firmly with the steel wool until it took on a shiny finish, then sandpapered, and rubbed clean with a dry cloth. It took practically two days to clean the car. When this was done the car was ready to paint.

We used the same colors of paint that were on the car originally, gray for the chassis and black for the body. We thought it would be less difficult to make a presentable job than if different colors were used. One reason for our success, I think, was due to the fact that we used the best automobile paint to be obtained. Good paint has a guarantee of service behind it, and is the cheapest in the end.

The first coat was rubbed on thoroughly, and allowed to harden about four days. It was very hard and dry when the second coat was applied. As the weather was clear and warm, it hardened quickly. When the second coat had dried there was not much gloss to it, but it had covered up smoothly all the scratches and inequalities of the body. A third coat was applied to the chassis, fenders, and mud guards. Wherever a tap was removed the threads were daubed with paint before putting on the tap to hold it tight.

About four days after the painting was all done the entire car was given two coats of a high-grade varnish. This gave it a fine glossy appearance which has helped greatly in preserving the paint and retaining the sheen.

THE SACKING OF LOUVAIN.

Brand Whitlock Describes Destruction and Murder by Germans.

Brand Whitlock, former United States ambassador, says in a recent article that some of the scenes he has been familiar with in Belgium simply appal the imagination. Those who read his description of Louvain's fate will understand his point of view.

"All over the city the soldiers began firing wildly at the facades of the closed houses; the people ran to their cellars in terror; the soldiers beat in the doors, turned the people into the street, shot them down, set fire to the houses. There were riderless horses galloping about; a mad, a blind, demoniac rage seemed to have laid hold on the Germans, and they went through the streets killing, slaying, burning and looting, torturing and massacring, and for three terrible days the vast and awful tragedy was enacted.

"The people were assembled in tragic groups between the tottering walls of burning houses; marched through choking, suffocating streets that were strewn with the dead bodies of men and of horses, the women and children weeping, screaming, imploring, and the soldiers compelling them to walk with their hands up, or making them kneel, or run, or kicking them, or striking them with their fists or with the butts of their guns, herding them through the streets, in the midst of the smoking ruins; while other soldiers, with wine bottles under their arms, went reeling past, crying out at the captives: 'und! Schwein! Schweinhund!'

"And so, for another day and another night the madness went on, the murder, the looting, the sacking, the riot and the burning and the lust; with soldiers pillaging the houses, bearing the wine in great baskets out of the cellars, to be guzzled in the street, while men and women and children were shot down and their bodies left to lie in gutters, or on the smoking ruins, or thrown into foul cesspools."

When a cake of soap is worn nearly thin enough to break stick it to the new cake by putting both in quite warm water, then press firmly together. When cold it will be one solid cake. This does away with small pieces of soap and there is no waste.

The Doings of the Duffs.



Now is the Time for a general cleaning out of the intestines if you wish to avoid: constipation, biliousness, pimples and other troubles so frequent at this season of the year. Use

"RIGA"

PURGATIVE WATER

the ideal saline purgative which flushes out the intestines, removes offensive waste matter, insures normal bowel action, pure blood and freedom from illness.

On Sale everywhere: 25 cents the bottle.

RIGA PURGATIVE WATER CO. MONTREAL.

Seasonable Designs



Good-looking blouses are always to be desired and this is particularly smart. McCall Pattern No. 7764, Ladies' Blouse. In 6 sizes, 34 to 44 bust. Price, 20 cents.



Here is a dress that really conserves material, for only 2¾ yards of 54-inch material is necessary to make it! McCall Pattern No. 8091, Ladies' Walst. In 6 sizes; 34 to 44 bust. No. 8211, Ladies' Skirt. In 7 sizes; 22 to 34 waist. Price, 20 cents each.

These patterns may be obtained from your local McCall dealer, or from the McCall Co., 70 Bond St., Toronto, Dept. W.

Ashes, if allowed to accumulate in the fireplace, will eventually burn the feet off the andirons.

Before the war Great Britain was dependent for two-thirds of its food upon imports, or four loaves of bread out of five.

War Demands
Saving of Sugar,
Saving of Fuel,
Use of other Grains with Wheat
—No Waste.
Grape-Nuts
answers every demand. Its an economical, nourishing and delicious food, a builder and maintainer of Vigor and Health.
Try it.
"There's a Reason"

THE WORK OF THE SHIP DOCTORS

THREE WEEKS IN THE DRY DOCK HOSPITAL.

A Navy Officer Tells How a Battered Cruiser Was Made Hale and Well Again.

The great cruiser was indeed in a pitiable state; she looked the epitome of desolation and misery as the fussy little tugs hauled her gently past the chequered forts at Spithead, and headed her tenderly towards that home of healing for such battered hulks as she—Portsmouth Royal Dockyard.

Her foremast was snapped off short, and her fire control top had completely disappeared; the fore funnel looked like a battered tin-can or a squashed concertina, and her bridge was a mass of twisted steel and splintered woodwork. The great fore turret looked as though attacked with a gigantic tin-opener; the colossal right twelve-inch gun was snapped off short, the daw edges of the steel showing like the teeth of a beast of prey. The midship funnel had completely disappeared with its casing, but the after one, strangely enough, had not received so much as a scratch on its paintwork.

"Bearing Her Blushing Honors."

The armored hull bore evidence to the straight shooting indulged in by the enemy. Circular holes indicated where the monster shells had passed clean through; deep dents showed where the resisting plates had turned them off. One projectile had carried a high-pressure turbine completely off its bed in the port engine room. Others had ruined boilers, so that eight out of a score could only be trusted to raise steam. But, damaged as she was, the great cruiser was triumphant also—a sixteen-foot square collision mat spread over her bows covered a gaping hole made when she, in her last extremity, lifted her ram and jammed it clean through the side of her insolent foe. After that, what did it matter if the foremost compartments filled with water, if the deck did slant downwards till every ripple sent a film of water streaming over the wrecked and shell-torn forecastle?

Her captain, unhurt by the fight, had gone almost grey-haired over the getting of the ship to the place where the three magnificent tugs met and took her in charge. And now, with a pilot on the bridge, with a tug ahead to haul her along, and one on each side to steer her, he was sleeping the sleep of utter exhaustion in a wrecked fore cabin.

Right up harbor went the battered ship, saluting as she passed the Victory, and seeming to receive a welcoming "Well done!" from that battle worn craft. Trim cruisers, patrol boats, destroyers, and submarines extended their sympathy and silent praise as she shogged by them, until at last she came to the great dry-dock designed for her reception. The foremost tug cast off and dropped behind, placing her nose gently against the cruiser's stern, and slewing her into position for entering the dock.

In the Dry Dock.

Then came dirty men in fussy little steamboats, and cast lines, which, when hauled upon, brought wire hawsers to the cruiser. These were made fast to bollards, and the other ends taken to hydraulic capstans ashore. Then slowly, carefully, these were hove round, and the battered vessel slipped inch by inch into her sick bed. The caisson at the end of the dock slid into place astern of her, the great pumps clanked, and the water became lower gradually, but quite perceptibly.

Hordes of grimy dockyardmen swarmed into her as the gangways were flung to the jetty; fussy little cranes slammed into the dock huge, square baulks of timber, sized and marked to fit each in a certain position and no other. They took these baulks, the "mateys," and they adjusted them so that, when at last the cruiser's keel rested on the chocks in the bottom of the dock, the baulks supported her on both sides, and prevented her canting over to one side or the other. And as the water receded and exposed more of her underwater hull, the mateys put in other rows of shores, till at last she was dry and high, ready for the healing hands of the ship doctors.

New Ships for Old.

This done, came a small army of other grimy men—fitters, turners, artificers of all kinds—with their small tool-boxes. Followed them a host of small and even dirtier boys.

Then arose the most awful din conceivable. Hammers ricketted away inside the ship, driving out old rivets; drills chopped through armored bolts like knives through cheese; saws cut away battered plating as though it had been tissue paper. The work went on day and night as if under a magician's wand.

And when at the end of their three weeks' leave—they had well earned the rest—the cruiser's complement returned to their ship, they found that not only had her wounds been repaired, not only was she fully equipped at all points and ready for immediate action if needs be, but the dockyardmen had hauled her out of dock and placed her head towards the Channel, had filled her bunkers with coal and her magazines with ammunition—in south, they had healed her and convalesced her, and passed her "Fit for General Service."

BUTTER FROM POTATOES.

Palatable Article Can Be Manufactured for Ten Cents a Pound.

Potato butter is recommended by the British ministry of food as a cheap substitute for butter, being made in England at a cost of less than ten cents per pound, as follows: "Peel the potatoes and boil until they fall to pieces and become floury. Then run through a fine sieve into a warmed basin fourteen ounces of potatoes and add two ounces of butter or margarine and one teaspoonful of salt. Stir until smooth and then mold into rolls and keep in a cool place. To make the appearance approvable use butter coloring, and if intended to keep beyond a few days a butter preservative should be added."

GIRLS! LEMON JUICE IS SKIN WHITENER.

How to make a creamy beauty lotion for a few cents.

The juice of two fresh lemons strained into a bottle containing three ounces of orchard white makes a whole quarter pint of the most remarkable lemon skin beautifier at about the cost one must pay for a small jar of the ordinary cold creams. Care should be taken to strain the lemon juice through a fine cloth so no lemon pulp gets in, then this lotion will keep fresh for months. Every woman knows that lemon juice is used to bleach and remove such blemishes as freckles, sallowness and tan and is the ideal skin softener, whitener and beautifier.

Just try it! Get three ounces of orchard white at any drug store and two lemons from the grocer and make up a quarter pint of this sweetly fragrant lemon lotion and massage it daily into the face, neck, arms and hands.

The Wings of the Aeroplane.

War conditions have afforded an excellent opportunity for farmers in certain sections of Canada to engage extensively in the production of fibre flax. They will thereby not only add to their sources of income, but will also be of direct and vital aid in the war efforts of the Allies. The mastery of the air is proving a great, perhaps the determining factor, in the struggle now going on. Aeroplanes are being built in vast numbers as rapidly as possible. As a covering for the wings of these, linen is the only material found satisfactory. Large quantities are also needed for machine gun webbing, ambulance and truck covers, thread for sewing uniforms, and a number of other uses. Were the supply of fibre flax for these purposes to fall short, as is threatened, it would directly and profoundly affect the success of the Allied forces.

Before the war, flax was imported into the United Kingdom mainly from Belgium, France, Germany, the Netherlands and Russia. The German supply is, of course, now cut off, while in 1916 France produced no flax for export, Belgium a mere fraction of its former supply, and the Netherlands about half its former quantity. Owing to conditions in Russia no exports of fibre flax can be depended on this year; Ireland, the great flax-producing country in the United Kingdom itself, cannot with the best of seasons and with the largest possible acreage under flax, commence to meet the demand for fibre.

The foregoing information is contained in a circular on flax growing issued by the Federal Department of Agriculture and that can be had free by addressing the Publications Branch of that Department, Ottawa.

Ask for Minard's and take no other.

Never move a cake in the oven until the centre is set.

Eat less Bread

YES! LIFT A CORN OFF WITHOUT PAIN

Cincinnati man tells how to dry up a corn or callus so it lifts off with fingers.

You corn-pestered men and women need suffer no longer. Wear the shoes that nearly killed you before, says this Cincinnati authority, because a few drops of freezone applied directly on a tender, aching corn or callus, stops soreness at once and soon the corn or hardened callus loosens so it can be lifted off, root and all, without pain.

A small bottle of freezone costs very little at any drug store, but will positively take off every hard or soft corn or callus. This should be tried, as it is inexpensive and is said not to irritate the surrounding skin.

If your druggist hasn't any freezone tell him to get a small bottle for you from his wholesale drug house. It is fine stuff and acts like a charm every time.

Remembrance.

This is the sharpest pang to bear:
How I do not forget,
But wake to see her waiting there,
As if she loved me yet.

Oh, for an end of idle dreams
That stir a sleeping heart!
So far she is, so near she seems—
So near, so far apart!

The spring comes in; the lilacs bloom;
I hear the robin call.
But in this memory-haunted room
I miss her most of all.

After these many months of pain
Her face I shall not see;
I shall not hear her voice again—
She comes not back to me!

MONEY ORDERS.

The safe way to send money by mail is by Dominion Express Money Order.

Sugar Saving 25 Per Cent.

The recent sugar restrictions passed by the Canada Food Board will have the effect of saving about 100,000 tons, approximately 25 per cent. of our normal consumption. These restrictions are rendered absolutely necessary by the shipping and rail transportation situation. There is sugar in Cuba but we cannot get it into Canada. What we can get we must conserve for preserving time.

Keep Minard's Liniment in the house.

Eat More Fish.

Efforts have been made throughout Canada to produce and market more fish. This country has fish resources, which have been exploited commercially for the export trade, but only in the big cities have fresh fish been available regularly to private consumers. On the Pacific Coast and the Atlantic Coast, on the lakes of the West, on the lakes of Northern Ontario and the Great Lakes, fishermen will procure fish if the demand for it becomes regular and constant. Eat more fish and save meat for the men at the front.

I

Had ship's anchor fall on my knee and leg, and knee swelled up and for six days I could not move it or get help. I then started to use MINARD'S LINIMENT and two bottles cured me.

PROSPER FERGUSON.

Wheat Importation Insufficient.

The British Ministry of Food has cabled to the Canada Food Board: "Wheat importations are not arriving in quantities sufficient to meet our weekly requirements. Every effort that can be exerted in Canada to increase shipments of wheat and meat will be invaluable." The British Administry has prepared to provide ships to move all the wheat that Canada will spare. Only 34,000,000 bushels remain on the continent that can be possibly available for export unless consumption in the United States is very substantially reduced.



50¢

Heals like Magic—burns, cuts, chafing, blisters, piles, abscesses, sunburn, boils, bruises, and other inflammation. At dealers, or write to HIRST REMEDY COMPANY, Hamilton, Canada.

The Living Line.

As long as faith and freedom last,
And earth goes round the sun,
This stands—the British line held fast'
And so the fight was won.

The greatest fight that ever yet
Brought all the world to dearth;
A fight of two great nations set
To battle for the earth.

That bleeding line, that falling fence,
That stubborn ebbing wave,
That string of suffering human sense,
Shuddered, but never gave.

A living line of human flesh,
It pulvered like a brain;
Swarm after swarm came on afresh
And crashed, but crashed in vain.

The world shall tell how they stood fast,
And how the fight was won,
As long as faith and freedom last
And earth goes round the sun.

Minard's Liniment used by Physicians.

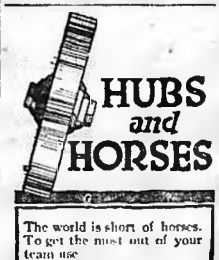
Obligation to Save Food.

Every pound of food saved by each Canadian citizen is a pound given to the support of our army and the Allies. Every pound wasted or eaten unnecessarily is a pound withheld from them. It is a direct personal obligation on the part of each of us to someone in Europe whom we are bound to help.

Keep your shoes neat
2 IN 1
SHOE POLISHES
LIQUIDS and PASTES
For BLACK, WHITE, TAN, DARK BROWN OR OX-BLOOD SHOES
PRESERVE the LEATHER

A Kidney Remedy

Kidney troubles are frequently caused by badly digested food which overtaxes these organs to eliminate the irritant acids formed. Help your stomach to properly digest the food by taking 25 to 30 drops of Extract of Roots, sold as Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup, and your kidney disorder will promptly disappear. Get the genuine.



HUBS and HORSES

The world is short of horses. To get the most out of your team use

MICA AXLE GREASE

"Use half as much as any other"

The mica flakes fill the pores and crevices in the axle and the grease keeps them there. Mica Grease means fresher horses at the end of the day and longer life for your harness and wagons.

EUREKA HARNESS OIL

"Lengthens leather life"

Overcomes leather's worst enemies—water and dirt. It makes harness pliable and waterproof, prevents breaking of stitches and imparts that rich black lustre to all dark dressed leather.

Sold in standard sized packages by live dealers everywhere.

IMPERIAL OIL LIMITED

BRANCHES IN ALL CITIES



ROYAL
MADE IN CANADA



MAKES PERFECT BREAD
YEAST

Sugaring the Tea Pot.

The silver tea pot can be prevented from getting musty while not in use by dropping a lump of sugar in it after it has been cleaned and dried.

Minard's Liniment Lumberman's Friend.

Working the Farm More and the man less is the ideal farming.

FOR SALE

WEEKLY NEWSPAPER IN WESTern Ontario. Doing a good business. Death of owner places it on the market. A great chance for a man with cash. Apply Box 32, Wilson Publishing Co. Limited, Toronto.

WELL EQUIPPED NEWSPAPER and job printing plant in Eastern Ontario. Business carried $1,000. Will go for $1,200 on quick sale. Box 48, Wilson Publishing Co., Ltd., Toronto.

MISCELLANEOUS

GRANITE CUTTERS AND LETterers wanted. Write Geo. H. Paul, 316 Victoria St., Barrie.

CANCER, TUMORS, LUMPS ETC. Internal and external, cured without pain by our home treatment. Write us before too late. Dr. Bellman Medical Co. Limited, Collingwood, Ont.

LADIES WANTED TO DO PLAIN and light sewing at home. Whole or spare time; good pay; work sent any distance; charges paid. Send stamp for particulars. National Manufacturing Company, Montreal.

SMOKE TUCKETTS
ORINOCO
CUT FINE FOR CIGARETTES



Let Cuticura Care for Baby's Skin

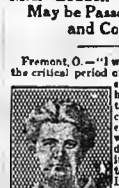
It's really wonderful how quickly a hot bath with Cuticura Soap followed by a gentle anointing with Cuticura Ointment relieves skin irritations which keep baby wakeful and restless, permits sleep for infant and rest for mother, and points to healment in most cases when it seems nothing would help.

Sample Each Free by Mail. Address post-card: "Cuticura, Dept. N, Boston, U. S. A." Sold by dealers throughout the world.

THAT CHANGE IN WOMAN'S LIFE

Mrs. Godden Tells How It May be Passed in Safety and Comfort.

Fremont, O.—"I was passing through the critical period of life, being forty-six years of age and had all the symptoms incident to that change—heat flashes, nervousness, and was in a general run down condition, so it was hard for me to do my work. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound was recommended to me as the best remedy for my troubles, which it surely proved to be. I feel better and stronger in every way since taking it, and the annoying symptoms have disappeared." — Mrs. M. GODDEN, 925 Napoleon St., Fremont, Ohio.



Such annoying symptoms as heat flashes, nervousness, backache, headache, irritability and "the blues," may be speedily overcome and the system restored to normal conditions by this famous root and herb remedy Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

If any complications present themselves write the Pinkham Medicine Co., Lynn, Mass., for suggestions how to overcome them. The result of forty years experience is at your service and your letter held in strict confidence.

SMOKE TUCKETTS T&B



SECOND CON. ELDERSLIE

Andrew Young had the misfortune to lose one of his working horses last week.

Mrs. H. McKindless, who has been seriously ill for some time, is slightly improved.

Mr. and Mrs. M. McCallum, of 6th con. Brant, attended the funeral of the late Mrs. Dawson on Tuesday last.

Miss Flora Bell, of Sauble Falls, and Mrs. A. McCulloch, of Queen Hill, were visitors on this con. recently.

D. C. Lillico has returned to Toronto after spending a few months with his parents here.

Miss Jeffkins, of Elmwood, is visiting her uncle and aunt here, Mr. and Mrs. Robt. Jeffkins.

The well driller have started operations at S. S. No. 12.

J. B. Allen is preparing to build a straw barn this summer.

Miss Maud Dawson motored up from Stratford on Sunday to attend the funeral of her mother, returning on Friday.

John A. McDonald's friends will be pleased to hear that he is hale and hearty in Sunny Alberta, doing farm work near High River.

Pte. Russell McCulloch, who went overseas in December last, is now in the firing line in France.

Mrs. D. Keith visited recently at the home of her daughter, Mrs. H. Fiddis, Woodstock.

Pte. Geo. Fletcher, who is well known here, is ill in a hospital in France, suffering with trench fever and ear trouble.

Died—On May 19th, at her late residence, 3rd con. Elderslie, Bertha Smithson, beloved wife of Arch. Dawson, aged 53 years and 5 months. On Sunday as the sun was gently rising over the hilltops, the angel reaper softly came on the wings of the morning and peacefully carried to her everlasting 'Sabbath Home', the spirit of one who was well known and highly respected in the person of Mrs. Dawson. Deceased had been in failing health for some time, but the end came unexpectedly as she was seriously ill for only a few days. Mrs. Dawson, whose maiden name was Bertha Smithson was born in Cainsville, Ont., and spent most of her childhood in that neighborhood. Thirty-two years ago she was married to Arch. Dawson. They lived near Brantford and Burford for a number of years, but about ten years ago came to reside on this con. Deceased was of a quiet amiable disposition. To know her was to love her. Her life was spent in service for others, as she followed the example of the Master who "went about doing good." She was a member of the Presbyterian church, and until her failing health prevented was a regular attendant and worker of the 2nd con. S. S., especially in the service of song. She was an ardent lover of flowers, and the inmates of many a sick room were cheered by the fragrance and beauty of a boquet from her hand. She will be much missed in this community, and especially in the home circle, but her friends do not sorrow as those who have no hope as she testined a few days previous to her departure of her confidence in Christ. The funeral to Chesley cemetery on Tuesday afternoon was largely attended. Rev. Mr. More conducted the service. Besides three brothers and three sisters she leaves to mourn her loss her husband and three daughters—Mrs. W. Pepper, 1st con. Elderslie; Miss Mabel, at home, and Miss Maud, at Stratford Normal, who have the sympathy of this community. Her memory will live long in the hearts of her loved ones. "She hath done what she could and her works do follow her."

Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA

CLAMIS

Mr. Jos. Cunningham spent a few days in Toronto and Alliston.

Miss Hennett, of Kincardine, was the guest of Miss Nettie Gunn during the holidays.

Miss McClung, of Lyndoch, spent the holidays at the home of her brother, Mr. J. C. McClung.

Those home for the holidays were Miss Mary McSween from Port Elgin, Miss Mary Webb from Chipewa, Miss Mabel Kirktown.

Mr. and Mrs. Yule and five children, of Southampton, spent a few days with the former's sister, Mrs. Jessie McDougall.

Mr. and Mrs. Tomlayson and family, of Port Elgin, were visitors in our village on the 24th.

Miss Akitt, of Creemore, was a visitor at Mrs. J. C. McIntyre's on Friday and Saturday.

Miss McDonald, of Ripley, was in our burg on Saturday evening.

Mr. Dick Kirktown motored to Markdale on Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Agar, of North Bruce, Sundayed at Mr. John Wrightson's.

Miss Kate McDermid returned to London on Tuesday.

The May tea given by Miss Mary Deehan in the hall on Saturday evening in aid of the Red Cross was a success. The nice little sum of $25 was realized.

Mr. McClung and family spent the 24th at Inverhuron.

Mr. Hugh J. McArthur has adopted another young boy from the home.

Miss Margaret Campbell, of Harriston, is spending some time at her home here.

Mrs. John Wrightson is visiting her friends at North Bruce.

Mr. McClung motored to Hanover on Monday.

The monthly shipment of the Red Cross on Thursday last consisted of the following articles: 42 pairs socks, 102 towels, 12 handkerchiefs, 6 wash cloths, 36 personal property bags, 12 suits pyjamas, 1 parcel of hospital cotton.

The ordination of Mr. J. E. McCauley takes place in the Baptist church on June 7th. Pastors and delegates from the different churches in the Walkerton Associaton will be present.

CARGILL

Miss M. Brownscombe, of Owen Sound, was a visitor at the home of her uncle, Mr. H. Brownscombe, over the holiday.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Grainger, of Stratford, spent over Sunday with friends here.

Mr. and Mrs. Peel, of Owen Sound, visited at Mr. Fowlie's on the 24th.

The Red Cross packed over thirty boxes for the boys overseas on Firday.

Pte. "Tabby" Hunt is here renewing acquaintances. "Tabby" is one of the first of the 160th boys to come back wounded. Besides having a bullet hole through his lung, his throat and tongue are partially paralyzed. We trust he may soon regain the full use of his limb and vocal organs.

Mr. Jas. Alexander, of Oshawa, spent over the holiday at his home here.

Miss M. Martin, of the Georgetown postoffice, and Master H. Everett spent the holiday at the former's home.

Rev. Mr. Storey is in Guelph attending the Methodist Conference. Owing to his absence there will be no service in the Methodist church on Sunday evening.

Mr. and Mrs. Manser, of Toronto, visited at Mr. Fred Grice's last week.

Mr. Grayson, of Toronto, spent over Sunday at Dr. Bricker's.

Mrs. Montgomery, of Conestogo, is twisting at Mr. R. Laughleen's.

Mr. and Mrs. R. Laughleen, Miss M. Scharbach and Mr. J. Montgomery motored to Conestogo on the 24th.

Rev. R. Perdue, of Walkerton, occupied Holy Trinity pulpit on Sunday last, and will preach here again next Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock.

Mrs. Kaufman, of Tavistock, is visiting her daughter, Mrs. W. Russell.

Dr. Wittch, of London, visited his brother and sister here this week.

Mr. Mrs. and Miss Wildfong, of Kitchener, visited at Mr. Russell's the past week.

It is expected that a male choir will have charge of the singing in St. Andrew's church on Sunday evening.

One of the most successful concerts given in years was held in the evening, May 23rd, by Mr. M. Wildfong, Canadian Harry Lauder, and Miss Alma Wildfong, one of Canada's leading lyric sopranos. Miss Wildfong sustained her well deserved reputation as a song bird, which was in evidence during the rendering of a number of classic songs which were most enthusiastically received by the audience, being encored after each number. Mr. Wildfong gave a number of humorous readings and as an impersonator of Harry Lauder songs he has no superiors and few equals, being encored again and again. The receipts of the evening were $65 which goes to the aid of the Red Cross League.

While in training and also while on the battle field the late Lieut. Les Young, of the 71st Batt., composed several pieces of poetry. We have been given permission to publish these and will insert one from time to time in these columns. The first is as follows:

TO MOTHER

How can I stay and watch the others going?
How can I stay ignoring Britain's call?
How can I rest at home assured and knowing
Indifference means the Empire's certain fall?

'Tis not for love of travel and adventure,
I fain would heed the call from 'cross the sea;
But conscience will not cease to punch and censure
My cowardice in staying here with thee.

Oh, how I dread thy fatewell touch,
As I'll leave for fields of war;
"But I could not love thee half so much
Loved I not honor more."
Proud to fight for a mother, fight;
Country, King and others

Fade from my mind as I dream tonight
Of my beautiful noble mother.
Love for the beauty of nature, yes,
Love for a thousand things other,
But sweeter by far than aught of these
Is my love for my beautiful mother.

Some may share with a maiden fair
Their love as a faithful lover;
But all my love that I dare call love
Is my love for a saintly mother.
Love of my country means to me
The love of brother for brother;
And a fight for king can only be
But a fight for my talented mother.

Life is short, not always sweet;
Soon we pass from this to the other;
But how pleasant to die when the armies meet,
Protecting a beautiful mother.

Messrs. R. A. Fowlie, F. F. Baldon and H. Grice are passing the lists for subscriptions to the Y.M.C.A. Already they have some $150. They are anxious to procure all they can for this worthy cause, and if you have not been called on you likely will be shortly.

Mr. F. Baldon is away on a visit to his home in Pickering.

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

WILLOW CREEK

Wm. Berndt, Reuben Wittig and Fred Schnittker motored over to Walkerton on Sunday.

Mrs. Berndt is still in Walkerton. Her son is doing fine. They expect to come home next week.

Mrs. F. Schnittker is going to Kitchener this week, where they will have a family reunion on the birthday of their mother, who is 67 years old.

BRUCE TP.

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Fullerton and boys, of Paisley, Sundayed at Mr. Neil McDonald's, 10th con.

Mr. Joe Haney and Mrs. Haney, sr., spent the week end at Mr. Silas Haney's.

Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Brown and son, Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Ferguson, from Ashfield, motored up to Mr. W. H. rBown's on Sunday.

Messrs. Cecil McDonald and Norman McLeod went to London on Monday to report for military service.

Mr. Charlie Walmsley is visiting his sister, Mrs. Dan. Brown, at Walkerville.

Mr. W. H. Brown is erecting a new addition to his house.

Murdoch, the 12-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. Angus McInnes, 10th Bruce, died on Friday last after an illness of about a month from a trouble in the head. The funeral took place on Saturday, to Lovat cemetery, Rev. M. Nellson conducting the services. Mr. and Mrs. McInnes and remaining members of the family have the sympathy of all in the loss of a bright young son and brother, this being the fourth break in the circle within a few years.

Avis—Shipley

A pretty wedding took place at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Edward Shipley, 6th Bruce, on Wednesday evening, May 22nd, at 6 o'clock, when their second youngest daughter, Isabel J., was united in marriage to Mr. Wellington Avis, of Underwood. The bride was given away by her father and entered the parlor to the strains of Lohengrin's wedding march, and took her place under an arch of smilax and apple blossoms. The Rev. Mr. Robinson, of Tiverton, officiated. The bride's gown was of ivory duchess satin with trimmings of lace and reed pearls, and carried a shower boquet of roses, white carnations and maiden hair fern. After congratulations the bridal party and guests, consisting only of the immediate relatives, entered the dining room where a repast was served. The groom's gift to the bride was a beautiful sunburst of pearls. The happy couple left on Thursday on a motor trip to Owen Sound, Shallow Lake, Chatsworth and other points, the bride travelling in a navy blue silk suit with hat to match. Mr. and Mrs. Avis are the recipients of numerous and valuable gifts showing the high esteem in which the young couple are held. On their return Mr. and Mrs. Avis will reside on the 6th con. Bruce.

EBENEZER.

Mr. and Mrs. Howard Henderson and family, of Chesley, visited at Mr. C. A. Thomas' on the 24th.

Mr. Earnie Grant has erected 100 rods of new fence which improves the front of his farm very much.

Mr. and Mrs. Robt. Quigley, Mr. Earle Grant and Mr. and Mrs. Frank Quigley motored to Mr. L. Maxwell's near Chatsworth, to attend the presentation that was given to the Maxwell boys who have both enlisted and commence training this week.

The young men of the Epworth League joined with the Mount Hope League and went to Arkwright on Saturday and built a new fence around the parsonage grounds, and also raised a new woodshed while there. Things are looking pretty nifty in and around the preacher's little farm.

Mrs. Earle Grant and children spent a few days visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. A. M. King of Arkwright.

The pulpit here will be occupied next Sunday by Mr. H. Collins, of Centenary, as Rev. Mr. Stapleton is attending Conference in Guelph.

Russell and Harold Fleming spent the week end with friends in Owen Sound and Derby.

Mr. and Mrs. Dright Potts visited friends at Arran Lake on Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Robinson attended the 4th con. of Arran picnic to Southampton on the 24th.

PINKERTON

Miss Ruby Gregg, of Wingham Business College, spent a few days at her home here.

Miss Aileen Pinkerton, of Stratford Normal, visited over the holiday at her home here.

Rev. R. M. Gale occupied the pulpit in Walkerton on Sunday, and Rev. Mr. Wilson occupied the pulpit here.

The Tiverton Dramatic Club kept up the good reputation they have earned as stage performers when they put on their excellent play, "The Finger of Scorn," in the C.O.F. hall here on Tuesday night. Each of the players performed their parts admirably, and although the play was padded with many points, it is so had a good deal of humor. A neat sum was realized for the Red Cross. Lunch was served by the ladies at the close, and the younger people enjoyed a few hours of dancing.

Mr. and Mrs. Cummins and family, of Molesworth, autoed up and spent a few days at the home of Mrs. Cummins' mother, Mrs. Jas Murray.

At a special school meeting held on Saturday evening, Mr. Dave Elphick was appointed a trustee to fill the vacancy caused by the death of the late Albert Pinkerton.

Mr. Wm. Knox reported for military duty in London on Thursday.

Mr. Jack Wilson has returned from Trout Creek, where he spent the winter.

In Birmingham War Hospital

Mr. Chas. McDonald, of 10th Bruce, had a letter last week from his son, Pte. Jas. McDonald, who was wounded on 30th March, and is now in the war hospital at Birmingham, England. Pte. McDonald says he was hit by shrapnel in the back, and although he was getting along well at time of writing, it would be a good while before he will be fit again. He hopes to get a trip to Canada before resuming service. He saw his brother Alex shortly before he was wounded. also Angus and Jim McIntyre, formerly of the 10th Bruce. "Don't worry, dad," he says, "I'm doing fine."

CANADA

MILITARY SERVICE ACT, 1917

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that, by the effect of the regulations of the Governor General of Canada in Council of the 20th of April, 1918, and the Proclamation of 4th May, 1918, recently published, every male British subject resident in Canada, born on or since the 13th of October, 1897, who has attained or shall attain the age of 19 years and who is unmarried or a widower without children must, (unless he is within one of the classes of persons mentioned in the schedule of Exceptions to the Military Service Act) report as hereinafter directed on or before the 1st day of June, 1918, or within ten days after his 19th birthday, whichever date shall be the latter.

Such report must be in writing and must give his name in full, the date of his birth and his place of residence and also his usual post office address.

The report must be addressed to the Registrar or Deputy Registrar under the Military Service Act of the Registration District in which he resides (see below) and shall be sent by registered post, for which no Canada postage is required.

Young men so reporting will not be placed on active service till further notice. They must, however, notify the appropriate Registrar or Deputy Registrar of any change of residence or address.

On receipt of the report an identification card will be forwarded by the Registrar which will protect the bearer from arrest.

Punctual compliance with these requirements is of great importance to those affected. Fathers to report within the time limited will expose the delinquent to severe penalties and will in addition render him liable to immediate apprehension for Military Service.

ISSUED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE, MILITARY SERVICE BRANCH, this 15th day of May, 1918.

NOTE: The men required to report should address their reports as follows:

ONTARIO—To the Deputy Registrar under the Military Service Act, 1917, London, if they reside in the County of Essex, Kent, Lambton, Elgin, Middlesex, Oxford, Waterloo, Wellington, Perth, Huron, or Bruce.

To the Registrar under the Military Service Act, 1917, Toronto, if they reside in the County of Lincoln, Welland, Haldimand, Norfolk, Brant, Wentworth, Halton, Peel, York, Ontario, Grey, Dufferin, Simcoe, or in the Districts of Muskoka, Parry Sound, Algoma and Nipissing north of the Mattawa and French rivers (including the Townships of Ferris and Bonfield.)

To the Deputy Registrar under the Military Service Act, 1917, Kingston, if they reside in the County of Durham, Northumberland, Victoria, Peterborough, Hastings, Prince Edward, Lennox, Addington, Frontenac, Haliburton, Carleton, Dundas, Glengarry, Renfrew, Russell, Stormont, Grenville, Lanark, Leeds, Prescott, or the District of Nipissing south of Mattawa river (exclusive of the Townships of Ferris and Bonfield.)

To the Registrar under the Military Service Act, 1917, Winnipeg, if they reside in the Districts of Kenora, Rainy River, or Thunder Bay.

QUEBEC—To the Registrar under the Military Service Act, 1917, Montreal, if they reside in the County of Jacques Cartier, Hochelaga, Laval, Vaudreuil, Soulanges, Napierville, Beauharnois, Chateauguay, Huntington, Lapeairie, Argenteuil, Terrebonne, Two Mountains, Montcalm, L'Assomption, Joliette, Berthier, Maskinongé, St. Maurice, Three Rivers, St. Johns, Iberville, Missisquoi, Brome, Shefford, Rouville, Chambly, Verchères, St. Hyacinthe, Bagot, Drummond, Richelieu, Yamaska, Nicolet, Arthabaska, Sherbrooke, and Stanstead.

To the Deputy Registrar under the Military Service Act, 1917, Quebec, if they reside in the County of Wolfe, Richmond, Compton, Beauce, Bellechasse, Beauventure, Dorchester, Cape, Kamouraska, Levis, L'Islet, Champlain, Charlevoix, Chicoutimi, Montmorency, Quebec, Portneuf, Saguenay, Lothinière, Montmagny, Matane, Miganic, Rimouski and Témiscouata.

To the Deputy Registrar under the Military Service Act, 1917, Hull, if they reside in the County of Timiskaming, Pontiac, Ottawa and Labelle.

NOVA SCOTIA—To the Registrar under the Military Service Act, 1917, Halifax, if they reside in the Province of Nova Scotia.

NEW BRUNSWICK—To the Registrar under the Military Service Act, 1917, St. John, if they reside in the Province of New Brunswick.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND—To the Registrar under the Military Service Act, 1917, Charlottetown, if they reside in the Province of Prince Edward Island.

BRITISH COLUMBIA—To the Registrar under the Military Service Act, 1917, Vancouver, if they reside in the Province of British Columbia.

SASKATCHEWAN—To the Registrar under the Military Service Act, 1917, Regina, if they reside in the Province of Saskatchewan.

ALBERTA—To the Registrar under the Military Service Act, 1917, Calgary, if they reside in the Province of Alberta.

MANITOBA—To the Registrar under the Military Service Act, 1917, Winnipeg, if they reside in the Province of Manitoba.

YUKON—To the Registrar under the Military Service Act, 1917, Dawson, if they reside in the Yukon Territory.

Special Notice

Commence a course now before our Tuition Rates are increased.

ELLIOTT Business College

Yonge and Charles sts., Toronto requires more students in order to meet the demand made on this school for stenographic accountants, office clerks, teachers, &c. Our graduates are stepping into good positions as fast as we can get them ready. Open all year. Write us to-day for large catalogue.

W. J. ELLIOTT, Principal

ELORA ROAD NORTH

Mr. Arch. Bryce has gone to Vancouver in charge of a car load of horses.

Pte. Garnet Campbell was home from London for the week end.

Mr. Rich. McGill's house was burnt last Thursday morning. A large crowd gathered and everything was saved but the contents of one bedroom. Mr. McGill had bought the house on the Adams farm, intending to build an addition to his house, but now he will have to rebuild entirely.

The twenty-fourth passed quietly on this line. A picnic was held at the river back of Mr. McDougall's farm and those who attended report a good time.

Mr. John Rae spent Sunday in Tara.

Mr. Carl Winch went to Toronto last week and enlisted in the artillery.

Mr. and Mrs. H. J. Rudolph, of Wroxeter, spent the week end visiting at the home of the latter's sister, Mrs. M. McMillan.

SIXTH CON. BRUCE

Our teacher, Miss Simpson, spent the 24th at her home in Listowel.

Mr. and Mrs. John Reptke went to Mildmay on Sunday to attend the funeral of Mr. C. Wendt.

Mr. and Mrs. Menno Roppel had friends from Stratford visiting them for a few days.

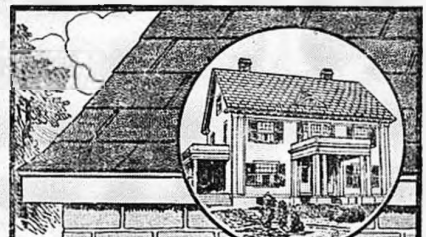
Mr. Joe Shipley was home for a few days.

Fatally Injured in Threshing Machine

Mr. John Bridge, of South Line, Kincardine Tp., met with an accident while threshing at his home on Friday last. It appears that he was running a one-man outfit, and was engaged in threshing with a gasoline engine for the motive power when his arm got caught in the machinery. He was taken to the hospital on Friday, but succumbed to his injuries on Tuesday morning. Mr. Bridge was unmarried and was in his 63rd year.—Review.

BORN

Webb—In Greenock, on May 26th, to Mr. and Mrs. Scott Webb, a son.



Home in Halifax roofed with Brantford Asphalt Slates

A handsome roof that defies the weather

An added touch of beauty to any house is a roof of Brantford Asphalt Slates, which are in soft, harmonious shades of reddish brown and dark green. The colors are permanent and unfadeable, being the natural shades of the slate just as it is taken out of the quarries.

It will also prove a very economical roof, because Brantford Asphalt Slates do not split, get loose, absorb water or rot. They are strongly fire-resistant and are classified as non-combustible by the fire insurance companies, and allowed to be used in cities where the most rigid fire-prevention By-laws are in force.

Brantford Asphalt Slates are very moderate in cost. The regular size of the slates and their pliability make them easily and quickly laid, thus saving time and cost of labor. Being made of high grade felt saturated and coated with asphalt, and with a surface of crushed slate, they make a roof that defies the elements and is a permanent part of the building, just like the walls and the foundation.

Brantford Asphalt Slates

are being used more extensively every year for city, country and summer homes, churches, golf clubs, stores, garages, and wherever an artistic effect is desired on a pitch roof.

If you are going to do any building this year or have an old roof that needs replacing, it will be to your advantage to investigate Brantford Asphalt Slates.

Brantford Roofing Co. Limited

Head Office and Factory, Brantford, Canada
Branches at Toronto, Montreal, Halifax

For Sale by W. H. DAVISON

The Paisley Advocate.

D. McINTYRE, Publisher
Vol. 44—No. 23

PAISLEY, ONTARIO, JUNE 6, 1918

Subscription, $1.50 per Annum

Paisley Mercantile Co.

The People's Popular Store

WE take this opportunity of clearing out many Odds and Ends that accumulate in a heavy stock such as we carry. **We will put on sale until the last of June,** for cash or produce the day of sale. If goods are marked on the book they will be charged at regular prices. All goods to be returned must be returned within 5 days, so that they may be resold. We have only space to mention a few of the many bargains we will offer. Every day we will have something new. . . . . .

Millinery Bargains

Kiddies' Hats—Regular $2.00, 1.50 and 75c. for ..... .49
" " —Regular $3.50 and $2.50. for ..... .98
Misses' Hats—Regular $3.50, $4.00 and $4.25, for 1.98
Ladies' Hats—Regular $5.00 and $4.50, for 2.49
" " —Regular $6.00 and $4.50, for 3.49

Wash Materials

Ladies' Striped Sicket Materials, worth to-day 75c yd., for..... .29
Ginghams, worth to-day 40c, for ..... .19
Sheeting Cream, worth to-day 40c, for ..... .27

Raincoats

For the Men and Ladies. Come in and have them fitted.

Rugs

A large assortment of different sizes, some worth to-day as high as $21, for $6 and upwards, according to quality.

Overalls and Work Shirts

At reduced price, less than we can buy wholesale to-day.

Shoes

For the Man, Ladies or Children. Have them fitted. Good assortment.

Underwear

We have a line of medium weight Summer Underwear for the Men. Special reduction.

Small Staples

Handkerchiefs, Collars (Ladies' or Men's), Pins, Needles, Hooks and Eyes, etc.

Cotton Thread

White or Black, 3 spools for..... .25

Men's and Boys' Suits Ladies' Coats

Space does not permit us to quote prices. Come in.

Groceries

Teas in Bulk:

Black, reg. 70c. lb., 3 lbs. for..... 2.05
Green, reg. 60c. lb., 5 lbs. for..... 2.55
Canned Tomatoes, per can ..... .18
Gold Dust, 4 pkgs for..... .25
Gallon can of Apples, regular 50c, for ..... .35
English Malt Vinegar, regular 30c, for ..... .21

In view of the advancing prices we are reducing prices on many of our lines.

THE PAISLEY MERCANTILE CO.

THE CITY BAKERY

Bread 10c per loaf. Why pay more?

Fresh Bread, Buns, Cakes and Pies always on hand.

A full line of Groceries to choose from.

Our Ice Cream Parlor is now complete, with a full line of Neilsoh's Ice Cream and Soft Drinks.

Fruit Cake for the boys overseas a specialty. Try some.

Goods delivered after 4 o'lock and on Saturdays. Phone your orders for prompt delivery.

D. H. COOPER

Robbed a Store

Two Indians who are charged with breaking into Mr. A. Munro's store at Turner's Station were taken down to Walkerton last week by Constable Hearn, of Port Elgin. The store has been closed for a few weeks past, while the proprietor is working on the farm. The Indians are reported to have made quite a haul of goods, which were recovered by good work on the part of the constable.

Bruce Centre Series and Centre Bruce

Women's Institute

Mrs. H. R. Putnam's parlors were filled on Monday to hear Miss Gray's address, "What Women are Doing," which no doubt will give all who were present encouragement to carry on all lines of war work till peace is achieved. The district annual will be held this afternoon elected Mrs. D. McMillan, 1st Vice-Pres.; Mrs. W. J. McKenzie; 2nd Vice-Pres., Mrs. J. Carew; 3rd Vice-Pres., Mrs. W. J. McLean; Sec.-Treas., Miss Janet B. Scott. Press, Mrs. Jas. Lorne. The roll call showed 141 out of town delegates at the meeting. Southampton ladies entertained the visitors to dinner and supper in the church.

Paisley Boy Hitting the Huns with the Big Guns and Wins the D. S. O.

The unusual major mentioned in the following article sent from the front by Roland Hill, a Canadian Press correspondent, is unmistakably a former Paisley boy, Major Neil B. McLean, who, in a letter to The Advocate over a year ago, told how he came to be in command of a battery of imperial heavy artillery in France. This appeared in Monday's dailies: "Up and down this hard-fighting front you find Canadians in unexpected places. To-day I met a major in command of two of the biggest guns, mounted on railway trucks, hammering away at a German back area. He had been all through the greatest battle, and both of his pets are still in fine shape. The major came over with a Winnipeg battalion. He was engaged in educational administration in Manitoba, and knew nothing about gunnery, but he was not going back without having a whack at the war. At, although he knew nothing about gunnery, he did know a lot about mathematics, and when he was sent to a northern English munition works to see his guns in the making, he so impressed the Imperial authorities that he was given an immediate command. Since then he has been educating the Huns with ranges varying up to twenty miles, crossroads and railway stations being his specialty. During the first day of the Somme offensive he was at Rainel, and keeping one eye on the railway track behind the line and the other on his gun he watched the railway junctions right up to the moment the line had receded so far that he found the eighteen-pounder next alongside him. 'They thought it was time to get out,' he said, 'so we came back quite comfortably, managed to get a few rounds of gas when we got to Albert, and here we are again. Only about six officers in the battalion have received the military cross or D. S. O.



Keep a Smart Appearance

You can be smartly dressed without being extravagant if you will leave your next order with us. We have a good assortment of the very newest patterns in fancy suitings. Look them over before buying. Also in Ladies' Suitings we have a full line to choose from of the newest patterns and styles.

J. S. CRUICKSHANK, the Tailor

Wall Paper

A DISCRIMINATING customer will find all they desire in variety of designs, novelty of colorings and general desirability of the goods we offer to suit their fancy. Our stock is full and complete. Eggs taken in exchange.

P. B. MORE, Druggist

ADVERTISING RATES

Subscription Price—$1.50 per annum in advance. To United States subscribers $2.00 per annum in advance.

Advertising Rates—Legal and other casual advertisements 10c per inch for first insertion, 5c per inch for each subsequent insertion.

Advertisements of Strayed, Found or Stolen or to Rent, and similar, 25 for first three weeks and 5c for each subsequent insertion.

Advertisements without specific directions will be inserted till forbidden and charged accordingly.

Business cards, not exceeding one inch, $5 per annum.

Advertisements in the local columns are charged 10c per line for first insertion, and 5c per line for each subsequent insertion. This includes announcements for church or school entertainments, garden parties &c. No notice less than 25c. Regular advertisers 5c per line, no adv. less than 25. Set in black-faced type, price and one-half.

—Gillies Hill garden party, June 20th.

—Wilkinson plows and repairs at F. Carter & Son's.

—Marriage licenses issued and money to loan. T. H. George.

—Running Shoes—All sizes, all shades, all qualities, all prices, at Thomas & A. Wilcock's, Cargill.

—Lost—Set of automobile tools lost between my office and 10th of Bruce, on May 31st. Finder please return to Dr. Gage.

—One Ford Motor Truck with covered top, in good condition, for sale at a bargain. A. Ball.

—Full line of fine engagement and wedding rings at I. Shoemaker's jewellery store.

—Highest prices paid for hides and shearskins. H. E. McGregor, Butcher, Steele Block.

—Black silks and dress goods in great variety. We specialize in blacks. Ballachey, Laidlaw & Co.

—For Sale—The residence of the late Mrs. Fleming, Queen St. north, Paisley. Apply to D. Forrester.

—Highest price for beef hides, horse hides, calfskins, sheepskins, tallow, &c. P. Oltsher, Paisley Meat Market.

—E. Stevenson's quick healing salve is the best made. We have a choice line of tobaccos and cigars, stationery and school supplies. Agent for daily papers and magazines. Give us a call.

To Investors

Trust and Loan Company Debentures in sums of $100 and upwards bearing 5½ per cent interest, payable half-yearly. Authorized by law for the investment of trust funds. Apply to D. Forrester, barrister.

—Flour, Feed, Seeds, Grain—We keep a full stock of Five Roses and Stark's high grade flours, bran, shorts, Royal Purple calf meal, poultry foods and tonics. Always in the market for coarse grains. Morning delivery only. W. Stark.

—Mrs. C. W. Deacle, of Selkirk, Ont., is visiting her sister, Mrs. (Dr.) Boyd.

—Miss Rose Bryce has returned from taking a course of treatment at Preston Springs.

—Mrs. Jas. Irwin, Queen St. north, has returned from an extended visit to her sister at Georgetown.

—Mr. M. Andrews, blacksmith, underwent an operation last week, which was performed by Dr. Gage.

—Mrs. Buchanan, Interncan St., went to Detroit last week to visit her daughter, Mrs. A. Darrock, for a few weeks.

—Mr. Jas. Wedge is up from Toronto for a few days visiting his mother, Mrs. Hewetson, and renewing acquaintances.

—Mr. and Mrs. Fiskie and Miss Ina Allen motored up from Mount Forest on Saturday, remaining over Sunday.

—Mr. John Trelford, our hot and busy man, was very ill with heart trouble for a few days, but is much improved this week.

—Mrs. Aspland, of Goldfields, Nevada, is here on 4 months visit at the home of her mother, Mrs. McNiven, Albert St. Her son, Lieut. Douglas Aspland, of the U. S. aeroplane corps, was here also on a short visit en route to training quarters at New York City.

—Miss Nettie Scott, Miss McCallum, the Misses Martin, Mrs. Montgomery, Mrs. J. A. McArthur, Mrs. McInnes (Alma St.), Mrs. Lee, Mrs. Forrester, Mrs. D. McLeod, Mrs. I. G. Hooper, Mrs. Cranston, Mrs. A. Scott, Mrs. D. Walks and Mrs. (Dr.) Struthers attended the Presbyterial W. M. S. meeting at Southampton on Thursday.

—Mr. A. Ball very acceptably occupied the Methodist pulpit on Sunday at both services, in the absence of the pastor. Mr. Ball has had a large experience in Christian work among the classes of people and people who are not reached by the churches of the city, and has been connected with some of the well known city missions for many years.

—Carnegie Rash, had a $5,000 fire on May 29th. One of the heirs was Miss Lottie Walker, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Walker, of Paisley, who was engaged in the stillery business there. Her whole stock was burned, and there was no insurance on it. Miss Walker's many friends here will be sorry to learn of her misfortune.

—Mr. Wm. Rowand's black team became frightened at the sudden yelping of a dog one morning last week and ran away, dragging the wagon and a disk behind them at a hot pace. They stopped after falling on a cement crossing. One of the animals is doing a walking stunt on three legs since, having injured its shoulder, and will not help out the gardening plans any more this season.

—Enforcement of the Canada Food Board's regulations as to food conservation has been placed in the hands of the different provinces throughout the Dominion, in cases of convictions secured by the municipal police officers any fines imposed are to be paid to the municipal treasuries, and similarly where the provincial officers secure convictions the fines are paid to the provincial authorities. The anti-hoarding law is likewise enforced.

Bee Keeping Demonstration

A meeting for the benefit of those engaged in honey production was held in Paisley on Friday afternoon, at Mr. Jas. Miller's place, under the direction of Mr. John Sclirant of Aberdeen, the bee inspector for this district, who practically demonstrated the solution of many of the little problems that are to be overcome in handling the busy little insects. Mr. Schrank is one of the most extensive bee keepers in this section, and very successful in his operations. Men who desire to take up bee-keeping could not do better than consult him. This meeting was not advertised at all, and was attended by only a few who had learned of it beforehand.

ELDERSLIE COUNCIL

Gillies Hill, May 29th, 1918

Council met on above date as a Court of Revision. All the members were present except Mr. Fraser.

W. B. Bartlett appealed against the assessment of his lot, number 21, con. 11; John Eason appealed against the assessment of house and lot on his farm occupied by John Irwin. In both cases the assessment was sustained, and on motion of Messrs. Allen and Clement the roll was adopted and the court adjourned.

Council met for regular business. Minutes of last meeting read and adopted.

Clement—Thomson—That we procure the services of R. McDowall, civil engineer, to make a report on a mode of improving the draining of lots 5 to 15 on cons. 8 and 9, under sec. 77, s.s. Municipal Drainage Act. —Carried.

Oswald—Allen—That this board do now adjourn to meet again the first Monday in July at 10 o'clock a.m., for general business.—Carried.

R. C. PEARCE, Clerk

Fish—Fresh salmon Trout at 18c. lb. P. Oltsher.

—The W.C.T.U. will meet in Putnam's hall on Friday, June 7th, at 3.30 p.m.

—Wanted at once, an office girl. Main qualifications—accuracy at arithmetic, correct checking and copying of accounts. Apply in writing to Drawer 16, Paisley.

—Salesman Wanted—Lubricating Oil, Greases. Specialties. Part, part or whole time. Commission basis. Man with car or rig preferred. Riverside Refining Company, Cleveland, Ohio.

—Am making a visit to the city this week, and will have special announcement to make at next issue that will be of particular interest to the purchasing public. Watch for the bargains offered. A. BALL, General Merchant.

GREAT LAKES STEAMSHIP SERVICE

Canadian Pacific Steamship "Manitoba" now leaves Owen Sound 8.30 p.m. each Monday for Sault Ste. Marie, Port Arthur and Fort William. Steamships "Keewatin" and "Assiniboia" will sail from Port McNicoll Wednesdays and Saturdays commencing June 1st.

Connecting train running through to Port McNicoll will leave Toronto 1.00 p.m. Saturday, June 1st, and each Wednesday and Saturday thereafter.

THE
STANDARD BANK
OF CANADA
HEAD OFFICE - TORONTO

ESTD 1873

Money Orders and Drafts are issued by this Bank payable in all parts of the world.

PAISLEY BRANCH

F. C. RYAN, Manager

PAISLEY MEAT MARKET

Choice Beef, Pork, Veal and Lamb, Smoked Ham, Rolls and Bacon, Lard in 1-lb. pkgs., 3-lb., 10-lb. and 20-lb. pails, Cooked Ham, Headcheese, Pork Sausage, Jellied Tongue, Bologna, Weinners, Etc.

P. OLTSHER

Cash for Hides and Skins — Bruce and Bell 'Phones

J. S. DEWAR
PAISLEY

Builder, Contractor and Cement Worker

Brick or cement buildings erected, brick work, cement work and plastering contracts taken.

Cement Supplies Furnished

Building Blocks, Window and Door Sills, Culvert Tile, Well Curbing, Lawn Rollers, Lawn Vases, Verandah Columns, Balusters and other fancy Cement Products.

Building Material

Cement, Lime, Lath, Shingles, Glazed Sewer Pipe and Flue Lining, Mortar Color, Etc.

A. BALL
SUCCESSOR TO L. C. SPOFFORD

Special Sale of Oddments and Remnants

In order to clear out all the odd lines and remnants at **Very Low Prices,** compared to the present market prices.

Remnants of Cottons, Serges, Dress Goods, Tickings, Towellings, Table Oil Cloths, Floor Oil Cloths for runners or stairs. Only short lengths.

Oddments in Children's Wash Dresses.
Oddments in Girls' Wash Dresses.
Oddments in Ladies' House Dresses.
Oddments in Girls' and Women's Middys.
Oddments in Children's and Ladies' Summer Underwear.
Oddments in Ladies' Waterproof Coats, small sizes only.
Oddments in Boys' Tweed Coats and Pants.
Oddments in Men's Raincoats.
Oddments in Lace Curtains and Curtain Scrims.
Oddments in Ladies' Wash Muslins and Voiles Waists, also in Black Silk odd sizes.
Oddments in Boys' and Girls' Straw Hats, also in Outing Hats.
Oddments in Men's Straw and Felt Hats.

As the above goods are all odds and ends, no prices are quoted on account of the large range of oddments, but come and see and examine for yourself, and be convinced that the value is right.

And if we have your size in any of the above made up goods you will be satisfied with your purchase, or you can have your money back if not satisfied.

Remember, we have a complete line of **Staple and Fancy Groceries** in the rear of store, where you can do your shopping amongst pleasant surroundings.

Our Terms are Strictly Cash. Deal at this Cash Store.

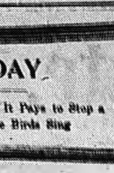
A. BALL

Both Phones. *Bring us your Butter and Eggs,*

Presbyterial W. M. S.

The fourth annual meeting of Bruce Presbyterial Women's Missionary Society was held in Southampton on Tuesday afternoon and evening, May 28th. The President, Mrs. Wilson, of Walkerton, presided. The meeting opened with a service of devotion for the Empire and Allies. Reports from the secretaries of the different branches of work were all good, showing splendid progress in all departments and many progress in all departments and many members have been added, the total contributions for the year amounted to $2001, of which $475 was sent to the Provincial treasurer, Toronto. The offerings being distributed as follows: $117, and their contributions amounted to $167. Each auxiliary is responsible for the clothing for Indian boys and girls in one of the Indian Residential Schools. Three barrels of fruit and one bale of hospital supplies were also sent. Mrs. Wilson, Walkerton, one of the Presbyterial delegates to the Provincial, told of the work in that field. Mr. Waters, of Toronto, gave a very interesting address in which he said that the problems of reducing India's debt and of bringing the gospel to the people of that country. The old women there have a great influence, and in some ways rule the men. Mr. Waters mentioned Indian troops in the war, reminding his hearers that Lord Roberts' Canadian regiment in India. The women of India, he said, are longing for education as never before, and it is a great privilege for Canadian women to have a part in the making of a new India. At the evening meeting the same speaker told of the medical work in India. Officers were elected as follows: Hon. Pres., Mrs. R. Robertson, Paisley; Pres., Mrs. Reith; 1st Vice-Pres., Mrs. W. J. McKenzie; 2nd Vice-Pres., Mrs. J. Carew; 3rd Vice-Pres., Mrs. W. J. McLean; Sec.-Treas., Miss A. B. Dewar; Cor. Sec'y, Miss Janet B. Scott; Press, Mrs. Jas. Lorne. The roll call showed 141 out of town delegates at the meeting. Southampton ladies entertained the visitors to dinner and supper in the church.

HER DAY



The Old Man Is Right. It Pays to Stop a Bit and Listen to the Birds Sing

Slowly and with evident effort, Evelyn Barton opened her eyes. Through the mouth window the clear spring morning was calling and a flood of melody poured in from the cherry tree.

She had no sense of rest from the night. "I feel like an old woman," she said. Then she came upright with a jerk. It was her birthday! "How much little Evelyn Dawson used to love her birthdays!" she mused. "What a long, long way behind she has been left by Evelyn Barton."

As she slipped into her dark work dress, her face was white. "What a fool little Evelyn Dawson was to change to Evelyn Barton," she said to herself. She glanced down at the cheap cotton dress. "Who would have dreamed I should ever come to this? Dark clothes save money, though, and who is there to care?"

Turning abruptly, she went down to her morning's work.

As the clock struck six, John and the three men came from the lower field for breakfast. From the foot of the stairs she called Inez a little sharply. "If one expects to get Inez up at seven, one has to begin proceedings by six," she said to her husband. "She made me promise to see she was up by seven. She's going to a picnic."

"Seems to me," her husband said, "she's getting old enough to help. I'll warrant that when you were thirteen you knew something about work."

Evelyn Barton's white cheeks turned to flame. "There used to be something thought of, in my home," she said defiantly, "besides work. There was a time when I knew how to play." As she passed the coffee her hand trembled.

Her husband addressed his next words to Jim Winn, "Guess to-day and to-morrow will about finish the south meadow, eh?"

The older man nodded. "An' a pretty good job it's been, too," he said. "Seems like there's no place under the light o' day, where so many birds build as in the south meadow. It's the Lord's own truth that every time I stop a bit to listen to them I can work enough harder for an hour afterward to pay for the break."

Barton nodded. "I know that's your theory and I don't quarrel with a man who turns out good work. But as a general thing, a man who's plowing and planting and haying hasn't time to stop and listen to the birds."

Old Jim Winn arose from the chair. He was the best worker on the farm. "Well," he returned, "if he doesn't take time, now and then, the day's coming when God will say, 'Now son, stop!' and it'll be before his natural span o' life's been full rounded out." The old man stamped out noisily.

A moment later Inez sidled into her place at the table. Her hair clustered in bronze rings about her face and neck; her face was alight with life. "I don't want breakfast," she chirped, picking daintily at her oatmeal "but I want a lot of basket goodies, Ma. Got those hermits?"

Rising, Mrs. Barton glanced at the clock. Her mind worked rapidly. What was the use of wasting any more of life? "Yes—no! that is—what time does the northern train go out, Inez?"

"The northern train? Why? Going on a journey, Ma?"

Before her mother could answer, from the cherry tree came a burst of song so clear, so sweet, so joyous that mother and daughter lifted their heads a little to hear the better.

As the last note of the song died away, a look that was new to Inez but would have been readily understood in the old academy where Evelyn Dawson had reigned as queen of girls, dawned in her mother's eyes. She crossed to the window. "No, dear," she said quietly, "I'm not going on a journey although just for a moment I did think of it. I'm going to read poetry instead."

"Poetry?" echoed the child.

"You did not know your mother could do anything but churn and bake and sweep did you?" she said tenderly. "I'd almost forgotten she could, too. But now—when does your crowd start?"

"Eight o'clock," said Inez promptly.

"You'll have to hurry a little then," her mother's voice was matter-of-fact. "I have just made myself a present of the day. I'm going to play too, so you'll have to put up your own lunch."

"Me?" Annoyance, resentment, consternation, flared in the young face.

"—if you take any. It's quite time you knew how to put up a lunch and there's plenty of time for the first lesson."

In the next few minutes Inez found herself listening to directions for slicing bread, wrapping eggs and numberless other things. Then kissing her, Mrs. Barton watched her run down the path.

It was but a few minutes' work for Mrs. Barton to clear the table of food and stack the dishes compactly in the sink. She took a shawl and some pillows from the cedar box in the hall, went into the yard and spread them beneath the cherry tree. "Oh, heavenly!" she whispered as she stretched at ease and turned her eyes to watch the lazy little clouds overhead.

Next she followed the births journey of a butterfly all clad in gold and flame, fluttering among the nodding blossoms. "I haven't really—seen—a butterfly—for years," she murmured drowsily as she nestled luxuriously among the gay pillows.

The next thing she knew the clock was striking twelve and the men were coming up to the house. She wondered for a moment where she was. Then she remembered.

As she met the men on the front porch, John Barton suddenly recalled the fine dignity of bearing that had first drawn him to her.

"I was very tired," she explained simply, "and as it is my birthday I decided to make myself a gift of the day. I have not cooked dinner but I'll have a picnic lunch ready for you in a very few minutes."

A smile curved her lips but there was no answering gleam in John Barton's eyes.

It was a silent meal. This was the first cold dinner Evelyn had ever served to John Barton. He was very particular about his horses' weekly day of rest but it never occurred to him that his wife also might be glad of one.

"I suppose," he remarked curtly as the men arose from the table, "it'll be bread and milk for supper."

Steadily her eyes met his. "This is my day—the first one I've taken since I was Evelyn Barton, I believe," she answered quietly.

As the men cross the yard toward the meadow she watched them through the grove. How she had loved him! How sure she had been their love would last! How happy, in spite of the hard work, they had been at first. Now he grudged her even a day. She flashed away the tears and cleared the table, once more stacking the dishes. If she ran short, she could use the best set for once.

With fresh color in her cheeks she slipped into a clean dress and started for town. On the way she purchased two new magazines; she had not read one for ages. Then she went to the bank to draw from her own account. Next she lingered with enjoyment over the purchase of two bright colored house dresses. She wound up with a call on an old school friend and chatted until she felt like a girl again.

On her way home she treated herself to a dozen lovely carnations and when she reached home she went to the place and sitting down played softly almost reverently, a few nearly forgotten tunes. Steadily her spirits and her courage rose. She ran upstairs to put on the only white dress she possessed, fastened a carnation in her hair, another in her dress and taking a pail of lemonade from the ice box, went singing to the meadow as she had been wont to do fifteen years before.

"It's my day," she laughed happily as she came in sight of the men, "so I took time to bring you a cool drink."

But as John Barton's eyes travelled from the flowers in her hair, the fresh daintiness of the white dress, to the tips of her best low shoes, there was no hint of a smile on his face.

"Some work to wash and iron that dress, I'm thinking," he said.

"I'm going to wear it now and then," she replied. "I bought two light house dresses and some muslin for others. I'm going to give away those dark things."

As she reached the house door she turned, her gaze reaching slowly out to the field beyond. "I love you still, my dear," she whispered. "I love you enough to bear a little hurt to save us—both."

She used the best china for tea and the centre of the table glowed with flowers. The green hot baked potatoes and gravy but the sliced meat was cold, the only vegetable was a dish of pickled beets and the pies were cold; but the woman who served was cool and rested, steady of nerve and soul.

When the meal was nearly over Inez came flying in. "Oh," she cried, "we've had the dandiest day!" Then, with sudden remembrance, "You been reading poetry, Ma?"

John Barton's chair gave a little scrape. "No," he said suddenly, "your mother's been growing young! She's lost about fifteen years, somewhere to-day. Inez, you run over after you're eaten, and get Molly Lawton to come in and do up the dishes. The sink's stacked full. It's your mother's birthday and we're going for a drive."

Their eyes met as they had years ago. He pushed back his chair. "Reckon I'd better clean up a bit," he said. "Will you harness, Jim?"

"Aye, aye, sir!" Stamping a bit the old man went out into the spring sunset. "It pays," he said under his breath, "to stop a bit an' listen to the birds sing."

Eating More Fish in Canada.

As a result of the efforts of the Canada Food Board to increase consumption of fish in Canada, no less than 53 per cent. of the total catch in the western provinces since January 1, has been consumed at home, as compared with only 15 per cent. last year. This increased consumption has resulted in a very large saving of meat.

The high school boys of Glace Bay, N.S., last year raised 6,000 bags of potatoes on the old golf links. More than 2,000 entries were made at school exhibitions of back yard garden truck.

People in Great Britain going away for Easter had to take their ration foods with them this year.

Italians have perfected a process for making an edible oil, that also can be used in soap and as an illuminator, from grape seeds.

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Keeps luring me to blossom land;
It leads me through a dreamy mist
Back to the Witching Orchard way.

Along the barefoot-beaten lane,
Around the field of swishing grain,
Past bush and flower and shady nook,
Across the flower-tufted brook.

And then I see through misty eyes
The orchard old before me rise
And while the boughs in welcome bend,

I follow on down to the end.
Yes, yes, it lives—my apple tree,
And all the orchard laughs with me!
My tree! Ah, now I understand
The magic of that coaxing hand!

If We Return.

If we return, will England be
Just England still to you and me?
The place where we must earn our bread?
We who have walked among the dead,
And watched the smile of agony,
And seen the price of Liberty,
Which we have taken carelessly
From other hands. Nay, we shall dread,
If we return,
Dread lest we hold blood-guiltily
The things that men have died to free.
Oh, English fields shall blossom red
For all the blood that has been shed
By men whose guardians are we,
If we return.

A good scrapple is made of oatmeal and inexpensive beef.

"Think all you speak, but speak not all you think. Thoughts are your own; your words are so no more."—Delaune.



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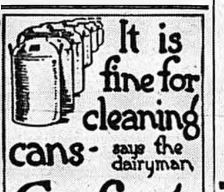
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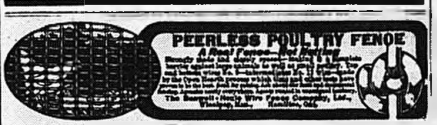
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About the House

Mrs. Brown Makes a Clean Sweep.

"What are you doing, Mrs. Brown; are you moving, or what?" Mrs. Simmons had stopped at the little front gate, her curiosity attracted by the sight of all the belongings of the Brown family scattered about the yard in the bright spring sunshine.

"Do you remember the lecture we heard on home-making last winter? I wrote down the little text and it has haunted me ever since; 'Have nothing in your home that you do not know to be useful and believe to be beautiful.' Most people might suppose that I was just doing an extra house cleaning, but I am really having it out with my own character. I say to something, 'Are you useful?' and then I say to myself, 'Have you enough strength of mind to get rid of it?'"

"I had to be feeling pretty firm before I could do it, but you know as well as I do that there is no sense in keeping a lot of stuff no one ever uses," Mrs. Brown continued. "I dust that chair, and we all stumble over it but no one ever sits in it. The old what-not is just a catch-all and is only in the way when we want to get near the window." Mrs. Brown was going critically from one article to another. "Now this little table with the drawers can be painted and will make a convenient place for my sewing things, but that rickety old stand is of no earthly use."

"But why did you bring everything out here?" asked Mrs. Simmons.

"It was easier to begin with a clean slate. Goodness knows, I'm tired of dusting all the little gimcracks, and I'm tired of seeing all the confusion. I took seventeen silly things off the mantel-piece. I am going to put back the clock and an old pair of candlesticks that look lovely, now that they are polished. It rests me just to think about it. Then I've taken down all the musty old calendars and such things that were tacked up on the wall. The hardest thing for me to know is what pictures I ought to keep, but I am sure the plain wall is better than the trash that was stuck around."

"Have you had the sitting-room papered, Mrs. Brown?"

"Yes, with one of those lovely, almost plain papers the lecturer showed us. I've had it put right up to the ceiling, without any border. You can't imagine what a relief it is to be rid of that ugly, dark, big-figured paper. The room is so much more cheerful, and it looks larger, for some reason. Come in and see it."

The empty room certainly offered an inviting beginning.

"Take off your hat, Mrs. Simmons, and let us see what we can do with the furniture. Don't you think this blue Scotch rug is pretty with the tan wall? I am so glad I got it, instead of that red Axminster Jones tried to sell me. The floor looks pretty bad, doesn't it? I'd like to have a hardwood border outside the rug now, so I have sent for some of that patent floor covering and will have it fitted all around the edges, coming well under the rug, which lies in the centre. I chose a good wood color to look well with the blue rug and harmonize with the paper."

They went back into the yard and Mrs. Brown stopped before a shabby, comfortable old sofa. "Are you useful? Yes. Are you beautiful? No-o, except that there is something beautiful in being so 'comfy.' I know—a fresh-looking slip cover will fix you. If I can fit covers to the whole family I guess I can do it for a piece of furniture. I'm just crazy to show what I can do with slip covers and fresh paint!"

The two women carried the sofa inside. "Now that old what-not is out of the way we can have the sofa before the big window, with my little sewing-table at this end. Next winter we'll have it face the fireplace, with its back against the big table, so it will be convenient to the lamp and magazines."

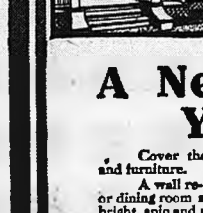
Every piece of furniture was challenged in turn. Many were found wanting. Those that were saved were carried in and thoughtfully placed. Some were set aside for renewal by means of paint, but others were heroically discarded.

"What are you going to do with them?" said Mrs Simmons. To her frugal mind Mrs. Brown's wholesale elimination looked almost wasteful.

"I am going to send them to the Salvation Army. A lot of the stuff we don't need can be fixed up so it will be useful for some one."

Finally the two women sat down to survey the result. "I'd never know it was the same room," frankly admitted Mrs. Simmons. "But doesn't it look comfortable and restful!"

Mrs. Brown sighed contentedly. "It certainly does, and before long the whole house is going to show the effect of the same kind of treatment."



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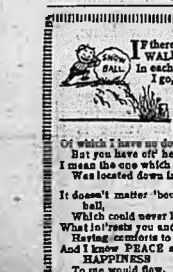
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Soils and Crops

By Agronomist.

This Department is for the use of our farm readers who want the advice of an expert on any question regarding soil, seed, crops, etc. If your question is of sufficient general interest, it will be answered through this column. If stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed with your letter, a complete answer will be mailed to you. Address Agronomist, care of Wilson Publishing Co., Ltd., 73 Adelaide St. W., Toronto.

GIVING NEW-GROUND POTATOES THE RIGHT START.

"Who knows best how to raise a good crop of potatoes on new ground?" I have raised a great many crops of potatoes and I invariably plant them on my new land. I have tried out many different methods and believe that I have arrived at a very close approach to perfection in this field; therefore, I respectfully offer what follows in my answer to the question at the head of this paragraph.

It is hard to do a good job of plowing on new ground because it is usually rough and contains a more or less bounteous crop of roots and snags; but anything that is worth doing at all is worth doing well; I always take some pains and do as good a job as possible.

Preparing the Land

Having the ground plowed, the next task is the harrowing; on this point I want to place special emphasis, because many a crop ladoomed to failure, or diminutive returns, because the seed bed was not properly prepared. In the case of a heavy June grass sod a disc is necessary to cut it up; the disc should be followed by a spring-tooth harrow to mellow the ground. My experience has been that usually a disc was not needed on new ground, because there was more briers and roots that sod. I use a steel framed harrow with adjustable teeth and the first time over the ground I set the teeth rather light; this picks up the most of the loose roots; the second time I set them a little deeper and the last time over the ground I go cornerwise of the field, which makes the marking out easy. If the ground is not very rough three harrowings will do, but I usually go over the land five or six times; work spent in preparing the seed bed is not lost. The first time over I follow the furrows, and thus avoid turning any of them back, as would likely be the case if the harrow were dragged cross-wise.

There are usually little hummocks, made by trees up-rooting years ago, we call these "cradle knolls." To level off a cradle knoll I stop the team just at the base of it and put my harrow teeth down to the last notch, then I stand on the frame and pull through. This takes off the top of the knoll and, stopping again and raising the teeth, we go on to the next one. A few doses of this will level off the knolls and put the ground in pretty good shape.

Putting in the Seed

The next step is the planting. While the drill method works very well in old ground, I prefer planting in checks in new ground for two reasons: First, the soil can be thoroughly stirred around the hill, promoting a healthy expansion of the tuber-cluster and killing the briers and grass that would otherwise line the rows. Second: When the crop is harvested there is no living thing in sight; the wild growths have been thoroughly subdued and the field is in excellent shape for any crop that I want to plant the following year.

As to seed: I always plant the nicest potatoes that I have, cutting the seed to two eyes and planting one piece in a hill; this is better than cutting to one eye first, because it eliminates the possibility of having blank hills occasionally; and second, because the larger piece of seed gives the plant a quicker and more vigorous start. If small potatoes must be used I would plant them whole or cut once in two.

How We Cultivate

The style of cultivator used depends upon the condition of the land and the equipment of the farmer. We generally use a riding cultivator; but when there are stumps or stones in the way or the ground is too rough, a regular five-tooth adjustable cultivator is the proper thing to use. With this style of cultivator we always go twice-in-a-row, that is, we cultivate both sides of each individual row. If the soil is very heavy the crop should be laid by with a double-shovel plow just before the plants commence to blow. This stirs the soil deeper than before and gives the hill plenty of room. If properly done, there will be no need of hilling them up.

Good Spraying Necessary

The matter of spraying is quite as important as any other step in the production of the crop. I always strive to prevent the bugs from getting a good start, especially just before the plants blow, as the little tubers are setting on about that time. It stands to reason that if the vitality is sapped from the plant at this critical period there will be fewer tubers set on and they will not be so vigorous as they will in the case of a healthy plant.

I graduated from Paris green several years ago, both because of the quality of work obtained and the matter of expense. I use nothing but arsenate of lead. The arsenate of lead does its work most thoroughly when properly applied and there is no danger of damaging the plants by using too much, as is the case with Paris green; the lead stays on the plant indefinitely while the Paris greed washes off with the first rain.

Use Lead in Paste Form

I prefer the lead in the paste form; I place two to three tablespoonfuls in a twelve-quart pail and fill it with water, then stir until the lead is all dissolved; I apply with a whisk-broom and keep constantly stirring the solution while I am applying it.

I wait until the first crop of young bugs begin to hatch and then I apply freely to every hill, being careful to get the dope well into the centre or heart of the plant, as here is where the young bugs first congregate; I treat every hill the same whether there are any bugs in it or not. When I am done the potato patch looks as if it had been whitewashed; the bug troubles is ended for some time. If there are no other potatoes near this one application is all that is required; but if your neighbor neglects his bugs they will often invade your crop and necessitate another application later on. I have never had to use more than two applications and usually only one. Last year I raised a patch of potatoes in an isolated spot and treated them in this manner; after a period of two weeks I carefully examined the plants and failed to find a single bug, young or old, in the whole patch; and I didn't see another one during the rest of the season.

Poultry

The location of the brooder is an important consideration. It should face the south, in order to receive the full benefit of the sun, for old King Sol is a great friend to newly hatched chicks. And it should be situated on a well-drained site, free from depressions which are likely to collect pools of water following rainstorms. If puddles form the chicks are almost certain to wade in them.

Strangely enough, water has a peculiar fascination for chicks, in spite to them under most circumstances. For example, following a thunderstorm, especially toward evening, a brood will scamper outdoors and commence wading in the puddles or go trudging through the wet grass and weeds. In a few moments they are wet and bedraggled, chilled to the bone and utterly miserable. The strongest will find their way back to the brooder and dry off, but the weak ones become confused, shiver and chirp for help and quickly perish.

Until they have received their first coat of feathers, chicks cannot withstand a wetting without grave danger, hence the attendant must lay his safety plans accordingly.

There is generally a certain percentage of the brood too stupid or too reckless to seek the shelter of the brooder at the approach of a storm. Instead, they seek some temporary shelter. If the brooder is raised above the ground they are likely to go under it. This makes a good refuge, if the spot on which the building stands is well drained. Frequently, however, the site quickly forms a puddle, in which event the chicks under the brooder are apt to fill a watery grave.

Since the majority of thunder showers take place toward evening it is a good plan to be on the lookout for them. If one is approaching, feed the brood a little earlier, if need be, in order to get them inside the brooder, and then confine the chicks for the night. Otherwise if the storm hangs on until dark and the chicks are scattered about the premises, they will not find their way to the brooder, or, if they so do, it will be at the expense of getting wet. Sudden rainstorms take a heavy toll of chicks each year.

Sharp Garden Tools.

Where the garden itself is not highly cultivated, the tools will be poor as a matter of course. But even people who think a lot of their gardens are sometimes very careless about the condition of their tools.

The proverb says, "If the iron be blunt, then must he put to it the more strength." Sharp tools greatly economize strength. I find that sharp bright tools that are tight to their handles add to the enjoyment one has in his work. To have a hoe slip readily through the soil, doing a nice clean job, contributes to one's self-respect and makes him proud of the work he is doing. If the hoes, spades, weeders, and other tools are once put in good shape, they can be easily kept sharp by the occasional use of a file; and with an old kitchen knife the rusty places can be scraped clean so that they will soon scour smooth.

By all means, let us furnish the boys with good sharp tools and show them how they can be used to best advantage and kept in order. Nothing so depresses a boy and disgusts him with gardening and farming as to be compelled to use dull and unsuitable tools.

GOOD HEALTH QUESTION BOX

By Andrew F. Currier, M.D.

Dr. Currier will answer all signed letters pertaining to Health. If your question is of general interest it will be answered through these columns; if not, it will be answered personally if stamped, addressed envelope is enclosed. Dr. Currier will not prescribe for individual cases or make diagnosis. Address Dr. Andrew F. Currier, care of Wilson Publishing Co., 73 Adelaide St. West, Toronto.

Hair Remedies.

Civilization is responsible for bald heads. There may be diseases of the hairy scalp among savages, and others who never wear any head covering, but I do not remember to have seen any account of them.

Certainly, savages shave the hair from their heads, for what we call "cosmetic effect," or perhaps for fear it may fall out from diseases.

But such diseases as fevers, which result in loss of hair, are not very common among them as long as they are free from the vices and restraints of civilization.

We can therefore say that baldness is one of the ills which has come with social development.

Dandruff often causes baldness and means an excessive supply of the oily, greasy substance provided by the sebaceous glands to keep the hair smooth and soft under normal conditions.

When it is very abundant in the form of dry scales, or small oily lumps, it loosens the attachment of the root of the hair to its follicle, and the hair falls out or may be easily pulled out.

If there is an insufficiency of this same oily material, the hair becomes dry and brittle and breaks or splits off.

There are numerous diseases of the scalp in which the hair is lost.

When these diseases are cured, the hair will grow again in some cases, and in others it will not, its root structure having been destroyed.

The treatment of these diseases is an important branch of dermatology, and includes the treatment of baldness and diseased structure of the hair and its surrounding tissues.

Some of the preparations which have been advertised and used as hair remedies, have stood the test of years, and this is not an unimportant test in determining their valde.

If, after using such a preparation a few weeks, the hair gets longer and thicker or grows where it previously was absent, and if dandruff disappears, it is fair to say the preparation used had something to do with it.

Fashions in hair remedies change, like fashions in clothes. A few years ago, pomades and oils for the hair were popular, and oiled and scented ringlets were marks of beauty.

Such overdosing of the hair and surrounding tissues, probably caused much baldness, and perhaps that is why it was given up.

Hair that is dry and brittle needs oil; hair that is normal does not. Hair that is greasy from too much sebaceous matter, needs an astringent to dry up the excessive secretion.

Simple, diluted alcohol or bay rum will do this as well as expensive lotions and tonics.

If the hair has fallen out, and the root structure is not dead, stimulant substances, like cantharides or mustard or nux vomica, will often start a new growth and hair tonics containing these substances may be useful.

If the matrix and the sebaceous glands connected with the hair structures are dead, no tonic will revive them.

The treating of the hair, even by those who are skilled, is therefore in many cases a matter of experiment and it is wiser to get the opinion of a dermatologist as to what may be useful, than to depend upon one's own opinion or the recommendation of friends.

A. D.—Answer—This growth which you refer to, is called a "poly-pus," and is often accompanied by hemorrhage. I would advise you to go to a specialist in the diseases of women and have it removed. Usually the operation is not a difficult one.

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MOTHER-WISDOM

How Careless We Have Been With Our School Housekeeping!

By Helen Johnson Keyes

It is foolish to pay taxes to educate our children, if at the same time and in the same place we weaken them and make them unhealthy so that they can not use to the fullest degree the education they receive. That is like trying to fill a bucket which leaks. If we try to fill up our community with the most usefully educated boys and girls, so that the next generation of farmers and farmers' wives will be the very best kind, and yet we leave a leaking hole in our schools, through which boys and girls slip out, because they are ill, shall we ever succeed in getting our communities full to the very brim with strong, efficient workers?

The leak in our school bucket is bad school housekeeping. There is just one way to mend the hole—employ people to keep our schoolhouses clean. It is less expensive than the waste of pouring education into children who are never going to be strong and many of whom will die, unnecessarily.

Count up the number of hours your children spend in school. It amounts to about twelve hundred hours annually. Almost half of their waking life for six or eight years—and longer than that if they continue beyond the elementary grades—are spent in whatever atmosphere and conditions the school offers. Yet how careless we have been of school housekeeping! The farm woman whose house shines from attic to cellar and from kitchen to parlor has yet sent her children to schools which received only a yearly cleaning!



Do They Still Use The Dangerous Roller Towel?

The injury to health is due to dust breathed into the lungs. Dust is of two kinds: organic dust, that which is thrown off by human beings and all animal life; and inorganic or mineral dust.

Organic dust is the kind which carries germs; but we are finding out that disease is only occasionally conveyed by the air, so that the part which this form of dust plays in illness is no longer considered to be very great. It is inorganic, mineral dust, when this becomes sharp and gritty, which is our real danger.

Dust of this kind is blown in at the windows and is brought in on the feet of the children and ground up into small particles upon the floors. Then when it is stirred up and mixed with the air it is breathed in, and it cuts and scratches the breathing passages and lungs, leaving upon them rough surfaces which are just what germs breed on. Colds, tuberculosis and many of the children's diseases thus find an opportunity to develop. Blackboards, chalks and slates also scatter these tiny, blade-like particles all around the rooms.

Windows must be open and dust fly in through them. Children must walk to school and—until we are as polite as the Japanese and leave our shoes outside—bring in the dirt upon their feet. Blackboards and chalk are almost necessary for school work. So what shall we do about it?

There is just one answer: We must employ some one to sweep the schoolhouse every afternoon when school is dismissed and to dust it in the mornings before the pupils arrive. The teacher is certainly not the person of whom this labor should be expected. Almost every community is able to furnish a strong girl or woman who will take pride in performing this health service faithfully and well for a suitable wage. Until this expense can be arranged for as a part of the school tax, all the parents represented in the school should share it among themselves.

Not all sweeping and dusting get rid of the dirt. The old-fashioned kind performed with a straw broom upon a dry surface, and a feather duster, merely sets it flying to alight in new places. Sweeping should be done with a bristle brush and the floors covered with wet sawdust, wet paper torn into bits, tea leaves, or other damp substance to which the dislodged dirt will cling and which can then be burned. A still better brush is the kind whose bristles are slowly fed from a little tank of kerosene (coal-oil). Very little dust can escape this weapon. A vacuum cleaner is by all means the most thorough cleaner there is, as will be seen when one is passed over a surface which is supposed to have been well cleaned already and yet picks up a generous and dangerous quantity of dirt.

The dusting of school furniture must be done with a damp or an oiled cloth. Dry dusting is merely a dancing party for the dirt!

Slates have been done away with in most schools, because doctors have shown us how harmful is the sharp, gritty dust which crumbles from them, when it is breathed into the lungs. The ordinary plaster-of-Paris chalk is also injurious and should be replaced by what is called the dustless crayon. It is not quite dustless but is an improvement upon chalk. Still better is it to substitute for a blackboard a paper roll known as a manuscroll. One thousand feet of paper four feet wide revolves in a large, standing frame upon rollers turned by knobs.

Play and gymnastics should take place out of doors whenever possible, for the fact stir up the dust which we wish to have lie quietly until the afternoon cleaning gets rid of it. When it is necessary to have recess and exercise indoors, the windows should be wide open.

If the schoolroom is cleaned every day and dusty implements are no longer used, not enough dirt will be created during the daily session to do any harm, provided the room is continually fed by fresh air from a window open at the bottom and drained of the old air by a window open at the top, or by some good patent ventilating device.

However, it must be kept in mind clearly that ventilation without cleanliness is not sufficient. A well-ventilated but dirty country schoolhouse has been found to contain more dust per cubic foot than a city living-room which is clean. As the city, of course, is far more dusty than the country, this shows the value of brush and cloth and reminds us, as so many conditions remind us, that the natural advantages offered by the country in the way of health must yet be added to by eternal human care and precautions.

Help your boy to be a prize winner this year in some line—pigs, sheep, corn, or something good. His whole life will be stronger for it.

Horse Sense

The Horse's Collar.

When fitting a horse with a collar, the animal should be standing in a natural position on level ground, with his head held at the height maintained while at work. The collar when buckled should fit snugly to the side of the neck, and its face should follow closely and be in even contact with the surface of the shoulders, from the top of the withers to the region of his throat. At the throat there should be enough room for a man's hand to be inserted inside the collar.

The style of horse collars are created mostly by the use of different materials in their construction. Such materials as heavy duck, ticking, and leather are used either alone or in various combinations.

All-metal collars may also be bought. The stuffing used in horse collars is coarse material, such as rye straw, curled hair, and cotton fibre.

The all-leather collar stuffed with seasoned rye straw, with a layer of curled-hair in the facing, is a satisfactory kind. The cost is somewhat greater than on the collar made wholly of duck or ticking with cheaper stuffing, but the service given by this collar is usually so far ahead of the latter that the all-leather collar proves to be the cheapest in the end.

The collar selected should be examined carefully every time it is going to be used. All dirt and sweat found on the face of the collar should be cleaned off and the surface which comes into actual contact with the neck and shoulder should always be smooth and hard.

In order to prevent galls and more serious conditions, it is not enough to give careful attention to the selection of the collar. The shoulder of the horse should always be washed and given special care when the animal is at heavy work. If the selection of the collar has been properly made and all of the other things in regard to this piece of harness looked after, the care of the animal's shoulder is a simple process.

Under these conditions washing the shoulder with soap and pure water, after the harness has been removed at the end of a day's work, and thoroughly drying the parts by rubbing them with clean cloths is all that is necessary.

The colt that is being broken to work in the spring should be stared in on light draft while the weather is still cool, so that his shoulders as well as the rest of his body may be toughened and put in good working condition before the hot summer weather.

Other common causes for diseased neck and shoulders on a horse where preventive measures should also be applied are implements with excessive tough weights or excessive movements in the tongue when the implement is being drawn, side draft of free-going animal hitched to a slow or lazy one, walking on a ridge or furrow that is too narrow, which may cause the animal to slip constantly or side-step, and in this way injure his shoulder. In addition to this the neck and shoulder are exposed to the usual mechanical or accidental injuries.

SMOKE TUCKETT'S
T&B PLUG

FUNNY FOLD-UPS

CUT OUT AND FOLD ON DOTTED LINES



Willie saw this funny sign,
And thought it very silly,
Until he folded it and found
The letters stood for WILLIE.

WOOL

Farmers who ship their wool direct to us get better prices than farmers who sell to the general store.

ASK ANY FARMER! who has sold his wool both ways, and note what he says—or, better still, write us for our prices; they will show you how much you lose by selling to the General Store.

We pay the highest prices of any firm in the country and are the largest wool dealers in Canada. Payment is remitted the same day wool is received. Ship us your wool parcel—you will be more than pleased if you do, and are assured of a square deal from us.

H. V. ANDREWS
13 CHURCH ST., TORONTO

The Paisley Advocate

PAISLEY, JUNE 5th, 1918

—The selection of Dr. J. H. Cody, of Toronto, as Minister of Education in the Hearst cabinet is hailed generally as a good appointment. Dr. Cody brings to the administration of the department splendid qualifications. Ontario is his native province; he received his education there in Ralph Connor fashion, he received his early education at Gait, graduating from the collegiate institute, he attended Toronto University where he had a brilliant career. He then went to Ridley College as classical master; three years later he went to St. John's College, and later was manager of the publishing and educational business of Rowsell & Hutchison. He studied at Oxford University. He studied at one of the universities of Scotland. He was at St. Mary's College, N.Y. Dr. Cody became curate of St. Paul's in 1896 and was made rector in 1903. In 1910 he was created canon, and archdeacon of York in 1912. He was elected Bishop of Nova Scotia but declined the preferment. It will be seen that Dr. Cody brings to the service of the province through the Department of Education a scholarship, wide experience as a teacher and rare gifts as a speaker. Since the war broke out few men in Ontario have taken a more active and outstanding part in patriotic work, particularly among the soldiers. Discussing his probable line of action, he said: "I am not starting off with any long or elaborate programme. I am starting in at once to try and master the details of the Department and to study the problems faced on the inside from the departmental standpoint, and I hope to give a fair amount of attention to the outside as well. I want to take various trips out into the province to come in contact with the general public, the trustees particularly, and also the teachers. One of my first steps would be to let the teachers realize that the head of the Department is a fellow-teacher, in close sympathy with them and earnestly desirous in every possible way to hearten them in their high and responsible calling. I regard the educational machinery of the province as a means to an end and not the end itself."

WHERE TO REGISTER ON JUNE 22ND

Saturday, June 22nd, is the day for registration of the human power of this Dominion. The presence of every person, male or female, from the ages of 16 years and upwards, is required at some registration booth within the electoral district in which they reside, to answer the prescribed questions. Following are the registration booths for South Bruce in the locality:

Paisley—Polling subdivision No. 1, Town Hall; No. 2, David Bell's shoe shop.

Elderslie—No. 1, McDonald's school house, S. S. No. 12; 2, Union school house, 3, school house north 1; 3, Smith's school house, S. S. No. 7; 4, Township Hall, Gillies Hill.

Bruce—No. 1, School house, S. S. No. 1; 2, school house, S. S. No. 3; 3, school house, S. S. No. 12; 4, Public Library, Cargill; 5, school house, S. S. No. 7; 6, school house, S. S. No. 17; 7, school house S. S. No. 10; 8, union school house, Elmwood; 9, school house, S. S. No. 4.

Greenock—No. 1, Union school house, Riversdale; 2, school house at Greenock P. O.; 3, separate school at Chepstow; 4, union school house at Cargill; 5, Presbyterian Hall at Pinkerton; 6, school house, S. S. No. 8; 7, Methodist Hall at Glamis; 8, school house, S. S. No. 4.

CASTORIA

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher

The Kind You Have Always Bought

GREENOCK COUNCIL

McNab's Hotel, Chepstow, May 27, 1918.

Council met as per adjournment as a Court of Revision; all the members present, the reeve in the chair, and after taking oath of office and oath of said court, disposed of appeals as follows: Thos. York, town plot property, Paisley, assessment reduced $100; D. A. Comrie, Riversdale property and lot 11, S. D. R., assessment sustained; Jas. Cunningham, lot 27, con. 8, assessment reduced $100; trustees of public S. S. No. 3, against the withdrawal of lots west half 1 and 2, con. 4, and lots 11, west half 6 and 11, con. 5, from No. 3; S. A. Lot 16, con. 2, was held as public S. S. No. 3, as required notice of withdrawal was not sent to the clerk. Chas. Baechler against Tas. Fish, requiring assessment of dogs. No action taken, as appeal was entered too late. Witnesses, appeal against second dog which was killed shortly after assessment. Orr dog struck off. Thos. H. Purdy, appeal against the assessment of the several school teachers on salary, assessments were struck off. Wm. Ostrem, assessed for Alex Ostrem; assessment of lots 18 and 19, con. 1, changed from W. D. Cargill to F. A. Zeisler; Dan Cassidy placed as tenant on Mrs. Kemple's property, Riversdale; assessment of north half lot 16, con. 12, changed to Geo. Moffatt; Jos. Dettrisbe, Augustine Cassidy and Jerome Cassidy were placed on roll as farmers' sons.

Symon—Gilchrist—That the clerk be instructed to change the assessment roll in accordance with the decisions of this court, and that the reeve and clerk be instructed to sign the roll as the revised and corrected assessment roll of the township of Greenock for the year 1918, and that this court do now adjourn sine die.—Carried.

Council met at adjournment of Court of Revision. Minutes of last meeting were read and adopted.

The following accounts being found correct, were ordered paid: John J. Cassidy, bal. salary as assessor, $30, postage, etc., $1.85; John A. Forsythe, repairing, $ 75. S. D. & J. Wm. Coleman and J. Meaney, bal. expense of delegation to Ottawa, $11.60; M. McNab, room for meeting, $5, and special meeting April 3rd, $5.—Carried.

Symon—Gilchrist—That By-laws No. 573 and 573 be now read a second and third time and finally passed, being read distinctly and unanimously.—Carried.

By-laws duly read and finally passed.

A communication was read from the manager of the Royal Bank, advising the council that banks are to discontinue accepting taxes after July 1st, 1918.

A communication was received from the municipal council of the township of Pickering asking Greenock council to consider an enclosed resolution.

Gilchrist—Symon—That whereas the Dominion Government, their commissions, food and other controllers in the passing of legislation, in the regulating or in dealing the prices of commodities, advise and consult with the experts of the respective industries to be affected, therefore it is considered that the farmers be forthwith equipped with the ablest experts in every branch of their industry in order to aid the Government, their commissions and or controllers, in carrying out their necessary war time legislation or regulations. Be it therefore resolved that this council approve of the holding of a convention at some centrally located point in the province of Ontario of representatives from all the councils of the rural municipalities, adequately representing the farming community, for the purpose of discussing and, if deemed advisable, of creating an organization that will have at its disposal the ablest men possible, whose duty it will be to protect the interests of the farmers in all matters affecting them, whether it be legislation, transportation, arbitrary fixing of prices or otherwise; also to aid all legitimate farmers' organizations in all their aims; that the cost of such organization and its undertakings could well be apportioned among the various municipalities of the province according to their respective assessments; and it is suggested that such organization might be composed of the president of all legitimate farmers' organizations in the province and of one representative from each rural municipality, to be appointed annually by the council of each thereof.—Carried.

Symon—Campbell—That this council do now adjourn to meet at Riversdale on Monday, the 8th day of June, for the transaction of general business.—Carried.

THOS. H. PURDY, Clerk

The Farmers' Live Stock Shipping Club

Will pay for Live hogs delivered at Paisley station, F.O.B. prices, less one per cent. per cwt. per cent conformation, loss and operating expenses.

Weekly Shipment

For information call

WALLACE MEURAW

Both Phones.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP

SALE

From Thursday, June 6th to Wednesday, June 26th

Our term of partnership expires July 1st, and to fulfil our financial obligations we must have money before that date.

$40,000.00 Worth of merchandise to choose from—Clothing, Furs, Shoes, Groceries, Dry Goods and Millinery. The cause of the sale is unusual. The values are remarkable. Our necessity is your opportunity. The world's markets are soaring, and our regular prices have not kept pace with the advances, so your saving now is double. . . . . .

Groceries

We will have daily specials during the sale on many lines of Groceries. Here are a few, but you will make worth while savings on all your requirements:

Lye—Comfort or White Swan—pure lye, and full size can ..... 3 for .25

Soap—Dozens of bars of Laundry Soap—Richard's Pure, Special, etc ..... 4 for .25

Catsup—Quart bottles of Tomato Catsup. Good quality. Per bottle ..... .25

Bulk Tea—Our regular quality of 50c Green Tea at ..... 5 lbs. for 2.30

Black Tea, regular 60c, at ..... 5 lbs. for 2.70

Shoes

Hundreds of pairs of Shoes. Some of these will surely fit you, and the prices are down on them all. Bring the family and fix up your next winter's supply.

Furs

A table full of Furs, small and large, new styles of Muffs and Throws, all at prices away down. Come and see them.

Sewing Machines

2 only, National Sewing Machines, first-class in every particular. Sale ..... 26.50 and 29.50

Rugs

About 30 Floor Rugs to choose from, ranging in price from ..... 5.00 to 50.00

The best assortment in this part of Ontario, and all **reduced 15 per cent.**

Flannels

20 pieces of Grey Military Flannel for Red Cross purposes. During the sale, by the piece, per yd. ..... .50

Ginghams, Muslins

Dozens of patterns, at prices as cheap as you have ever bought them ..... .14 to .25

Men's Heavy Underwear

Stanfield's Green Label, pure wool and unshrinkable 1.45

Summer Underwear

Balbriggan and Merino per garment ..... .68

Silks, Dress Goods

and Every Other Line

Reduced in Price

You have the pick of the stock and the benefit of our judgment in looking far ahead.

Men's and Boys' Suits and Raincoats

Ladies' Coats and Skirts

and thousands of other lines you need and can save money on.

Millinery

Our stock is perfect, styles are good, and prices are all away down. They must go.

Handkerchiefs

10 dozen Ladies' Fancy Handkerchiefs, with white or colored embroidered corners ..... .15

Thread

Coats' 200-yard spools, black and white ..... 4 for .25

Ladies' Underwear

Heavy and Light. Every kind you want, and prices down.

Children's Wash Dresses

.50 to 2.00

Women's House Dresses Middies, Blouses and Whitewear

Our Total Stock on Sale

TERMS—Spot Cash, Produce, or Credit now standing on our books. Goods not satisfactory must be returned during the sale.

All Book Accounts are due July 1st, and your attention to these is requested.

The store will be closed on Thursday, Friday and Saturday, June 27, 28 and 29, and will re-open for business on July 2nd, under the management of our **Mr. S. F. Ballachey,** who is taking over the business.

Don't forget the time and the place. Come early in the day.
Store open in the evening on Wednesdays and Saturdays.

Ballachey, Laidlaw & Co.

Plants for Bedding

Get your Asters, Petunias, Pansies, Verbenas, Stocks, Balsams, Cannas, Zinnias. We have these in boxes of one dozen each, all ready to put out in your garden, also Tomato and Cabbage Plants.

Eggs and Butter for Cash or Trade

F. CARTER & SON

Shoes, Groceries, Crockery

Women, Prepare!

Thousands of women in Canada have overcome their sufferings, and have been cured of woman's ills by Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. This temperance medicine, though started nearly half a century ago, sells most widely to-day. It can now be had in tablet form as well as liquid, and every woman who suffers from backache, headache, nervousness, should take this "Prescription" of Dr. Pierce's. It is prepared from nature's roots and herbs and does not contain a particle of alcohol or any narcotic. It's not a secret prescription for its ingredients are printed on wrapper. Send 10c for trial package to Dr. V. M. Pierce, Surgical Institute, Buffalo, N. Y., or Bridgeburg, Ont.



Hamilton, Ont.—"When I reached the critical period I was a nervous wreck and suffered with hot flashes and dizzy spells. 'Favorite Prescription' relieved me of all these ailments and brought me through this trying time safely. For women of middle age there is no tonic equal to Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, and I never hesitate to recommend it to my friends."—Mrs. Annie Soules, 41 Hess St. N.

Stratford, Ont.—"I was greatly benefited by taking Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription; it was before twins came. I had become all run-down, was nauseated, very nervous and weak, and suffered with backache. Was not able to do anything for three months, when I began taking 'Favorite Prescription.' It soon gave me relief and it was not long when I was strong and healthy. 'Favorite Prescription' was surely a great help to me and I am glad to recommend it."—Mrs. L. J. Mantle, 61 Kent Lane.

WALKERTON

While in Owen Sound Tuesday, on his return from a trip to Manitoulin Island, Mr. Hank Irwin stepped onto an old board from which rusty nails were protruding, one of which punctured his shoe and penetrated deeply into his foot, anchoring him fast to the plank. The local horseman, however, did not stay long put out, for gritting his teeth, he painfully drew up his leg, and with something between a moan and a cheer, succeeded in freeing it from the timber. With a nail hole in his shoe, Hank arrived in Walkerton, and limping out of his car, looked like a casualty from the Red Cross wagon who had tried to kick the insides out of a German bomb, and had got shell shocked.

Mr. Malcolm McCallum, clerk of Brant township, is coming in for some hard knocking in some quarters and for some florid praise in others, for the stand he took at the recent North Brant Farmers' Club meeting at Malcolm, when he arose and stoutly opposed the protest the gathering was making at the Government's new order-in-council "conscripting farmers' sons" along with others of the 20-22-year-old class. Mr. McCallum, who has been a lifelong Liberal, took the stand that farmers had as much right as others to go out and fight for their homes, and in answer to some heckling from the crowd as to why he didn't go, declared that when his class was called he would be right in the vanguard with the khaki.

The Attorney General's Dept. of Ontario has requested Judge Klein to arrange with the legal profession, if possible, to have no jury trials at the coming sessions. It means saving forty-eight men from being drawn from Hanover next week, and as most of the jurors are farmers, this will leave the men during the summer on the land and not interfere with production at a time when help is already scarce. This course would also entail a big saving of expense for the country, for while juries are supposed to be free from prejudice they are not exactly free from cost. In a war time measure this is good, and no doubt most of the legal profession will comply with the request and have their cases tried by the judge.

Pte. Jack Anderson, of Cargill, formerly of the American Rattan factory here, and who was invalided home after being severely wounded at the front, laid an information last week before Magistrate Tolton against a reverend gentleman from Paisley, who he charged with making insulting remarks to him regarding his khaki clothes at the G.T.R. station, Walkerton, on May 21st. The case was set for hearing before Magistrate Tolton at Walkerton on Saturday last, but rather than have the matter aired in court the minister came down in the meantime with Anderson to Walkerton and settled by paying all costs of the action, together with Anderson's expenses to town, and the latter in turn withdrew the charge and, as it were, dropped the curtain on the affair.—Herald and Times.

SCHOOL REPORTS

S. S. No. 1, Brant & Elderslie

Jr. IV—Pass—Marjorie Hopper, Lloyd Hopper, Sr. III—Pass—Mary Spong, May Driscoll. Failure—Nettie Butchart, Lela Kerry, Nelson Kerry, Jr. II—Honors—Gordon Hopper. Pass—Elvin Gregg, Sr. II Honour—John Reid. Pass—Florence Pritchard, Artie Alexander, Ruby Cargill, Hugh Driscoll. Failure—Pearl Alexander, Jr. II Honors—Grace Kerry. Pass—Margaret Bluhm. Sr. II—Pass—Grace Gregg, Edith Hopper. Primer C—Honors—Ada Reid. Primer B—Honors—Harry Cargill. Pass—Daisy Kerry, Howard Dalgarno. Primer A—Jean Hyde, Wilbert Tolchard, Jack Butchart, Annie Hoche, Johnnie Hoche, Sylvia Alexander, Artie Gregg.

M. KERR, Teacher

S. S. No. 7 & 8, Elderslie & Saugeen

Sr. IV—Pass—Aileen Tanner. Failure—Jack Winch. Jr. IV—Honors—Mary Winch and Harvey McGill (equal). Pass—Gordon Fraser, Clarence Hammond. Failure—Gregor Rudolph. Sr. III—Honors—Clifford Tanner, Edith McKinnon. Pass—Reasa Tanner, John Collins. Jr. III—Honors—Elizabeth Tanner, Pass—Ina McKinnon, Isobel Rudolph. Failure—Walter McGill. Sr. II—Honors—Evelyn McMillan. Pass—Millie Collins, May Harcourt, Eldon Fraser, Jessie Hepburn. Jr. II—Honors—Rhoda Fraser, Stewart Bryce, Clifford McGill. Failure—Alvin Harcourt. Sr. I—Franklin Hammond, Charlie Collins, Archie Collins, Annabel McMillan, Myra McKinnon. Jr. Pr.—Elroy McGill, Donald McKinnon, Harold Tanner, Phyllis McMillan. Rose Rudolph missed one examination.

J. McKERRACHER, Teacher

S. S. No. 7, Greenock

Sr. IV (Entrance tests)—Pass—Ellen Reid, Hazel Cruickshank, Tom Fairbairn, jr. IV—Honors—Elwin Keyes. Pass—Bob Porter, Hugh Houston, George Nicholls, Ogie Needham. Failure—Willie Clark, Millard Bell. Sr. III—Honors—Christena Houston. Pass—Dolph Wilson. Jr. II—Honors—Ivan Fullerton. Pass—Nellie Hetzler, Florence Clark, Hugh Bell. Sr. II—Honors—Lavina Smith, Joe Reid, Harry Metcalf (equal), Amy Keyes. Jr. II—Honors—Norman Wilson, Mary Clark. Failure—Gladys Taylor. Sr. I—Honors—Reta Metcalf, Gladys Hetzler, Jean Lesak. Pass—Wilfred Houston, John Hettrick. Jr. I—Honors—Margaret Porter, Jack Clark, Elmer Osborne, Ivan Lesak. Pass—Ivan Reid. Sr. Primer—Honors—Mildred Osborne. Pass—Murray Carr, Eva Osborne, Monia Taylor. Jr. Primer—Marjorie Lesak, Harvey Houston, Vivian Carr, Jessie Metcalf, Neil Reid, Verna Wilson, Melvin Hetzler, Muriel Osborne. absent from one or more tests.

D. D. CAMPBELL, Teacher



THE LATE PTE. JAS. McGILLIVRAY

Mr. Hector McGillivray, 12th Bruce, received a letter from a nurse in St. John's Ambulance Brigade Hospital in France, dated April 18th, giving some particulars of the death of his son, whose photo appears above. The deceased was brought to the hospital on April 15th, suffering from a very bad attack of pneumonia, and all that could be done was of no effect, his death occurring on April 16th. Before he became delirious he told the nurse about his home and friends. He was buried in the little cemetery at Etaples with full military honors.

TORONTO LIVE STOCK MARKETS

Toronto, June 4, 1918

Butchers' picked	$14 00	$15 00
do common	11 75	13 25
do cows	8 50	12 50
do bulls	7 50	12 00
Stockers, choice	10 50	11 25
do common	7 00	9 50
Heavy feeders	11 50	12 50
Short keep		
Milch cows, choice	100 00	125 00
do common		
Sheep, ewes	16 00	18 00
Bucks	11 00	12 25
Spring Lambs	18 50	22 00
Calves	16 00	16 00
Hogs, off cars	18 75	18 75
" fed and watered	18 50	18 50

PAISLEY MARKET

Fall wheat, per bush	$ 2 00	2 10
Peas, per bush	3 00	3 25
Oats, per bush	75	80
Barley, per bush	1 50	1 50
Buckwheat		
Potatoes, per bag	1 35	1 50
Butter, in pound prints	33	33
Eggs, fresh, per doz	34	34

Teacher Wanted

A PROTESTANT teacher with first or second professional certificate for U. S. S. No. 7 & 8, Elderslie & Saugeen. Salary $600 to $700 a year. Duties to commence Sept 3rd, 1918. Applications received up to June 15th, by R. H. FIASKEN, Sec.-Treas., R. R. No. 2, Paisley P.O.

Spring Term from April 2nd

Central Business College Stratford, Ont.

Commercial life offers the great opportunities. Recent lady graduates of this school are earning as high as $1,000 per annum. The last application we received from an office man with some experience offered initial salary of $1800, per annum. Students may enter our classes at any time. Graduates placed in positions. Commercial, Shorthand and Telegraphy departments. Get our free catalogue.

W J Elliott Pres. D A McLachlan, Prin.

Found New HEALTH

Of greater value than gold and silver is health. Mr. Pye, in the leading district of Keewatin, Ont., 20 miles Continuous discovered something—that the high words of praise given to Gin Pills are true. Here is his story, in part.

"I had heard of your

Gin Pills FOR THE KIDNEYS

and decided to give them a trial at once, as I had been suffering for some time with my kidneys and urine. I sent my cheque out to get them (about 60 miles) and I am pleased to inform you that in less than 6 days I felt rather. In two days the pain had left me altogether. To-day I feel as well as ever. I did send my kidneys are acting quite naturally." (Full testimonial sent on request together with FREE SAMPLE of Gin Pills.)

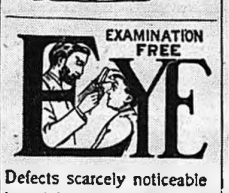
All dealers sell Gin Pills on our Money Back Guarantee, 50c a box, 6 boxes for $2.50.

National Drug & Chemical Co. of Canada Limited - Toronto

U. S. Address: Na-Dru-Co., Inc. 202 Main St., Buffalo, N.Y.

113





EXAMINATION FREE

EYE

Defects scarcely noticeable in children assume dangerous proportions with advancing years.

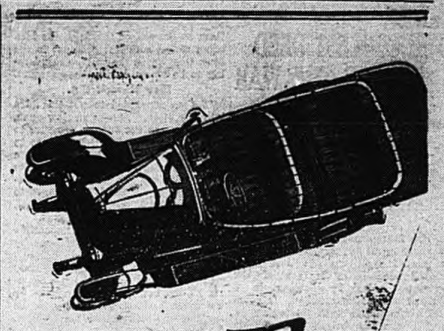
A proper correction now will prevent serious complications later.

BEAUTIFUL JEWELERY

in great variety of novel patterns and artistic designs, rings, chains, necklaces, bracelets, everything in the jewelry line, may be found at our store. We give you a cordial invitation to come in and see what we have to offer, for we feel sure there will be something that will just suit you.

I. SHOEMAKER

Jeweler and Optician



Overland

Light Four Model 90 Touring Car

The Thrift Car

To use this *utility* car is Good Business and Good Health!

Its roominess, comfort and beauty make it as *desirable* as it is *useful*.

GEO. W. GILCHRIST, Dealer

R. R. No. 2, Paisley

Willys-Overland, Limited

Willys-Knight and Overland Motor Cars and Light Commercial Wagons

Head Office and Works, West Toronto, Ont.

Save the Nation's Fuel

Economize

by using a

New Perfection Oil Stove

New Perfection Advantages

1 Quick Lighting
2 Visible Flame
3 Perfect Combustion
4 Clean, Intense Heat
5 Instantaneous Full Heat
6 More Flexible Flame Adjustment
7 Reliable Flame Control
8 More Durable Burner Parts
9 When operated at highest flame the Fastest Cooking Oil Stove made

We have in stock Two, three and Four Burner Stoves at most reasonable prices. A demonstration gladly given.

SINCLAIR'S HARDWARE



Canada's Registration

Its Purpose and Application

CANADA faces the gravest crisis in her history. Four years of war have taken from the Dominion a heavy toll in talent and labor, yet despite the shortage of man power, our Allies still depend on Canada to maintain her own fighting forces at full strength and to increase her exports of food and war materials, so vital to them, and to the successful prosecution of the war.

Every ounce by which Canada can increase her food production and every ounce Canada can save in her food consumption is needed for export to the Allies.

Should the war continue for another year, food cards and a rationing system may have to be instituted. It is the duty of Canada to be prepared for whatever situation circumstances may force upon her.

It is quite probable that before the war is won our Government may have to place restrictions upon the occupations in which men and women may engage. In such an event the Government wishes to be in a position to render all possible assistance in keeping our population usefully and profitably employed.

Registration Day, June 22nd

These conditions point to the necessity of Canada knowing the exact capabilities of her men and women at home.

All persons residing in Canada, male or female, British or alien of 16 years and over, will be required to register on June 22nd and truthfully answer the questions set forth upon the registration card.

It is not the Government's intention to conscript labour in any form, but to assist in directing it wisely, so that every available unit of human energy may be utilized to the best advantage.

The information procured through registration will be used—as an aid to the Military Authorities in providing the necessary to maintain "Canada's First Line of Defence"—to mobilize all units of available labor in the Dominion and direct them from less essential to more essential occupations—to establish and intelligently administer a system of food rationing should that become necessary.

21

Issued by authority of Canada Registration Board

White Shoes

OUR 1918 line is the most complete line of summer shoes. It includes a shoe for every use, for every person — men, women, children. It will pay you to call and see our White Shoes.

Fresh Groceries Always in Stock

Butter and Eggs taken in exchange

H. PFAFF & SON

Quality Counts Every Time

ELLIOTT Business College

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THE COOLEST DEED OF THE WAR

ASTOUNDING STORY OF NERVE AND RESOURCE.

By a Man Imprisoned Fathoms Deep in a Sunken British Submarine.

The most amazing story of this amazing war has just been told. It is a tale of stark courage and dour clear-headedness in the face of the grimmest ordeal, by a stoker in a British submarine sunken fathoms deep, and it has been related by a writer who has obviously gleaned his facts from official news. In point of fact, the story is well known in naval circles, though it has never been published in detail before. No writer could do justice to this tale so convincingly as the hero himself, a stoker petty-officer (the sole survivor), whose highly „technical, matter-of-fact report needs no journalistic emphasis.

His First Impulse.

"At 10.30 a.m. on Tuesday," he states, "something was heard to come in contact with the boat forward, twice in quick succession. . . . I proceeded forward to ascertain the position of the leak. Finding no leak above the battery-board, I came to the conclusion that she was holed low down. My first impulse was to close the lower conning-tower hatch, and get a pressure in the boat, but the man were then going up the conning tower in the hope of escape. I put on a lifebelt, and closed the valve on the air-trunk through the engine-room bulkhead, as at this time I thought I would have to use the engine-room as a way of escape.

"I then returned to try to close the lower conning-tower hatch, but before I reached it water began to come down through it and the engine-room bulkhead scupper, so I shouted to the hands forward to come aft to the engine-room. There was no response. . . ."

All hands were dead except this cool-headed, iron-nerved stoker petty-officer, who had not the slightest intention of making the same finish. He was an engineer who knew every nut, bolt, and gadget of his boat, and he had a mind infinitely fertile in resource. His explanation of what he did is highly technical in spots, and bristling with conscientious details. It makes it difficult to realise that he was laboring for his life in flooded submarine at the bottom of the North Sea, with a crew of dead men and no more than one chance in a thousand of survival.

Juggling With Death.

"It was impossible for me to leave the engine-room door," he goes on to explain, "as it would have closed behind me, and would have been impossible to open again, owing to increase of pressure in the flooding compartment. I remained there, still hoping that some of the men might come aft, until the water rose to eighteen inches above the sill of the door, and chlorine gas began to come through from the middship compartment. I was then reluctantly forced to close the door, and proceeded to unscrew the clips of the torpedo-hatch above me as the only hope of escape through the deck. At this juncture the engine-room was in complete darkness, with the exception of the port pilot lamp.

"The water was slowly rising in the engine-room thro. . . the voice pipes, which I had left open to relieve excessive pressure on the bulkheads. The heat at this time was excessive, and therefore I rested a while, and considered the best means of flooding the engine-room."

A Great Ordeal.

This captive, penned like a rat in a trap, tried one expedient after another, each one failing him in turn—a refractory torpedo-hatch, impossible caps and traps, nuts that refused to budge—and yet he was undismayed and stubbornly resolute, splashing in the gloom to a place where he could "consider the problem once more." He returned to the hatch, crawling on top of the engines, in order to struggle with the exhaust and induction valves, using a steamer for a tool. This he had thoughtfully picked up in the engine-room before it was flooded. Hammering away at the fastenings, he knocked out one pin, but was unable to remove the other. He then dived under water and eased the wheel of the gearing, which sounds like a ticklish bit of work in itself, and bobbed up again to find that he could now drive out the remaining pin.

"I have always held the theory," he says, "that the pressure in a sunken, air-locked vessel can be greater than the external pressure, the deciding factors being the weight and shape of the sunken hull. I now discovered that the boat was flooding very slowly, and as a last resource I decided to open the scupper in the engine-room bulkhead. I anticipated chlorine gas generating from this water, which proved to be the case. Also, as the water came in, the air was escaping through the hatch. So I tried three times to open the hatch, and succeeded in raising it about half-way, but the air rushed out, and the hatch fell down again. So then I dived down, and retrieved the clip-bolts, and shipped two of them, and tightly secured them to the end of the dogs, the idea being to get sufficient pressure in the boat, then knock the bolts away, hoping to be blown out by the pressure.

Blew Himself Out.

"I then proceeded to put this idea into execution. The hatch flew open, but there was not enough pressure to blow me out, nor yet time for me to escape before the hatch came down again. I tried once more to lift the hatch with my shoulder, but it descended upon my hand. I managed to raise the hatch and free my hand, which was quite badly smashed. I now concluded that it was impossible to attempt to blow myself out by means of internal pressure.

"I allowed the engine-room to flood until the water was up to the coaming of the hatch. I then raised up the hatch and escaped, rising to the surface, and being picked up by H.M.S. P. . . ."

* * * *

This indomitable stoker petty-officer floated out through the square hatch-opening, after letting the compartment fill to the roof, and was picked up unconscious. The comment of the officer commanding the flotilla sums up one of the most wonderful feats in the whole story of submarine warfare:

"Although the man was fighting for his life, it is a wonderful example of unfaltering courage and perseverance, and of refusing to acknowledge defeat. He was by himself, in almost complete darkness, receiving electric shocks, and towards the end, suffering from the effects of chlorine gas and a crushed hand; and yet, in spite of continual disappointments, he worked on for nearly two hours, keeping his head to the last; and at the seventh attempt at opening the hatch he succeeded, and escaped."

The Captain's Garden.

His garden blooms as it was wont to bloom
These many springs,
And still, amid the larkspur and the broom,
A linnet sings.

But he will never plant and tend again
These borders trim,
To comfort through the sunshine or the rain
Our grief for him.

And yet his presence seems so warm and near
This quiet place,
That we who loved him feel less lonely here
A little space.

As if there brooded on each budding flower
His tenderness,
As if his spirit o'er each bird filled bower
Bent down to bless.

Prayer For Courage.

Why should I long for what I know
Can never be revealed to me?
I only pray that I may grow
As sure and bravely as a tree.

I do not ask why tireless grief
Remains or why all beauty flies;
I only crave the blind relief
Of branches groping toward the skies.

Let me bring every seed to fruit,
Sharing, whatever comes to pass,
The strong persistence of the root,
The patient courage of the grass.

Heartened by every source of earth
I shall not mind the wounds and scars,
Feeling the solid strength of earth,
The bright conviction of the stars.

Scotch Officer, His Report.

A Scotch colonel tells an amusing story wherein the chief figure was a young subaltern of his own nationality. The latter was one day on guard with another officer at Gibraltar, when the other fell off a precipice and was killed. The subaltern, however, made no mention of the accident in his guard report, but left the addendum, "Nothing extraordinary since guard mounting," standing without qualification. Some hours afterward the General came to demand explanations.

"You say, sir, in your report, 'Nothing extraordinary since guard mounting,' when your fellow officer has fallen down a rocky precipice 400 feet deep and has been killed!"

"General," replied Lieut. Sandy, slowly, "I dinna think there's anything extraordinary in that. If he had faun doon a precipice 400 feet deep and not been killed, I should ha' thocht it extraordinary, and put it doon in ma reesport."

The Function of Marrow.

A writer in the London Lancet suggests that marrow has a twofold function, not only to nourish the bone, but to supply a most important internal secretion. As bearing this out, he cites the mortality of 26 per cent. in "primary" cases of amputation high up the thigh when the patient is in the prime of life, with "secondary" cases in which the mortality is only 60 per cent. In the secondary cases, where a diseased condition has existed for some time, there is less shock, according to the writer, because the system has become gradually accustomed to getting along without the marrow in the thigh bone, which contains one-sixth of the total amount in all the bones.

Winning the war rests in part on the food loyalty and food sacrifice of the people.

THE SPIRIT OF THE FRENCH PEOPLE

IDEA OF SURRENDER IS ALIEN TO THEIR SOUL.

Every Soldier Willing to go to Certain Death Because Life is Dedicated to Country.

Two years ago the world was told that the French nation was tired of the war. A year ago Canada was told that the French nation was bled white; that it could hold up its end in the great war only a short time longer and that unless powerful reinforcements were sent to the battle front and new spirit injected into the French the war would end with Germany the conquerer, says a war correspondent.

I have been fortunate enough to see a great deal of the French people and the French soldiers during the last few months and I think I understand why France has been able to bear the brunt of the war and why France will continue to hold her place in the very front line until the Hun is defeated.

Surrender is a word as foreign to the vocabulary of the French polu as it was to the Old Guard of Napoleon. The spirit of surrender is as alien to the soul of France as it was to the life of ancient Greece. France knows that Germany will be defeated. She has never doubted it. She was just as confident when the Hun was slaughtering hundreds of thousands of his own men and soldiers of France as she is to-day when her line has been extended to the north to be prepared for any new onslaught the German may undertake.

As for fighting, the world does not need to be told of the fighting qualities of the French. Neither does the Hun. I have seen German prisoners freshly captured who say that Germany has been astounded at the vigor of the French; that the army authorities are vexed almost to the point of hysteria over the constant appearance of the French when the Hun feels he is just on the threshold of victory.

Willing to Face Certain Death.

You can't find a single Frenchman who is not willing to go to certain death any time, because he believes his life belongs to France and that France is living for generations to come. Before the French went into the great battle which raged for weeks on the Somme and on the plains of Picardy they had learned a special prayer. They don't know who wrote it. But they all know it. This is it:

"Men who, serving France in the exuberance and joy of youth; men who believe in human equality; men who vision idealism and justice and strive to bring it about; men who now rest in the grave—we salute you!

"You gave your all courageously to repulse an evil that was thrust upon our France, your very all, your life of peace at home, your hopes and your dreams. You did all this before us. And now since this monster evil demands more blood, more life, more of France's strength, we take your places asking when will those living be permitted to live. When will right return to the earth? We know not, but we do know and here promise you that you have not died in vain, that your sacrifice was not an empty thing, and that we and those coming after us are ready to pay the price of ransom for the future of your sons and ours and to come in succession after us. This we promise you, dead comrades in the name of France in the name of Christ. Amen!"

That simple prayer—on the lips of nearly every soldier who took his place in the battle line in latter March—furnishes the key to the French character as exemplified by this war. The Frenchman is fighting for the future. He is fighting for the comrades who have already died. He is fighting to drive out what he regards as the evil monster of all time. It is not exaggeration to say that the French is the master soldier of the war. No one denies it. The Hun is not in his class. The British, possessing as he does, every quality of the stern fighter, has not had the generations of training of the French; the American is just beginning to show what he has in him.

Long Hours Without Sleep.

Just after the Hun had begun his gigantic sweep against the French and British lines on March 21 I saw hundreds of miles of French trucks, supply wagons, artillery and every other paraphernalia of war trailing from all directions to the point where danger lay. I saw French camion drivers who had not had a wink of sleep for forty hours; teamsters who had been sitting exposed to the rain for two days and nights, going about their task just as cheerfully as if they were on a holiday. They were going to help France. France needed them.

In an officers' club in a certain part of France there was an orchestra composed of French soldiers who were on what was called an easy sector. They had been working hard for months. A tango singer also, who is well known in all the cities of France, sang usually every evening, clad in his rough private's uniform. But one evening the orchestra and the singers were gone. So were the waiters. Girls had taken their places.

"What has become of the musicians?" I asked the manager, a crippled French captain.

"Gone north."

And so they had. They left in the night. Several of them will never come back. They knew death awaited, but they were in a hurry to go just the same. At a small railway junction hundred of poilus appeared the first two days of the big offensive. They were on their way North too. I asked the French station master about them.

"They are on leave," he said, "but they think they ought to go to their regiments now that the big battle is started, and they are all going before their leaves are over."

Nation Tuned Up For War.

How such a spirit could survive after a nation has for nearly four years gone through what France has gone through is not easy for one to understand until he has an insight into the French character. The nation is tuned up to war. Its entire energy is focussed on war. Nothing else is thought of. Not a wheel turns in the entire country except to make something which is needed for war. In all France there is not a single pleasure automobile. There is no gayety. The civil population is subjecting itself to hardships which it hopes are just as trying as those of the men who are bearing arms.

If the war ends this year France will be happy. If the war continues five years France will still be giving the same demonstration of self-sacrifice and loyalty she has been giving for the last three years and a half. It is only the short sighted who believe the reports which one time were prevalent—that France was ready to quit—that she was wearied to the point of surrender. France is just as virile to-day as she ever was. She is ready to-day to make the same sacrifices she made at the Marne, the Somme and Verdun, but she knows she will never have to do so.

You might drive or walk for two hundred miles through any part of France and you would not see a single civilian except elderly men, boys, invalids or cripples. Every able man is in the army. Still the farms look promising in the spring sunshine. Not a foot of soil is being neglected. The "old folks" who had finished their life's toil and settled down in their little village home to watch their grandchildren grow up have put on the yoke again.

BREAD WITHOUT FLOUR.

Process Used in France to Change Wheat Directly Into Dough.

In France bread has been made without flour in a machine that transforms the wheat directly into dough. This machine has a large screw turning loosely in a case on the inner surface of which is a screw thread running in an opposite direction. Between the main threads on the cylinder are smaller threads, and the depth of the groove becomes progressively smaller from one end to the other, so that it will hold the entire wheat grain as it enters the machine, at the same time accommodating only the pulverised wheat at the exit.

The wheat is prepared by a thorough washing, after which operation about a pint of tepid water to a pound of grain is added, the whole mixture being allowed to stand for some six hours. Then the grains of wheat have swollen to twice their ordinary size. The mixture is then treated with yeast and salt and is poured into the machine. It falls between the threads of the moving screw, which simultaneously crush the envelop and body of the grain, making of them a homogeneous mixture that forms a smooth paste.

Bread made by this process contains a succession of holes whose size increases as they approach the crust, which is thin. The odor given off is said to be most agreeable.

An Idea Worth Trying

Not long ago, says the Milwaukee Journal, Prof. W. E. Ringle, a naturalist of Pittsburg, Kansas, discovered in a Kansas creek a bladderwort, a plant that is usually found in more northern streams. He took it to his laboratory and placed it in a jar that contained several thousand very small tadpoles, in order to aerate the water and do away with the necessity of changing it so often.

The tadpoles quickly began to disappear in a mysterious manner. An investigation resulted in the surprising discovery that the small balloons on the plant were traps and tombs for the tadpoles. The plant had devoured them. If it would consume tadpoles, there is no reason why it should not devour "wiggle-tails," the larvae of the mosquito, the naturalist thinks. One way of ridding a community of mosquitoes, therefore, appears to be to propagate the bladderwort in pools and streams.

Savory stews provide an excellent means of using carrots, onions, turnips and potatoes.

Potatoes give you the salts you need to build and renew all parts of the body.

Doctors say that the tired-out feeling—"spring fever"—often comes from a lack of fruits and vegetables.

Do not neglect double simples, both the tall and dwarf varieties. Sow seeds now of the newer varieties in the open ground, and they will soon be in flower. The new simples are much handsomer than the old fashioned varieties.

An Invocation to Ireland.

Come, Erin, come!
Come clad in armor as a warrior-queen—
Come, sword in hand!
Come with the Springtime, wearing of the green!
Shine on the land
Like Hope embodied, strength made manifest—
Make thy true betterness of soul thy test,
And, sacrificing all,
Ascend the height from which thou shalt not fall!
Come, Erin, come!

Come, Erin, come!
Break from the traitor's hold, the bigot's chains,
Come, proud and free!
Be thine own noblest self, and win thy share
Of triumph that shall be
When War's black thundercloads have rolled away
And Right sheds Light upon the world's new Day.
Thou wilt not shame
Thy highest nature or thy holiest name!
Come, Erin, come!

Come, Erin, come!
Heed not the babbler's tongue, the rebel's lie—
Take thou thy place
With nations armed to conquer or to die!
Glory and grace
Be with thee in thy coming! 'Tis thine hour
Of loftiest destiny and immortal power—
Show thyself great
In pardon for old wrongs and stings of fate;
Come, Erin, come!

Come, Erin, come!
The heavens are all a-fire with watching eyes
Bent upon thee,
Waiting the splendor of thy golden rise,
Star of the zeal
Face thou the foe with all thy fighting sons,
And set thy Harp to thunder of the guns
In song sublime
Ringing thy fame unto the ends of Time!
Come, Erin, come!
—Marie Corelli.

THE PROPHET WITHOUT HONOR

An Amusing Story Regarding the King and Queen of Italy.

The Italian sovereign might well be called the Harun-el-Rashid of Italy, so diverting are the adventures that befall him when he appears unexpectedly in his own dominions. It is safe to say, writes the Rome correspondent of the Pall Mall Gazette, that if he came to the gates of a French city with the Queen in an automobile he would at once be recognized, although in his own Lucca he is not always.

The King and Queen Elena, the other day, having outdistanced another motor car with their suite, were brought to a standstill at the gate of Lucca by one of the octrol guards. To the question whether he had anything contraband, the King replied in the negative, but the guard was not satisfied, and pointed to the three small bags, and asked King Victor to open one.

"Impossible!" declared His Majesty, with an amused smile. "My wife's maid has the keys."

Meanwhile the chauffeur had shown signs of great uneasiness, making faces and gesticulating furiously to let the man understand whom he had to deal with; but the guard thought that the signs, together with the King's refusal, meant that there was smuggling going on. At last, losing patience, he turned to the chauffeur.

"Speak! speak!" he said angrily. "What are you making faces about? It will not prevent me from doing my duty! That valise must be opened before you leave!"

"Quite right," said the King, "but—"

The chauffeur, unable to contain himself any longer, sputtered:

"Fool, can't you see that it is the King?"

As they went on Queen Elena turned to the King.

"But, Victor," she said with a laugh, "if you had opened the bag they might really have seized that—"

But what the guards might have found was lost in the toot! toot! of the horn.

The Red-Headed Saint.

"Remember, farther, that you are merely the stewards of your own gifts and talents. They are not to be used for your own advantage, or the satisfaction of your own ambition, but for the glory of God and the service of humanity. Seek to serve your fellow men, to gladden their hearts, to rejoice with them, for there is nothing more beautiful than this. God has put you into the world to do a certain work for the advancement of His cause and the felicity of His creatures. He has supplied you with the health, strength, talent and gifts necessary for your appointed labor. Be fully assured of that. Strive, therefore, to accomplish that which Heaven expects of you, and great will be your reward."

The foregoing pious injunctions are taken from a sermon delivered by the Kaiser in the days of peace, upon the occasion of the confirmation of two of his sons. Truly a versatile Prince is this fiend of Mephistopheles.

BRITISH TANKS ARE SUPERIOR

ENEMY LAND SHIPS CAME OFF SECOND BEST.

New Fast Cruiser Type Rolled Up German Line in Recent Picardy Engagement.

German tanks which made their first appearance on the western front during the recent German offensive came off second best in their encounters with the more powerful and better managed British tanks, says a London correspondent.

Full accounts have just reached the British General Staff here of the first pitched battle between German and British tanks, in which a squadron of six German land ships was routed completely by the British. The battle occurred on April 24 near Villers-Bretonneux, south of the Somme in Picardy.

Six German tanks appeared in front of the British line shortly before noon and started to roll up the flanks of the British infantry positions. A call for help was sent to the nearest British tank camp and a squadron, including both "male" and "female" tanks shortly appeared on the scene. A rough and tumble combat ensued.

"Female" Tanks Outfought.

The British female tanks, which appeared first, were outfought, but the arrival of the heavier male tanks completely changed the situation and the Germans fled after receiving a bad beating.

Meanwhile the British had brought up seven of the new fast cruiser type, called "Whippet tanks," which debouched and attacked the enemy's infantry positions on a ridge, rolling up the German line from the north. It developed that this ridge was held by a line of machine gun posts, while beyond the crest a large German force was massing in the open for an attack. The Whippets ran from shell hole to shell hole, inflicting terrible casualties and completely disorganizing the enemy's preparations for attack.

These seven tanks, each with a full crew of twenty men, inflicted more than four hundred casualties on the enemy in this engagement, while the casualties on board the tanks were only five men. The tanks left their base shortly before noon and were back at their base again by 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

British Machine Success.

An officer of the General Staff, commenting on this engagement to the Associated Press, said:

"The British tank has justified itself. The Germans have adopted them, but there is yet no evidence that they have any larger number available. With the start which we have in tank construction we should be able to preserve our superiority without difficulty.

"The results of our employment of tanks are most encouraging in view of the man power question and we ought to derive still more benefit from them in the future."

On the Western Front.

Sons of Britain! Hold them in your grip of steel,
With the courage of the bulldog that has been thy nation's weal;
Stand fast in all thy glory on the bloodstained fields of France,
Let not defeat discourage, your victories they'll enhance.

Sons of Scotia! Hold them; we are watching from afar.
We have read of you at Ypres, we know just what you are;
Your blood you'll shed like water, asking nothing back;
But to do your share of fighting beneath the Union Jack.

Sons of Erin! Hold them; when there's fighting to be done,
You stay there in the thickest; you are there when victory's won.
Heed not the false calumnies that are heaped upon your head,
Emblazoned on the scrolls of fame, behold your honored dead.

O, hold on! Hold on! Ye gallant sons with your backs against the wall.
There's a land that knows your dire need and answers to the call.
Hold them! We are coming! 'Tis the hand of Justice strikes
From the glorious land of Liberty, beneath the Stars and Stripes!

A Poet's Prophecy.

(Written about 1850.)

For I dipt into the future, far as human eye could see,
Saw the Vision of the world, and all the wonder that would be;
Saw the heavens fill with commerce argosies of magic sails,
Pilots of the purple twilight, dropping down with cooly boles;
Heard the heavens fill with shouting, and there rained a ghastly dew
From the nation's airy navies grappling in the central blue;
Far along the world-wide whisper of the south wind rushing warm,
With the standards of the peoples plunging thro' the thunderstorm;
Till the war-drum throbb'd no longer, and the battle-flags were furled,
In the Parliament of man, the Federation of the world.
—From "Locksley Hall," by Alfred Tennyson.

TO REMAIN YOUNG flush the bowels regularly with

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PURGATIVE WATER

A mild but sure saline purgative which softens the contents of the intestines and facilitates their expulsion without causing colic, cramps or discomfort.

On Sale everywhere! 25 cents the bottle.

RIGA PURGATIVE WATER CO. MONTREAL.

CAVALRY COMES INTO ITS OWN

ONCE MORE BROUGHT INTO PLAY BY OPEN WARFARE.

Splendid Sight as They Came Charging Across the Field as in Days of Old.

Despite the many efforts of army officials of the Allied nations to have cavalry regiments changed into light and heavy artillery, because of their incompetence in trench warfare, the recent successes of cavalry commands attached to General Haig's army in checking the German offensive emphasizes the farther need of the mounted organizations in this and future wars.

The cavalry had made history long before all Europe had arrayed itself to suppress the common foe of democracy. During the present German offensive the cavalry got its long-desired wish to distinguish and to prove to the world once again that mounted men still constitute a force to be reckoned with and that the service is not a useless adjunct of the army.

Valuable in Present Offensive.

These mounted organizations have at no other time since the beginning of the great conflict been able to play such an important part in this war as they have during the great battles which have taken place on the western front recently. They have been stretched along the battle line, filling in gaps, strengthening the line and covering the retirement of the infantry. During the first three days of the Tecton drive the mounted men accomplished valuable work, fighting mostly on foot. Dismounted cavalrymen held the Ollezy-Ham line, where the fighting was terrific, while the infantrymen withdrew. One party of dragoons was cut off all night, during which they were cut in the open battling for their lives. Finally, they cut their way through the enemy's lines at Jussy by main force.

On the 22rd of March the cavalry came into its own. On the horses were brought forward and the troopers began a series of spectacular feats.

When Noyon was first threatened cavalry was sent to hold the line of the Oise west of the town. The British infantry was forced to fall back on the 26th, and the cavalry was pulled back also with the intention of occupying the ridge near the village of Porquerticourt, in the vicinity of Noyon.

Canadian Cavalry Assist.

The Germans were also aiming to get a foothold on this hill. A race developed between the horsemen and the enemy infantry across the rolling ground. Both reached the forest at about the same time, but the cavalry lost no time and rushed through the forest against the Germans. An intense battle at close quarters ensued and the cavalry was doing great execution when the order came for them to fall back in order to cover the retirement of the infantry, which had succumbed to pressure at other points. The mounted men withdrew from the wood and brought up the rear, pausing often to fight rearguard actions with the hostly pressing enemy.

When word came from the British command that the wood northwest of Morvuil was filled with enemy infantry, who had brought forward great numbers of machine guns, which were mounted in every available vantage point, even in trees, the gallant horsemen were called upon to clear the wood out. They responded and came pounding up to the wood in a picturesque manner. Here part of them dismounted and went on foot, but the Canadian horse tore on into the forest and hurled themselves on the enemy. The Germans slowly gave way before the onslaught until the western part of the wood had been cleared.

Like Knights of Old.

The cavalry was again called upon on April 1 to attack the enemy. They did and no more splendid sight has been seen along the battle line than when they came charging across the field as in days of old and drove straight into the banks of machine guns scattered among the trees. The first charge gave the horsemen a foothold in the wood. They reformed and surged forward again. This time they got to the centre of the forest. Once more they drove their horses full-tilt against the German line. The latter held for a little and then sagged and broke and the British stormed their way clear through the wood to the eastern side, the enemy fleeing before them. Behind them the ground was strewn with German dead and wounded.

The Germans immediately reorganized for a counter-attack and here the horse gunners accomplished more gallant work. As the enemy massed in the open, the artillerymen poured large quantities of shell into their ranks, one battery alone firing 2,000 rounds at the target. For an hour the German infantry marched exposing themselves to the hail of death. They kept coming forward, but only a few reached the wood and the attack was smashed by the troopers.

DISCLOSURE BY HUN PAPER.

German Newspaper Reveals Vastness Of Spying System.

The extraordinary number of German "agents" and spies who are still working for the Fatherland in England, France, Spain, the Scandinavian countries and America forms the subject of an illuminating article in a recent issue of the Berlin Tageblatt.

Herr Theodor Wolff has apparently no intention of giving away any information to the enemy in the matter. He is merely concerned with the scandal of granting exemption from the new German taxation proposals to this army of shirkers who, "under the pretence of working for Germany, are living a life of luxury abroad and escaping military service."

The Tageblatt's unconscious revelations are as follows:

"The people who know what is going on are amazed to learn how enormous is the number of people who are working in Germany's interest in foreign countries. It will be extraordinarily interesting to hear something one day about their duties and their achievements.

"When the war broke out we were told in Germany that we had not done enough to make sure of the moral conquest of the world, that our resources in the matter of secret agents were too small and our methods too old fashioned. Instantly there arose a number of persons quick to understand the magnitude of the opportunity that was presented, and all these offered to help the Fatherland in this dire necessity.

"Every one who pretended that he had some relationship with foreigners was sent away with plenty of money. Adventurous plans (of which nothing more was ever heard) were greedily accepted, and we threw ourselves into a great propaganda work which was considered 'intelligent' and 'modern.'

"All this was supposed to win over the world and turn the hearts of foreign peoples towards us. In reality it spoiled the little that remained to spoil. In the remotest corners of the world, and still more extensively in neighboring countries, this work of 'information' was started.

"All it has shown is that Germany still has a large reserve of strong men of military age."

"JOY-RIDING" IN A TANK.

Anything But a Pleasurable Experience, Says a Correspondent.

Joy-riding in a British tank means hanging on for dear life in a deafening roar of machinery while the machine lumbers up and down grades, alternately tossing its passengers first one way and then the other. A trial trip is thus described:

"We accepted with some trepidation, an invitation to make a journey in the machine. About half a dozen of us entered by the narrow door and were cramped up on the little platform which runs on each side of the machinery. We held on like grim death with our hands. For a few moments everything went well. Then there was an upward movement of the forepart of the tank and in a trice we found ourselves without a foothold and were suspended by our hands from the 'holdfasts.'

"The vessel jerked violently as she started on her downward course. In the twinkling of an eye we were thrown into the same position as before—only more so—with our legs dangling and our hands gripped in the effort to hold on and prevent being thrown all of a heap. We eventually emerged none the worse for the trip, but with a vivid impression of what must be the life of the gallant crews to whom our experience was a trifle as compared with theirs in the midst of shot and shell and with their own guns blazing away.

"The roar of the machinery in the confined space was terrific. The man with the strongest lungs, shouting in the ear of a man of the acutest hearing, could not make a syllable heard."

Canada's Peat Supply.

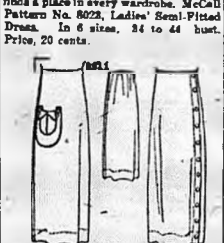
The known peat bogs of Canada, covering about 36,000 square miles, are estimated to be capable of producing twenty-eight thousand million tons of air-dried peat, which in fuel value would equal fourteen thousand million tons of coal.

Share your happiness with others, but keep your troubles to yourself.

For the Summer Wardrobe



The simple dress of silk or satin finds a place in every wardrobe. McCall Pattern No. 8023, Ladies' Semi-Fitted Dress. In 6 sizes, 34 to 44 bust. Price, 20 cents.



The tub skirt plays a very important part in the summer wardrobe. McCall Pattern No. 8211, Ladies' Two-Piece Skirt. In 7 sizes, 22 to 34 waist. Price, 20 cents.

These patterns may be obtained from your local McCall dealer, or from the McCall Co., 70 Bond St., Toronto, Dept. W.

PAIN? NOT A BIT! LIFT YOUR CORNS OR CALLUSES OFF

No humbug! Apply a few drops then just lift them away with fingers.

This new drug is an ether compound discovered by a Cincinnati chemist. It is called freezone, and can now be obtained in tiny bottles as here shown at very little cost from any drug store. Just ask for freezone. Apply a drop or two directly upon a tender corn or callus and instantly the soreness disappears. Shortly you will find the corn or callus so loose that you can lift it off, root and all, with the fingers.



Not a twinge of pain, soreness or irritation; not even the slightest smarting, either when applying freezone or afterwards.

This drug doesn't eat up the corn or callus, but shrivels them so they loosen and come right out. It is no humbug! It works like a charm. For a few cents you can get rid of every hard corn, soft corn or corn between the toes, as well as painful calluses on bottom of your feet. It never disappoints and never burns, bites or inflames. If your druggist hasn't any freezone yet, tell him to get a little bottle for you from his wholesale house.

What He Inferred.

A lieutenant was instructing his platoon in visual training. Said he to the first man: "Now tell me, how many men are there in that trench-digging party over there?"

"Thirty men and one officer," came the answer.

"Quite right," said the lieutenant after a pause, "but how do you know one is an officer at this distance?"

"'Cos he's the only one not working, sir."

The way to wealth is as plain as the way to market; it chiefly depends on two words, industry and frugality.—Benjamin Franklin.

SMOKE TUCKETTS

T&B CUT

When Summer Comes.

When summer comes with lovely face
And blushes o'er the world below,
With love and happiness agiow
And beautiful with charm and grace.

Away with all thats slow and base,
For hearts with laughter overflow,
When summer comes with lovely face
And blushes o'er the world below.

The merry brooklets fly apace,
The perfume-laden breezes blow;
The sweet and fragrant flowers grow
And in the sky the swallows race
When summer comes with lovely face.

LEMONS WHITEN AND BEAUTIFY THE SKIN

Make this beauty lotion cheaply for your face, neck, arms and hands.

At the cost of a small jar of ordinary cold cream one can prepare a full quarter pint of the most wonderful lemon skin softener and complexion beautifier, by squeezing the juice of two fresh lemons into a bottle containing three ounces of orchard white. Care should be taken to strain the juice through a fine cloth so no lemon pulp gets in, then this lotion will keep fresh for months. Every woman knows that lemon juice is used to bleach and remove such blemishes as freckles, sallowness and tan and is the ideal skin softener, whitener and beautifier.

Just try it! Get three ounces of orchard white at any drug store and two lemons from the grocer and make up a quarter pint of this sweetly fragrant lemon lotion and massage it daily into the face, neck, arms and hands. It is marvelous to smoothen rough, red hands.

The Obvious Alternative.

A spoilt little boy of four years had been a source of considerable annoyance all through lunch.

At length one woman, an intimate personal friend of his too indulgent mother, turned to her and said:

"I can't think how you can let your little boy be so greedy and unruly at meal times. If he were mine, I should give him a good spanking."

"Oh," said the mother; "you can't spank the poor little chap on a full stomach."

"No," said her friend, "but you can turn him over."

Minard's Liniment Co., Ltd.

Gents,—I have used your Minard's Liniment in my family and also in my stables for years and consider it the best medicine obtainable.

Yours truly,
ALFRED ROCHAV.
Proprietor Roxton Pond Hotel and Livery Stables.

A Slacker's Alibi.

One of the recruiting canvassers in an English provincial town was a well-known magistrate. In most cases he succeeded in obtaining the promises he wished, but at last he met with a rebuff. It occurred when he knocked at a cottage door that was opened to him by a sturdy son of the soil.

"My man," said the magistrate in his most persuasive tones, "are you going to fight for your King and country?"

"No, I beant, sir," was the prompt reply. "And I be surprised at you askin' me for to do it. Two years ago come next month you yourself fined I twenty shillings for fighting wi' Bill Smith, and you said it wor wicked to fight, and I promised you as I wouldn't repeat the offence, and I allus keep my word."

Minard's Liniment used by Physicians.

What Germany Has Lost.

She has lost her high seas commerce.

She has, therefore, lost her foreign trade.

She has lost her last colony, with the successful conclusion of the East African campaign.

She has lost the respect and confidence of most of the nations.

She has lost her former leadership in many realms.

She has lost many of her patent rights, that were once a source of great wealth.

She has lost her supply sources of many raw materials that are essential to her industrial life.

She has lost millions of her sons.

She has lost her soul.

Keep Minard's Liniment in the house.

Eight of the olive trees in the historical Garden of Olives at Jerusalem are more than 1,000 years old.

Only One Mother.

Hundreds of stars in the pretty sky,
Hundreds of shells on the shore together;
Hundreds of birds that go singing by,
Hundreds of bees in the sunny weather.

Hundreds of dew-drops to greet the dawn,
Hundreds of lambs in the fragrant clover;
Hundreds of butterflies out on the lawn—
But only one mother the wide world over. —Cooper.

The increased cost of fine teas has tempted some to try cheap, inferior teas to their sorrow. It is a real economy to use Salada Tea, since it yields a far greater number of cups to the pound and, besides, has that unique satisfying flavor.

At School.

The young "pride of the family" had been to school for the first time in his short six years.

"What did you learn?" asked his mother, as mothers always ask on the afternoon after the morning before.

Little Johnny frowned.

"I didn't learn nothin'," he replied. "I have to go back to-morrow."

Minard's Liniment Lumberman's Friend.

It Was the Limit.

In connection with rationing, economy recipes, Government flour, and other similar abominations, Madame Melba, who has just been made a Dame of the British Empire, recently told an amusing story of a bride who made a war-time cake for her lord and master.

He ate of it and made a face. She ate of it and made another face. Then there was dead silence.

Finally the bride summoned up courage to falter, "I—I'm afraid, dear, I left something out of this cake."

"No, sweetheart," he gently replied, "nothing that you could have left out could make a cake taste like this."

MONEY ORDERS.

Send a Dominion Express Money Order. Five Dollars costs three cents.

A Shepherd's Pie.

Grease baking dish; cover bottom with mashed potatoes. Add layer of cooked minced meat or fish, season well and mix with meat stock or gravy. Cover with mashed potatoes. Bake long enough to heat through, twenty to thirty minutes.

Ask for Minard's and take no other.

To Keep Down Camp Waste.

The Militia Department has issued instructions for its conservation officers, which are calculated to keep wastage of foodstuffs to a minimum. The conservation officers are made responsible for the collection and proper disposal of all fats, bones, dripping, etc. The regulations cover a wide range of economies.

KEEP YOUR SHOES NEAT

2 IN 1

SHOE POLISHES

LIQUIDS and PASTES

for BLACK, WHITE, TAN, DARK BROWN OR OX-BLOOD SHOES

PRESERVE the LEATHER

THE F.F. DALLEY COMPANY LIMITED, HAMILTON, CANADA

A Quick Relief for Headache

A headache is frequently caused by badly digested food; the gases and acids resulting therefrom are absorbed by the blood which in turn irritates the nerves and causes painful symptoms called headache, neuralgia, rheumatism, etc. 15 to 30 drops of Mother Seigel's Syrup will correct faulty digestion and afford relief.

SELDOM SEE

a big knee like this, but your horse may have a bunch or bruise on his ankle, hock, stifle, knee or throat.

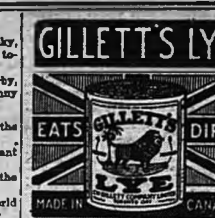
ABSORBINE

will clean it off without laying up the horse. NO BLISTER, NO HAIR GONE. Concentrated—only a few drops required at an application. $2.50 per bottle delivered. Horse Book 8 R free. ABSORBINE, JR., the antiseptic liniment for mankind, reduces Painful Swellings, Sprains, Bruises, Weins, Varicose Veins; allays Pain and Inflammation, heals Boils, Carbuncles or Poisonous Sores. Price $1.25 a bottle at druggists or delivered. Liberal trial bottle postpaid for 10c.

W. F. YOUNG, P.D.F., 310 Lyman Bldg., Montreal, Can.

Quantities and Discretion, Sir, not Rule in Cooks.

GILLETT'S LYE



Economizing on Sunbeams.

First Eskimo—What do you think of this daylight-saving plan? Second Eskimo—We might try it and go to bed a couple of months earlier this year.

AGENTS WANTED

PORTRAIT AGENTS WANTING (good prints: finishing a specialty); frames and everything at lowest prices; quick service. United Art Co., 4 Brunswick Ave., Toronto.

FOR SALE

CHEAP, EQUIPPED NEWSPAPER and job printing plant in Ontario. Insurance carried $1,400. Will sell for $1,100 on quick sale. Box 48, Wilson Publishing Co., Ltd., Toronto.

MISCELLANEOUS

GRANITE CUTTERS AND LETTERERS wanted. Write Geo. M. Paul, 346 Victoria St., Barrie.

CANCER, TUMORS, LUMPS, ETC., removed, and satisfaction guaranteed, without pain by our home treatment. Write us before too late. Dr. Bellman Medical Co., Limited, Collingwood, Ont.

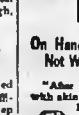


Soothes and Heals Quickly—Inflamed cuts, bruises, burns, scalds, blisters, piles, abscesses, boils and other inflammations. At dealers, or write us. HIRST REMEDY COMPANY, Hamilton, Canada.

SKIN TROUBLE FOR 25 YEARS

On Hands and Fingers. Could Not Work. Cuticura Healed.

"After vaccination I was affected with skin trouble on my left arm and later it got in to both hands and my fingers. I suffered so much I was unable to do any kind of work, and it used to keep me awake at night. I suffered as a whole itching and burning, and my fingers were swollen.



"I had the trouble over twenty-five years when I read of Cuticura Soap and Ointment. I tried it with needless so I bought more, and now my hands are healed." (Signed) Miss A. Cattieau, Chamble, Canton, Que., Mar. 25, '17.

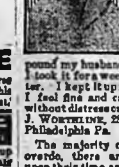
Use these super-creamy emollients for every-day toilet purposes, and prevent these distressing troubles.

For Free Sample Each by Mail address post-card: "Cuticura, Dept. A, Boston, U. S. A." Sold everywhere.

THIS WEAK, NERVOUS MOTHER

Tells How Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound Restored Her Health.

Philadelphia, Pa.—"I was very weak, always tired, my back ached, and I felt sickly most of the time. I went to a doctor and he said I had nervous indigestion, which added to my weak condition kept me worrying most of the time—and he said if I could not stop that, I could not get well. I heard so much about Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound my husband wanted me to try it. I took it for a week and felt a little better. I kept it up for three months, and I feel fine and can eat anything now without distress or nervousness." —Mrs. J. WORTHLINE, 2842 North Taylor St., Philadelphia Pa.

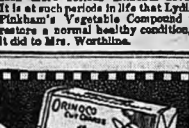


The majority of mothers nowadays overdo, there are so many demands upon their time and strength; the result is invariably a weakened, run-down, nervous condition with headaches, backache, irritability and depression—and soon more serious ailments develop. It is at such periods in life that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound will restore a normal healthy condition, as it did to Mrs. Worthline.

SMOKE-TUCKETTS

ORINOCO

CUT FINE FOR CIGARETTES — CUT COARSE FOR PIPE



CARGILL

Mrs. C. McPetrige, of Winnipeg, who has been visiting her sister, Mrs. Hunnisett, left for Montreal en route to Europe before leaving for her home in the west.

Her many friends here will be sorry to hear of the death of Mrs. R. Stevens (nee Addie Cousins), which occurred in Chesley on Saturday afternoon, due to tuberculosis. Interment took place at Elmwood on Tuesday afternoon. We extend to the bereaved husband and friends our deepest sympathy.

A male choir composed of members of the Presbyterian and Methodist churches led the singing in St. Andrew's church last Sunday evening.

Rev. Mr. Hagar, the newly appointed rector of Holy Trinity church, preached his initial sermon on Sunday last, and made a very favorable impression.

Mr. Mathers and Miss J. Allen, instructors at the knowledge factory, spent the week end at their respective homes in Palmerston and Worcester.

Mr. and Mrs. P. Brownsombe, Mrs. Green, Mr. and Mrs. John Reaburn and family were in Teeswater last Sunday.

Mrs. D. Cargill has a Chinese chef. He commenced his duties last week.

The bowlers held their annual tournament on the 24th of May. Cross on the King's birthday, and raised about $65 thereby.

Capt. Hanmore paid us a flying visit last week.

Pte. Bill Knox was here over the week end. Bill looks fine in the khaki.

The Masonic brethren held a banquet on Friday evening last, at which D.G.M. Jas. McDonald, of Tara, was present. Some of the brethren from Tara, Chesley and Walkerton were present.

Mr. Zeigler and family, of Blyth, visited at Mr. J. H. Brown's over the holiday.

ELORA ROAD NORTH

Mrs. John Miller, of London, is visiting at Mr. Thos. Irwin's.

Mr. and Mrs. H. R. Carter and Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Coheen, of Chesley, spent Sunday at Mr. Alex Ewing's.

Messrs. Jas. and Dave Bryce have purchased a Ford car.

Last Friday evening a large crowd gathered at Mr. John McDougall's to say farewell to his son Angus, who has enlisted in the Army Medical Corps. Angus was presented with a wrist watch and fountain pen by the neighbors, a signet ring by his aunts and uncles, and a safety razor by his own family. After a very good program lunch was served, the latter part of the night was enlivened by dancing and other amusements.

SECOND CON. ELDERSLIE

Miss Stewart, teacher in S. S. No. 12, has been re-engaged for next term at a salary of $620.

Will Young lost a young calf last week from lockjaw.

Mrs. Blain Fortune and children visited friends here on Monday.

Doris, the little four-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. Patterson, got her hand badly hurt last week. She was playing around the windmill while it was in gear, and got it caught in the machinery.

Mr. and Mrs. T. Grice, Mr. H. Grice, Mrs. and Miss Loughleen, of Cargill, were callers at J. B. Allen's on Sunday last.

WILLOW CREEK

Mrs. Wm. Berndt ... returned home after seven weeks in Wellerton. We are glad to report that her son has recovered and is doing fine now.

Mrs. Fred Schnittker returned home this week from Kitchener.

The Y. P. A. is having a picnic this week in honor of those who are and will be called to military service.

Mr. Fred C. Schnittker will go to London to report for military service on June 11th.

Mr. L. Schnarr and family were in Hanover on Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Ritter and W. Berndt were in Walkerton on Sunday.

GLAMIS

The local Oddfellows and neighboring brethren marched to the Presbyterian church in a body last Sunday evening.

A car load of Mr. Neil Currie's friends motored up from Kincardine and spent Sunday with them.

Mr. Richard McKinnet and family, of Carkdale, spent the week end with friends here.

Mrs. Tulloch, of Bengeville, is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. McKeown.

Mrs. Norman McLean, of the 2nd, was operated on last week. Dr. Lacy, of Galt, was the surgeon. At last reports she was doing nicely.

Mr. Cunningham returned from Toronto on Tuesday of last week, accompanied by his daughter, Miss Nina, who spent some time in Hamilton.

Mr. John Buchan left last week to visit friends in Hespeler and Detroit.

A car load of Mr. Kirktown's friends from Highland arrived on Monday evening.

Messrs. Alex and Dick Kirktown went to London on Monday for two new Ford cars which they have purchased.

Quite a number from here attended the Baptist Association held in Riverton this week.

Word came to Glamis of the death of Mr. Jack Beaton, eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. Walter Beaton, who died at his home in Viscount, Sask., on Friday morning, May 24th, after one week's illness. Jack was a bright, promising young man, and was well known here as the family lived here for a number of years before moving west. Much sympathy is felt for them in their trouble.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children

In Use For Over 30 Years

Always bears the Signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher*

EBENEZER

Mr and Mrs Wm Alexander, Roy, Arthur and Miss Ina Alexander, of Pinkerton, visited friends here on Sunday

Mr. Eph. Grant went to Toronto last week and enlisted in the 71st Battery, which is now training at Petawawa camp. Eph will be greatly missed in this community, as he is a jolly good fellow. We all wish him success in military life and a safe return.

Mr. Will Grant, Mrs. Wm. Grant, sr., Mr. and Mrs. E. H Grant and family visited friends in Chesley on Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Jas. King, of Arran Lake, visited at Mr. Dwight Pyatt's on Sunday.

Miss Eva Pottle, Mrs. J. E. Grant and Mr. Clifford and Miss Emily Grant visited friends here on Sunday.

Our baseball team is going to start training this week. Married vs. single men would make a hot game for an opener.

Children Cry

FOR FLETCHER'S

CASTORIA

PRESENTATION AT LOCKERBY

For the second time in the last year the neighbors gathered at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Robt. Carrie to bid good-bye to another of their sons, Hugh J., who is going overseas shortly. William having gone last August. Mr. Jas. McNeil was appointed chairman, and called on Mr. Victor Tanner to read an appropriate address, and Mr. Sandy Mitchell presented the young soldier with a safety razor and a purse of money. A short programme was then gone through with, after which the ladies provided a bountiful lunch. The remainder of the evening was spent in dancing and social intercourse.

Queen St. Garage

Agency of Overland and Chevrolet Cars

High Grade Gasoline, Light and Heavy Cylinder Oil.

Full line of Tires and Accessories.

Vulcanizing a specialty, also all kinds Repairing done.

All work guaranteed, and at prices to suit the customers.

We are open now to give an up-to-date service to all car owners. We have installed

A Service Car

and are ready for country calls at any time. We are also installing a low Vulcanizer that will handle all kinds of vulcanizing without burning the tubes or casings.

After June 6th we will have free air for inflation of tires.

Both 'Phones — **WM. McKINNON, Prop.**

IT STANDS WEAR — IT STANDS WATER



Ryanize YOUR HOME

KYANIZE Floor Finish stands kicking, stamping, scuffing. Unequalled inside the house for floors and linoleum—for kitchen, bathroom, stairway, doors, ceiling, woodwork, furniture. Outside the house it's unexcelled for piazza floors and outside doors. A money-back guarantee proves these statements.

Ask for Kyanize Spar Finish for Canoes, Motor Boats, Enamel Surfaces; Kyanize White Enamel for Furniture, Bathrooms, Iron Beds.

Boston Varnish Company

Bruce Phone — Bell Phone — **W. H. DAVISON**

CANADA

PUBLIC NOTICE

DOCUMENTS TO BE CARRIED

by every male person who is not on active service in any of His Majesty's Naval or Military Forces, or in the Naval or Military Forces of any of His Majesty's Allies, and who apparently may be, or is reasonably suspected to be, within the description of Class One under the Military Service Act, 1917, who for any reason may have claimed that he is not within Class One under the Act.

NOTICE is hereby given that, under the provisions of an Order in Council (P.C. 1013), of the 20th April, 1918, upon and after the 1st day of June, 1918, every male person who is not on active service in any of His Majesty's Naval or Military Forces, or in the Naval or Military Forces of His Majesty's Allies, and who apparently may be, or is reasonably suspected to be, within the description of Class One under the Military Service Act, 1917, by whom or on whose behalf, it is at any time affirmed, claimed or alleged that he is not, whether by reason of age, status, nationality, exception, or otherwise, within Class One under the Military Service Act, 1917, as defined for the time being or that, although within the said Class, he is exempted from or not liable to military service; shall have with him upon his person at all times or in or upon any building or premises where he at any time is,

AGE

If it be claimed that he is not within the class by reason of age, an official certificate of the date of his birth, or a certificate of his age signed by two reputable citizens residing in the community in which he lives and having knowledge of the fact; or

MARRIAGE

If it be claimed that he is not within the Class by reason of marriage, a certificate, either official or signed by two reputable citizens residing in the community in which he lives and having knowledge of the facts, certifying to his marriage and that his wife is living; or

NATIONALITY

If it be claimed that he is not within the Class by reason of his nationality, a certificate of his nationality signed by a Consul or Vice-Consul of the foreign State or Country to which he claims his allegiance is due; or a passport issued by the Government of that Country establishing his nationality; or

ACTIVE SERVICE

If it be claimed that he is excepted as a member of any of His Majesty's Forces or as having since the 4th August, 1914, served in the Military or Naval Forces of Great Britain or her Allies in any theatre of actual war and has been honourably discharged therefrom, official documents or an official certificate evidencing the fact; or

CLERGY

If it be claimed that he is excepted as a member of the clergy, or of any recognized order of an exclusively religious character, or is a minister of a religious denomination existing in Canada on 29th August, 1917, or as being a member of any other society or body, a certificate of the fact signed by an office-holder competent so to certify under the regulations of the church, order or denomination, society or body, to which he belongs; or

EXEMPTION

If it be claimed that he is exempted from or not liable to military service by reason of any exemption granted or claimed or application pending under the Military Service Act, 1917, or the regulations thereunder, his exemption papers, or a certificate of the Registrar or Deputy Registrar of the district to which he belongs evidencing the fact; or

OTHER CLASS

If it be claimed that he is not within the Class, or that he is exempted, not liable or excepted upon any other ground, a certificate of two reputable citizens residing in the community where he lives having knowledge of the fact upon which the claim is founded and certifying thereto;

FAILURE TO CARRY REQUISITE EVIDENCE

If upon or after the 1st day of June, 1918, any such male person be found without the requisite evidence or certificate upon his person or in or upon the building or premises in which he is, he shall thereupon be presumed to be a person at the time liable for military service and to be a deserter or defaulter without leave;

PENALTY

And he shall also be liable upon summary conviction to a fine not exceeding $50 or to imprisonment for a period not exceeding one month, or to both such fine and imprisonment; and moreover, any such person may forthwith be taken into military custody and may be there detained and required to perform military duty in the Canadian Expeditionary Force so long as his services shall be required, unless or until the fact be established to the satisfaction of competent authority that he is not liable for military duty.

FALSE CERTIFICATE

The use, signing or giving of any such certificate as hereinbefore mentioned shall, if the certificate be in any material respect false or misleading to the knowledge of the person using, signing, or giving the same, be an offence, punishable, upon summary conviction, by a penalty not exceeding five hundred dollars, and by imprisonment for any term not exceeding six months and not less than one month.

ISSUED BY THE MILITARY SERVICE BRANCH
OF THE DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

Ottawa, May 22, 1918.

CANTIRE

Corn planting is now finished, and all growing is making a splendid start. Pastures are splendid, so let us hope there will be no more frosts to give things a backset.

Master Ernest Muir is nursing a very sore foot these days, the little fellow having stepped on a rusty nail.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Weir, Miss Maggie Muir and Mr. Robt. Aitken, all of Tara, were a party of motorists who spent the 24th at Ned Reid's.

Miss Margaret Watson, of Owen Sound, spent the week end at the home of her uncle, Angus Taylor.

Mrs. D. A. McIntyre is visiting friends in Toronto.

Misses Beadle and Elsie Smart, of Vesta, are visitors at the home of their sister, Mrs. John McIntyre.

Miss McCurdy, who has given entire satisfaction to the ratepayers of this section, has been re-engaged with an advance of fifty dollars in salary. The trustees know a good teacher when they get one.

Mr. and Mrs. A. D. McKay visited friends in Brant last week.

The merry sound of wedding bells will be heard in Cantire this week. Particulars later.

On Friday evening last neighbors and friends to the number of almost one hundred gathered at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Alex Hawkshaw to spend a social evening with them and their eldest son Sylvester, who was leaving next day for London to don the khaki uniform. After the guests had all arrived Mr. A. D. McKay very efficiently performed the duty of chairman, and in a neat speech informed the family of their object in meeting. After singing the national anthem Sylvester was called to the centre of the room and presented with an address, a fountain pen, a wrist watch and a purse of money. The address was read by Miss Margaret McKay and the presentation made by Miss Nettie Blue. The young soldier in a few short words expressed his thanks for these tokens of kindness from the people of the neighborhood. Short speeches were made by some of those present, all expressing sorrow at losing from the community such an industrious, clean young man, and all expressing the hope that he might be spared to come back and settle down on the farm he recently purchased. A feature of the evening was a short speech by Mr. Robt. Stothart, in which the latter presented to the many good qualities of the young man, and before sitting down handed him some silver coins and remarked if they were both spared to meet again to give him a gold coin. An excellent lunch was given by the ladies present, and the remainder of the evening was spent in music and song and tripping the light fantastic.

To Pte. Sylvester Gemmell:

Dear Sylvester—As you have been called to the colors in defence of liberty and justice, and the greatest tyrant and fiend the world has ever known, we, your friends down to our door to meet here to-night and spend a social evening with you before you take your departure for military camp life and subsequent hardships and battle fields. We feel loth to part with you, but we are proud to know that you are to be numbered with the heroic defenders of your country at home and abroad. When you leave the shores of Canada for France, Belgium or the fields of Flanders, where the Red Cross hospitals, clashing hospital ships, carrying and ministering presences are not, and ravaging women has attained the zenith of fiend work, and roused within the breast of every true Britisher a feeling to do his full share in crushing the monster of militarism, with his evil advisers, responsible for these awful atrocities. We feel we cannot let you go without some small token of remembrance, and ask you to accept this wrist watch, pen and purse of money as a reminder of the friends you left on Elderslie and the happy days we spent together. We wish you freedom from accidents, a safe passage overseas, and when the intense peace of the world has been assured we hope to have you back with us to give you the honor due you for protecting our homes. Good bye, and may God bless and keep you. Signed on behalf of your friends, Will Blackburn, Ed Berry, Archie McGillivray, James Blue.

GRESHAM

Rev. Mr. Morrison, of Toronto, occupied the pulpit in Underwood and Centre Bruce for the last two Sabbaths. Rev. Mr. McLaughlin, of Hamilton, will preach next Sabbath.

We are pleased to report that Mr. Lish Christie's little boy, who was injured, is doing nicely.

Several of the ladies of Centre Bruce auxiliary attended the Presbyterial meeting in Southampton last Thursday, and report a good representation from each auxiliary.

Messrs. J. McLean Young and John Fletcher motored to Kincardine last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Young spent the week end at Mr. Robt. Young's, Kincardine.

We are pleased to report that Mr. Allan McKinnon, sr., is getting better.

Mr. Stephens, of West Elgin, was over repairing his fences on the Mill farm.

Mrs. J. MacDonald and babe, of Toronto, are visiting at Mrs. Wm. Rose's.

A number from here attended the Oddfellows' service in Glamis and listened to a sermon by Rev. P. Reith, which was very highly appreciated.

—Mrs. Eagan, Dressmaker, has removed to the house lately occupied by Mrs. McLeod, and invites old and new patrons to call there. Apprentices wanted.

BRUCE TP.

Mr. Dan Sinclair was up from Niagara and spent the week end at Mr. John McIntyre's.

Mrs. Thornbburn, sr., is visiting her daughter, Mrs. John McDougall, Elora Road north.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Mills and Mr. Ruttan, from Myrtle, spent Sunday at Mr. Thos. White's.

Mr. Charlie Walmsley has returned from Walkerton with a new Ford car.

Mr. and Mrs Jack Drummond, from Tiverton, Sundayed at W. H. Brown's.

Willie Christie, young son of Mr. and Mrs. Rich. Christie, met with an unfortunate accident last week, while driving a bull. The club struck a stone, when the team jumped and broke a whiffletree, then ran away. Willie was thrown from the seat and the club ran over his leg, cutting it badly. It is now under the doctor's care.

ARRAN COUNCIL

Council met May 25, at town hall, as Court of Revision, but as no appeals were filed, the roll was adopted. The revve then received communications from several ratepayers. General communications were received and filed. The plans and specifications of Bang's bridge were examined, and on motion of George and Thomas the clerk was ordered to advertise for tenders to be received until next meeting, June 8th, at 1 o'clock, p.m. On motion of Miller and George, each member of the council was appointed to supervise the cutting of weeds in their respective districts as follows: Polling division No. 1, C. A. Thomas, $20; No. 2, Fred George, $20; No. 3, Sam Miller, $15; No. 4, F. Jamieson, $20; No. 5 and 6, the revve, $20. This sum, $92, is a little more than the statute labor for three years at $1 per day. Councillor Scarrow was appointed to look after the repairing of Ed. Morrow's fence near Kennedy's bridge. Fred George, C. A. Thomas and Sam Miller were appointed a committee to have the Arran portion of the Ash ditch completed immediately, and the clerk was instructed to notify Michael Lawson to attend to his portion on lot 12 at once. Councillor George was appointed to examine the fence on lot 8, con. 4, and report to council at next meeting. Treasurer's statement showed a balance to the credit of the township of $6611.36. The following orders were issued, viz.: H. A. Vanstone, $1.50; statute labor book for clerk, $2; Municipal World, yearly book for council, $2.50; H. T. Potts, expenses to Ottawa re Arran-Elderslie boundary, $15.05; ... Kelly, repairing bridge on lot 8, con. 4, during winter, $3.25; ... Bell, sheep killed by dogs, $8; ... Bell, sheep, sum and team breaking road, $2; ... Bell, sheep, sum and team breaking road, $2; ... Bell, sheep, sum and team breaking road, $2; ... Bell, sheep, sum and team breaking road, $2; Cecil Taylor, sum and team breaking road, $2; Thos. Bell, sheep killed by dogs, $8; ... Bell, sheep killed by dogs, $8; P. Moller, repairing 11 s. r., $1.65; Edmund Lajeunesse until June 30, $25; ... Underwood, salary as assessor, $90; F. Scott, repairing road, $1; Geo. Thompson, breaking M. s. r., $2.25; ... Hall, Harrison & Son, plank for covering bridges, $104; Geo. Spence, material for repairing grader, $1; Harry Kennedy, drawing stone and putting railing on approach to bridge, $11.25; Jas. Mackie, ... looking after bridge during freshet, $1; T. Brewster, attending to bridge during freshet, $1; Moses Legge, repairing 25 s. r., $3.25; ... Kelly, repairing 10 s. r., $1.30; ... Kelly, during winter, $3.25; ... Bell, sum and team breaking road, $2; ... Bell, sum and team breaking road, $2; ... Bell, sum and team breaking road, $2; Cecil Taylor, sum and team breaking road, $2; Thos. Bell, sheep killed by dogs, $8; ... Bell, sheep killed by dogs, $8; P. Moller, repairing 11 s. r., $1.65; Edmund Lajeunesse until June 30, $25; ... Underwood, salary as assessor, $90; T. Scott, repairing road, $1; Geo. Thompson, breaking M. s. r., $2.25; ... Hall, Harrison & Son, plank for covering bridges, $104; Geo. Spence, material for repairing grader, $1; Harry Kennedy, drawing stone and putting railing on approach to bridge, $11.25; Jas. Mackie, ... looking after bridge during freshet, $1; T. Brewster, attending to bridge during freshet, $1; Moses Legge, repairing 25 s. r., $3.25; ... Kelly, repairing 10 s. r., $1.30; ... Kelly, during winter, $3.25; ... Bell, sum and team breaking road, $2; ... Bell, sum and team breaking road, $2; ... Bell, sum and team breaking road, $2; Cecil Taylor, sum and team breaking road, $2; Thos. Bell, sheep killed by dogs, $8; ... Bell, sheep killed by dogs, $8; P. Moller, repairing 11 s. r., $1.65; Edmund Lajeunesse until June 30, $25;

H. T. POTTS, Clerk



Different Kinds of Heat

Your furnace should not only give you plenty of heat, but the right quality of heat.

Some houses would be better without any heat than the kind their furnaces give them.

If you study the Sunshine Furnace you will know what the right kind of heat is and how to get it.

Full information about the Sunshine Furnace will be sent free to any address upon request to our nearest branch office.

McClary's **Sunshine** *Furnace*

London, Toronto, Montreal, Winnipeg, Saskatoon
St. John, N.B., Calgary, Hamilton, Edmonton, Vancouver

The Paisley Advocate.

D. McKENZIE, Publisher
Vol. 49—No. 38

PAISLEY, ONTARIO, JUNE 19, 1918

Subscription, $1.50 per Annum

Paisley Mercantile Co.

The People's Popular Store

We have and are selling a great many

Genuine Bargains

A few only will be mentioned this week that have not been mentioned previously:

Hosiery
Children's size, 9c a pair up; Misses' size, 10c up; Ladies' size, 18c up. These are good value and seasonable.

Flannelette Blankets
10-4 size for $1.69.

Men's Summer Underwear
For 49c and up.

Felt Hats
For 98c and up.

Children's Straw Hats
19c each and up.

Ladies' White Skirts
98c each.

Middies
For 89c. Right in season.

Ladies', Misses', Children's White Canvas Shoes and Slippers
With rubber soles. These are extra good value.

Ladies' White Pumps
For $1.19 and up.

All goods on sale must be Cash or Trade at time of sale.

On looking over our books we find a number of 1917 accounts that have not been paid. These accounts must be settled for before the 15th of July. Do not forget.

Canadian Food Control License No. 8-13168

Our Groceries

Are always fresh and you can be sure of getting your wants from us. We have always something new to offer, and our prices are right. Canned Tomatoes 18c, Grapefruit 10c each, Canned Apples, Canned Pumpkins, Crisco, Swift's Lard, Seedless Raisins in bulk, Chicken, Haddies and many other specialties.

Highest Price for Produce

THE PAISLEY MERCANTILE CO.

THE CITY BAKERY

Dealer in all kinds of Bakery Goods

Fresh Groceries always on hand

Fruits in Season

Neilson's Ice Cream in all flavors, and Soft Drinks on ice for the hot days

SPECIAL for 2 weeks—5 large boxes of Matches for $1.00. After July 1st they will be $2.00.

License No. 86329

Sunkist Raisins, seeded and seedless, none better or cleaner. Try some before they go up.

Butter and Eggs taken at top market prices

No. 1 Coal Oil 30c per gal.

D. H. COOPER

A Very Costly Mistake

After two witnesses had been heard at the June session in Walkerton last week, the case of MacPhail vs. Nichols was settled out of court, by the defendant paying $800 damages and each defraying his own costs. The action was entered to recover damages for the death of a number head of cattle, which it was claimed were poisoned by saltpetre sold by defendant in mistake for Epsom salts.

To Overhaul the Electric Light Plant

Manager McNeil has received instructions from the proprietors of the electric light plant to proceed at once with the work of overhauling the whole system. The improvements to be made will include heavier wiring on the distributing lines in town, new poles, &c., also another section of concrete work on the dam. Light users will be glad to learn of the step being taken. We are safe in saying, however, that town people will not be satisfied with anything short of the service both night and day, so it will be as well for the proprietors to make provision for such in their plans.

Big Day's Butter Making

On Friday of last week the Paisley Creamery made 2,800 pounds of butter which is something of a record-breaker. This abnormal output was due to a break in the refrigerating plant on Thursday, which down on Thursday and crowded two days' work into one. The result was made by a force that worked from noon on Thursday, and operations were continued steadily until well on into the next night. It was a busy day with a good deal to show for it at the end. The output of the plant as well as the skill and experience in the art is demonstrated in the fact that none of the cream or butter was lost by delay.

Awarded the Military Medal

Word has been received from the front that Pte. Lawrence Putman, son of Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Putman, of Paisley, has been awarded the military medal for distinguished service and bravery on the field. Although the soldier has honored mentioned the subject in his last letter home, he did not give any particulars as to the service which brought him the award. Our readers will recall that Pte. Putman enlisted in the fall of 1915, when the calls for more men were first becoming urgent, leaving behind him good business prospects, also his young wife and child.

—Mr. Dan Munn, of Southampton, was in town on Monday.

—The late Wm. Watson's property on Albert St., has been purchased by Mr. Geo. Young.

—Mrs. Tribble and grandson, of Williamford, are guests of Mrs. Buchanan, Goldie St.

—Mrs. Rich. Dankle went to Walkerton hospital last week and had an operation for appendicitis.

—Of course, you won't miss Port Elgin's Dominion Day Celebration. Big programme of races. Concert at night. Come to the lake town for Monday, July 1st.

—Mr. Geo. M. McCurdy, of Vanscoy, Sask., in renewing his subscription, writes us as follows: "Well, prospects look fair for a good crop this season in this district, which is Saskatoon district. We had three inches of snow about the 24th ult. which made abundance of moisture. There have been some very heavy frosts in May which froze the wheat down, and the high winds caused some damage on the lighter lands. Am taking the crop on on spring. The prospects are good, and if we get the rain I look for 1 bush. per acre, putting it strong—a bumper. Help is very scarce and wages high, but I expect the same conditions apply to the west. And I don't want to take up too much space in your valuable paper, and as I never was a writer or any newspaper stuff, I will just end by wishing all you readers gave a prosperous year."

Elderslie Woman Dies Very Suddenly

Mrs. Annie Johnston, of lot 7, con. 11, Elderslie, passed away very suddenly and unexpectedly some time during Saturday night, from an attack of acute indigestion. Dr. Dennison was called — Dr. Gage on Saturday afternoon, while he was visiting a patient in the neighborhood. The deceased went to bed in her usual health on Sunday, but before the family had reached her she was beyond its aid. On Saturday evening she by down — a hearty, when she was found dead on Sunday morning. The deceased was 51 years of age, and was born in Bruce Tp., a daughter of the late Chas. Myles, and lived all her life there. Over 20 years her marriage to the late John Johnston, who predeceased her about eight years ago. She is survived by two sons and one daughter—William, of Elderslie; Wesley, Raleigh, of Chesley; and Mrs. Jas. Dudgeon, of Williamford, who have the sympathy of a wide circle of friends in their loss of a kind and good mother.

THE

STANDARD BANK

OF CANADA

HEAD OFFICE - TORONTO

ESTD 1873

Your surplus earnings in our Savings Department earn interest at current rate.

PAISLEY BRANCH

F. C. RYAN, Manager

—Wilkinson plows and repairs at F. Carter & Son's.

—Marriage licenses issued and money to loan. **T. M. George.**

—One Ford Motor Truck with covered top, in good condition for sale at a bargain. A. Ball.

—Full line of fine engagement and wedding rings at J. Shoemaker's jewellery store.

—Highest prices paid for hides and sheepskins. **M. E. McGregor, Butcher, Steele Block.**

—Highest price for beef hides, horse hides, calfskins, sheepskins, tallow, &c. **P. Ollifier,** Paisley Meat Market.

—E. Stevenson's quick healing salve is the best made. We have a choice line of tobaccos and cigars, stationery and school supplies. Agent for daily papers and magazines. Give us a call.

—Flour, Feed, Seeds, Grain—We keep a full stock of Five Roses and Stark's high grade flours, bran, shorts, Royal Purple calf meal, poultry foods and bonics. Always in the market for coarse grains. Morning delivery only. **W. Stark.**

Bruce Telephone Notice

All toll calls not paid to central offices by August 1st will be sent to the township clerks and these will be added to the tax collector's roll for collection.

All ordinary conversations may be carried on on Sunday from 9 to 10.30 a.m., and from 2 to 3.30 p.m. Only doctors' and important calls to go through during other hours.

D. McNAUGHTON, President



Keep a Smart Appearance

You can be smartly dressed without being extravagant if you will leave your next order with us. We have a good assortment of the very newest patterns in fancy suitings. Look them over before buying. Also in Ladies' Suitings we have a full line to choose from of the newest patterns and styles,

I. S. CRUICKSHANK, the Tailor

More's Drug Store

This is the place to get all requisites to fight the summer pest, such as **Paris Green, Arsenate of Lead** (in paste form), **Bug Death** (the great bug destroyer and fertilizer), **Bug Finish,** also a fertilizer, **Insect Powder** in packages and bulk, **Mosquito Oil** to keep the mosquitos away, and **Larkspur Lotion** for the boys. **Fly Shoot** for flies on stock, **Bluestone, Copperas, Hellebore, Crude Carbolic Acid, Formaldehide** and **Creolin.**

Water Glass for Preserving Eggs

—Mrs. H. McKerracher is visiting in Toronto.

—Mrs. Peter Scott visited friends in Port Elgin last week.

—Mr. A. Mathers, of Cargill, spent Sunday at Mr. H. S. Petrie's, North St.

—Mrs. Ball and babe, of Clinton, are visiting at the home of her father, Mr. J. S. Dewar.

—Big Patriotic Garden Party at Mr. A. Cormack's home on June 28th. Full particulars next week.

—Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Tanner and Elizabeth are away on a motoring tour to Toronto and other points.

—Miss Winnifred McArthur has returned to Toronto after spending holidays at the home of her mother, Mrs. D. McArthur, Lovat.

—Mr. J. A. McArthur made a motor trip to Oshawa last week, accompanied by Mrs. McArthur and children and Mrs. J. G. Hopper.

—Sergt.-Major M. J. Snowden, of the 75th Battery, Kingston, spent a few days at his home, 6th Bruce, before leaving for overseas.

—Misses Birdie and Myrtle Watson, of Detroit, are spending vacation at the home of their parents, Mr. and Mrs. S. Watson, Victoria St.

—Mr. Harvey Bell is home to take an extended holiday after being discharged from the flying corps. He has been in training for six months, but failed in the chief test given lately.

—The trustees of U. S. S. No. 2 and 8, Culross and Saugeen, have engaged Miss Edna Cumming as teacher for the next year at the salary of $650.

—Mr. and Mrs. John McGillivray, of Detroit, who were married on Thursday last, arrived here on Friday to visit at the home of his mother, Mrs. A. McGillivray, near the station.

—Mr. Wm. Watson of Chicago, Mrs. Alexander, Mr. and Mrs. C. Welsford of Goderich, were here for the funeral of the late Mr. Wm. Watson. Mrs. Welsford is remaining for a few days.

—"No longer dangerously ill" is the welcome official news received by Mr. Chas. McDonald, of 10th Bruce, regarding his son, Pte. Jas. McDonald, who has been in the First Birmingham War Hospital.

—Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Thompson and son John, of Lucknow, attended the funeral of the late Leonard Shewfelt, clerk of Kincardine Tp., on Wednesday last. The deceased was a cousin of Mr. Thompson.

—Mount Hope Garden Party, at the home of Mr. Wm. Gordon, on Monday, June 24th. First-class programme and general good time. Admission at gate 15c and 10c. Lunch and refreshments, extra, for sale on the grounds.

—Mr. Geo. Ritz, formerly of Walkerton, and leader of the 33rd Regt. band for many years, recently died at Long Beach, Cal., where he had gone in search of health. Mr. Ritz was manager of the Cargill woollen mill before going west to Brandon, Man.

—Among a list of young ladies who have graduated as nurses at Wellesley Hospital, Toronto, is Miss Mabel Hutcheson, a former Paisley girl, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. S. M. Hutcheson, now of Uxbridge.

—Friends here have received word of the death of Mrs. W. R. Stoddart, a former resident of Paisley and Walkerton, which occurred at Marion, Mich., on May 19th. The bereaved husband is a brother of Mr. John Stoddart and Mrs. W. R. Morrison, of Paisley. A family of nine children survive.

—Fresh Salmon Trout at P. Ollifier's butcher shop.

—A large assortment of Ladies' House Dresses just received. Hunsinger & Whitch, Cargill.

—For Sale—Frame house on lot 31, Elora Road north, Elderslie. Apply to R. J. McGill, Paisley R. R. No. 3.

—For Sale—White enamel baby carriage, in first-class condition. Upholstered in white corduroy. Apply to Mrs. T. Mair, Royal Bank.

—Auction sale of household effects at Glenlo, on Wednesday, June 26th, at 1 o'clock p. m. Miss McDermid and Miss Hendry, props.

—For Sale—One 30-h. p. gasoline engine nearly new, one inch pulley, all complete with box, hand made, cost $200, cash $120. Apply to W. G. Bryans, Paisley P. O., R. R. No. 3

—Our store will be closed the last three days in June for the transfer of business. Kindly remember this date, as we do not want to disappoint our customers. Batchelor, Laidlaw & Co.

—Gillies Hill Presbyterian church garden party will be held on Thursday evening, June 27th, in Mr. John Eason's orchard. Good programme. Tea served from 6 to 8 o'clock. Everybody invited. Admission—Adults 25c, children 15c.

Prof. Day to Address Shorthorn Breeders

A meeting of Shorthorn breeders of Bruce county is to be held at the farm of Wm. Hopper, Elora Road east of Paisley, June 21st, at 2.30 p.m. Prof. Day, recently appointed secretary of the Dominion Shorthorn Breeders' Association, will be present and address the meeting. All interested in Shorthorns are welcome. N. C. Mackay, Sec'y Bruce Breeders' Club.

Discontinuing Business

Closing Out Sale

A. BALL

Desires to express his many thanks the large number of purchasers who took advantage of the money saving opportunity offered in his closing out sale of General Dry Goods and Groceries and attended on the first two days, and begs to intimate that the sale will continue for the balance of this month. ***Special offerings for Friday and Saturday business,*** and extra sales clerks have been engaged to wait upon you promptly. . . .

Tremendous Bargains

in Children's, Boys' and Girls' Summer Headwear

Linen and Straw Hats, worth regularly 25c, 50c and 75c Special sale price (on table centre of store) each..... **.19**

Another Special Table of Outing and Straw Hats for Boys and Girls. Regular 50c, 75c and $1.00. Special Clearing Out Sale Price—each..... **.39**

Men's Latest Styles Straw Hats at Greatly Reduced Prices

Boys' Odd Suits at about Half the Regular Price

Men's Odd Pants—some choice new goods, at prices that will suit you

Men's and Ladies' Raincoats—a few odd sizes at very low prices

All of new styles and latest patterns in ***Dress and Waist Lengths*** at Greatly Reduced Prices. Beautiful Striped Muslins, 75c yard. Sale Price **.49**

Some Very Choice Lengths
Per yard **.99**

Specials in the Grocery Department

at Closing Out Sale Prices

Matchless Ammonia
Per packet **.5**

Jelly Powders — all flavors, **9c** per packet **3 for .25**

Extracts—all flavors
Large sizes **9c** **3 for .25**

Baking Powders
Large tins **25c**, or **2 for .45**

Comfort Soap, Sunlight Soap, Fancy Soap, Infants' Delight—all at one price. Cakes or bars **3 for .25**

Fancy Biscuits—16 varieties to choose from. All at Reduced Prices

June Packed Peas. Very choice. 25c tins for **.19**

OMO—Bleacher, Cleanser and Purifier. Per packet **9c**, or **3. for 25**

Spic and Span for cleansing and polishing. Special, **9c** per tin, or **3 for .25**

Special in Black Tea. Regular price 70c. (This is good Tea). Special sale price **.55**

A Splendid Quality of Mixed Tea in bulk. Per lb **.45**

Redpath's Granulated Sugar Special— Per bag of 100 lbs **9.60**

White Vinegar. Regular 40c per gallon. Sale price **.30**

It will pay you to come many miles to participate in this money saving event. This is a genuine, bona fide Sale.

Store Property and Premises and Fixtures for Sale, or will Lease for a term of years.

A. BALL

THE STRICTLY CASH STORE

N.B.—Just arrived, a large assortment of Ladies' House Dresses, to be sold at Sacrifice Prices.

Soils and Crops

By Agronomist.

This Department is for the use of our farm readers who want the advice of an expert on any question regarding soils, seed, crops, etc. If your question is of sufficient general interest, it will be answered through this column. A stamped and addressed envelope enclosed with your letter, for complete answer will be mailed to you. Address Agronomist, care of Wilson Publishing Co., Ltd., 73 Adelaide St. W., Toronto.

"Blue Lights" in Dairying

We have been accustomed to speak of the "blue lights" in stock breeding, meaning thereby how to attain the highest merit in the individual's career. In dairying there are two ways of obtaining high potential values in the young breeding herd. Of course, there are really three ways, but only two are practical for the breeder of small means. The breeder who has considerable money to start with often goes into the dairy cattle business, not because he needs the money, but because he either wants a pastime or wants to leave some monument for himself which is very enduring and it is true that there is no more enduring monument than to establish a superb herd of dairy animals because with such an establishment it is a fact that many of these animals will become a matter of history and their offspring will march down through the ages as long as dairy cattle are kept, which will be as long as the civilization of man is in the progressive phase. One of the quickest ways to attain the blue with the breeding herd is to buy a bull with individuality and excellent breeding that may be placed at the head of the herd. It has been said by old breeders who realize the value of quality in the products they have to sell, that a man can put as much into a herd header as the combined value of all his cows. This advice is given out by so many good breeders of proven ability that the young breeder can do nothing better than to take the advice at its face value and invest in a bull whose quality cannot be questioned.

Another way which is some slower but just as effective, however, is for two or three breeders to combine and take the very best cows or heifers they have, at least two, and send them to a bull of unquestioned superiority for breeding. It is true that the service fees are sometimes very high, but this way of getting extra fine individuals is much less expensive than to try to buy males with the breeding and individuality that the young stock will have. Of course, the idea in sending these cows away is to secure, if possible, a male that can be placed at the head of both herds and the sending of two cows will in three times out of every four make it possible to secure the male. These two methods of securing extra good stock to continue operations with are both of them practical and have received the sanction of a number of practical breeders.

There are a good many registered scrubs in breeding herds all over the country and I have observed that the man who keeps only registered stuff is not likely to show progress materially better than the man who keeps only good grade stuff. It is not enough to keep stuff that is registered, it is imperative to keep the best of registered stuff. The surplus animals produced from a herd kept on this basis are always in demand while the surplus animals from a herd kept on the basis of registry alone very often drug and even opiate the market. Many people say, "If your registered stuff is all like that, quality grade stuff is plenty good enough for me and I would much rather have it." In this way the market for pedigreed animals is usually discounted for the poor registered breeders by the good grade breeders.

It is necessary sooner or later in order to have one's efforts crowned with success to get into the blue by securing a fine individual to place at the head of the breeding establishment. Progress secured through introduction of high-class females is pretty likely to be slow, especially if the herd header is not in the same class with the females that are brought in. Nothing is truer than that the herd header is the index to the value of the herd and this being true, one of superior quality must be secured either by outright purchase or indirectly by sending the cream of the females to a superior bull and depending upon getting a son of this bull as a herd header. Either one of the last two schemes are practical but the last one is the least expensive of the two and is probably best fitted for use among small breeders of small finances, especially if there are two or more living in close proximity to each other.

Horse Sense

The horse's stomach is small, therefore if it is to eat but three times daily, and has a large amount of labor to perform, his food should be concentrated. The amount of roughage the horse is able to take depends largely upon custom. However, better results will be secured and the animal will keep healthier and last longer if permitted to eat lightly of roughage and liberally of grain.

But what grain shall we feed? This is an important question, and the answer will depend upon circumstances. If we have oats we may as well feed them, if we are fortunate enough to possess corn and have no oats we need not buy them to mix with the corn in order to make a suitable ration. The old notion that a horse must have oats in order to do his best work must go, because there are a number of careful experiments which prove that if the horse is fed either ear corn or oats in equal quantities there will be practically no difference in results.

The ration adapted to the needs of the horse differs from that required by the cow. The cow must make milk from her ration and to do this requires a large amount of protein. Protein builds the body, and carbohydrates furnish heat and energy. The waste of the body of the horse must be repaired and some protein is needed, but the great demand is for food that will furnish energy. This is where corn excels. Barley will practically take the place of corn. Wheat bran may be given in small quantities with either of these grains, with good results.

Flower seeds, particularly annuals, are cheap and a beautiful flower garden may be had at a trifling cost by purchasing a few packets of seeds of annuals and sowing them now in well prepared beds in the open ground.

WOOL

Farmers who ship their wool direct to us get better prices than farmers who sell to the general store.

ASK ANY FARMER! who has shipped wool both ways, and note what he says—or, better still, write us for our prices; they will show you how much you lose by selling to the General Store.

We pay the highest prices of any firm in the country and the largest wool dealers in Canada. Payment is remitted the same day wool is received.

Ship us your wool to-day—and will be glad to mail you tags free on request.

H. V. ANDREWS
13 CHURCH ST., TORONTO

Hoos

Every hog that is killed in transit, due to overcrowding or mishandling, means a loss, at present prices, of probably more than $30 to the shipper as well as a waste of meat needed by the nation. Mortality in transit or after arrival at the central market can be lessened greatly in hot weather by the practice of the following simple precautions on the part of shippers and dealers:

1. When hogs are very hot, during or after a drive, never pour cold water over their backs.

2. Before loading, clean out each car and bed it with sand which, during dry, hot weather, should be wetted down thoroughly. Hogs in transit during the night only are not so likely to be hot from overheating as are the animals shipped in the day-time. With day shipments in hot weather it is highly advisable to suspend burlap sacks of ice from the ceiling in various parts of the car in order to reduce the temperature, and incidentally, to sprinkle the animals with cool water. The ice sometimes is placed in sacks on the floor, but the animals are likely to pile and crowd around the cakes so that only those close to the ice are benefited. The ice should be sufficient to last to the destination.

3. Do not overload. Crowding hogs in a car during warm weather is a prolific source of mortality.

4. The feeding of corn, because of its heating effect, before and during shipment in hot weather should be reduced to a minimum. Oats are preferable where a grain feed is necessary. The maximum maintenance requirement of hogs in transit for twenty-four hours is one pound of grain a hundredweight, or approximately three bushels of corn to a car.

Plowing with a Tractor.

After I had been plowing with a tractor for a while, I noticed that I was not finishing up the corners of my fields in very good shape.

Of course I plowed the main part of my field in lands, but I was leaving a good-sized headland, and when the strip on each side of the field was the same width as the headlands, I plowed around the field, throwing the dirt in toward the plowed field.

At first I would plow up to the corner while making these rounds, raise my plow as soon as I had them even with the last furrow, turn around, and drop them on a line with the furrow last plowed, and so on around the field, just as I had been used to doing with a team and sulky plow.

By plowing a short distance past the last furrow on the corner I found that I was able to make corners with no triangles of unplowed land as had previously been the trouble.—H.H.C.

Wagon Wisdom.

To choose a satisfactory farm wagon requires either experience or advice. There is a vast difference in wagons, and he who buys hastily is apt to regret it many times.

Naturally, your particular use for a wagon will be the first consideration, but in any case you have a right to expect durability even in a very light wagon. The wood should have been air-and kiln-dried. Demand the black birch hub, white oak spokes, felloes, bolsters, and bounds. The best straight-grained white oak makes good axles, and is highly recommended by some wagon makers. If I may advise, I should stand by the hickory axle every time. The metal parts may be of Norway iron or mild steel. For a hilly country, steel skeins will be better than those of cast iron.

If examination of the axle shows an undue number of holes, reject that wagon. Of course, the king bolt must go through, but aside from this prefer clips, for too many holes assuredly weaken this vital part of a wagon.

The tongue and whiffletrees may be of oak, but be certain to have a hickory doubletree. Of course, there must be a metal sleeve for the reach to pass through; metal plates or collars at the wear points greatly prolong any wagon's life.

The tongue and whiffletrees may be of oak, but be certain to have a hickory doubletree. Of course, there must be a metal sleeve for the reach to pass through; metal plates or collars at the wear points greatly prolong any wagon's life.

The best woods for the wagon box are yellow poplar and three-inch quarter-sawed yellow pine flooring—the former for the sides, the latter for the floor. The bottom should be reinforced beneath with strips of oak. It probably is unnecessary to remind anyone of the importance of tub irons to protect the box from the front wheels' friction in turning.

The resistance encountered in moving a wagon and its load is termed "draft." Reduction of draft always has been a primary aim in wagon-making. Naturally, the lighter a wagon can be, and yet be amply strong for the owner's purpose, the better—that is, as regards economy of horse power and time in transportation. But the size and shape of the wheels, the thickness and width of tires, etc., have a vast deal to do with draft. That wide tires favor easy progress of a load, because they distribute the pressure over a larger surface, is typical of a number of fundamental principles easy of discovery and of practical value.

It is commonly believed that placing the load well forward in a wagon lightens it, in effect. But this is true only when the wagon slopes to the rear. In an ordinary wagon, whose hind wheels are the larger, the greater weight should go to the rear; but there should be no great difference. The best general rule is to distribute the weight about equally, particularly as regards the sides.

Another simple little thing to know, handy in a pinch, is this way of tightening wagon spokes: Place a small stick against the hub for a fulcrum, and use another for a lever. Raise the felloe off the spoke, place a small piece of leather around the tenon, and allow the felloe to drop back in place. Keep this up until the wheel is tight.

The best of wagons require care. Wheels give out first; a good practice is to give them a hot oil bath about three times a year. Keep all wooden parts of the wagon well painted; this keeps out moisture and the resultant rot.—L. E. E.

His Girl.

The day you went away to France
I came back through the streets alone
With burning eyes and feet that dragged,
And for my happy heart a stone.
Folk passed me smiling, so I smiled,
To see how dark the world had grown.

I came home to my father's house
And stood beside the empty chair
Where you had stood and where we said
Our blind good-bys; the twilight air
Was full of you; I had not known
That life would be so hard to bear.

And yet—God hears!—no dusk not dawn
Could bring me peace had you not gone.

The Kimberley diamond fields were discovered in 1871.

FARM FIRE PROTECTION

By D. Williamson

"Well, you saved the barn, anyway," I said, consolingly.

"Yes—by sheer good luck," grunted the owner of Maple Grove Farm, picking a dented fire pail from the cinders. "The wind happened to be blowing the other way; that was all."

"Couldn't you get a fire stream on it? I thought you had a good water-supply!"

"I thought so, too. I had a pressure-tank in the pit under my shop, and a gravity-tank over it, on a high iron tower. But the fire started in the shop, and burst through the roof before we discovered it. In two minutes the iron supports of the tower were red hot and crumpled up—there the thing lies." He pointed to what looked like a blackened, tangled framework of a wrecked Zeppelin. "Of course, when the tower-tank fell it landed on the pressure-tank, smashing the valves off that; my gasoline engine and pump were in the shop, too; the fire-buckets had been carried off to slop the hogs—and there you are!"

Now, all this isn't an argument against fire protection; precisely the opposite. My friend did not have a good fire system; and so he lost several thousand dollars' worth of farm buildings, with all their contents. Iron is far less fire-proof than stout timbers; it bends like wax, when hot, and should never be used for a tank-tower, unless set away off by itself. The pressure-tank should have been buried in the ground. The pumping-engine ought to have been in a small, isolated building. And so on.

In these war-times days a farm fire is as much a national calamity as the destruction of a munitions or a shipbuilding plant; and it's a patriotic duty for all of us to protect our farm buildings more carefully than we have been doing.

Common whitewash, with a little salt added, makes the best possible fireproof paint. Did you know that? In a large, connected mass of, farm buildings, fire partitions can be run up, so that a fire can be kept from spreading. These partitions should of course cut right through the roofs and frame walls, and can be made of brick, cement block, hollow tile or metal lath plastered with cement. All doors through such partitions must be tightly covered with tin on both sides.

Fire-extinguishers are good things to have handy.

If you have a water-system it should keep head enough to throw a good stream against the highest point of any building. A pressure at the ground of thirty pounds will shoot the water about forty feet in the air, using two-and-a-half-inch fire hose.

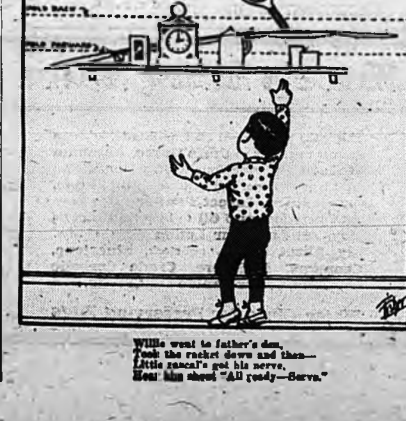
If you have only the ordinary garden hose, a very much greater pressure is necessary; the concern you buy your water-tank from will figure it all out for you.

But the best possible fire protection is a "sprinkler system"; there are dozens of good sorts on the market, and practically every factory, large or small, is equipped with one.

Then, there are all sorts of things you can do to keep fires from starting. When I visit an old farmhouse I always examine the chimneys very carefully; nine times out of ten I find gaping holes right through the brickwork, just under the roof! And then there's the danger of spontaneous combustion from greasy rags; the danger from lightning, etc.

FUNNY FOLD-UPS

CUT OUT AND FOLD ON DOTTED LINES



Willie went to father's den,
Took the racket down and then—
Little rascal's got his nerve,
Here him shout "All ready—Serve."

A Vital Necessity in Peace or War

THE operations of Hydro-Electric and Public Utility Companies are a vital necessity to the industrial and social welfare of Canada, and are as essential in times of peace as in war.

This is one of the reasons we recommend the Bonds of well-managed Hydro-Electric and Public Utility Companies serving growing communities.

Send for list of Hydro-Electric and Public Utility Bonds yielding 6% to 8%.

NESBITT, THOMSON & COMPANY Limited
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GOOD HEALTH QUESTION BOX

By Andrew F. Currier, M.D.

Dr. Currier will answer all signed letters pertaining to Health. If your question is of general interest it will be answered through these columns; if not, it will be answered personally if stamped, addressed envelope is enclosed. Dr. Currier will not prescribe for individual cases or make diagnosis. Address Dr. Andrew F. Currier, care of Wilson Publishing Co., 73 Adelaide St. West, Toronto.

M. E.—Will you please explain nerve trouble? How does it affect a person? Does it affect the heart?

Answer—Nervousness may be an evidence of diseased organs and tissues; or that the psychic part of the individual, the will, desires, emotions, senses, are out of joint and have gone on strike.

This term is dear to the heart of those who are nervous, and few of them would be willing to give it up for any other.

With doctors the condition is known under such terms as nervous excitement, neurasthenia, hysteria and hypochondria.

It is perhaps best expressed by the term "nervous excitement."

Nervousness from real disease, or from an impending event of seriousness and great importance, is easily understood, and it would be a rare person who did not suffer from nervous excitement under such conditions, even if he did not cry out and make a great time about it.

Again, a child with scarlet fever, with parboiled mouth and heated body, with unbalanced mind and uncontrollable restlessness, may have his nervousness or nervous excitement as a direct product of disease.

Or a child of high-strung parents and excitable temperament is denied a toy, or compelled to go to bed when he prefers to sit up, whereupon he cries and stamps his feet or breaks dishes or throws things at his mother's head.

This, also, is nervous excitement or nervousness, but has no direct relation to disease.

Or a woman cries or laughs immoderately perhaps over trifles, or is unable to keep quiet or has a fore-boding of evil, scolds, or finds fault continually, and we are compelled to say this woman is laboring under strong nervous excitement or simply that she is hysterical.

When nervousness proceeds from disease, we must cure the causative disease to get rid of the nervousness, and we cannot prevent it except as we prevent all exciting causes.

It may be an indication of insanity and show that mind and body require certain remedies, whether they are suitable hygiene or food or medicines.

When nervousness is unassociated with disease, the great thing is to train the will; to determine persistently not to give way until victory or death results.

Such a task is all the harder if the will was not brought under some measure of control in early life.

Nervousness may come to anybody, but it is far more common in women and children than in men.

It is less common in women who work hard, day by day, than in those who have been brought up in luxury and idleness and who spend their time in frivolity or in tasks which are of no consequence.

Children have it so often that it becomes a reflection on their bad inheritance or their bad bringing up.

The patent medicine makers deluge the market with all sorts of nostrums for nervousness.

Give them as wide a berth as possible; they are very apt to make things worse and give you a drug habit, besides.

Asafoetida is not a pleasant smelling drug, but a five grain pill will often cure an attack of nerves, and I never heard of its forming an asafoetida-habit.

Useful, also, are infusions of chamomile, pennyroyal, catnip, and other herb teas dear to our grandmothers.

It would be well if we went back to these harmless remedies, gatherings and drying herbs as our forebears did, and substitute them for the whole array of patent medicines.

Neurasthenia, called by foreigners the American sickness, is not a disease at all, strictly speaking, but only a collection of very uncomfortable symptoms, though it often leads to real diseases or may accompany them. It was first brought to notice by Dr George M. Beard in 1860.

It belongs to the intense period of life, particularly in men, is essentially nerve exhaustion and is thought to be due to a deficiency of oxygen in the blood. A neurasthenic is always tired always afraid something terrible is go to happen. Everything fatigues him or makes him dizzy or gr at him a headache, and he is unable to concentrate his mind upon anything apart from his own misery. Frequently he looks well except for a constantly anxious expression, and he may have fits of uncontrollable crying. He is forgetful and irritable, troubled with insomnia, or if he sleeps has bad dreams. His skin tingles, he has flashes of heat, his extremities are cold, his heart is weak and palpitates uncomfortably, his arteries throb, his vision is bad, his ears ring and he is annoyed subjectively by unpleasant tastes and smells. His digestive apparatus is constantly upset and he is always on the lookout for some new ache or ail.

Many causes may contribute to this condition which is based upon a weak nervous system. Among them are worry, grief, intense hurry to get rich, excesses of all kinds, atmospheric extremes, and unhealthful occupations. Indoor work favors it, and nervous, highly organized people are especially sensitive to it. It may last indefinitely but it never kills except as it leads up to some fatal disease. A change in surroundings may be all that is necessary to throw it off. Too often the will power is insufficient to fight it successfully.

The only medicines which are suitable in treating it are cathartics to regulate the bowels, and simple tonics. One who has it should breathe deeply, stay out of doors as much as possible, exercise moderately, sleep as much as possible by day as well as by night, and eat only simple food. Massage, baths, and sunlight are all helpful. Cheerful company, wholesale amusement, and change and occupation are useful measures of treatment. One should neither ridicule nor pamper a neurasthenic; he is really sick, but not so sick as he thinks he is. A good doctor or nurse who can win his confidence and guide him intelligently and kindly will serve as the best possible tonic for restoring his debilitated nerves.

Do You Guess Or Know?

One man says that one reason many farmers are not more prosperous is because they have the habit of guessing about matters of which they should have positive knowledge. He says many a farmer "guesses at everything—at the tonnage of his hay crop, never accurately knows unless hay is sold; at the cost of fencing, stone picking, plowing, cultivating, manure spreading, and the amount of fertilizer used on given fields; at the amount of and cost of feed per cow, and at the weight of milk returned; at the acreage devoted to certain crops, and at the expense of time and cash such crops represent; at the cost of equipment, repairs, and at the extent and actual value of stock and tools at annual periods. To such a farmer's mind an accurate inventory of property is only useful as preparation for an auction sale, and to debit and credit the crops he raises, for purposes of comparison and study, he considers a waste of time, plus foolishness."

Farming is a business and the only way to make an assured success in it is to conduct it on the same business principles known to be successful in other lines. One must learn to do his work "scientifically well" and know that he is doing it at a profit.

Mother: "I wonder how this book got in such a horrible condition!" Angel Child: "I heard papa say it was too dry for him, so I watered it."

Hundreds of Vancouver men, 40 years and over, have rushed to take advantage of the low rail rates to the prairies for the summer farm work.

SMOKE THE BEST
T&B PLUG

CONSTIPATION is the most common ailment of the age, and responsible for many serious and often fatal diseases.

"RIGA"

PURGATIVE WATER

is the safest, surest and most economical remedy for its cure. It flushes the intestines and removes the accumulated waste matter which undermines health and endangers life.

On Sale everywhere: 25 cents the bottle.

RIGA PURGATIVE WATER CO. MONTREAL.

SMOKE TUCKETTS

T&B CUT

To the Men at Home.

No war is won by cannon fire alone;
The soldier bears the grim and dreary role;
He dies to serve the Flag that he has known;
His duty is to gain the distant goal,
But if the toiler in his homeland fair
Falter in faith and shrink from every test
If he be not on duty ever, there;
Lost to the cause is every soldier's best.

The men at home, the toiler in the shop,
The keen-eyed watcher on the spinning drill
Hear no command to vault the trench's top;
They know not what it is to die or kill,
And yet they must be brave and constant, too,
Upon them lies their precious country's fate;
They also serve the Flag as soldiers do,
'Tis theirs to make a nation's army great.

You hold your country's honor in your care,
Her glory you shall help to make or mar;
For they, who now her uniform must wear
Can be no braver soldiers than you are.
From day to day, in big and little deeds,
At bench, or lathe or desk or stretch of soil,
You are the man your country sorely needs!
Will you not give to her your finest toil?

No war is won by cannon fire alone.
The men at home must also share the fight,
By what they are a nation's strength is shown.
The army but reflects their love of right.
Will you not help to hold our battle line,
Will you not give the fullest of your powers,
In sacrifice and service that is fine,
That victory shall speedily be ours.

THE COINAGE OF WAR WORDS.

A Few of the Many New Terms Added to Our Language.

It is obviously impossible in limited space to mention more than a few of the more striking words which the war has given us, says an English writer. Let me begin with one in very common use, "camouflage." I cannot remember any instance of a foreign word so peculiarly un-English as this not only being so rapidly and universally adopted but also being so rarely mispronounced. I still often overhear knots of men who in their talk about the war refer to the Kayser, and the utter anglicisation of French battle names by public house military experts is perhaps the most charming feature of their discussions; but "camouflage" remains as French in sound in this country as in its own, and every one uses it. Here, however, it has become so elastic as to be the recognized term for any kind of pretence whatsoever.

Another French word which also gets its full value in the Anglo-Saxon mouth is "barrage"; but "barrage" has no general usage. The word "raid" is as old as the Scottish border, but will never again be employed, I imagine, except in association with attacks by air. At first we always said "air raid," but now "raid" alone is sufficient. Should the enemy find any other way of hitting at the heart of us there will be another word than "raid" to describe his efforts. And to these I would add that early flower of Armageddon speech, "moratorium," which for a while most of us took to be the name of a new liner.

Perhaps the most notable slang phase that the war has produced is "to get the wind up," meaning to upset, or "rattle," or put the fear of God into. But I speak only from the point of the homekeeping observer, aware merely of such expressions as get into London parlance. Soldiers on active service no doubt could supply columns of new terms.

THE ROYAL SILVER WEDDING.

King George and Queen Mary Will Celebrate 25 Years of Married Life.

The ninth year of King George's reign, which has just opened, will be marked by an event that has not occurred for well over a century—the celebration by a British monarch and his consort of their silver wedding while still on the throne, says a London despatch. The anniversary falls in the middle of July, and although the war will necessarily interfere with the commemoration of the day, arrangements already are in progress to mark the completion of the quarter century of married life.

The City of London, for instance, is raising funds which will be placed at their majesties' disposal for distribution among various war charities, and many other communities will follow this example.

While presents from public bodies will mostly be of this nature, it is probable that the Queen's bridesmaids will be permitted to give a personal gift. When King Edward and Queen Alexandra celebrated their silver wedding, the latter's attendants presented their autographs, bound in a silver book, enshrined in a silver casket of Danish work.

As was the case then, Queen Mary's bridesmaids are all alive to-day, though not all in England. They number ten—the Queen of Norway, the Queen of Spain, the Crown Princess of Sweden, Princess Victoria, three daughters of the Duke of Edinburgh, Princess Patricia, Princess Helena and Lady Louise Mountbatten.

HUN BRUTALITY TO PRISONERS.

German Gloats Over Shootings of Wounded British Captives.

Another account of German barbarity to prisoners comes from Switzerland. A neutral, formerly living in Berlin, met a sergeant in the German army who had seemed humane in the old days when he was a music teacher, but now gloated over the manner in which he and his companions had marched a large detachment of British wounded through Germany. The captors were mounted, the prisoners afoot, trudging 25 to 30 miles a day.

"When they lagged," the sergeant said, "we drew our revolvers and shot them down. Out of 900 only 170 arrived at our destination. That is war. Our German principle is to get peace quickly, and we must wage war ruthlessly. Those are our orders."

Not His Turn.

The Scottish character is a compound of vices and virtues in which "thrawnness" (Anglice "obstinacy") and modesty are strongly represented. The other day an officer was bidding good-bye to one of his men who had been awarded the D.C.M., and who had, in consequence, been granted ten days' leave. "Well, corporal," said the officer, "it's a proud mother that'll be waiting to greet you when you get home this time."

"What'll she be proud for?" queried the corporal, with a puzzled expression.

"Of your medal, of course," was the answer.

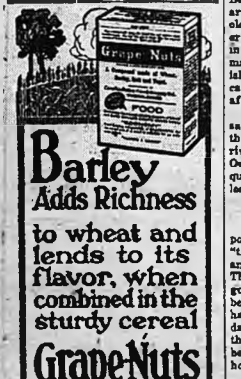
"But I don't think she knows. I've got it, sir," said the corporal.

"What! Haven't you told her?"

"Well, no, sir. You see it wasn't my turn to write.

Cuttings of chrysanthemums made now will make good plants for autumn flowering.

"A woman's insight is sometimes worth a life's experience."—Oliver Wendell Holmes.



Barley Adds Richness

to wheat and lends to its flavor, when combined in the sturdy cereal

Grape-Nuts

No prepared cereal food excels Grape-Nuts in nourishment, economy or digestibility.

"There's a Reason"

Designs for Summer Wear



There are very good lines to this Princess slip. McCall Pattern No. 8197, Ladies' Three-Piece Princess Slip. In 5 sizes, 34 to 42 bust. Price, 20 cents.



Daintily simple is this corset cover and petticoat. McCall Pattern No. 8345, Ladies' One-Piece Corset Cover. In 5 sizes, 34 to 42 bust. Price, 15 cents. No. 8117, Ladies' Three-Piece Petticoat. In 7 sizes, 22 to 34 waist. Price, 20 cents.

These patterns may be obtained from your local McCall dealer, or from the McCall Co., 70 Bond Street, Toronto; Dept. W.

GIRLS! WHITEN SKIN WITH LEMON JUICE

Make a beauty lotion for a few cents to remove tan, freckles, sallowness.

Your grocer has the lemons and any drug store or toilet counter will supply you with three ounces of orchard white for a few cents. Squeeze the juice of two fresh lemons into a bottle, then put in the orchard white and shake well. This makes a quarter pint of the very best lemon skin whitener and complexion beautifier known. Massage this fragrant, creamy lotion daily into the face, neck, arms and hands and just see how freckles, tan, sallowness, redness and roughness disappear and how smooth, soft and clear the skin becomes. Yes! It is harmless, and the beautiful results will surprise you.

Unlicensed Eating Houses Illegal.

On and after Saturday, June 1st, it becomes illegal for restaurant keepers to remain in business unless they have a license from the Canada Food Board. This applies also to boarding houses, serving twenty-four meals per day to outsiders, other than the household or members of the family.

Hard on the Lions.

The Rev. Charles H. Spurgeon's keen wit was always based on sterling common sense. One day he said to one of his sons:

"Can you tell me the reason why the lions didn't eat Daniel?"

"No, sir. Why was it?"

"Because the most of him was backbone and the rest was grit."

Increased Garden Acreage.

Mr. F. Abraham, Honorary Chairman of the Vacant Lot and Home Garden Section of the Canada Food Board, estimates an increased garden acreage of at least 200 per cent. over that of last year. Great efforts will have to be made to can, dry and store the surplus stock.

Keep Minard's Liniment in the house.

Save bacon until Berlin is taken.

Before putting delicate colored garments in the wash dip them in a pail of water containing a tablespoonful of turpentine and dry. This insures fast tints.

LIFT YOUR CORNS OFF WITH FINGERS

How to loosen a tender corn or callus so it lifts out without pain.

Let folks step on your feet hereafter; wear shoes a size smaller if you like, for corns will never again send electric sparks of pain through you, according to this Cincinnati authority.

He says that a few drops of a drug called freezone, applied directly upon a tender, aching corn, instantly relieves soreness, and soon the entire corn, root and all, lifts right out.

This drug dries at once and simply shrivels up the corn or callus without even irritating the surrounding tissue.

A small bottle of freezone obtained at any drug store will cost very little but will positively remove every hard or soft corn or callus from one's foot.

If your druggist hasn't stocked this here drug yet, tell him to get a small bottle of freezone for you from his wholesale drug house.

Slacker Lands in Wartime.

The great menace of fire unquestionably is to the future of our timber supply. In the piney woods, particularly, repeated fires are fatal to the establishment of reproduction; while in the hardwoods the trees, though not always killed, are stunted and deformed and laid open to fungus and insect attack. As young growth seldom has an immediate commercial value, its loss is usually ignored—the fact that a crop has been destroyed, being overlooked. The loss in such a case is as real as if merchantable timber were destroyed—the destruction of a ten-year-old stand postponing under present conditions, the date of a possible harvest from fifteen to twenty years, if not indefinitely. At the same time, the land burned over has, to all intents and purposes, been rendered unproductive for a corresponding period. Herein lies the importance of fire protection from an economic standpoint, for no potentially productive land should be allowed to lie idle. The community has a right to and will, sooner or later, demand that it be producing something.

Minard's Liniment used by Physicians.

Perennial plants which usually give good satisfaction on the north side of buildings are saxifrage umbrosa, doronicum plantagineum, iris, oenothera biennis, hypericum calycinum, violets, Japanese anemones, ferns, lily of the valley.

Low-priced tea is a delusion for it yields so poorly in the teapot that it is actually an extravagance compared with the genuine Salada Tea, which yields so generously and has such a delicious flavor.

And Teacher Fainted.

"Good morning, children," said an arithmetic teacher. "How many of you have prepared an original problem in multiplication, as I requested?"

Only one hand went up.

"Well, William, you may give your problem and the rest of the class may solve it."

"If my baby sister is a year old now and weighs twenty pounds, and keeps on gaining two ounces a day until she is sixteen years old; and if the price of living doubles again in the next ten years, how much will my sister's graduation outfit cost? Mother says she would like to know."

MONEY ORDERS.

When ordering goods by mail send a Dominion Express Money Order.

Sufficient Sugar for Canning.

Housekeepers who are anxious about their preserves for next winter may take comfort. The Food Board announces that there will be sufficient sugar in the country for the preserving and canning season and that the maximum fruit and vegetable crops that can be produced in this country will be taken care of, so far as the sugar supply is concerned. To make sure of this, however, strict conservation will be necessary in the meantime.



The Magic Healing Ointment...

Soothes and heals all inflammations, such as burns, scalds, blisters, cuts, boils, piles and abscesses—sold for over 25 years. All dealers, or write us.

HIRST REMEDY COMPANY, Hamilton, Canada

My Boy.

With fife and drum the call has come;
at last you've got the chance
To strike a blow against the foe for
freedom and for France,
For all that England holy holds, our
own birthright of joy.
And I would I might be with you, O
my boy, my boy.

The world were but a sorry place of
sadly setting suns
Were we to face (ah, dark disgrace)
the triumph of the Huns;
Rather to smite by day and night
where their grim hosts deploy
And I would I might be with you, O
my boy, my boy!

I know you will not falter, and I know
you will not fail,
Though the Great Will save not from
ill and you should kiss the Grail;
Across the tide in prayer and pride I
send you this last ahoy—
And I would I might be with you, O
my boy, my boy!

The Itemized Account.

Tommy—Half of 'em we got with machine gun fire, half of 'em with rifle, then we fixed bayonets and killed another half of 'em!"

Funny Man—And what happened to the rest?

Tommy—Oh, we took 'em prisoners.

Minard's Liniment Lumberman's Friend.

"Boys flying kites haul in their white,
winged birds,
You can't do that way when you're
flying words,
Thoughts unexpressed may sometimes
fall back dead,
But God himself can't help them when
they're said."

—Will Carleton.

MINARD'S LINIMENT is the only Liniment asked for at my store and the only one we keep for sale.

All the people use it.

HARLIN FULTON.

Pleasant Bay, C.B.

Arsenate of lead is generally used in place of paris green for eating and chewing insects. It adheres better and is less likely to burn. Two pounds of powder or four pounds of paste are used to 50 gallons of water or Bordeaux mixture.

Ask for Minard's and take no other.

Milk is the best single food for the proper development of growing children. Expert dietician urge its liberal use; a quart of milk a day for each child is a good rule to remember.

Potatoes will bake more quickly, have a better flavor, and instead of shrinking up 50 the skins to the full if rubbed with dripping before baking.

KEEP YOUR SHOES NEAT

2 IN 1

WHITE SHOE DRESSING

LIQUID and CAKE

For Men's Women's and Children's Shoes

ABSORBINE STOPS LAMENESS

from a Bone Spavin, Ring Bone, Splint, Curb, Side Bone, or similar troubles and gets horse going sound. It acts mildly but quickly and good results are lasting. Does not blister or remove the hair and horse can be worked. Page 17 in pamphlet with each bottle tells how. $2.50 a bottle delivered. Horse Book 9 R free.

ABSORBINE, JR., the antiseptic liniment for mankind, reduces Painful Swellings, Enlarged Glands, Wens, Bruises, Varicose Veins; heals Sores. Allays Pain. Will tell you more if you write. $1.25 a bottle at dealers or delivered. Liberal trial bottle for 10c postpaid.

W. F. YOUNG, P.D.F., 310 Lymans Bldg., Montreal, Can.

Absorbine and Absorbine, Jr., are made in Canada.

Cause of Early Old Age

The celebrated Dr. Michaelieff, an authority on early old age, says that it is "caused by poisons generated in the intestine." When your stomach digests food properly it is absorbed without forming poisonous matter. Poisons bring on early old age and premature death. 15 to 30 drops of "Sligo's Syrup" after meals makes your digestion normal.



After the chicks are six weeks old hopper feeding is best, and the exercise they get in seeking feed is beneficial. The chicks know when they need feed and when they have had enough.

AGENTS WANTED

PORTRAIT AGENTS WANTING good prints; finishing a specialty; frames and everything at lowest prices; quick service. United Art Co., 4 Brunswick Ave., Toronto.

FOR SALE

WEEKLY NEWSPAPER FOR SALE in New Ontario. Owner going to France. Will sell $2,400. Worth double that amount. Apply to H. c/o Wilson Publishing Co., Limited, Toronto.

ONE EIGHTY HORSE-POWER Heider, with 164 ft. of 14 in. pipe; stiff-leg derrick; second-hand Sawyer-Massey Tractor Engine. Grey Iron Castings made to order. The Dominion Foundry, Tweed, Ont.

WELL EQUIPPED NEWSPAPER and job printing plant for sale. Will sell as for $1,200 on quick sale. Box 68, Wilson Publishing Co., Ltd., Toronto.

MISCELLANEOUS

CANCER, TUMORS, LUMPS, ETC. Internal and external cured without pain by our home treatment. Write us before too late. Dr. Bowman Medical Co., Limited, Collingwood, Ont.

SUFFERED TWO YEARS WITH PIMPLES

Child Could Not Sleep Till Cuticura Healed.

"My little brother suffered for about two years from tiny red pimples. They appeared externally on his body but he had the greatest trouble under his ears. The skin was red and very sore and at the least touch he would give a howl of pain. After a few seconds he would have to scratch, and he was not able to sleep.



"A friend advised me to send for Cuticura Soap and Ointment. I noticed a change, and I used three cakes of Cuticura Soap and four boxes of Ointment when he was healed." (Signed) Louis Frank, 745 City Hall Ave., Montreal, Que., February 2, 1916.

Keep your skin clear by using Cuticura Soap and Ointment for everyday toilet purposes.

For Free Sample Each by Mail address post-card: "Cuticura, Dept. A, Boston, U. S. A." Sold everywhere.

THE MAKING OF A FAMOUS MEDICINE

How Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound Is Prepared For Woman's Use.

A visit to the laboratory where this successful remedy is made impresses even the casual looker-on with the reliability, accuracy, skill and cleanliness which attends the making of this great medicine for woman's ills.

Over 250,000 pounds of various herbs are used annually and all have to be gathered at the season of the year when their natural juices and medicinal substances are at their best.

The most successful solvents are used to extract the medicinal properties from these herbs.

Every utensil and tank that comes in contact with the medicine is sterilized and as a final precaution in cleanliness the medicine is pasteurized and sealed in sterile bottles.

It is the wonderful combination of roots and herbs, together with the skill and care used in its preparation which has made this famous medicine so successful in the treatment of female ills.

The letters from women who have been restored to health by the use of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound which we are continually publishing attest to its virtue.

SMOKE - TUCKETTS

ORINOCO



CUT FINE FOR CIGARETTES — CUT COARSE FOR PIPE

—Although farming is the greatest industry in the Dominion, it is a recognized fact that the farming class have, in proportion to their numbers, fewer representatives in the House of Commons and the various Legislatures than any other class. At different periods in the past there have been spasmodic attempts—when there was some special stimulus for such movements—to organize a farmers' party. At no time, however, did the composition of the legislative bodies become greatly altered by the agitations. Campaigns in which special issues were introduced that were calculated to be of benefit to the farmers' interests have so far not been a success, and the rural voters invariably settled down again to supporting straight party candidates chosen mostly from the professional or business classes. Farmers' organizations have failed to maintain interest on the part of those who should be interested, and there has been no continued discussion, investigation and promotion such as is necessary to advance the farmers' interests and solve the farmers' problems. Since the institution of the farmers' club movement there is a promise of more virile and extended life, and one result may be the election of some of the strictly rural class to the parliament. The farmers have always made the great mistake of allowing others to do all the legislating and governing in this agricultural country, apparently being satisfied to escape "the responsibility." To-day, with the tariff question looming larger than ever before, the error of the past is becoming more apparent to the farmers themselves, and by the time another election comes around they may venture to occupy the field in many constituencies. The manufacturers are already actively preparing for a campaign in their interests, and unless the land-tillers are well organized the protectionists may become strongly entrenched in their position as after the great political contest of 1878.

—Hindenburg's four blows have given him command of the great avenues of approach to Paris from the north and east, the Oise and the Marne Valleys, and with a reasonably straight battleline the Crown Prince's army now stands in a front extending from Montdidier on the Avre to Chateau Thierry on the Marne, almost sixty miles away. Before seeking to bring about a decisive battle for the possession of Paris the enemy must endeavor either to drive or to manoeuvre the French out of the forests of Compiegne and Villiers-Cotterets, which stretch along the centre of the battlefront for a distance of over twenty-two miles from the city of Compiegne to Neuilly, south of the Ourcq River. While preparations are being made for this operation there may be diversions elsewhere, on the Somme and Flanders fronts, perhaps in the Argonne and Verdun sectors, but we may be reasonably certain now that they will be no more than diversions, and that the blow at Paris is the decisive event toward which all other events converge. While Hindenburg reckons up his territorial gains in the four battles of the past three months Foch totals his own losses and the estimated losses of the enemy, and expresses confidence that he has exacted the full price for the ground ceded. The enemy has failed in the vital thing—the destruction of the Allied armies. These armies are stronger, relatively to Germany's, than they were when the battle was joined, and their strength grows from day to day as American reserves pour their human freight into France. In the battle against time, which will bring unquestioned Allied superiority, Hindenburg loses. He seems incapable of forcing a decision within the short remaining period during which the power to strike will still be his.—Globe.

DON'T NEGLECT TO REGISTER

Help Make it Possible to Solve Canada's War Problems

Booths Open from 7 a.m. to 10 p.m.

Saturday, June 22nd, is the day when every man and woman in Canada over 16 years of age should fill out a registration card and receive a certificate of registration.

It is to be hoped that none who are able to go about will neglect this, as the penalties of neglect are severe.

The law says: "Every person who shall have registered shall at all times thereafter carry upon his person (this means also her) his certificate." This is in order that he may prove at any time that he is registered.

Any peace officer, police or constable may demand evidence of registration at any time, and the law further reads: "If any person so required shall, without reasonable excuse, refuse, neglect or fail to produce his registration certificate he shall incur a penalty of twenty dollars, and may if a male person, be, taken immediately before a justice of the peace to be dealt with according to law."

Other consequences of failure to register are that one shall be liable upon conviction to a penalty not exceeding $100, and to imprisonment for any term not exceeding one month, and moreover is a penalty of $10 for each day when he should have registered during which he may continue unregistered.

An unregistered person cannot vote, nor be employed by any person nor be paid for any service, he cannot have a travelling ticket, will not be allowed lodgment at any hotel. There are heavy penalties for the hotelman who will sell meals or lodging of the ticket agent who will sell a ticket to an unregistered person.

So the man or woman who hasn't a very good excuse will find himself or herself in a very awkward position if unregistered after June 22nd.

It is hoped that all will go to the registration booths prepared to answer the questions without hesitation. The law reads:

"If any person upon his registration refuses to answer any question submitted by his registration card, he shall be guilty of an offence and liable to a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars."

It is evident from the foregoing that the only sensible course is to be prepared to register and register promptly.

Those who become eighteen after June 22nd must register at the polling booth within thirty days after attaining the age of eighteen.

Everyone who has taken the time to reflect upon the serious nature of the present situation is anxious to do everything within his power to help on with the war. The most difficult problem facing many people is a determination of just what they should do. These services are at the disposal of the State, but so far the State has not indicated the way in which their services could be most acceptably employed. The information which will be obtained on Registration Day may help to solve this problem. If the war is prolonged and it becomes necessary to closely direct the activities of the civilian populations, the data disclosed by the registration cards will be made the basis for such direction. By knowing precisely the capabilities of the civilian population the Government will be in a position to effectively deal with all problems of man power as they arise.

From a Paisley Boy in the U. S. Army

Mrs. McInnes, of Ross St., who for fifteen years has been one of the most faithful teachers in Knox Sunday School, has received a letter from one of the old scholars of her class, Pte. Melville Kerr, who is in training with the U.S. army at Camp Taylor, Louisville, Ky. The letter was written after the young soldier had opened his travelling bag and found therein the Bible he had received from the teacher of the class in the corner of Knox church in 1904. Pte. Kerr expresses very freely his appreciation of the lessons there received from Mrs. McInnes, and assures her that she has been his warmest, though unexpressed friend for a good many years. Her teaching has been the means of bringing to him the knowledge that there is more pleasure in doing right than in throwing one's life away. We are pleased to know that Mrs. McInnes is still giving those helpful lessons. The letter is one that might give any A. E. F. soldier a good name in the army. The writer considers "Those boys who were in that class are now in the four corners of the earth—a number of them in France, some killed in the terrible struggle for the right, perhaps some of them prisoners, so I am told, others wounded, and still others fighting away. Perhaps there are others who for some reason cannot be. At any rate I am sure there is not one of them living but that thinks of you and your kind words at a Sunday School teacher. Suppose some one of all the young men in that class is this struggle for freedom and right. A mother's prayer is heard about her. Many may be trying for selfish ends, but they will be rewarded with the real prize. It will be there with the Crown of Life. God bless you, auntie. Percy and Wallace wrote a long time ago. I have been away for two years and Wallace for over a year in the trenches. Jack and myself are over here together. All the old boys in the

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP SALE

One Week More

Don't miss this opportunity. Sale closes Wednesday, June 26th, and store will be closed Thursday, Friday and Saturday, June 27, 28 and 29.

Prices on All Lines Reduced

Many cut in two. You get your choice of our whole stock. For instance:

Corsets

Full stocks of Bias and D & A Corsets, all **reduced 20 per cent.** Prices from ..... .75 to 4.50

Girls' Coats

A dozen of Girls' Heavy Cloth Coats, assorted sizes. Just right for next winter. Each 3.85

Fur Coat

1 only, Ladies' Muskrat Coat, size 40, and 50 inches long. Made of good heavily furred skins. A snap 79.00

Boys' Raincoats

Half a dozen Boys' Fawn Paramatta Raincoats, ages 6 to 14 years. Each 4.10

Shoes

1 pair only of White Elk Prospector. Size 7. Worth easily $12. Sale price 8.50

Trunks, Club Bags Suit Cases, etc.

Good variety. All reduced.

Raisins

25 cases of Seeded Raisins in 1-lb. pkgs. As many as you want 2 for .25

Children's Serge Dresses

Seven Dresses made of good Wool Serge in navy and brown. Sizes for 4, 6 and 8 years. Cheaper than the price of the cloth. Price 1.79

Men's Underwear

Natural Wool "Admiral" Underwear, a little lighter in weight than Penman's, but good, substantial garments. Sale 1.33

Lace

Hundreds of yards of Torchon and Linen Lace from 1 to 3 inches wide ..... 6 yds for .25

Fleet-Foot Shoes

From the smallest sizes to the largest. Good variety, and all prices reduced.

Our Shoes are a very particular Bargain.

We have all kinds of them.

Blankets

2 pairs Heavy Grey Blankets, size 58 x 78. Sale 4.25

Also Good Blankets, White, from ..... 6.00 to 15.00

Ladies' Skirts

About 25 Skirts, in Navy and Black, sizes from 24 to 28, good styles and quality

Reduced 20 per cent.

How about a Sewing Machine?

We still have a couple at ..... 26.50 and 29.50

Dress Goods

Silks, Muslins Crepes, etc.

In variety too great to specify Come and see them

Dishes

Our Total Stock of Crockery is on Sale

Plain and Fancy China Teapots, Crocks Lamps

And dozens of necessities for household use

Have you attended to your account? We need the money.

Ballachey, Laidlaw & Co.

Ladies Must Register Too

Many ladies are under the impression that they are not required to register. This is a mistake. Every man, woman and child in Canada over the age of 16 years must register. Ladies who are married and living with their husbands may register at their husband's booth, but they must register.

Hardship Hard to Define

The definition of extreme hardship is proving somewhat difficult to determine, but in general terms it is applied to all cases where the withdrawing of the man in question would cause a definite farm to cease production. This would include cases where the man taken is the last one left with the father dead. Extreme hardship is not being taken to mean financial loss or personal inconvenience or extra work on the part of those who are left. The men in Category A are being investigated carefully but the announcement was made from headquarters yesterday that all young farmers in the ranks in any of the lower categories who are able to establish proof that they are really needed on the farm are to be granted leave of absence till July 15. Such cases do not have to be passed upon by Ottawa officials, the local military hospital power to extend this date beyond July when it is thought necessary.

—Of course, you won't miss Port Elgin's Dominion Day celebration. Big programme of races. Concert at night. Come to the lake town for Monday, July 1st.

—It is hard for a hero to live up to his reputation.

BOYS OF 18 NOT TO SERVE YET

(Mail and Empire)

It may come as cheerful news to the youths of 18 to know that there is no immediate intention on the part of the Ottawa officials to call them to the colors just yet. It is understood that the present intention is to first call up those who have become 20 since October 12th of last year, and then the boys of 19 until later. The 18's, it is planned, will be allowed three months more in their 20th birthday when they will be called to the ranks and will be given sufficient training to have them ready to go overseas by the time they are 20. In the meantime now that all men from 20 to 22 have been instructed to report, attention will be directed to the older men in Category A. One lecture which is now taking up much attention on the part of the military officials is the applications which are coming in from young farmers between the ages of 20 to 22 or their relatives for leave for service for the summer's work. There have been so many applications of this nature received by the various commanding officers that only those of unusual emergency can be considered. Each C. O. has instructions to investigate only the cases where extreme hardship would exist if the man is kept in the army.

CLERK'S NOTICE OF FIRST POSTING OF VOTERS' LIST

Voters' Lists, 1918, Municipality of the Village of Paisley, County of Bruce

NOTICE is hereby given that I have transmitted or delivered to the persons mentioned in section 1 of the Ontario Voters' List Act, the copies required by said section to be so transmitted or delivered of the list, made pursuant to said Act, of all persons appearing by the last revised assessment roll of the said municipality to be entitled to vote in the said municipality at elections for members of the Legislative Assembly and at Municipal Elections and that the said list was first posted up at my office at Paisley, on the 7th day of June, 1918, and remains there for inspection.

And I hereby call upon all voters to take immediate proceedings to have any errors or omissions corrected according to law.

Dated this 7th day of June, 1918.

J. C. GIBSON, Clerk of Paisley

Port Elgin Beach, Fine Lots for Sale

I have been instructed by the Singer estate to sell the lots and cottages in this beautiful Grove. Plans and particulars at my office. Parties desiring to spend the summer at old Lake Huron should not miss this opportunity. Lots in the most desirable location on the shore, with good bathing and good boating.

D. C. CAVIN, Port Elgin
Real Estate and Insurance

The Farmers' Live Stock Shipping Club

Will pay for live hogs delivered at Paisley station, F.O.B. prices, less one per cent. guarantee fund commission fees and operating expenses.

Weekly Shipment

For information call

WALLACE McGRAW

Both Phones.

Eye Rest For Tired Eyes



Is obtained by our scientifically fitted glasses. They enable the eyes to do as much work and possibly more without tiring than they ever did. Satisfaction guaranteed. Eyes tested free.

BEAUTIFUL JEWELERY

in great variety of novel patterns and artistic designs, rings, chains, necklaces, bracelets, everything in the jewelry line, may be found at our store. We give you a cordial invitation to come in and see what we have to offer, for we feel sure there will be something that will just suit you.

I. SHOEMAKER

Jeweler and Optician



Utilizing all the Heat

Any furnace will burn fuel, extract the heat from it. But only a properly built and installed furnace will utilize all the heat to warm your home.

McClary's Sunshine Furnace installed the McClary way is guaranteed to warm your home—every room in it.

Full information about the Sunshine Furnace will be sent free to any address upon request to our nearest branch office.

McClary's Sunshine Furnace

London, St. John, N.B. Toronto, Calgary, Montreal, Hamilton, Winnipeg, Edmonton, Vancouver, Saskatoon

BORN

Carmichael—In Elderslie, on June 15th, to Mr. and Mrs. Harold Carmichael, a son.

MARRIED

Desirable Village Property For Sale

THE HYDE, Paisley, on Inkerman Street, brick house, frame stable and garage, all in good repair. Lot 66 x 132 feet. Apply to

GEORGE H. HYDE

License No. 8-488

Every Day Prices

Look this list over :

Sugar, per 100 lbs	9.65
Corn and Peas, per can	.20
Extracts, 3 bottles for	.25
Corn Starch, per box	.10
Lye, 2 cans for	.25
Pork and Beans, per can	.20
Corn Flakes, 2 packages	.25

These are our regular prices.

Best Prices Paid for Butter and Eggs

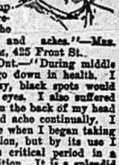
F. CARTER & SON
Shoes, Groceries, Crockery

NURSING THE WOUNDED

It takes strength and courage to nurse the wounded. Every woman should make herself fit for war's call at home or abroad. Health and strength are within the reach of every woman. They are brought to you by Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. Take this medicine, and there's a safe and certain remedy for the chronic weaknesses, derangements, and diseases peculiar to women. It will build up, strengthen, and invigorate every "run-down" or delicate woman. It assists the natural functions.

At some period in life, a woman requires a special tonic and nervine.

If you're a tired or afflicted woman, turn to "Favorite Prescription," you will find it never fails to benefit. Sold in tablet or liquid form. Send Dr. Pierce, Pres. Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute, Buffalo, N. Y., (or branch, Bridgeburg, Ont.) 10c for trial pkg. tablets.



Toronto, Ont.—"I found 'Favorite Prescription' a splendid tonic for women. Some time ago I became all run-down, weak, nervous and could not eat or sleep. Had severe backaches, pains in my right side. I took Favorite Prescription and it completely built me up in health and relieved me of all the annoying pains and aches."—Mrs. Thomas Grantham, 425 Frost St.

Niagara Falls, Ont.—"During middle age, I began to go down in health. I would become dizzy, black spots would appear before my eyes. I also suffered with severe pains in the back of my head and my back ache continually. I was most miserable when I began taking Favorite Prescription, but by its use I came through this critical period in a good healthy condition. It is a splendid medicine for women at this time of life."—Mrs. W. F. Tentzel, 187 Bridge St.

CAPT. (REV.) JOHN MacNEILL'S LETTER

Advocate readers are always interested in that old Paisley boy, Rev. John Macneill, of Walmer Road Baptist Church, Toronto. Before his recent return from service with the Y. M. C. A. overseas Captain MacNeill wrote the following letter, which appeared in the Presbyterian and Westminster : "Do you know that I was the first Canadian to speak to American troops in France ; indeed I was perhaps the very first of all to bring them a message in the battle zone. It was the first week of September, and I was down among our Canadian railway troops in the Somme. There I found a company of American engineers, about 300 men. They were attached for the time being to the Imperial Engineers. They were very strange to it all. They were dumped down in the wilderness and had not found themselves. The vernacular of the war was strange. They asked what we meant by 'Blighty,' 'whizbang,' etc. When they told us of their plight we said 'I will be down Thursday night and we'll have a hand and a singsong and a speech and a good time.' Without the men knowing of our coming we drove up with a lorry to their camp about 5 o'clock. The Americans were lined up with their mess tins for supper. When we tumbled out with the band on the roadside and they saw what and who we were, they broke up the supper line, tossed their hats in the air, rushed out to meet us and cheered and laughed and danced a welcome such as only American boys can give. They took time then to eat a hurried supper. Then we settled down to business. There was no hut nor tent—just the open by the roadside, looking out on the indescribable waste of war, a country scarred and battered without a sign of civilised life. The band played. The boys' spirits rose and rose higher, came near the boiling point until with the first note of 'Dixie' they broke all bounds ; laughed, cheered, sang—not without dim eyes and thick throats, I think, while they fell into pairs by instinct and danced around on the grass, calling the band back again and again to the tune. And we sang 'Swanee River' and 'My Old Kentucky Home' and other good old songs. Then Capt. McDonald suggested a hymn, one we all knew, and another and another. They brought me a box to stand on and crowded round. You can imagine what a thrilling moment it was—for me at least. There was the vanguard of the great host of brothers, Behind the 300 I saw and heard the trampling millions. I heard them saying 'we are coming, Father Abraham, 400,000 strong.' I spoke of their coming and what it meant to us—to the world and to themselves. The same spirit of liberty which drew them away from Britain's side 120 years before now drew them back to her side again. Freely Britain conferred the blessing she made them, and she gloried in their liberty then achieved that flowed back now as a mighty flood. From this time on we were inseparable. My memory served me (it is not a bad old servant when I put it to the test) with some of Lincoln's great passages and some of Wilson's lofty words that were fresh in my mind. From that on, and on to Him and them, and His call and His pledge of power to every man in this great crusade who would have Him. When I closed with Julia Ward Howe's 'Battle Hymn of the Republic' we were ready, with uncovered heads in the silent evening hush—broken only by the occasional sound of guns—to dedicate ourselves afresh, not only to the cause, but to Him. That night at some expectis has not been eclipsed in my whole experience in France."

After Dennis' Scalp

Mr. Dennis Izzard, the Good Roads Superintendent in Bruce, and a former warden of the county, is likely to come the unkindest cussed man in Bruce if he don't get busy and fill up the ruts in the highways that the county has taken under its wing and incorporated in the Good Roads Scheme. People who are travelling over them and getting their innards shaken up are becoming as enthusiastic as a sick cat over the workings of the Highways Improvement Act in Bruce, and are commencing to wonder what the deuce the Ontario Government committee that they are torturing them so unmercifully. If they can't get help to go on with the work shamefully, why not drop the scheme for the present, and let the work be done by statute labor as of yore, for surely the ancient code they got sufficient attention to keep them passably fair, while under the new system every ratepayer and the bifaluting title of "Good Roads System," they are becoming festooned with ruts, humps and pitch-holes than a Chicago saloon is full of bums.—Herald and Times.

—Pte. Henry Leppard, a deserter who has been in hiding in the home of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Leppard, Mitchell, for the past month or so, was taken to London on Thursday afternoon. For harboring his son Mr. Leppard appeared before Police Magistrate Ward on Thursday morning and was fined $100, and if this is not paid in one week he would have to serve two months in the county jail. When his father was taken to the police court the young man gave himself up to the police. Constables Hodgson and Price had charge of the case.

THE CANADA FOOD BOARD SAYS

The farmers of Canada will very shortly have to undertake the harvest work with the help of green labor. In this connection they should remember that we are at war. They should adjust the work throughout the farm to suit the new conditions, and they should begin right in their own minds. The first adjustment necessary is to change the point of view from one of criticism, discouragement and fault-finding with labor conditions, to that of the soldier and war worker, and realize that we are going through a crisis the most serious the world has ever witnessed without any exaggeration whatsoever.

There used to be talk among farmers derogatory to the city man and other inexperienced laborers who sometimes sought employment temporarily on the farm. Such talk is out of place now, with the Germans sixty miles from Paris and every available man in Britain and France fighting to save not only his own country but this country as well. Such Canadian farmers forget that they themselves have been farmers all their lives and in war time they can't expect to secure men volunteering from the cities with an experience in farm work equal to their own. This is an impossibility. But it is not impossible that farm production of this country be increased, despite the shortage of experienced labor, that this is true is proven by the experience of this country in the manufacture of munitions.

When the war started Canada was absolutely inexperienced, unskilled in, and without the machinery for the manufacture of munitions. But the manufacturers got to work. They studied the problem and they solved it.

To-day Canada is turning out millions of dollars' worth of shells every month from the largest to the smallest, and the most minute mechanical contrivances in connection with fuses and time charges. Canada's record in the manufacture of munitions is one of the surprises of the war. It was not made by Canada saying "Canada Can't" but by adopting the motto "Canada Can." Canada did not refuse to try because of the scarcity of labor but set to work to organize and employed men and girls who had never been inside a factory before. They accomplished the impossible. These inexperienced helpers were speedily taught their parts and the result is shown in the production of munitions in Canadian factories now known all over the world—not excepting Germany.

The result of organization and the willing war-time spirit in Great Britain is equally convincing. Great Britain last year, largely with inexperienced labor on the land, increased her cereal production by 830,000 tons, its potato production by 5,000,00 tons. The cultivated area was increased altogether by 1,000,000 acres. In 1917, 1,000,640 men were taken from industrial organizations and placed in the army. The War Office replaced them with 804,000 women, and yet the production of guns was increased 30 per cent., air craft 250 per cent., while the shipping tonnage amounted to 1,165,000 tons additional.

The best recent illustration of what can be done in an emergency when only inexperienced men are available is that of the battle of Picardy, when the fifth army under General Gough was overwhelmed and outnumbered. It looked inevitable that the Huns would break through and capture the city of Amiens, which would have meant the interruption of railway communication between channel ports and Paris, cutting off the British from one of their chief bases of supplies. General Gough, however, saved the situation. He called upon all classes of men behind the lines, whether they were soldiers, cooks, camp followers, railway construction men, Chinese laborers, medical service men, transport men, or whatever they were and organized them to fill the breach. With these men he succeeded in doing what the fifth army failed to do—he held the line ! With no training in trench warfare, and no fighting organization before that time, General Carey gathered them together, and this nondescript gathering of troops kept the lines back for six days and nights until re-inforcements arrived. General Carey did not say, "I can't use this untrained class of men," but he set to work without a moment's hesitation to make the best of them, and he succeeded in saving the British army and its allies from a desperate crisis.

Similarly, if the Canadian farmer makes up his mind that these are war times and war measures are necessary there is absolutely no doubt he can utilize to a tremendous advantage, the man power and the woman power of the towns, where people are only too willing to go to his assistance if they are organized to do so. He must not expect them to be experienced and to know as much as the details of farm work as he does. It has taken him a lifetime to acquire his information. Townspeople have spent their lives at different work, but with his knowledge of farming and his intimate acquaintance with his farm and all its needs he should have the ability to organize inexperienced help and to show each helper his or her particular job and how best to accomplish it. A few hours' patient, tactful instruction in any particular line of work will very soon enable a greenhorn to "carry on," as they say in the army. By patience and consideration the farmers of Canada can, without question, effect an organization from green hands to skilled hands that will not only surprise themselves but will also be of tremendous benefit to the Empire by the increased results of their harvest.

A CRIPPLE FOR THREE YEARS

Helpless In Bed With Rheumatism Until He Took "FRUIT-A-TIVES".



MR. ALEXANDER MUNRO

R.R. No. 1, Lorne, Ont.

"For over three years, I was confined to bed with *Rheumatism*. During that time, I had treatment from a number of doctors, and tried nearly everything I saw advertised to cure Rheumatism, without receiving any benefit.

Finally, I decided to try 'Fruit-a-tives". Before I had used half a box, I noticed an improvement; the pain was not so severe, and the swelling started to go down.

I continued taking this fruit medicine, improving all the time, and now I can walk about two miles and do light chores about the place".

ALEXANDER MUNRO.

50c. a box, 6 for $2.50, trial size 25c. At all dealers or sent postpaid on receipt of price by Fruit-a-tives Limited, Ottawa.

Quality Counts Every Time

ELLIOTT Business College

Yonge and Charles Sts., Toronto, has lately been asked to fill positions worth from $1000 to $1570 per annum. The demand for our graduates is five times our supply. Boys of 14 to 19 years of age and young ladies are in great demand when properly prepared. No vacations. Enter now. Write for prospectus.

W. J. ELLIOTT, Principal

CANADA PART OF BAIT TO GERMAN CAPITAL

India and Australia Also—Kaiser Promised to Parcel Out British Empire

Of all the revelations which have stamped Germany as the greatest criminal in history none is more important than the pamphlet written by August Thyssen, formerly the leading manufacturer of steel in Germany, says the Wall Street Journal, which goes on :

He is known to practically all the directors of the American Iron and Steel Institute. Until the beginning of the war Herr Thyssen possessed huge mines, iron works, docks and seven harbors in British India, in other British colonial dependencies, as well as in France and Russia, all of which have been sequestrated by the governments of these three powers as property belonging to a German foe. The pamphlet falls into two part :

"In 1912 the Hohenzollerns saw the war had become a necessity to the preservation of the military system, upon which their power depends. In that year the Hohenzollerns might have directed, if they had desired, the foreign affairs of our country so peace would have been assured in Europe for at least fifty years. But prolonged peace would have resulted certainly in the breakup of our military system. The emperor and his family clearly understood this, and they therefore, in 1912, decided to embark on a great war of conquest.

Promised 30,000 Acres

"But to do this they had to get the commercial community to support them in their aims. They did this by holding out to them hopes of great personal gain as a result of the war.

"I was personally promised a free grant of 30,000 acres in Australia and a loan from the Deutsch Bank of three-quarters of a million dollars at 3 per cent. Several other firms were promised special trading facilities in India, which was to be conquered by Germany, be it noted, by the end of 1915. A syndicate was formed for the exploitation of Canada. This syndicate consisted of the heads of twelve great firms ; the working capital was fixed at one hundred million dollars, half of which was to be found by the German Government.

"There were, I have heard, promises made of a more personal character. For example, the "conquest of England" was to be made the occasion of bestowing upon certain favored and wealthy men some of the most desired residences in England, but of this I have no actual proof.

"These promises were not vaguely given. They were made definitely by Bethmann-Hollweg on behalf of the emperor to gatherings of business men, and in many cases to individuals. But not only were these promises made by the chancellor ; they were confirmed by the emperor, who on three occasions addressed large private gatherings of business men in Berlin, Munich and Cassel in 1912 and 1913. I was at one of these gatherings. The emperor's speech was one of the most flowery orations I have listened to, and so profuse were the promises he made that were given half of what he promised to be fulfilled, most of the commercial men in Germany would become rich beyond the dreams of avarice."

—The village of Teeswater has made provision for a fuel supply for next winter by purchasing 36 acres, of bush in Culross Tp., at a cost of $695.

—It's the lazy man who prays for things he won't work for.

TORONTO LIVE STOCK MARKETS

TORONTO, June 18, 1918

Butchers' picked	$14 40	$15 40
do common	8 25	10 75
do cows	8 00	13 25
do bulls	7 00	12 00
Stockers, choice	9 20	12 25
do common	7 50	7 50
Heavy feeders	9 40	13 00
Short keep		
Milch cows, choice	100 00	125 00
do common		
Sheep, ewes	16 00	16 00
Bucks	11 00	12 25
Spring Lambs	19 00	22 00
Calves	12 00	12 00
Hogs, off cars	18 25	18 25
" fed and watered	18 00	18 00

PAISLEY MARKET

Fall wheat, per bush	$ 2 00	$ 2 10
Peas, per bush	2 25	2 50
Oats, per bush	75	80
Barley, per bush	1 50	1 50
Buckwheat		
Potatoes, per bag	1 30	1 35
Butter, in pound prints	38	38
Eggs, fresh, per doz	36	36



Overland

Light Four Model 90 Touring Car

The Thrift Car

To use this *utility* car is Good Business and Good Health!

Its roominess, comfort and beauty make it as *desirable* as it is *useful*.

GEO. W. GILCHRIST, Dealer
R. R. No. 2, Paisley

Willys-Overland, Limited
Willys-Knight and Overland Motor Cars and Light Commercial Wagons
Head Office and Works, West Toronto, Ont.

PAINT

Lowe Bros.' High Standard Paint in the following colors, at

98c per Quart

True Blue	Straw	Warm Grey	Lavender
Coral Pink	Greenstone	Terra Cotta	
Dark Blue	Silk Green	Sandstone	

These colors are being discontinued by the manufacturers, but are all high standard colors. Regular price $1.25.

All other colors in stock $1.25 per quart.

SINCLAIR'S HARDWARE

PAISLEY GARAGE



THE partnership of Miller & McKinnon having been dissolved by mutual consent, the business will be continued by the undersigned at the old stand, Church St. We aim to give up-to-date service to all car owners. With our experience in city garages we are in a position to do work that we can guaranutee as satisfactory. Motorists should call us up by either phone when they have trouble.

High Grade Oils, Gas and Accessories of all kinds.

Repairing at Reasonable Rates. All kinds of Vulcanizing done.

We are equipped to remove carbon by oxygen gas. Give us a trial.

Cars washed, $1 ; washed and polished, $1.50.

We carry a full line of Overland, Chevrolet and Ford parts.

G. E. MILLER, Prop.

Mother's Little Fling



"I tell you, I don't approve. I emphatically do not approve of Mother's traipsing about the country alone at her age."

Joshua Towles stared at his sister. "Yes, Joshua, /I know your sentiments. Woman's place is the home and that sort of thing," Eliza Bennett replied, "but Mother's done her fair share of staying. The fact remains that she's eating her heart out to see Charlie and her new grandson."

"If she'd just wait until spring, I could go with her."

"I said if she'd wait until autumn, I'd go, and she waited and here I am flat on my back—oh, yes, quite comfortable now, thank you! It isn't her duty to stay with me. But when spring comes, you'd have to go North or South or East or West on business and Mother would be disappointed again.

"Don't be foolish, Joshua. You can take Mother to Toronto and put her on the train. She goes straight through without change and Charlie meets her at Winnipeg. What's dangerous about that even for a woman of Mother's tender years?"

"Does Mother really want to go?" "Ask her and see her eyes shine."

"When does she want to go?" Joshua queried a little grimly.

"Just as soon as I could persuade you to consent. How soon can you take her?"

"I have to go out to Toronto next week and I can start her from there if she can be ready."

"Ready! Mother can be ready in twenty-four hours. You go tell her and get your reward."

Mrs. Aschah Towles, mother of Joshua and Eliza and Charles, was not a demonstrative woman and therefore Joshua was completely surprised when she threw both arms about his neck and sobbed on his shoulder.

"Why, Mother!" he soothed her, patting her back awkwardly.

"I haven't seen Charlie for six years and his boy is my only grandchild," she murmured as she mopped her eyes.

"All right, Mother, I'll call for you on Wednesday. We'll wire Charlie when you leave Toronto and he'll meet you at the other end. If by any chance there should be a slip, take a cab to the Dominion House. I'll write the manager to take special care of you."

"Humph! Don't you worry one mite about me once I'm on that train for Manitoba."

Joshua Towles did worry, being rather given to that futile occupation. His mother looked so tiny and frail among the hurrying crowd in the Toronto station, that before he started home, he wired his friend, manager of the Dominion House, to meet his mother's train. "Charlie might miss her in the crowd and it won't do any harm to have two of them on the lookout," he said to himself.

Meanwhile, Mrs. Aschah Towles sat in her Pullman seat and had it out with her conscience.

"It wasn't because you didn't want to worry Joshua, that you didn't tell him; it was because you knew he'd stop you," her conscience accused her.

"The ticket was bought and everything," she argued back, "and besides I wasn't going to be stopped, not this time." she added with a determined shake of her head. "I promised to wire as soon as I arrived but no telling when that will be," she smiled to herself a little grimly, "so perhaps I'd better begin a letter to Eliza. She's more understanding than Joshua."

But Mrs. Aschah found difficulty in explaining herself satisfactorily even to the more understanding Eliza.

"Charlie's letter came," she wrote, "while I was tying on my bonnet; and the ticket being bought and everything, I just didn't say anything to Joshua to worry him. But Charlie and Alice and little Godfrey have gone off camping and won't be back for a month. Joshua carefully explained that my ticket allows stopovers at any point. All I need to do is to tell the conductor if I feel ill and get off at the nearest town where there's a hospital with good doctor and nurse. I shan't feel ill but I thought maybe I'd stop off and see my Cousin Abner's widow; and Mary Ann Wilson's daughter lives just the other side of Barrie. I'd like to see if she's like her mother. Then ever since you and Joshua brought home those pictures of Muskoka, I've wanted to see that lovely country. So I just thought without worrying Joshua, I'd start out for Manitoba just the same.

"We've got a real nice friendly conductor and he says there's lots of things to see on the way out. You've got sense, Eliza, so I expect you to keep Joshua calm. I'll write you all along the way."

Eliza Bennett was far from calm herself as she read her mother's letter; then she lay back among her pillows chuckling to herself.

"Mother shall have her little fling. I guess a woman who raised Joshua and Charlie and me's entitled to it."

Two weeks later Joshua Towles burst into his sister's apartment.

"Eliza Bennett, do you know where Mother is? Be serious. Look at this." His hand trembled as he thrust under her eyes a telegram. "I've been telegraphing back and forth for two days. Mother did not arrive in Winnipeg. The manager of the Dominion House met her train: the conductor remembered a little old lady who left his train at some small station in Ontario. Charlie's camping and can't be reached. His stenographer remembers smiling a letter to Mother the day he left Winnipeg. She couldn't have received it."

"Oh, yes, she did! I'm afraid you've raised your mother to deceive you, Joshua. Mother's itinerary is marked by that pile of picture post cards. The postmarks may be interesting to you."

"Eliza Bennett, have you lost your mind? I want to know where Mother is, now."

"In Barrie, I believe, watching the excitement of Camp Borden." Then at the expression on her brother's face, Mrs. Bennett suddenly sobered.

"There, there, Joshua, don't look as haggard. I'll give you the history of Mother's wandering as far as I know it from her hurried letters. First of all, she stopped off to see Mary Ann Wilson's daughter on the other side of Barrie.

"She was going on next to see her Cousin Abner's widow but on the train she got acquainted with a young girl who was running away to meet her lover, 'a cowardly blackguard of a married man,' she quoted again from the card in her hand, 'filled her head full of fool notions about being a free spirit and obeying her natural instincts. "Natural instincts, your grandmother!" I told her. "You turn right round and go home and mind your ma instead of those instincts that aren't natural to any nice girl." We had to stay all night at the junction. Lucky Joshua made me take all that money. But I took her right straight home and I guess her ma was glad enough to see her back safe, not to be hard on her. She was glad to get home too, poor child. The scoundrel!

"I stayed to the wedding; she'd had a tiff with a nice neighbor boy and gone off in a huff. It was a real nice wedding. I wore the new silk dress you gave me."

"Cousin Abner's widow's eldest son was about to have a barn raising when Mother arrived there and she turned right in and baked all the pies. She was afraid she'd got her hand out but her crust was just as flaky as when she took the blue ribbon at the county fair.

"Besides the frustrated elopement, the hastened wedding and the barn raising, she's been to a funeral—oh, no relative, just a lonely little woman on the train, who was taking her husband back to the old home for burial! She turned a can of sausages and the angry adopted a pair of twins and at last she really landed for Winnipeg but her train was put on a siding next to a train load of troops; they were both delayed. They were all leaning out of their windows and Mother got acquainted with some of them.

"They were young things and they'd been in camp and it was hot. Some of them looked ill and all were homesick. Mother sewed buttons on for some of them. Just then sickness broke out in the camp and there weren't half enough nurses and no one to look after their mending so—Mother stayed."

"There's an express at two. I ought to have known better than to let Mother go off alone! I'll bring her straight home and you keep her here. Good-bye."

Eliza Bennett sank back on her pillows as Joshua rushed from the room.

"Joshua's a determined man but Mother set out to see Charlie and little Godfrey and I think she'll see them before she comes back."

In which surmise, Eliza Bennett proved her astuteness. Ten days later, Mrs. Bennett received a letter from her mother:

"Why in the world did you let Joshua start out on such a fool's chase? He broke his collar bone trying to ride a horse over the rough road to the post where I'm visiting now. This is no place for a man of Joshua's temperament and I'm sending him home with a trained nurse. I'm too busy to come with him. The excitement will soon be over and then I'll go on to Manitoba. Charlie and little Godfrey must be home by this time." Joshua had no business to go traipsing about the country that way. Do try to keep him at home."

Eliza Bennett lay back on her pillows and laughed the joyful laugh of an understanding daughter.

About the House

USE VEGETABLES AND SAVE WHEAT.

The patriotism of Madame Housewife is measured these days by the kind of meals she prepares for her family. The youngest child will take what is put before him, provided the food is well cooked. There is nothing in the menu that lends itself to more variety or constant use than do vegetables. Twice a day vegetables can be used in one form or another, if they are judiciously handled by the housewife.

Vegetables have different characteristics. For instance green vegetables are valuable mainly because they contain substances which purify the blood and assist digestion. Roots and tubers are heat and energy-giving foods. All vegetables supply bulk and all contain a considerable amount of water in which are the salts so valuable to health. We are still within the season when we need the properties of the roots and tubers. It will be some time before the fresh vegetables are on the market. Let us clean up the one kind before we begin to use the other.

The first and most immediate need is to release wheat for overseas. Every potato, carrot and onion that we eat is helping towards that end. Don't neglect to be in the vegetable-eating ranks.

One harried housewife moaned the other day: "I never want to see an onion again as long as I live. We are sick of them."

"How many ways have you tried to cook them?" she was asked. "Oh I always fry them." No wonder she was sick of them. Every vegetable can be cooked in a variety of ways and it is poor policy on the part of the housewife to tire her family with repetition. She may use the same vegetable nearly every day and by a frequent change in the manner of cooking or serving she may achieve constant variety.

How many families have boiled potatoes day in and day out? It is safe to guess that only about five per cent of the women in Canada cook potatoes habitually in more than two ways. One of the simplest and easiest of dishes to prepare is riced potatoes. If the housewife is boiling them, anyway, she might as well vary them by putting them through a potato ricer or coarse strainer. Then they will be flaky, light and delicious.

Here are some other recipes that might be used to advantage. There is nothing new or elaborate about them but so few people think of trying them out.

Potato Border.—Place a greased mould on platter. Build around it a wall of hot mashed potatoes, using nine potatoes, three and one-half inches high by one inch deep. Smooth and crease with case knife. Remove mould. Fill with creamed left-over meat or fish and reheat in oven before serving.

Escalloped Potatoes.—Wash, pare, soak and cut four potatoes in one-fourth inch slices. Put a layer in baking dish, sprinkle with salt and pepper dredge with cornmeal or flour and dot over with one-half tablespoon of butter substitute. Repeat. Add hot milk until it may be seen through top layer. Bake one and one-fourth hours or until potato is soft.

Potatoes a la Hollandaise.—Wash, pare, soak and cut potatoes in one-fourth inch slices. Cut in cubes. Cover three cups potato with white stock, cook until soft and drain. Cream four tablespoons butter substitute, add one tablespoon lemon juice, one-half teaspoon salt and a few grains of cayenne. Add the potatoes, cook three minutes and add one-half tablespoon finely chopped parsley.

Duchess Potatoes.—To two cups hot riced potatoes, add two tablespoons butter substitute, one-half teaspoon salt and yolks of two eggs slightly beaten. Shape in form of cone or any desired shape. Brush over with beaten egg diluted with one teaspoon water and brown in hot oven.

With the aid of vegetables it is quite possible to have an entire dinner in one dish—a dinner that is wholesome, nutritious and very palatable. How many people are familiar with fish chowder? Here is the recipe; it is enough for a family of five: 1½ pounds fish (use moderate-priced varieties such as cod, haddock or flat-fish); 6 potatoes, peeled and cut in small pieces, 1 onion sliced, 2 cups carrots cut in pieces, 3 cups milk, pepper, 1 tablespoon fat, 1½ tablespoons cornstarch. Cook vegetables until tender. Add fat, mix cornstarch with one-half cup of the cold milk and stir in the liquid in the pot to thicken. Add the rest of the milk and the fish which has been removed from the bone and cut in small pieces. Cook until the fish is tender, about 10 minutes. Serve hot.

System as a Housekeeping Aid.

For many years before becoming a farmer's wife, I was one of fifty teachers in a large school whose head teacher was a woman of remarkable executive ability. Methodical, orderly, statistical, she demanded that each teacher provide for her use and guidance a general outline of work for the term, a general program of work for each week, and a detailed program of the work for each day. These daily schedules must be elastic to allow of seizing unforeseen opportunities or for unexpected occurrences.

My first few weeks at housekeeping were a horrible tangle till I bethought me to apply to my housework the same method of preparing a program, so to speak, of the proposed or necessary activities of the day, and it has meant untold comfort, pleasure, and ease in the accomplishment of the day's duties. It requires thought, planning and judgment to make things dovetail to best advantage, and like the school program, it must have sufficient elasticity to admit of being altered more or less as occasion demands. An interruption, a fire slower than we had expected, a telephone visit may disarrange our well laid plans, but some way, if we have it written down in tabulated form it is a little easier than if we are anxiously thinking, "what was it I was planning to do next?" or to have to say, "Dear me, I intended to do so and so but I forgot."

I find a school slate hung on the wall with pencil hung beside it the easiest place on which to jot my daily program. Of course, the general plan of routine duties changes little from day to day, but I have found it well to have it "put down in writing," especially for the guidance of hired help somewhat as follows: After breakfast: 1, clear table; 2, put sitting-room in order; 3, do chamber work; 4, wash dishes; 5, prepare vegetables, etc.

The daily program must be more specific, indicating what must be done while something else is doing, for it is this fitting of duties into their proper niches which lightens and shortens labor and makes the difference between efficiency and slovenliness.



FOE STRIPS INVADED ITALY.

Cattle and Foodstuffs Taken; Women Often Slain.

An Italian motor driver named Frisi, who was captured by the Austrians during the great retreat last November and who just escaped from captivity, reported that all the cattle and foodstuffs in the invaded provinces have been systematically requisitioned by the military authorities, who for this purpose utilized the motor trucks captured from the Italians, says a despatch from Rome. Italian drivers were compelled to act as interpreters as well.

Frisi said that a squad of Bosnian soldiers took him to Vittorio Veneto, where they requisitioned everything of value besides foodstuffs. Two girls refused to give up a small pig and begged the Austrian soldiers to let them keep it. At their suggestion Frisi pleaded hard with the Austrians, who took the pig and silenced the two girls, who were loudly weeping, by shooting both dead at close range.

Similar cases of defenceless women and children murdered in cold blood for attempting to defend their property are frequent in every town and village.

Pull Your Weight.

The billows are heaving behind,
The breakers are foaming before;
We need all the strength we can find—
Each ounce you can put to the oar.
Are you doing the best that you can
To keep the old galley afloat?
Are you power or freight?
Are you pulling your weight—
Are you pulling your weight in the boat?

It isn't the task of the few—
The pick of the brave and the strong;
It's he and it's I and it's you
Must drive the good vessel along.
Will you save? Will you work? Will you fight?
Are you ready to take off your coat?
Are you serving the State?
Are you pulling your weight—
Are you pulling your weight in the boat?

To Prevent Fading.

The delicate shades of colored linen can be kept from fading by using plenty of pulverized borax in the water in which they are washed and rinsed.

Use a brush dipped in whiting to shine up your bookcase doors, mirrors and cut glass. Polish with newspaper.



IF there was just one WALKER HOUSE in town along my route,
Then "drumming" would be joyous,
And I wouldn't give a hoot
For all the inconvenience of
The trains that poke so slow,
If there was just one WALKER HOUSE
In every town I go.

I'd hustle like the dickens,
And take orders by the ton.
Say, trav'ling then would be
Just one big round of solid fun.
I wouldn't mind the rain or sleet,
Or mud, or frost or snow,
If there was just one WALKER HOUSE
In every town I go.

The Walker House
The House of Plenty
Toronto
Geo. Wright & Co., Proprietors

Food Control Corner

Enforcement of the Canada Food Board's regulations as to food conservation has been placed in the hands of the police machinery of the municipalities and of the different Provinces throughout the Dominion.

It is the duty and privilege of the provinces to enforce federal laws and the Orders of the Canada Food Board have the effect of federal law, being passed upon authority of Orders issued by the Privy Council and published in the Canada Gazette. It, therefore, becomes the duty of police officers throughout the Dominion to acquaint themselves with these regulations regarding our food supply and to see to it that they are obeyed. At this stage of the world's food situation, when 4,750,000 people in Europe have served to death as compared to 4,250,000 soldiers who have died as the direct result of battle, it is beyond cavil or dispute that these food regulations are absolutely necessary. Indeed many people in communication with friends in England or in France think our Canadian regulations mild in view of what people on the other side are undergoing. Patriotism as well as duty should inspire submission to these restrictions by the public and vigilant enforcement of them by the officers of the law.

In cases of convictions secured by the municipal police officers, it should be noted that where these convictions result in the imposition of fines, the money from these fines is to be paid to the municipal treasuries, and similarly in the cases where Provincial officers secure convictions. The Canada Food Board has circularized these Orders in official form throughout the police machinery of the various provinces, beginning with the Attorneys-General and continuing through the lists of Crown Attorneys and Crown Prosecutors. In some provinces the Chief Constables have also received copies of the various Orders affecting the public. As a result, throughout Canada of recent weeks, there has been a crop of convictions. In all cases the Magistrates have stood firmly behind the regulations and imposed the penalties as provided. These run from $100, to $1000 in fines or imprisonment up to three months or both. Restaurant keepers, who have served meat on prohibited days and hours, served sugar on the tables or wasted food, have been brought to task and the wide spread publicity this has entailed will do a great deal more to assure conservation of food in public eating places than anything else.

The Anti-Loafing Law, also bearing upon our war-time food production, has likewise been enforced. Magistrates have seized the opportunity of dealing with loafers, tramps and "sports" by putting them to work on the farms. "Non-essential" industries have been interpreted by some Magistrates into more or less definite groups and men who had no better excuse than employment in said questionable industries have been ordered to get into more useful occupations. In Winnipeg a great change has been observed in the streets since this law went into effect. The idlers and loafers have disappeared.

Great Britain is to allot ten pounds of sugar per head of the household to private fruit growers this season for preserving fruit.

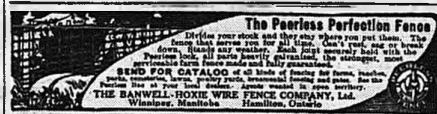
The war garden is to be popular in London in 1918. Reports just received show that 6,014 gardens were started in one week.

Cream Wanted
SWEET OR CHURNING CREAM
We supply cans, pay express charges and remit daily.
Our price next week forty-eight cents per pound butter fat delivered at Winnipeg. Cheques mailed promptly.
Our Cream Is Worth
The Manitoba Dairy and Creamery Co.
Winnipeg, Manitoba

BOB LONG
UNION MADE
OVERALLS
SHIRTS & GLOVES


Known from Coast to Coast
R. G. LONG & CO. LIMITED
TORONTO

Canuck
BREAD MIXER



Ingram's
Milkweed Cream

You are young but once but you can be youthful always if you care for your complexion properly. Daily use of Ingram's Milkweed Cream prevents blemishes, overcomes pimples and other eruptions. Since 1885 its distinctive therapeutic quality has been giving health to the skin and youthful color to the complexion. It keeps your skin toned up, soft and clean.

The refined way to banish oiliness and shininess of nose and forehead induced by perspiration, is to apply a light touch of Ingram's Velvola Souveraine Face Powder. It also conceals the minor blemishes. Included in the complete line of Ingram's toilet products at your druggist's is Ingram's Zodenta for the teeth.

Milkweed Cream	50c and $1.00
Velvola Souveraine Face Powder	50c
Rouge (2 shades)	50c
Zodenta	25c
Milkweed Cream Soap	25c
Scented Talcum	25c
Complexion Tablets	25c

FREDK F. INGRAM CO.
WINDSOR, CAN.

CHASING U-BOATS AN EXCITING GAME

HIDE AND SEEK WITH THE ELUSIVE SUBMARINE.

Official Records of Perilous Adventures on the High Seas Issued By British Admiralty.

The destruction of a German submarine is never announced by the British Admiralty except upon the strongest possible evidence, which is often provided by the destroyers that are engaged in a long game of hide and seek with the elusive U-boats under conditions of varying excitement. The landsman may obtain some idea of this grim game from the details of official records of a few encounters as to the result of which there is no room for doubt.

A convoy of merchant vessels was being escorted by British and American destroyers. A submarine attempted to attack the convoy, but although it manoeuvred from one position to another the destroyers were too quick for it, and every time it attempted and came to the surface its presence was detected.

Dropped Depth Charge.

Finally an American destroyer sighted the periscope in a favorable position and headed for it, with the intention of ramming. A depth charge was dropped directly over the U-boat, which was still visible under water from the American ship. The result was an upheaval of black colored water, two broken pieces of a spar and some small pieces of wreckage. Nothing more of the enemy was seen.

Early one winter's day a destroyer sighted an enemy submarine on the surface and steered for it at full speed. So swiftly was the manoeuvre carried out that the German had no time to submerge. Within thirty seconds of sighting the destroyer had rammed the enemy, tearing a great rent in the hull of the U-boat. At the same time a bomb, "which," said the commanding officer, "exploded satisfactorily," was dropped. After this the destroyer wheeled back over the spot and dropped another bomb. Large quantities of oil rose to the surface, but no other sign of the enemy's presence could be detected, and when the position was located, the submarine was located, still lying on the spot where she had sunk.

Submarine Cut in Two.

A merchantman which had fallen behind the main body of the convoy to which she belonged was escorted back to her position by a destroyer. Just then another of the merchantman was torpedoed. Immediately the destroyer swung round and headed full tilt for the enemy's position. As she passed over the spot a severe shock was felt throughout the destroyer, and just afterward the German periscope was sighted by the destroyer's sister ship, which hastened to drop a bomb on the U-boat. A heavy explosion resulted, and the submarine came up right astern of her pursuers. Helm was put hard over and fire opened by both British ships, three hits being registered in quick succession. Escort No. 2 had now come round and being nearest the enemy, went straight for him and succeeded in cutting the submarine clean in half. Both halves appeared on the surface for a few seconds before plunging finally from view.

Terrific Explosion.

A destroyer hunting for submarines observed two periscopes about eight feet apart on her starboard bow. The destroyer managed to get within fifty yards before the U-boat submerged; then a depth charge was dropped over the submarine's course. After the explosion of the charge a second and much louder explosion was heard and felt by every one on board the destroyer, and a column of black-colored water was thrown to a height of about thirty feet. A ball of light oil then spread over the water, and in the next two hours had increased to a considerable extent.

Sighting the wake of a submarine, a destroyer dropped a depth charge and oil rose to the surface. Later a periscope appeared. Another depth charge was dropped and more oil was seen. When darkness fell a large and conspicuous patch of oil was observed and was still very clearly marked next morning. Another depth charge was dropped in the middle of the patch, whereupon more oil and bubbles rose and continued rising for the next two hours. Sweeping operations were then undertaken, and an obstruction was located on the bottom. More oil rose to the surface.

Rescued From Burning Ship.

A lieutenant in command of a destroyer discovered that a British liner had been torpedoed and set on fire. She was burning furiously and was out of control although her engines were still running. A continuous stream of oil fed the flames, which prevented any one entering the engine room. Her peak was not yet alight, and crouched up here were thirty Chinamen, the remainder of the crew.

To extinguish the fire was beyond the power of the destroyer's crew, but her captain determined to make an attempt to rescue the survivors in the peak, although it was obviously a difficult undertaking. He ran his vessel closer past the liner's stern, and as she passed rafts, lifeboats and lifebuoys were pitched overboard. This manoeuvre was carried out three times.

By new all the destroyer's boats had been lowered to pick up the men in the water, while all her available loose life-saving gear had been thrown overboard. However, there still remained nine men in the peak of the liner. The concluding part of the operation may be explained in the words of the destroyer's captain.

"I therefore determined it was necessary to place myself alongside the ship and take off the remainder of the crew. A speed of eight knots being maintained, this was done. We remained alongside locked to the steamer's windward bow for a period sufficient for all nine men to lower themselves on board this ship, which sustained slight superficial damage to guard rails and upper deck fittings. Ten minutes after we cleared the steamer she was burnt to the water line."

CANADIAN WHEAT CROP.

Estimates of Yield in Previous Years Have Been Below the Mark.

Early and premature opinion places the wheat crop of the Canadian prairies at 300,000,000 bushels. Planting has barely been finished. Essential data lacking, we may await reports with the reassuring knowledge that estimates of acreage are not over the mark. They never have been. Revision upward has been the rule both as to acreage and yield.

It has been shown time and again that close study of hidden subsoil conditions in the Spring wheat belt is scarcely of less importance than to record precipitation and atmospheric changes. There have been seasons of long superficial drought when yield in quantity and quality was beyond all expectation. Results have also been the reverse. Some day the agricultural colleges may unearth some important discoveries below the familiar content of moisture a few feet deep.

It will never be known just how many bushels of wheat were produced in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta in 1915. That crop was being hauled to market for nearly two years. Wheat specialists from Minneapolis, Chicago, Liverpool and Glasgow were unable to calculate yield even when the threshers were on the ground. Nor has there yet been satisfactory explanation of the marvelous multiplication and size of the wheat kernel, even on wild lands and in the dry areas of Southern Saskatchewan, and far up in the Peace river country.

It is doubtful if any single agency, either public or private, has in any season completely surveyed the entire growing area of the prairies. It stretches far out from railroad branch extensions. Motoring is difficult or impossible. Growth is so rapid that when an inspection of one district is completed, wheat has developed to a much more advanced stage elsewhere.

Neither the Canadian Government nor such private associations as the Northwest Grain Dealers' have shown disposition to overestimate results. In the present circumstances of momentous consequence it is well that reliance can be placed on these estimates as not likely to go beyond the fact. There has been at least foundation laid for a yield second in size only to the 1915 crop, when every process of nature co-operated in fecundity. Perhaps the last battle of the war may be a victory for the Canadian wheat crop. May it be so.

FORESTS OF NEWFOUNDLAND.

Extract From Report of the British Reconstruction Committee.

Newfoundland has considerable reserves of timber, which, though under a separate Government, form part of the same Imperial question. They illustrate incidentally how rapidly forests, which at first sight seem vast, may be absorbed. The Newfoundland woods cover 10,000 square miles, but more than a third has been taken over by a single company. The produce from this area, nearly equal to the whole woodlands of Great Britain, feeds the pulp and paper mills of the Anglo - Newfoundland Development Company and supplies the requirements of four British newspapers. Newfoundland has assisted the United Kingdom during the war with supplies of pitwood from the three-mile belt round the coast reserved by the Colonial Government for the use of the Colony and not ordinarily available for export except in the form of pulp. Labrador, which is a dependency of Newfoundland, is believed to have considerable resources in timber suitable for pulpwood and pitwood.

India, South Africa, Australia and New Zealand are already importers of soft woods, and no relief with regard to future supplies, but rather the contrary, may be expected from those quarters.

Between Girls.

Betty Wilds—Jack declared he'll go crazy if I don't marry him.

Her Friend—Ah! Then there's no hope for him either way.

Because late maturing varieties of corn are being used this year thorough cultivation before and after planting, to hasten growth, is more necessary than ever before.

WHERE THE CONFLICT RAGES

AN INTIMATE TOUR OF THE FIGHTING LINE.

Where British Soldiers Have Stood, Personally Conducted by a Man Who Knows It Well.

On the wall of the coffee-room at the Hotel du Faucon—The Falcon—at Bailleul, there used to hang, I remember, an old print of the Heights of Flanders, those modest hills rising from the flat plain which have figured so largely in the recent news from the Front, says a British officer. There they were—Le Montagne de Kemmel, le Mont des Cotes, le Mone Aigu (better known by its Flemish title of the Scherperberg—"the pointed hill"), le Mont Noir, le Mont Rouge. On the top of Mont des Cats the print showed a faithful representation of the Trappist Monastery which used to crown the crest, where, in 1915, a kindly brother regaled me with a glass of the monks' excellent home-made liquer.

Flat and Depressing.

After the dead flatness of the country between St. Omer and Bailleul, one comes upon these pleasant wooded heights with a sensation of relief. If you will look in Baedeker for Belgium and Holland you will find duly noted therein the Belvedere of Mount Kemmel from which a fine view of the surrounding country may be obtained (entrance fee ten centimes).

When I laboriously toiled to the top of Kemmel Hill one afternoon in 1915, a few crumbling bricks were all that remained of the Belvedere, or Aussichtstuine (observation tower), as the Germans would call it, to which the good burgesses of Bailleul, in happier times, used to repair on Sunday afternoons to enjoy the view and to drink their coffee at the estaminet at its foot. Kemmel stands out like a bastion in front of all the others, the Scherpenberg, le Mont Noir, and the rest. This border land lying along the Franco Belgian frontier is a country of contrasts. From Hazebrouck, which is a dull and ugly place, the roads running to Bailleul and Merville, respectively, traverse a flat and depressing region of brimming, willow fringed ditches, of wet, hedgeless meadows, the sparse houses and farms squalid and poverty stricken. The villages are made up of a heterogeneous collection of old, weather-stained houses and brand-new red-brick villas, which look exactly like the pictures on those children's boxes of building stones (made in Germany).

To Old Bailleul.

And then, suddenly, you come to Bailleul, whose town-hall is a gem of old Flemish architecture. With its quaint cupolas and fantastic turrets, the Hotel de Ville always used to remind me of an illustration from a book of fairy tales. The old-world place, with the town hall bulking large in the foreground, flanked on either side by the old shops and houses all crowded together, as though leaning against one another, came as a delightful surprise after the plain uniformity of the surrounding country.

The road from Hazebrouck to Merville—where the Indian Corps had its headquarters for so long—furnishes another pleasant surprise. When the main road plunges into the Forest of Nieppe the ugly sordidness of this Frontier land slips away. The forest is large and thickly planted with oak and beech, and there are pheasants and rabbits in the undergrowth. Many a summer night coming through the forest, I have stopped and heard the nightingales warbling full-throated about the old chateau which lies on the edge of the wood.

Merville has nothing about it to justify its pretty name, except the picturesque, high-framed bridges across the muddy River Lys. The chateau, which was the headquarters of the Indian Corps in the old days, was a monstrosity such as only a nouveau riche would be guilty of perpetrating. It was a bogus antique from roof to basement, with a little most (if I remember aright). There was brand new, staring, yellow wainscot in all the rooms, and suits of armor and very bright coats-of-arms and everything to match.

Occupied by Asylum.

I had a friend at Bailleul, the director of the great female lunatic asylum lying on the north of the town on the road going out to Locre. He was a witty and amiable French doctor, shrewd and fair-minded and tactful, who liked the British Army, and did all in his power to make their stay at Bailleul agreeable. The nuns who ran the asylum, aided by a detachment of harmless lunatics, used to do the washing for the troops in connection with the first-class patients' baths, which were used as a bathing establishment by the men quartered in the vicinity. It was a splendid bath, large, and tiled in yellow, with unlimited supplies of hot water; and I often used to watch the men revelling in it.

When the Germans were at Bailleul before—in the autumn of 1914—they occupied the asylum. They made Monsieur le Didecteur very angry because they broke several slates from the belfry chapel, where they had installed a machine gun to fire on the advancing British. Every time I passed the chapel with my friend the director he would point out to me the gap in the belfry made by the missing slates. To his mind it was the enduring evidence of German frightfulness. Poor man, if he is still Bailleul, I fear he has had by now a worse lesson of the character of our foes.

First Bathing Station.

At Nieppe, which lies to the southeast of Bailleul, was installed the first bathing establishment on the Western Front. It was in the late winter of 1915, when the Army was suffering much from the inclemency of the Flemish climate, and "trench feet" were causing many casualties. The baths were set up in a ramshackle old factory on the banks of the River Lys. A hot water installation was put in, and the men bathed in great wooden vats, while, in another part of the buildings, their uniforms were disinfected. Their shirts, socks, and underclothing were taken away, and they were issued with fresh sets on emerging from the baths. Shirts were mended and socks were darned by a party of old women, recruited locally.

The bathing establishment at Nieppe had a grisly relic, of which the officer in charge—the Army doctor who had originated the scheme—was inordinately proud. It was known (saving your presence!) as "The Lousy Shirt." It was, in fact, the most verminous article with which the disinfecting branch of the establishment had had to handle, and was reverently preserved, as a relic, between two sheets of glass. It certainly showed abundant traces of the ruthlessness with which the bathing establishment waged war on these soldiers' pests.

The River Lys, which has played such a large part in the desperate fighting, is a muddy, uninteresting stream, which, in my mind, is principally associated with the Indians, who spent so many weary months in the Lys Valley. Some of the sowars had the ingenious idea of using Mills' bombs for the purpose of catching fish. The procedure was simple. You just pulled out the safety pin, dropped the bomb into the river, and then collected the dead fish thrown up by the explosion. But the authorities, probably fearing that some over eager Oriental would blow himself to bits, stopped the practice, so grenade fishing fell into desuetude.

HUMAN TANKS IN WAR.

Novel Devices For Defence Used in Italian Army.

No belligerent has shown more resourcefulness than the Italian in devising novel means of offence and defense. Their army was the only one to enter the war with a trench helmet and a steel chest-protector, and it is now provided with a more efficient body-shield than is possessed by any other of the warring nations.

Early in the war it was discovered by the Italians that many lives could be saved in skirmishing at close quarters if the soldiers carried or pushed bags of sand in front of them, and the present body shield has been an outgrowth of that idea. They are made in the one-man and two-man type. The former are worn by infantry advancing in the open, attached to the shoulders by a pair of light steel arms, and are long enough to protect the head and vital organs of a man standing erect.

Lying at full length, or even crouched, it covers him completely. Each shield is pierced with a small, round eye-hole and an oblong loophole for firing from, both of which may be closed by a sliding door when not in use. The two-man shield is principally used in wire cutting. It is carried on the back of one man, who may also work his rifle from the loophole in the top, while a second man works a long wire-cutter through a hole at the bottom. It is held up by short legs if the first man desires to move independently.

ROYAL NAVAL AIR SERVICE.

British Outclass Germans in Seaplane Service.

Britain's naval airmen are piling up a wonderful record of successes. Day after day they encounter the enemy's seaplane patrols along the North Sea coast from Dunkirk right up to the waters of the Bight, and hardly ever return without having destroyed two or three hostile machines. Their own casualties are amazingly light.

German seaplanes are quite outclassed, and their pilots seem very inferior to the German military airmen. It is quite a common occurrence for a group of enemy seaplanes to turn tail at full speed, on sighting a much smaller flight of our own, and only rarely will they accept a combat. The list of R.N.A.S. "aces" is now a very long one.

The French have a way of making a year-old fowl as tender as one that is half the age, by wrapping it in brown paper before it is put into the oven, and allowing it to cook in this envelope until it is nearly done. The paper retains the juices, allows the fowl to cook slowly and evenly and grow tender before the outside is browned. At the last the paper is removed long enough to bring the surface of the fowl to the desired color. Young mutton can be brought to lamb-like tenderness in the same way, and roast veal may be cooked thoroughly without the hard outer crust which sometimes spoils this meat when roasted.

RUBBER FAMINE IN GERMANY

NO SUBSTITUTE HAS YET BEEN FOUND ADEQUATE.

Allies Hold the Key to the World's Rubber Supply—All Sources Are Closed to Germans.

Germany was prepared to make sacrifices in food, human life and money when she embarked on her dream of world dominion. But for every loss she foresaw a compensation which would enable her to keep her armies at maximum efficiency.

The victories that Pan-Germany in fantastical egotism saw have failed to come. She has been unable to secure the sorely needed raw materials at the expense of the nations she would have overrun.

She did not foresee that there were certain essential materials that she could not produce herself and that the might of her armies could not bring to her.

Among these materials—and there is a long list of them—is rubber. That she has been sorely pressed to fill her requirements for this necessity is evident from the extensive and elaborate scheme put into effect in the United States for smuggling through the most minute quantities, secreted in letters and on the persons of travellers.

Conserving the Supply.

Le Pays de France (Paris) in a recent issue tells an interesting story of the German Government's activities in trying to conserve her supply within the fatherland, outside being closed to her.

The requirements of Germany at war are far in excess of her needs in peace times. Some of these are: Automobile tires, motorcycle tires, rubber clothing for her soldiers, trench coverings and gas masks. Her hospitals and physicians in the field need gloves, ice bags, water bottles, cushions and innumerable surgical accessories. Besides these there are the industrial necessities such as rubber belting, hose, tubing for insulation, wagon covers, boots, joints, mats, cloth and thread.

These are but a few of many of her requirements for rubber. Before the war 264 factories employing 40,000 workmen were engaged in fabricating supplies from the raw material, the scarcity of which is now revealed in the various orders that have been issued by the government for the seizure of rubber products used by the civilian population.

Seizure of Rubber Articles.

On May 16, 1916, the German War Minister ordered the seizure of all commercial automobile tires, both casings and inner tubes. In September he an edict ordered the obligatory sale to the Government of all old rubber in the possession of civilians. October 24, of the same year there followed another order commandeering all stocks of crude rubber.

In August of 1916 all nursing nipples were requisitioned and several months previous billiard tables had been stripped of their cushions in an effort to increase the depleted stocks. On April 1, 1917, the War Minister extended his seizures to include all articles being manufactured for civilian use which were not absolutely indespensible. Even the production of rubber shoes was discontinued.

Germany before the war secured her stocks of crude rubber from Brazil, India, the Congo, Western Africa, Ceylon, English and French African colonies and Venezuela. The amount secured from her colonies in Africa was negligible, being no more than 4,000 tons.

Just Enough For Allies.

There never has been an adequate supply of crude rubber for the requirements of the world. In 1900 the production amounted to 54,000 tons. In 1915 the total tonnage produced was 164,000 tons. Consumption statistics reveal that this was no more than sufficient to meet the demands of the countries fighting against Germany.

The United States demanded 80,000 tons; Great Britain, 58,000 tons; Russia, 20,000 tons; France, 13,000 tons; Italy, 9,000 tons, leaving a remainder of 8,000 tons to be divided among the rest of the nations. The great commercial club which the allied nations can wield is apparent from these figures.

If a commercial combination were entered into untold hardships could be inflicted on Germany after the war, not only in depriving her population of this necessity of daily life, but in wiping out of existence her rubber manufacturing trade.

As in all other fields Germany has sought to overcome her obstacles by the expedient of substitution. It is a well known fact that reclaimed rubber has never proven satisfactory. The amount of sulphur that has to be used in the process renders the product short lived through its brittleness and inelasticity.

Synthetic rubber has been tried, but as yet the results are disappointing in their imperfection. Germany has tried innumerable substitutes, all of which are known to the Allied nations, but rubber is rubber and as yet there has never been found a satisfactory product that can adequately fill its place.

GERMANY'S LOST AFRICAN COLONY

IS A COMPARATIVELY YOUNG COUNTRY.

History of That Portion of East Africa That Has Passed From the Kaiser's Control.

As far as annals are concerned, German East Africa is a very young country. Until the middle of the nineteenth century only the coast land of the territory was known, either to Europeans or to the Arabs. The Arabs, indeed, were the first people in possession, and when the Portuguese, stretching out hands of dominion in all directions, as they did during the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, arrived in due course on the east coast of Africa they found the Arab everywhere in power. The hold of the Portuguese on the country was never firm, never extended very far over the vast unknown hinterland to the west, and when they finally took their departure, in the early years of the eighteenth century, the Arabs returned like water to an old watercourse. All the coast towns north of Cape Delgado, the present southern limit of German East Africa, fell under the sway of the Arabs of Muscat, and later on under that of the Sultan of Zanzibar.

Now, the Arabs of Zanzibar were apparently more enterprising than the Arabs of Muscat. They had a strong penchant for exploration. From about 1830, or even earlier, they began to penetrate inland, and by 1850 had established themselves at Ujiji, on the eastern shore of Lake Tanganyika, a name which has figured preminently in the events of the last two years. The Arabs also penetrated as far as Nyasa—to the south, and the result of all this was that the Sultan of Zanzibar began to make vague claims to include all this vast country within his dominions.

Ceded to Germany.

In those days it was nobody's business in particular, but, of all the powers, the United Kingdom was, of course, most nearly concerned, as Zanzibar was in a state of semi-dependence on India. When, however, the Sultan Bargash, through Sir William Mackinnon, offered to lease the whole territory to Great Britain, the offer was declined. Shortly afterward, largely owing to the explorations of Stanley, a movement was set on foot for the partition of Africa among the powers. Germany desired territory on the east coast, but British influence was so strong at Zanzibar that the German Colonization Society determined to accomplish its purpose secretly. The result was the famous exploit of the three young Germans, Karl Peters, Joachim Count Pfeil and Dr. Juhike. Making their way inland, they got into touch with the chief Usambara and induced him to sign a treaty with them, and to declare his independence of the Sultan of Zanzibar. Other treaties quickly followed, and early in 1885 the German Emperor granted a charter of protection to the Colonization Society. Zanzibar resented the movement, but it was acquiesced in by the British Government, and finally, after much negotiation between Germany, the United Kingdom and France, the Sultan of Zanzibar ceded absolutely to Germany the mainland territory for 4,000,000 marks.

Blackest in History.

Meanwhile German companies had begun to exploit the country. In 1888 the German East Africa Company took over the administration of the Arabs, and thereafter quickly followed the first of those periodic risings, whether of the Arabs or the natives, against the Germans, which dogged the steps of German rule in the country for many years. The story of how some of these risings were suppressed is one of the blackest in the history of German colonial administration. Ultimately, after some twenty years of struggle, Germany made good her hold on the country, but development was slow, and it was only during the eight years or so immediately preceding the war that adequate measures were taken to develop the resources of the colony.

Economic Value of Vegetables.

A writer in the Royal Horticultural Society Journal sets out the economic value of vegetables on the following standards:

(a) Food value in calories.
(b) Digestibility and absorbability.
(c) Cost of production in seed outlay, land requirement and plant food.

Based on a formula derived from the above, the chief vegetables are thus arranged in order of economic value:

(1) Potato	25 points
(2) Carrot	19 points
(3) Beet	18 points
(4) Parsnip	16 points
(5) French beans	10 points
(6) Onion	9 points
(7) Broad beans	6 points
(8) Peas	4 points

Peas, though of high food value stand low on the list owing to the small crop per acre and the length of time it takes to mature. Cabbages and greens are omitted, but they have an important dietetic value.

GLAMIS

Quite a gloom was cast over our village on Friday evening when the sad news spreads that Mrs. McDermid was found dead in her home. She had been staying alone through the day, but had a young girl stay with her at night. Friday evening a little before dusk the girl went as usual, and when she entered the house she found Mrs. McDermid lying on the floor. She quickly gave the alarm, and in a short time a number of neighbors were on the scene. Some time Mrs. McDermid had been ailing for some time, with heart trouble, but was able to be around the house. She was in her 67th year and was very much respected by all. She leaves to mourn the loss of a loving mother two daughters—Jean and Kate, of London; and two sons—Alex and Neil, in France. The funeral on Monday to Riverton cemetery was well attended, a big crowd turning out to pay their last tribute to the departed.

Rev. Mr. Reith has returned from London where he attended the General Assembly.

Mr. Telford motored to Wood Memorial last week. Mrs. Telford, who had been visiting her parents here, returned with him.

Miss Jessie McKennan, who was under the doctor's care in Toronto, returned last week.

Miss Minnie McNally, of Lapeer, Mich., is home for the time being.

Mr. Peacock and Mr. Stillwell, of Maxford, motored up and spent Sunday with friends.

Mr. and Mrs. Neil McFarlane returned with them on Monday and will stay two weeks.

Mr. John Webb, from the west, is renewing old acquaintances here.

Mr. Kirkstowe, who has been in Markdale for some weeks, returned on Sunday, accompanied by his daughter, her husband and two children, Mr. and Mrs. Montgomery.

Mrs. Deuff and two children, Miss May Ferris and their father are moving into the Baptist parsonage.

Miss Margie McKay, of Toronto, is visiting at the home of her brother, Mr. Murdock McKay.

Mr. Jackson, of Holland, his son-in-law and family Sundayed at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Hastie.

Misses Jean and Kate McDermid, of London, arrived home on Saturday.

Mr. MacInnes, Mrs. McCormick, Mrs. Knetson and Mrs. Ferguson motored up to Kincardine on Friday and spent the day with friends.

The marriage of Miss Abbie Symons to Mr. Jack Ferris took place in Kincardine on Wednesday last week. They have taken up housekeeping on the old Tom Caldwell place on the boundary.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children

In Use For Over 30 Years

Always bears the Signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher*

TURNER'S

Mr. and Mrs. J. Scanlan, of Nanton, Alta., are visiting friends here.

Mrs. Pace spent last week with her daughter, Mrs. R. Pollock.

The Young People's Guild of St. Andrew's and North Bruce church intend to hold a picnic at the lake Friday afternoon.

Davidson Bros. are improving their house by building a new kitchen.

Mr. Allan Pollock has purchased a fine thoroughbred bull from John Scott.

CARGILL

Miss Nellie Clancy of "Silverwoods," London, Miss Mabel Clancy of the post office staff at Walkerville, and Mr. Oswald Clancy of Oshawa, are enjoying holidays at their home here.

Dr. Wittich, of London, who has been visiting his brother here, returned to the city on Friday.

Mr. Chas. Welsford, who visited his brother here last week, returned to his home in Guelph on Saturday.

Mr. Gordon Young, of the high school staff at Norwich, visited friends here over Sunday.

Miss Verna Loughleen returned to her duties in Woodstock on Saturday after a week's visit with her parents here.

Dr. and Mrs. Ferguson, of Teeswater, spent Sunday at Mr. John Cargill's.

Rev. R. Storey, pastor of the Methodist church, preaches his farewell sermons next Sunday evening. Mr. Storey has been transferred to Freeman. We understand a Mr. Hazelwood succeeds him.

Mr. Wm. Welsford, of Guelph, renewed acquaintances here on the first of the week.

Mr. and Mrs. Jas Clancy, of the county town, spent Sunday at Mr. John Clancy's.

Messrs. W. J. Loughleen, P. Balsdon, W. Russell and R. Fowle attended the funeral of the late Mr. Lambert in Hartford on Sunday.

Born—To Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Meyer, on June 14th, a daughter.

Road work has commenced.

Don't forget to register on Saturday.

Mr. Kaufman, of Tavistock, spent over Sunday at Mr. Wm. Russell's.

EBENEZER

Misses. Sam and Walter Kirkland, of Aitchison, motored down and visited the Kirkland family on Sunday.

Mr. John Martin, of Owen Sound, visited his uncle here, Mr. Wm. Martin, for a couple of days last week.

Mr. Russell Fleming is engaged with Mr. J. D. Poole for the haying.

Mr. and Mrs. John Conites and Mrs. Wm. McFadden and family, of Port Elgin, visited at J. H. McFadden's on Sunday.

Eleven of the farmers here have clubbed together and bought Mr. Chris Reif's threshing and sawing outfit. Robert McKinlay and Jas Martin are busy these days cutting wood. A large pile of logs to make into wood when Bob and Jas are on the job. Robt. McKelvey has been hired by the company to be foreman of the breaking this fall. It will be a pleasure to have the threshing done promptly this fall, as winter threshing is out of date nowadays.

Mr. and Mrs. McLean, Mr. and Mrs. Byrne, of Owen Sound, visited at Mr. Sam Fleming's on Sunday.

The Sunday School is having their annual picnic on the church lawn on June 22nd. The Mount Hope S. S. has been united.

Capt. Thomas Wm. Will Grant, Mr. Cecil McFadden and Miss Gertie McFadden went to Tara on Tuesday as delegates from the Sunday School here to the S. S. convention.

Rev. W. W. Prudhom and wife, of Wiarton, and Rev. C. D. Draper, of Milton, visited at Mr. J. H. McFadden's one day last week.

Mr. Wm. Martin has received word that that his son, Pte. Wilbert Martin, has landed safely in England. His three other sons are serving in France.

Mr. Jas. Sloan, of Chesley, visited at Mr. Geo. Grant's on Saturday.

The government food board has announced that special arrangements by order-in-council are to be made at an early date so that housekeepers may procure extra supplies of sugar for canning purposes. The law at present is that no one may have more than enough for fifteen days' use in the house, does not make any allowance for preserving, and this will be taken care of under special orders.

CARD OF THANKS

The family of the late Wm. Watson desire to express their appreciation and gratitude for the kindness and sympathy extended to them by many friends and acquaintances in their recent bereavement.

GILLIES HILL

Mrs. John White is slowly recovering from the effects of a badly sprained ankle.

Although Presbyterianism in past days has been famed for its strong faith in time of persecution and trial, it seemed to have almost collapsed before the regulations of the food controller, but after getting its bearings and a little information this congregation has buckled on its armor and hopes to have a rousing garden party on the 27th inst. The ladies of the congregation will be heard, and altogether a good time is expected.

The second annual convention of Elderslie S. S. Association was held in the Presbyterian church here on the 13th inst. Owing to the wet, drizzly weather the attendance in the afternoon was small, but in the evening about a dozen auto loads came out from Chesley, and the seating capacity of the building was pretty well taken up. Those were able to be present at both sessions were ample repaid. In the afternoon devotional exercises were conducted by Rev. A. H. Wilson, who welcomed the delegates to Gillies Hill.

Rev. Mr. Draper, of Milton, spoke on "The Boy Problem." The address was far above the average on occasions of this kind. The speaker's object undertook to teach a class of boys had a problem, but, the speaker said, never lost faith in the boy. The question was not how much scripture can cram into that boy's head, not to make him feel he is wicked and evil and must change his way or be a disgrace, but rather get near him, try to understand his likes and dislikes; what he is interested in and then follow him out. Never give up but woo and win him.

Rev. Mr. Daniels, of Tara, gave a splendid address on township organization and told of the census taken last winter in Arran, and the benefits they were deriving from the knowledge they had gained of the ground that had been allotted to their care. Also he had broadened their sympathy and created a spirit of co-operation for all the districts.

In the evening Mr. Draper spoke on "The Front in the Sunday School," and Rev. W. W. Prudhom, of Wiarton, gave a good address on "Organize to Win."

The executive committee met after the afternoon session and the following officers were elected: President, J. E. Cass; Secretary, Donald Reid; Elementary Division, Mrs. McKinnon; Second Division, Wm. Scrimmill; Adults, C. E. Hastings; Organist and visitation, Rev. W. Prudhom; Training, P. S. McLachlan; Temperance, A. H. Mills; Missionary, Rev. A. H. Wilson.

As there had been some misunderstanding as to the terms of Chesley and Paisley being linked up with Elderslie, it was agreed that this association be known as the Chesley, Paisley and Elderslie Association, the next annual meeting to be held in Chesley.

As to finances, it was agreed to continue the offering adopted last year, namely, three cents per enrolled member.

H. S. Anderson's home here on Sunday by Methodist church rendered several selections, and Mrs. D. G. Leitch a solo.

Both sessions were presided over by President J. E. Cass.

CANTIRE

As King George's loyal subjects here are these days doing their bit to keep the king's highway in a passable condition it was no surprise that a number of them should betake themselves to Chesley on Monday evening to have a peep at this county's representative on this part of the realm. They report him to be a very well looking person dressed in ordinary attire. The real attraction seemed to be that his special train was a double-header with seven coaches and carried a retinue of two hundred guests and servants. People are wondering if the duke's party expected to strike snowbanks in Bruce Co., or was it a demand from an ocean coal.

Mr. H. A. McIntyre, of Swift Current, Sask., is paying a visit to her father, Mr. John Black.

As registration day draws nigh, the minds of the old and middle aged folk go back — retrospect to the good old days when there were no automobiles or bicycles, no telephones or rural mail, yet they were happy days.

Mr. and Mrs. Dug Taylor, Mr. and Mrs. Wismer, of Port Elgin, were callers at Donald Reid's on Saturday last.

Mr. Isard, of Port Elgin, in company with Robt. Alexander, were motoring into Chesley on the machine became unmanageable and turned turtle, precipitating the occupants to the bottom of the ditch. A nearby farmer came to the rescue and succeeded in extricating the pair from their unenviable position.

We have heard of wars and rumors of wars, but at present we seem to be having an epidemic of war time rumors. There are strongers of farmers being fined two hundred dollars for giving strangers a good square meal, woman book agents being arrested as spies. The latest is that farmers are to be taxed ten dollars a head for milk cows. Would the editor of The Advocate be kind enough to interpret some of the latest regulations just to quiet the nerves so we will be able to do our haying.

CYCLONE STRIKES TARA

The worst rain and wind storm probably in the history of Tara struck the town about 7.30 o'clock on Tuesday evening, which did damage to the business section to the extent of over two thousand dollars. The rain fell in torrents and one like a cloudburst, and the streets were running with miniature rivers, while hail fell the size of pebbles. The wind reached a velocity of possibly forty miles per hour, and the cyclone first damaged Frank King's livery barn, blowing the roof completely off and landing it on the road several yards from the building. If next whirled across the street and struck the new abutting rink, breaking the timbers like matchwood and damaging it about fifteen hundred dollars. Geo. Certley, the owner of the rink, will be a heavy loser just to speak of. The building is about 60 x 170 feet, and it is very unfortunate that it was damaged, but Mr. Certley stated to The Leader yesterday that he will rebuild. Mr. Frank King's loss will be between two and three hundred dollars, and this is his second loss within a year, his livery barn having been burned to the big fire last September. The hydro and telephone wires were broken and will require considerable repairs, and other damage was done.—Leader.

ELORA ROAD NORTH

Mr. Clarence Fraser was in Toronto for a few days.

Mr. Arch. Reynolds is home from the coast.

Pte. John McNeil is home from London on 30 days' leave.

Mr. and Mrs. Nick. Tanner spent a few days in Walkerton.

Mr. Dora Bryce has sold his black team and bought another.

Mr. Hugh Watt contemplates a cement roof sun for Mr. Harry McTavish.

Mr. R. McGill has bought Mr. Mike Sarrow's farm. We understand that the price paid was $2500.

The road north of Dunblane, which was

CASTORIA.

Bears the Signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher*

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Senior Boy—Have you ever heard Tara Elgin Tunes? What would you do if you saw a fine, big, black bear sunning in the fields of the road as you rounded a sharp curve and looked into his face? Some would say shoot him. Others would tell how they would grab a rock and kill him with a mighty throw, like David slew the giant, while others again might tell how they would tear his jaws apart, and so on. But perhaps most people would do just what the editor of the Times did. Step up, roughly short and wonder what the bear would do. Such a procedure with the establishment of registration places we had to visit the post haste. So one way back from Tobermory, just eight miles this side and just at three in the afternoon, we had passed over the brow of a hill and when we slackened the speed of our car because a couple of motorcycles were scampering along in front, when suddenly rounding a sharp corner, there squatted in the centre of the road was a big BEAR which held not forty feet from us. Naturally we just slammed on the emergency brake and expected brain would perhaps first change as to what to do. Well, we didn't do it. Not he did neither, he just shook his head and scampered off in the bush, while we, we just gave her gas and steam ahead. After a short distance we collected our thoughts, stopped the car and figured it out. Snakes! woodchucks! bears! Only for the fact that we had been hobnobbing with Reeve Phil Forbes, Reeve Whit Moore, Dr. Hacking and other celebrities we certainly would have believed there was something wrong with the editor. But there wasn't. We saw the bear.

Ford

Classified List of 9,706 Consecutive Ford Sales

	Total	Per Cent
AGRICULTURE		
Farmers	5062	52.20
Gardeners, Truckers	47	.47
Creameries and other Sundry Agricultural Users	173	1.73
GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTS	91	.91
MANUFACTURERS		
Metals—All Classes	36	.36
Furniture	23	.23
Packers, etc.	38	.38
Building Materials	14	.14
Printers and Publishers	24	.24
Sundry	146	1.50
RETAIL MERCHANTS		
Bakers	66	.66
Butchers	112	1.15
Coal, Wood	27	.27
Cleaners and Dyers	22	.22
Dairies	30	.30
Dept. Stores	61	.61
Druggists	30	.30
Dry Goods	25	.25
Feed and Fuel	14	.14
Florists	9	.09

	Total	Per Cent
Fruit and Vegetables	32	.33
Groceries	209	2.10
Hardware	46	.46
Ice	1	.01
Jewelers	10	.10
Meat Packers	03	.03
Plumbers	43	.43
Stationery	44	.44
Tailors	20	.20
Tobacco	3	.03
Undertakers	8	.08
Shoes	11	.11
Retail Salesmen	44	.44
Sundry	227	2.40
JOBBERS		
Oil, Paint, Grease	7	.07
Hardware	18	.18
Building Material	16	.16
Dry Goods	17	.17
Groceries, etc.	140	1.50
Sundry	144	1.50
AGENTS		
Implements, Machinery, etc.	101	1.04
Salesmen	92	.95
Real Estate and Sundry	258	2.67
PUBLIC SERVICE CORPORATIONS	24	.24

	Total	Per Cent
TRANSPORTATION		
Baggage, Express	69	.69
Bus, Livery, Taxi Cab	271	2.90
Railroad	38	.38
Sundry	17	.17
TRADES		
Buildings, Contractors	121	1.24
Painters, Decorators	40	.40
Engineers, Mechanics	130	1.41
Sundry	91	.91
PROFESSIONAL		
Doctors	202	2.10
Veterinaries	20	.20
Bankers	43	.43
CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS	10	.10
TOTAL—Primarily for business use	8,550	88.05
SUNDRY Not included in above classification	1,156	11.95
Grand Total	9,706	100.

Gallons of ink and acres of paper are sometimes used to convey the thought contained in this short little item.

Out of 9,706 consecutive sales, 8,550 purchasers regard the Ford car as a necessity in private agricultural or commercial life. Over 1,000 of these are not farmers. They use Fords other than primarily for business. Prepare to meet business competition by buying a Ford.

Runabout	$675	Sedan	$970
Touring	595	One-Ton Truck	750
Coupe	770	Chassis	535

F. O. B. Ford, Ontario

All prices subject to war tax charges, except trucks and chassis

Halladay & Biehn, Dealers, Chesley

W. P. Power, Dealer, Port Elgin

Overland and Chevrolet Service

Gasoline Oils and Accessories

Automobile Tires, Automobile Repairing

Vulcanizing a Specialty

I have a supply of

Ford Repairs

at prices that ought to catch the Ford owners' eyes. The following are some:

Radius Rods, $3.00	Spindle Body Bushings, per pair 25c
Front Springs, $2.50	Spindle Arm Bushings, per pair 15c
Rear Axles, $1.75	Adjusting Cones, each, $5
Cylinder Head Gas, 55c	
Ignition Lums, 75c	

All repairs are guaranteed first-class materials.

Free Air (in connection with Garage), also Service Car.

Both 'Phones **WM. McKINNON, Prop.**



KYANIZE Floor Finish stands kicking, stamping, scuffing. Unequalled inside the house for floors and linoleum—for kitchen, bathroom, stairway, doors, ceiling, woodwork, furniture. Outside the house it's unexcelled for piazza floors and outside doors. A money-back guarantee proves these statements.

Ask for Kyanize Spar Finish for Canoes, Motor Boats, Exposed Surfaces; Kyanize White Enamel for Furniture, Bathrooms, Iron Beds.

Boston Varnish Company

Bruce Phone Bell Phone

W. H. DAVISON

WhiteShoes

OUR 1918 line is the most complete line of summer shoes. It includes a shoe for every use, for every person — men, women, children. It will pay you to call and see our White Shoes.

Fresh Groceries Always in Stock

Butter and Eggs taken in exchange

H. PFAFF & SON

SIXTH CON. BRUCE

Mr. and Mrs. John Madrey spent Sunday in Palmerston.

Miss Emma Snowdon and Gnr. Melville Snowdon are visiting their brother, Mr. Con. Snowdon.

Mr John Repths is visiting friends in Guelph.

Mr. Charlie Fitzsimmons and Mr. George Wise intrigued on the 24th.

Miss Hanna, teacher of S. S. No. 9, returned to her home in Guelph on Tuesday.

Children Cry

FOR FLETCHER'S

CASTORIA

SECOND CON. ELDERSLIE

Don't forget to register.

The 2nd con. beef ring is again in full swing for this season.

Mrs. F. McLeod and Miss Dina Addison are up enclosing ARTAOSNIRIDLUCMF

Mr. and Mrs. C. J. Halliday, Mrs. Robt. Jefkins and C. Smellie, Misses M. Dawson and M. Burrell, members of the 2nd con. S. S., motored over to Gillies Hill on Wednesday evening last to attend the Tp. S. S. convention.

Miss McKinnon, a high school student, is doing "her bit" at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Jos. Vanslyc.

Business Directory

LEGAL

D. FORRESTER, B.A., L.L.B., BARRISTER, SOLICITOR AND NOTARY PUBLIC

OFFICE—TOWN HALL, PAISLEY

JOHN SUTHERLAND & SONS LIMITED

INSURANCE—FIRE AND MARINE

GUELPH - ONT.

J. C. GIBSON

Issuer of Marriage Licenses

Paisley, Ont.

DENTAL

DR. A. H ALLEN

DENTIST, formerly of Toronto.

Graduate of the Royal College of Dental Surgeons of Ontario. Senior Graduate of Toronto University Dental Department. Member of Dental Society. Graduate of the Dr. Mc-Gee Post Graduate School of Prosthetic Dentistry, New York. Office over Mavor Drug store, opposite the Post Office.

MEDICAL

DR. H. E. GAGE, Physician, Surgeon and Accoucheur. Specialist in Diseases of the Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat. Late house surgeon Kingston General Hospital. Office hours 9 to 9 a.m., 1 to 4 p.m. Residence in Dr. O'Neill

DR. P. J. F. HOUSTON, Honor Graduate of Toronto University, Specialist of the Royal College of Physicians, and Surgeons of Edinburgh. Graduate of Post-graduate Course in Opthalmic Hospital, Dr. Gifford's Specialist Eye Infirmary. Late Physician—Diseases of the Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat.

Residence to Dr. Morrison.

VETERINARY

BOYD BROS., Veterinary Surgeons, Paisley. Graduates of Ontario Veterinary College. Office at residence—two doors north of cheese factory. Phone numbers—Bell 62, Bruce 114.

AUCTIONEERS

R. C. PEARCE, Licensed Auctioneer. Sales attended to in all parts of the County of Grey and Bruce. Orders left at the Advocate office will receive prompt attention. Tel 28 on 21 Bentpath.

Coming—McFadden

A very pleasant event occurred at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Jas. McFadden, 2nd con. Saugeen, on Wednesday, June 5th, when their only daughter, Alice M., was united in marriage to Mr. Russell Cunningham, son of Mr. and Mrs. John Cunningham, Bruce. To the strains of Lohengrin's wedding march played by Miss (Rev.) Dahl, the young couple took their places under the arch which was beautifully decorated for the occasion, where the ceremony was performed by Rev. W. Dahl. Little Ann Luttrell, cousin of the groom, acted as flower girl. The bride, who was given away by her father, was charmingly attired in a gown of white satin de chene trimmed with pearl and lace. During the signing of the register, Mrs. C. Boggs, aunt of the bride's mother, sang "Rest in the Lord." A dainty lunch which the young people had prepared by the dining room where a sumptuous repast was partaken of. The numerous gifts included many useful and costly articles and bank cheques, the groom's gift to the bride was a substantial cheque and to the flower girl a brooch. Guests were present from Trout Creek, Chesley, Paisley, Carlsruhe and other points. The young couple left on a motor trip to Owen Sound, Bognor, Kilsyth and other points, after which they will reside on the groom's farm, 11th con. Bruce, where they will be at home to their many friends after July 1st.

Plenty of Ammunition

A prominent agency manager said recently: "I have never regretted joining the Dominion Life. Their Actual Results to Policyholders make it easy to write business."

THE DOMINION LIFE ASSURANCE CO.

Excels in Actual Results to Policyholders—results that give force to your arguments, and inspire confidence in your prospect.

Head Office: Waterloo, Ontario

Young Women

Are needed in war time to replace the office men who go overseas to fight in France and Flanders. Those who prepare themselves will go later on; be patriotic and begin at once to fit their

by attending the

NORTHERN Business College

Students admitted at any time. Circular free.

C. A. FLEMING, Pris. Owen Sound

Spring Term from April 2nd

Central Business College Stratford, Ont.

Commercial life offers the great opportunities. Recent lady graduates of this school are earning as high as $1,800 per annum. The best all-round men are picked from an office man with some experience offered initial salary of $1800 per annum. Students may enter our classes at any time. Graduates placed in positions. Commercial, Shorthand and Telegraphy departments. Get our free catalogues.

W. J. Elliott Pres. D. A. McLachlan, Pris.

Court Saugeen, C.O.F. No. 88

MEETS in Poteen's Hall on the third Monday evening of each month, at 8 o'clock. Visiting brethren always welcome.

D. FORRESTER, C.R.
B. TOOKE, R.S.

Ahiram Lodge, No. 205, I.O.O.F.

MEETS every Tuesday evening at 8 o'clock in the Hall, Odd Fellows' Block. Visiting brothers always welcome.

JAS. McKAY, N.G.
W. H. BARNETT, R.S.

—Common sense is genius—in its working garb.

—You have not had a good time if you regret what it cost.

The Paisley Advocate.

D. McKENZIE, Publisher
Vol. 49—No. 24

PAISLEY, ONTARIO, JUNE 12, 1918

Subscription, $1.50 per Annum

Paisley Mercantile Co.

The People's Popular Store

Our Sale of Odds and Ends and Millinery is still going on

A few items not mentioned in last week's issue :

Lawn Waists for **98c, $1.19, $1.49, $1.79,** all genuine bargains, **Silk Dress Ends,** regular $8.50 for **$5.49. Caps** from **49c** up. **Ladies' Collars** for **19c. White Canvas Pumps** from **$1.19** up, and many other bargains.

A Few Specialties in the Fruit Line

Oranges for 30c a dozen and upwards, Bananas 40c a dozen, Pineapples 25c each, Grapefruit 10c, and all fruit in season.

Crepe Cloth

We have many varieties of colors of a Crepe Cloth, very suitable for summer wear. They are especially adapted for summer wear as they are so easily laundered. Look them over. Also our Ready-to-wear House Dresses, very reasonable.

Regarding the Sugar Supply

We do not sell by the sack lots. We will guarantee to keep you supplied in Redpath's Granulated Sugar in smaller quantities. We consider it is more important to curtail the amount of sugar used so as to allow the transportation companies greater storage for the carrying of food to our boys in the trenches.

Farm Produce Always Wanted

THE PAISLEY MERCANTILE CO.

THE CITY BAKERY

Bread 10c per loaf. Why pay more?

Fresh Bread, Buns, Cakes and Pies always on hand.

A full line of Groceries to choose from.

Our Ice Cream Parlor is now complete, with a full line of Neilson's Ice Cream and Soft Drinks.

Fruit Cake for the boys overseas a specialty. Try some.

Goods delivered after 4 o'lock and on Saturdays. Phone your orders for prompt delivery.

D. H. COOPER

—Wilfred and Edna Thompson, of Lochwinnoch, are spending a week in Owen Sound.

—Mr. Gordon Greig, of Arran, recently purchased a fine young bull from Mr. John Scott, of Dunblane.

—Of course, you won't miss Port Elgin's Dominion Day Celebration. Big program of races. Concert at night. Come to the lake town for Monday, July 1st.

—Gillies Hill garden party, advertised for June 20th, is postponed indefinitely awaiting fuller information regarding the food regulations affecting such entertainments.

Pace—McBeath

A very interesting event happened at the home of Mr. and Mrs. John McBeath, 4th con., Elderslie, on the evening of June 5th, when their second daughter, Isabel G., was united in marriage to John A. Pace, of Bruce Tp., in the presence of about seventy guests, relatives and friends of the contracting parties. At 7 o'clock the handsome bridegroom took his place under a beautiful arch of evergreen decorated and interwoven with bridal roses, and awaited the coming of the bride. To the sweet strains of Lohengrin played by Miss Annie E. McBeath, sister of the bride, the sweet and winsome young bride appeared leaning on the arm of her father, attired in a gown of white brocaded chiffon and carrying a beautiful bouquet of carnations and maiden hair fern. With the exception of little Rachel Pollock, niece of the groom, who acted as flower girl, the young couple were unattended. The bride looked beautiful as she took her place beside the groom and very modestly plighted her troth to the young man of her choice. The ceremony was conducted by her pastor, Rev. G. C. Little, B.A. After the trying ordeal which made the happy couple one, and the usual congratulations were over, the guests were invited to the spacious dining room where a dainty wedding supper was served by the hostess, Mrs. McBeath and her assistants. The tables were beautifully decorated for the occasion. The groom's gift to the bride was a pearl necklace, and to the little flower girl a gold brooch. The numerous gifts included many useful and costly articles, also a number of substantial cheques, one of which was from the bride's mother for $100. The genial host and hostess gave their guests a very enjoyable time. Those present were from Owen Sound, Aberdeen, [illegible], Paisley, Glammis, Chesley and other points. The young couple will reside on the groom's farm, 8th con. Bruce, where they will be at home to their many friends after June 25th.

—The village by-law prohibiting riding bicycles on the sidewalk is being enforced. A boy was fined for the offence a few days ago.

To Be Tried at June Assizes

McPhail vs. Nicholls, an action by Lachlan McPhail, of 12th Bruce, to recover the price of seven head of cattle alleged to have been poisoned through being given substances purchased as Epsom salts at the store of the defendant, John S. Nichols, of Paisley, is one of the cases to be heard at the county June sessions, which opened at Walkerton on Tuesday.

New Methodist Pastor

The Hamilton Conference, held at Guelph, was attended by about 300 ministers. Reports of the past year showed an increase of 466 in membership, $14,000 increase in missionary contributions, $[illegible] increase in educational fund. All departments of the church gave evidence of greater zeal and activity with an aim to meet successfully changing conditions. The stationing committee made several changes in Walkerton district appointments. Rev. H. E. Walker is stationed at Paisley, and Rev. S. L. Flagg at Port Elgin. Rev. J. A. Jackson is the district chairman. The new pastor here, Rev. Mr. Walker, is a returned missionary, who labored in the foreign field for several years.

Another Old Resident Gone

After an illness extending over several months, Mr. William Watson, of Albert St., passed away on Friday evening. The deceased was an old and highly respected resident of this settlement, having farmed on the Elora Road south from about 1859 to 1893, when he retired and came to live in Paisley. He was born in County Tyrone, Ireland, and came to Canada at the age of 18. He was married in 1860 to Jane Richardson of Teeswater, who predeceased him over five years ago. The family surviving are James, in Winnipeg; Wm. J., in Chicago; David, in the west; Annie, in the west; Mrs. Alexander, of Brampton; Mrs. C. Walsford, in Guelph; Mrs. R. Sloan, of Elderslie; and Rebecca, at home. Mr. Watson was a man of cheerful and helpful disposition, honorable in his dealings. He was a Presbyterian in religion and Conservative in politics. The funeral on Monday afternoon was largely attended. The services were conducted by Rev. Mr. Wilson of Salem, in the absence of the pastor of Knox church, Rev. Mr. Diehl assisting. Interment was made in the family plot in Ward Hill cemetery.

THE STANDARD BANK OF CANADA

HEAD OFFICE - TORONTO

EST'D 1873

This Bank offers every facility in the conduct of accounts, of manufacturers, farmers and merchants.

SAVINGS DEPARTMENT at every Branch. 235

PAISLEY BRANCH

F. C. RYAN, Manager.

—Wilkinson plows and repairs at F. Carter & Son's.

—Marriage licenses issued and money to loan. T. H. George.

—Apprentices wanted to learn dressmaking. Apply to Mrs. Evans, at residence formerly occupied by Mrs. McLeod.

—One Ford Motor Truck with covered top, in good condition, for sale at a bargain. A. Ball.

—Full line of fine engagement and wedding rings at I. Shoemaker's jewellery store.

—Highest prices paid for hides and sheepskins. H. E. McGregor, Butcher, Steele Block.

—For Sale—The residence of the late Mrs. Fleming, Queen St. north, Paisley. Apply to D. Forrester.

—Highest price for beef hides, horse hides, calfskins, sheepskins, tallow, &c. P. Oltsher, Paisley Meat Market.

—E. Stevenson's quick healing salve is the best made. We have a choice line of tobaccos and cigars, stationery and school supplies. Agent for daily papers and magazines. Give us a call.

To Investors

Trust and Loan Company Debentures in sums of $100 and upwards bearing 5½ per cent interest, payable half-yearly. Authorized by law for the investment of trust funds. Apply to D. Forrester, barrister.

—Flour, Feed, Seeds, Grain—We keep a full stock of Five Roses and Stark's high grade flours, bran, shorts, Royal Purple calf meal, poultry foods and tonics. Always in the market for coarse grains. Morning delivery only. W. Stark.



Keep a Smart Appearance

You can be smartly dressed without being extravagant if you will leave your next order with us. We have a good assortment of the very newest patterns in fancy suitings. Look them over before buying. Also in Ladies' Suitings we have a full line to choose from of the newest patterns and styles.

I. S. CRUICKSHANK, the Tailor

—Mrs. Parrish, of Caledonia, is here on a visit.

—County Council meets at Southampton on June 17th.

—Miss Stella McKenzie is home from Copper Cliff for the summer.

—Mr. J. L. Crowe, of Sudbury, is visiting his sister, Mrs. G. E. Miller.

—Mrs. Currie, of Owen Sound, is visiting her sister, Mrs. J. E. Laidlaw.

—Mr. Jos. McDonald, of Toronto, was here visiting his aged mother, Mrs. Jos. McDonald.

—Mr. H. Crowe, of Port Elgin, was in town on Saturday, and gave The Advocate a call.

—Miss Elizabeth Ballachey, of Brantford, is visiting at the home of her brother, Mr. S. Ballachey.

—Mr. Millard Stauffer was up from Toronto over Sunday visiting his mother, Mrs. E. M. Stauffer.

—Mr. and Mrs. Arch. Howe, of Port Elgin, were in town on Saturday, guests at Mr. P. C. Kennedy's.

—Miss Pearl Switzer is home from Toronto for vacation, accompanied by her cousin, Master Freddie Mason.

—Mrs. Thornburn, sr., of 10th Bruce, was seized with an attack of paralysis on Monday, which affected one side.

—Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Archer, who will shortly become residents of Paisley again, were over on a visit last week.

—Mrs. Weld (nee Miss Edith Ducrow), of Winnipeg, is renewing acquaintances in town, the guest of Mrs. I. S. Cruickshank.

—Mr. Lawrence Hopper, of the Standard Bank staff at Victoria Harbor, is home on a visit, having been given six months' leave on account of his health.

—Mr. Sandy Valentine, who for several years has made his home at the House of Refuge, is enjoying ten days' vacation leave among his friends in the vicinity of Paisley.

—Miss Belle McKinnon, of Chicago, and Miss Kate McKinnon of Toronto, arrived a few days ago on a visit at the home of their mother, Mrs. McKinnon, cor. Queen and Cambridge St.

—Mr. and Mrs. L. W. Trombly and children, accompanied by Miss Gertrude Trombly, motored over from Detroit, Mich., and are guests of Mrs. Jas. Rogers. Mrs. Trombly and children intend staying for the summer.

—Contents of Red Cross bale packed June 11th: 28 pairs socks, 4 suits pyjamas, 11 flannel shirts, 34 personal property bags, 19 pillow covers, 18 cheesecloth handkerchiefs, 27 huckaback towels, 120 trench towels, 3 wash cloths. Donations from Knox Church Patriotic Class—24 personal property bags, 7 huckaback towels.

—Fresh Salmon Trout at P. Oltsher's butcher shop.

—Of course, you won't miss Port Elgin's Dominion Day celebration. Big program of races. Concert at night. Come to the lake town for Monday, July 1st.

—Wanted at once, an office girl. Main qualifications—accuracy of arithmetic, correct checking and copying of accounts. Apply in writing to Drawer 10, Paisley.

—Auction sale of 10 fresh calved cows, 20 steers and heifers one and two years old and 10 young calves, at Central Hotel yards, Paisley, on Saturday, June 15th, at 2 o'clock p. m. Six months' credit. J. E. Cass, prop; R. C. Pearce, auct.

—For Sale by private sale—1 handsome dining room suite, cost $275, will sell for $150; 2 large quarter-cut oak bedroom suites, 1 small coal and wood cook stove, 1 Quebec heater, toilet sets, lawn mower and other articles. Must be sold within ten days. Apply on premises. Mrs. A. D. McCallum, Inkerman St.

Patriotic League Meeting

A meeting of the Women's Patriotic League will be held in Putnam's hall on Friday, June 14th, at 3.30 p.m. A full attendance is requested to arrange for the garden party. Every woman interested in the work is invited to attend.

GARDEN PARTY!

Keep all dates open for the greatest ever garden party to be held towards the end of June on the spacious lawn at the residence of Mr. Andrew Cormack, Paisley. The garden party will be given under the auspices of the Paisley Women's Patriotic League for Red Cross purposes. Date announced later.

Red Cross Races at Chesley on Thursday

For Chesley races on Thursday, June 13th, the following entries have been made: 2.30 Class, purse $200—Bud Kyle, Eva Dillard, Oliver S., Helen McKinley, Paying Patch, Helen Bell, Fred Grattan; 2.18 Pace, purse $200—Star Patchen, jr., Free Bond, Opera Boy, Dusky Todd, Dr. Hal, Lucy Simmons, Mamie C.; Free-for-All, purse $250—Mansfield, Iola Hal, Freddie Mac, Rex Alfred, jr., Major C., Greatest Heart. In the evening a patriotic choral concert will be given by 60 voices under the direction of Reginald Coon of Owen Sound, assisted by Mostly Shirreff, baritone, Wesley Nash, the noted boy singer, and Miss Tweey, pianist, all of Toronto.

Wall Paper

A DISCRIMINATING customer will find all they desire in variety of designs, novelty of colorings and general desirability of the goods we offer to suit their fancy. Our stock is full and complete. Eggs taken in exchange.

P. B. MORE, Druggist

A. BALL

Will commence on Friday, June 14th

A GREAT CLOSING OUT SALE

of the whole of his stock of General Dry Goods and Groceries

At Sacrifice Prices

As I have decided to discontinue business, and in order to close out the stock I will put on a special **15 days'** Sale. . . . .

You may depend upon getting

Bargains in all Lines

as prices will be marked down in every line of goods in order to effect a speedy exit of all goods in stock. . . . . .

Specials in Groceries

100-lb. Bag of Redpath's Granulated **Sugar** **9.60**

Our best Black Ceylon **Tea**
Regular value 70c per lb., for .... **.55**

Canned Goods

June packed Peas **.19**	Sugar Corn **.19**	Pork and Beans **.19**
Red Salmon per can **.21**		Sardines per can **.10**
Matchless Ammonia Per packet **.5**		White Vinegar Reg. 40c gal., at **.30**

And all other lines Reduced proportionately

Big Bargains in all lines of ***Dry Goods***

and Men's and Boys' Suits and Raincoats

Will refrain from quoting prices, but come early and see for yourself. It will pay you to come many miles in order to participate in money saving benefits. . . . .

This is a genuine, bona fide Sale. No faking.

Yours truly,

A. BALL

THE STRICTLY CASH STORE

N.B.—All Price Reductions will be marked in RED FIGURES.

Store Premises and Fixtures for Sale, or will Lease for a term of years.

Soils and Crops

By Agronomist.

This Department is for the use of our farm readers who want the advice of an expert on any question regarding soil, seed, crops, etc. If your question is of sufficient general interest, it will be answered through this column. If stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed with your letter, a complete answer will be mailed to you. Address Agronomist, care of Wilson Publishing Co., Ltd., 73 Adelaide St. W., Toronto.

Alsike and White Clover as Honey Plants.

Farmers know the value of the two perennial clovers, alsike and white Dutch clover, for hay and pasture, but it is not always remembered that a large bonus may be obtained from them in the form of honey. They produce more honey in Canada than all other plants put together, and this honey is of the highest quality.

Production of clover honey is greatest in the farming lands of Eastern Canada. Almost the whole region south of the Ottawa River is excellent. The St. Lawrence River Valley is almost as good. The valleys of the St. John, and other rivers in New Brunswick, marsh hay lands in Nova Scotia and the rich farming lands of Prince Edward Island and around Lake St. John, Que., are very good too. In the clay belt of Northern Ontario, notably around Haileybury and Dryden, these clovers grow in immense quantity and luxuriance, and some years produce heavy honey crops. While alsike as a commercial honey plant has reached its highest development in the Eastern Provinces, white clover does well in a large part of Manitoba and British Columbia.

The cultivation of clover on suitable lands as a combined farm and honey crop is recommended as follows:—

1. Growing alsike with timothy for hay. Alsike is better for this purpose than red clover because the latter is of practically no value for honey production and is beginning to spoil by the time the alsike and timothy are ready to cut. Alsike will grow on certain types of soil, for instance, ill-drained land, better than red clover.

2. Growing alsike for seed. An abundance of honey bees increases the yield of seed per acre; and leaving the plant to produce seed lengthens the honey flow.

3. Sowing white clover in grass mixtures intended for pasture. On favorable lands the white clover will keep spreading, improving the pasture both for cattle and bees. Grazing, if not too close, will not seriously curtail honey production, and it lengthens the honey-flow.

The honey-flow from clover lasts three or five weeks, beginning, according to latitude, between mid-June and mid-July. Good management of the bees, to build them up strong in time for the honey-flow and keep them from swarming, is necessary. There is no better food for bees in winter than clover honey.

Crow vs. Corn.

In Canada, the most serious enemy to the corn crop is the crow. A dose of shot is an infallible cure for the latter's fondness for corn, but, unfortunately, it is more easily prescribed than administered. There are, however, other means of combatting the trouble.

1. Treating the Seed: Immerse the corn for 2 or 3 minutes in water as hot as can be borne by the hand. Drain, and while the corn is still moist and warm, add half a cupful of coal-tar or pine tar per gallon of seed. Stir until every kernel is coated with tar. As a drier, add a small quantity of lime, plaster, or even dry road dust. If the work is well done, seed so prepared may be sown by machine, but the feed should be watched carefully for fear clogging may occur.

2. Deep Planting: Plant the corn not less than 3 inches deep. This will prevent it from being washed to the surface by heavy rains and, after germination, the young shoot will break off when the crow attempts to pull up the plant.

3. Poisoned Corn: When crows are noticed on the field, take some corn, say two gallons, more or less according to the size of the field, and boil for about thirty minutes in just sufficient water to cover corn to the depth of one inch. To the water and corn, before boiling, add about one-eighth ounce of strychnine or, better still, of strychnine sulphate, for each gallon of water. Allow the corn to lie in the strychnine and water over night. In the morning drain off any water remaining and scatter the corn thinly over the corn field.

In making use of the above plan great care should be taken to pour the water off the corn into some hole or in a spot not likely to be frequented by children or domestic animals. Care should also be taken to keep poultry off the corn field for two or three weeks after the poisoned corn has been scattered thereon.

4. A device much used in some localities is "stringing the field". Stakes 3 or 4 feet high are placed here and there and connected by twine to which may be attached pieces of paper or bits of bright tin. Dead crows obtained by method 3 may also be attached to the twine or stakes. The time-honored "scarecrow" may also be tried but it must be admitted that the crow of to-day does not seem very deeply impressed by this old device.

5. If crows are noticed in or near the corn field have a boy watch the field for 2 or 3 days, firing a gun now and then when the crows are in sight and carrying himself quite openly. Then put up a sort of tent in the field (a stack cover or binder cover will do). The crows are never sure but that the boy with the gun is in the tent and will give the spot a wide berth.

A combination of some or all of the above plans, which are simple and inexpensive and have been tested out with good results, will soon persuade the crow that the locality is an undesirable one.

Poultry

Every poultryman interested in maximum production at minimum cost should market all mature male birds early in June. The time has arrived when the male bird is no longer useful. Except in a very few instances where special matings are made this season's breeding work is done. It costs as much or more to feed and care for a male bird for a year as it does a laying hen. When the slacker hen is culled cull the male bird. Keep no individual that does not produce a value greater than the cost of feed and care. There are some males worthy of being kept over for another year's breeding work, but they are the exception. In the breeding work has been carefully planned there should be young males growing up that will be equal or superior to the old ones.

The male bird does a still greater harm than eating his head off during the summer, fall and winter. If allowed to run with the hen he will fertilize the market eggs during the warm months when nearly half the season's supply is produced. A few hours under a broody hen, in a warm room or in a store window and incubation starts. Then the temperature changes, the germ dies and the eggs spoil. This loss is much greater even in our nearby markets than is commonly supposed. It is worth while to produce infertile eggs.

The male is in no way necessary for egg production; in fact his presence in a flock of hens may slightly decrease production. Egg production frequently drops slightly when males are placed with the hens for breeding purposes.

To Our Heroes.

Methinks the scarlet poppies on the fields
Of France—in this dark hour—
Are but the blood of our dead heroes,
Blossomed into flower.
'Tis watch and wait, and not in vain;
For, though they blow and toss impatiently
At last shall bow their glorious heads
And whisper "Victory!"

CARE OF SPRING DUCKS

By W. E. Gage.

More and more farmers are taking up with ducks, and many tell us that this is the easiest money in poultrydom. Of course, this is an individual matter, but the fact remains that ducks are becoming more and more popular on the markets, and the prices paid for duck meat is continually on the increase. But the fact that caring for ducks is so unlike the care of chickens, it would seem timely to give a few of the important items.

Ducks are great layers producing an astounding number of eggs. I had a pen of 14 ducks, of Indian Runner strain, that produced not less than ten eggs per day during the hatching season, and on several occasions laid eleven eggs. The eggs will hatch successfully in incubators, more so than will hens' eggs. The eggs should be turned regularly twice each day, and must not be more than ten days of age when placed in the machine. The eggs demand more moisture than hen's eggs, and the ducklings are slower in coming out of the shell than chicks.

Very few people understand the care ducks should receive. The beginner is very enthusiastic at first, but when he finds that poultry methods fail, that the ducks "just ale," he becomes discouraged, and quits. The main trouble is that the little fellows contract diarrhea, which kills them off by the bushel every night. And if kept in the sun without shade, they will be sunstruck and die. The pens should be placed so that shade and sun are combined, and little trouble will follow, rations being proper.

Feed When Young

The ducklings should not be fed until thirty-six hours old. Then feed the following mash, barley wet with skim-milk or water: One measure of cracker or stale bread crumbs; one measure of middlings; one-half measure bran; five per cent. sand. Feed four times daily. The first forty-eight hours keep a supply of food and water before the ducklings day and night, but have the water in vessels which will allow the beaks to enter, and not get the ducks wet. After they have been in the brooders for forty-eight hours give the regular rations.

From one week to five weeks old feed the following growing mixture four times a day: Four measures of bran, three measures of middlings; one measure of corn meal, three measures of fresh green stuff or two of dry clover steamed, five per cent. sand, five per cent. fine ground beef scrap. Mix all together dry and wet up with cold water or skim-milk to make crumbly mash.

Feeding for Market

From the fifth to tenth week, when the ducks should be ready for market, feed the following mash three times a day: Two measures of corn meal, two measures of middlings, one measure of bran, one measure of green stuff, ten per cent. beef scraps, five per cent. sand. At any time if the ducklings show any signs of looseness of the bowels add a little ground charcoal to the mash. Oyster shells, granulated bone and fine grit are always kept before the birds.

One of the large duck farms where the feed is all bought except the green stuff, the claim is made that it costs five cents for food alone and from six to ten cents per pound for labor and food to raise a duckling to ten weeks—a marketable age, after which are they fall away in flesh and profit is less. Each duck should pay a profit of fifty cents when properly raised.

No expensive grains are needed for ducklings, but they must never be fed musty, spoiled grains. After they are five weeks old they can be left out in the open air unless the weather is bitter cold and stormy.

Ducklings need fresh air, and should have a dry bedding of some kind. The houses must be so that no draughts will enter during the early age, nor during the night when the ducks are resting. Do not forget the water in feeding ducks. It adds volume to the food and makes feeding cost less because it makes the same amount of feed more filling. But such breeds as Indian Runners should not be allowed any more water than poultry, as they are "dry land ducks," and too much water will kill them. The Pekin ducks will do better in swimming holes, but this may be arranged by using an old vat, on farms where there is no creek, and a creek is a dangerous thing, as there are minks and other animals that will prey upon the flock at night and kill off the best of the stock.

Sorting Them Out

Drakes may be sorted from ducks by the curled tail feather, which curls upward. A duck quacks, a drake does not. These become noticeable when the ducklings become four weeks of age. The ducks should never be handled as hens. Always carry them by the necks.

Making money with ducks is not easy. It demands hard work, persistence, and careful watching, but the fact still remains that ducks can be turned into ready money in ten weeks, which is not possible with chickens, and the fact that ducks are more prolific layers, that the eggs hatch easier, and that the care which ducks should receive is not greater, should cause a larger number of farmers to enter this business.

We Have Issued A Comprehensive Summary

of Canada's four internal (or Domestic) War Loans in concise form giving complete information regarding these issues.

We will be pleased to send you one on request.

We recommend

Canada's 5½% Victory Bonds. Due 1922, 1927, 1937. Price 98¾ and interest for any maturity.

NESBITT, THOMSON & COMPANY
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GOOD HEALTH QUESTION BOX

By Andrew F. Currier, M.D.

Dr. Currier will answer all signed letters pertaining to Health. If your question is of general interest it will be answered through these columns; if not, it will be answered personally if stamped, addressed envelope is enclosed. Dr. Currier will not prescribe for individual cases or make diagnosis. Address Dr. Andrew F. Currier, care of Wilson Publishing Co., 73 Adelaide St. West, Toronto.

Tonsilitis.

By this term is meant inflammation of the almond shaped bodies and the tissues around them which are on either side of the throat or pharynx.

These organs are no doubt, of importance in guarding the entrance to the throat but they are also exceedingly troublesome for they are very often the seat of disease, and they become so greatly enlarged as practically to block up this entrance and interfere greatly with the function of breathing.

When they are enlarged and the crypts or glands they contain, full of offensive infectious material, in addition to the other infectious material with which the mucous membrane of the mouth is always supplied, they are subject to frequent attacks of inflammation, become a constant menace to the hearing and to the health in general and should be removed.

But this is not an argument for their indiscriminate removal. Like the troublesome, though much abused appendix, they have a mission to fulfill, and if they cause no trouble, as is true in countless cases, I do not believe any one has any business to remove them.

The acute form of inflammation of the tonsils, also known as quinsy or quinsy sore throat, is a very troublesome and painful affection which is very common in children and young adults, particularly during the winter and early spring.

It may be due to the infectious material already in the mouth and tonsils, or to tuberculosis in the mouth or the glands of the neck, and it is often followed by an attack of rheumatism.

It begins with dryness, stiffness and soreness of the mouth, with thirst and with difficulty in swallowing.

It resembles grippe in the general discomfort which comes with it, the chill, pain and soreness in the legs and back and "all over," headache and raging fever.

Swallowing becomes more and more painful and difficult and the throat more dry, saliva dribbles from the corners of the mouth, opening of which becomes impossible, the speech becomes inarticulate, the tongue is coated, the breath very offensive, hearing is impaired and at length an abscess may form in the neck, the throat, or the ear.

When the abscess discharges or is opened, there is a feeling of relief and improvement generally takes place.

One form of tonsilitis called follicular or croupous tonsilitis may be mistaken for diphtheria, the tonsils being covered with a deposit which suggests the false membrane of diphtheria. But it is quite different from the latter, for it may be easily scraped away which is not the case with the membrane of diptheria.

In tonsilitis the patient should have nourishing fluid food and as much as he can digest, for the disease is an exhausting one.

It is better for him to be in bed, and isolated from other members of the family.

If an abscess forms it is desirable to open it, let it drain freely and keep the surrounding tissues clean, rather than to leave it to mature.

The bowels must be kept open, preferably with an antiseptic like calomel. The entire cavity of the mouth must be frequently rinsed and cleaned with peroxide or some other good mouth wash, and the tonsils swabbed several times daily with a strong solution of nitrate of silver.

J. W. M.—Answer—If the person referred to was in good physical condition, I can see no harm in what you suggest.

Horse Sense

How to Select a Horse.

The following specifications, issued for the guidance of those who buy army horses, are quoted in an article appearing in the Breeders' Gazette, and as the general description given applies to all horses for each and every purpose in the army, it may well be applied in the selection of horses for any good purpose:

Head.—Small and well set on neck; with ears small, thin, neat and erect; forehead broad and full; eyes large, prominent and mild with well developed brow and fine eyelid; vision perfect in every respect; muzzle small and fine; mouth deep; lips thin and firmly compressed; nostrils large and fine; and branches of under-jaw (adjoining neck) wide apart.

Neck.—Light, moderately long and tapering toward the head, with crest firm and longer than under side; mane and forelock fine and intact.

Withers.—Elevated, not unduly fine, well developed and muscled.

Shoulders.—Long, oblique and well muscled.

Chest.—Full, very deep, moderately broad, and plump in front.

Forelegs.—Vertical as viewed from front and side and properly placed; with elbow large, long, prominent and clear of breast; forearm large at elbow, long and heavily muscled.

Knees.—Nearly outlined, large, prominent, wide in front, well situated and well directed.

Back.—Short, straight and well muscled.

Loins.—Broad, straight, very short and muscular.

Barrel.—Large, increasing in size toward flanks, with ribs well arched and definitely separated.

Hindquarters.—Wide, thick, very long, full, heavily muscled, rounded externally and well directed.

Stifle.—Well defined, prominent and well supported by muscles of that region.

Tail.—Fine and intact; well carried and firm.

Hocks.—Neatly outlined, lean, large, wide from front to rear, well situated and well directed.

Limbs.—From knees and hocks downward vertical, short, flat, wide laterally, with tendons and ligaments standing well out from bone and distinctly defined.

Pasterns.—Strong, medium length, not too oblique, and well directed.

Feet.—Medium size, circular in shape, sound; with horn smooth and of fine texture; sole moderately concave, and frog well developed, sound, firm, large, elastic and healthy.

Mrs. Progress and Mrs. Oldways.

"We seem to have lost our taste for apples," remarked Mrs. Oldways. "Can you account for it?"

"I think so," replied Mrs. Progress. "Apples that have been stored through the winter lose flavor. The flavor may be restored to those that you cook by adding the syrup left from canned fruit of almost any kind, but especially from quinces, cherries or peaches. This will also partly sweeten them so that less sugar will be required."

One [illegible] gives you as much [illegible] as [illegible] slices of bread.

WOOL

Farmers who ship their wool direct to us get better prices than farmers who sell to the general store.

ASK ANY FARMER!

who has sold his wool both ways, and note what he says—or, better still, write us for our prices; they will show you how much you lose by selling to the General Store.

We pay the highest prices of any firm in the country, and we pay the express charges in Canada. Payment is remitted the same day wool is received. Shipping tags and bags sent with the above letter. Write us to-day, and you may be pleased if you do, and you cannot be if you do not.

H. V. ANDREWS
13 CHURCH ST., TORONTO

What About the Girl?

A great deal is said about keeping the boy on the farm; not so much about keeping the girl there. Yet the latter is quite as important as the former. The country needs fine, competent women leaders in community life fully as much as it needs men who will lead in first-class farming.

The home and its surroundings are what count in keeping the girl interested in rural life. Every girl, as she grows up, wants attractive, interesting things. If she cannot find them at home, she will find them elsewhere.

It is not an expensive matter to make things attractive for the growing girl. It is more a matter of thought than of cost. She wants, first of all, a pretty room. A man or woman who is at all handy can enamel the furniture in white. Flowered chintz can be bought and curtains easily made for the windows.

That leaves just the floor and the walls. Wall paper is needed anyhow. It might as well be attractive and harmonious with the rest of the room as not. The floor may be painted to match the furniture, and two or three inexpensive small rugs or one larger one may be purchased.

Some good magazines will interest her. Her teacher can tell you what she will like. Magazines make good presents for a birthday or at any other time. They are surprisingly cheap, and each succeeding issue acts as another remembrance of the donor.

In summer, of course, any girl wants to spend some time out of doors. Why not let her take full charge of the flower garden? You want a flower garden, anyway, and she will give it more time, attention, and loving care than any other member of the family would think of giving. She will learn, a lot, too, by planning a flower garden and keeping it going. Caring for a flower garden is not bad as a preparation for caring for bigger community enterprises that may come later on.

None of these things cost much money. Of course, they all cost something, but no more than a reasonably prosperous farm family can afford—no more than it would gladly expend if it realized that this meant the difference between the girl's staying in the community and her going to the city to make her own way.

Why Father Has Good Seed Corn.

Father has good quality, germinable seed corn to plant next spring. This in spite of the fact that his farm is in a district where but very little corn matured last fall. In talking this over a short time ago father and I concluded there are at least two big reasons why there is plenty of good seed corn upstairs: Year after year planting of a medium-sized corn that matures near the middle of September, and selection of the seed ears on stalks in the field, storing it shortly after the first frost killed the plants.

More than twenty years ago my father adopted a policy of planting only home-grown seed corn. At first it was hand-selected at husking time. But five years ago he began choosing ears from standing stalks, about twice as many of them as will be required for planting the coming year's crop. Ears chosen are not necessarily the largest ones. The aim is, rather, to get a medium length ear—eight and one-half to nine inches long.

An ear from a single stalk hill is not taken, neither is one from a two-stalk hill unless the two stalks have produced three good-sized ears. Most ears come from three-stalk hills that have produced at least three ears and often four. The ears are marked when the corn is well dented, by cutting off the top of the stalk. After the first heavy frost the ears are collected, or earlier if the corn is cut before frost.

Growing a medium corn adapted to climatic conditions, and selecting corn on standing stalks and storing it early are the reasons why father has good seed corn. He knows it is good, for a general test of two hundred ears selected at random early in January gave 95 per cent. of germinative ears.

—J. R. W.

FUNNY FOLD-UPS
CUT OUT AND FOLD ON DOTTED LINES



In the house on rainy days,
Heap big Indian Willie plays.
He's as fierce as he can be,
You just fold him up and see.

SMOKE TUCKETT'S
ORINOCO
CUT FINE FOR CIGARETTES

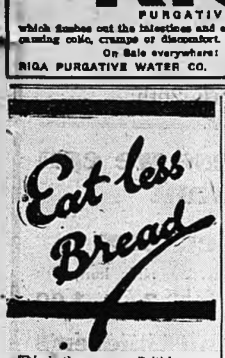
OUR FOREFATHERS purged themselves often and lived long. They used mild but efficient purgatives like "RIGA"

PURGATIVE WATER

which finishes out the intestines and ensures normal bowel action without causing colic, cramps or discomfort.

On Sale everywhere: 25 cents the bottle.

RIGA PURGATIVE WATER CO. MONTREAL.



This is the message British papers were asked to flash daily on their pages during Britain's campaign. Now Canada's Food Board is asking those in the Dominion to do likewise.

ITALY'S RATIONS REDUCED.

Consumption of Meat Curtailed to Prevent Exhaustion of Supply.

In order to reduce the consumption of meat in Italy new restrictions have been imposed by the Food Commissioner intended to assure even distribution and at the same time prevent the exhaustion of the rapidly diminishing supply of cattle. For this object the military commissions appointed to requisition cattle for the requirements of the army have been entrusted with the task of providing beef for the civil population, and the number and weight of beasts to be slaughtered in each province will in future be fixed by the Food Commissioner.

No beef can be sold besides that similarly assigned and only on Saturdays, Sundays, Mondays and Tuesdays. Pork and mutton can be sold only on Wednesdays. Prices will be fixed by the Food Commissioner and heavy penalties are imposed on butchers for overcharging.

As meat rationing by means of personal or family cards cannot be adopted in Italy for various reasons, nor is it possible to reduce the consumption of meat by fixing the amount to which each person is entitled, the same system successfully adopted in the case of bread and macaroni, consisting in limiting the supply by assigning a fixed quantity for each commune in proportion to the number of inhabitants, has now been resorted in the case of meat. In order to better control the supply and distribution of food the special commissions existing in each province have been placed under the immediate direction of the Food Commissioner and changed into regular State organizations.

A Personal Duty.

Every pound of food saved by each Canadian citizen is a pound given to the support of our army and our Allies. Every pound wasted or eaten unnecessarily is a pound withheld.

How many slices of white bread can a family do without if a few more potatoes are on the table at every meal?

The potato is a great patriot. It has helped to save nations. Let it help to win the war by releasing other essential foods for export.

The Test

of a change from tea or coffee to Postum comes when you note better health and all round improvement. Not a thing harmful in Postum. Besides, it saves waste and fuel. The flavor is delightful. For your own sake try

POSTUM

Two Useful Designs



This is a very practical design for the one-piece apron. McCall Pattern No. 7935, Ladies' and Misses' One-piece Apron. In 3 sizes, small, medium and large. Price, 15 cents.



An extremely good-looking dress that only requires four and one-quarter yards of forty-inch material. McCall Pattern No. 8049, Ladies' 44 bust. Price, 20 cents.

These patterns may be obtained from your local McCall dealer, or from the McCall Co., 70 Bond St., Toronto, Dept. W.

Metric Money.

This year may make history for the Mint, for Lord Southwark has just introduced a Decimal Coinage Bill in the House of Lords, says a London paper. If it be approved, Great Britain will come into line with her allies, and will adopt their monetary rate of exchange.

The simplicity of the metric system is not its only virtue. It is urged—and reasonably—that trade with other nations can be increased and friendly relations strengthened by negotiations in one universal "money tongue."

It is suggested that our present-day pound note be divided up into thousandth parts, each to be known as one "mil." These "mils," therefore, will represent rather less than one farthing each. Higher rates of coinage, including four silver and four bronze tokens—multiples of the "mil"—are also suggested. Certain British professions are already under the decimal rule, the metric system being installed in all branches of the medicine world, and also at the Meteorological Office; where only two years ago rainfall was first registered in terms of the millimetre instead of the inch.

Cut out all deadwood from blackberry and raspberry bushes if this has not been done. Burn the brush.

The Arc of the Covenant.

The fretted silver of the river flows
Beneath the hills the low light rests upon,
While in the east a circling rainbow glows,
Facing the storm light of the sinking sun.

God sets His bow of promise on the dark,
Holding the earth within its gleaming span
Whose dual elements still form the Arc
Of the Eternal Covenant with Man.

For while the Water and the Fire hold sway
And whirl their shapeless being into form,
Futile and fleet about the Rainbow play
The forked lightnings of earth's fading storm.

LEMON JUICE IS FRECKLE REMOVER.

Girls! Make this cheap beauty lotion to clear and whiten your skin.

Squeeze the juice of two lemons into a bottle containing three ounces of orchard white, shake well, and you have a quarter pint of the best freckle and tan lotion, and complexion beautifier, at very, very small cost.

Your grocer has the lemons and any drug store or toilet counter will supply three ounces of orchard white for a few cents. Massage this sweetly fragrant lotion into the face, neck, arms and hands each day and see how clear, soft and white the skin becomes. Yes! It is harmless.

World's Costliest Necklace.

It remains to be seen whether the pearl necklace to which so many wealthy society women are contributing each a gem from their collection, and which is being sold for the benefit of the Red Cross, will establish a record as regards price for this particular kind of trinket, says an English paper.

Probably it will, for its intrinsic value is certain to be very great, and this will be vastly enhanced by the associations connected with it, and which will render it an heirloom to be treasured for all time by its possessor and her descendants.

Up till now, the record price for a pearl necklace bought in the open market stands at £53,000, which was the sum paid for one of 240 pearls in Paris seven years ago. The highest price recorded in an English auction room so far is £24,000, paid for a three-row necklace of 193 pink pearls at Christie's in June, 1916.

The biggest sum ever paid for any kind of necklace anywhere was the £85,000 handed over by Cardinal de Rohan for the famous diamond one which he proposed to present to Queen Marie Antoinette of France.

At the Yarmouth Y.M.C.A. Boys' Camp, held at Tusket Falls in August, I found MINARD'S LINIMENT most beneficial for sun burn, an immediate relief for colic and toothache.

ALFRED STOKES,
General Sec'y.

Soldiers Producing Food.

The food shortage is recognized as so serious in Europe that the soldiers are cultivating 50,000 acres between the lines in France, 7,000 in Salonica and approximately 700,000 in Mesopotamia, Egypt, Palestine and Cyprus. In Egypt, Palestine and Salonica the British Armies will this year grow all their own vegetables and a large part of their hay and forage. All the military camps in England are being cultivated also. At Aldershot where 28 acres were being cultivated 18 months ago, 1,200 acres are now under cultivation.

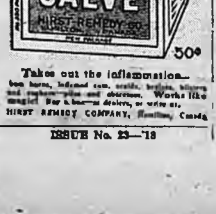
Keep Minard's Liniment in the house.

Millions Starving Already.

Deaths from starvation in Europe are estimated by the United States Food Administration at 4,750,000 since the war began as compared to 4,250,000 killed by fighting.

Dry bread can be ground in the meat chopper and used in place of flour in making gingerbread.

Buy now any farm implements required for the present season. Delivery will necessarily be delayed in any case, and failure to order early may mean no delivery until the season is over.



Takes out the inflammation... boils, burns, inflamed sore, wounds, bruises, blisters and sunburn. Heals and disinfects. Works like magic! For human desires, or write us. HIRST REMEDY COMPANY, Hamilton, Canada

WOMEN! IT IS MAGIC! LIFT OUT ANY CORN

Apply a few drops then lift corns or callouses off with fingers—no pain.



Just think! You can lift off any corn or callus without pain or soreness.

A Cincinnati man discovered this ether compound and named it freezone. Any druggist will sell a tiny bottle of freezone, like here shown, for very little cost. You apply a few drops directly upon a tender corn or callus. Instantly the soreness disappears, then shortly you will find the corn or callus so loose that you can lift it right off.

Freezone is wonderful. It dries instantly. It doesn't eat away the corn or callus, but shrivels it up without even irritating the surrounding skin.

Hard, soft or corns between the toes, as well as painful calluses, lift right off. There is no pain before or afterwards. If your druggist hasn't freezone, tell him to order a small bottle for you from his wholesale drug house.

Increase Your Acreage.

Despite the difficulty, we must produce more food than we have ever done before. Set apart all your land for growing crops and plant as much wheat as you can. Plan to bring as much new land under cultivation for another crop as possible and thus increase acreage for next year. It will be needed then just as much as now.

You will agree that a satisfying cup of tea is economical at five cups for a cent, yet that is all the genuine Salada costs. Low-priced teas actually cost you more, for they yield far less in the teapot and, of course, have not that delicious flavor.

Street Cars as Travelling Kitchen.

An electric tramway car belonging to the Halifax (Eng.) Corp., has been converted into a travelling kitchen. It is equipped with an electrical outfit capable of producing a thousand portions of food, and carries a tank holding 1,200 gallons of water. Current for the stoves is obtained from the overhead wires.

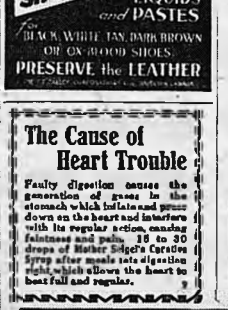
Meals can be served from either side of the car, and there is a cash office at each end. The kitchen may be run over any part of a system of 33 miles exactly like an ordinary tramway car.

Minard's Liniment Lumberman's Friend.

In watering vegetable gardens care must be exercised not to wash out small plants. When strong plants are watered they should be well watered as simply moistening the top soil does as much harm as good.

There is no one best bread. Each standard bread has special qualities and particular values. Bread-eaters do best with the breads they like best for their special purpose.

"Every man has a physical right to think as he pleases, for he cannot be discovered how he thinks. He has a moral right, for he ought to inform himself, and think justly."—Sam Johnson.



The Cause of Heart Trouble

Faulty digestion causes the generation of gases in the stomach which inflate and press down on the heart and interfere with its regular action, causing faintness and pain. 10 to 30 drops of Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup after meals aids digestion right, which allows the heart to beat full and regular.

Poppies.

I grasped my flowers to see them fall apart,
Wind-blown and scattered at my feet they lay;
Too beautiful to last, their fragile life
A passing glory of a summer day.

Such sunset tints! Such silken leaves of gauze;
Farewell, dear flowers, ye are my thoughts so bright
Seen in the visions of my sleeping hours,
Scattered with coming of the world's daylight.

Too sweet to last, the fancies that we weave;
We guard them from a rude, destroying breath;
The Hand that fashioned your pure loveliness
Shall give them to us in the hour of death.

Minard's Liniment used by Physicians.

Use for Corncobs.

Canadian farmers who grow corn will be interested in the announcement that the United States Bureau of Chemistry has discovered value in cornacobs. Hitherto these have been thrown away as of no value. In the search for valuable extracts: from neglected materials the chemists have discovered commercial processes by which 37½ per cent. of cobs can be made into glucose, 30 per cent. usable mucilage, 5 per cent. xylose, new baking powder material, and acetic acid. If these discoveries prove practical under long tests corn-growing will be greatly promoted.

MONEY ORDERS.

A Dominion Express Money Order for five dollars costs three cents.

Everything that can be said of live-stock improvement can be said of potato improvement. Have a standard variety in your community; one that is adapted to your soil. Use the best seed obtained by selection and then give it good care. By doing this a market will come to you for all your potatoes. Your buyer will give you a premium for your crop if the whole community has the one brand of potatoes.

Ask for Minard's and take no other.

Hyacinths and tulips may be taken up as soon as they are through flowering and heeled in, in some out of the way place, where they may ripen their bulbs.



Convenience

The AutoStrop Safety Razor is always ready for use—the edge is uniformly keen and it is a simple matter to keep it so.

It strops, shaves and is cleaned without taking apart.

This explains why the AutoStrop is universally used and liked by the boys overseas.

Give your soldier an AutoStrop—it's the gift he needs.

AutoStrop Safety Razor Co. Limited
83-87 Duke St. Toronto, Ont.

52-1-18

AutoStrop SAFETY RAZOR

MADE IN CANADA

MAGIC BAKING POWDER



CONTAINS NO ALUM

The Central Otago district of New Zealand is experiencing a persistent drought, which is causing anxiety to pastoralists and orchardists. Intense heat day after day has dried up the country, which presents a terribly parched appearance.

AGENTS WANTED

PORTRAIT AGENTS WANTING good artist. Enlarging a specialty; frames and everything at lowest prices; quick service. United Art Co., 1 Brunswick Ave., Toronto.

FOR SALE

WEEKLY NEWSPAPER FOR SALE in New Ontario. Owner going to France. Will sell $3,500. Worth double that amount. Apply J. H. c/o Wilson Publishing Co., Limited, Toronto.

WELL EQUIPPED NEWSPAPER and job printing plant in Eastern Ontario. Insurance carried $4,000. Will sell for $1,200 on quick sale. Box 68, Wilson Publishing Co., Ltd., Toronto.

MISCELLANEOUS

LADIES WANTED TO DO PLAIN and light sewing at home, whole or spare time, good pay, work sent any distance, charges paid. Send stamp for particulars. National Manufacturing Company, Montreal.

CANCER, TUMORS, LUPUS, ETC. (internal and external, cured without pain by our home treatment. Write us about your case. Medical Dr. Limited, Collingwood, Ont.

SMOKE TUCKETTS

ORINOCO

CUT COARSE FOR PIPE USE

Cuticura For The Skin



The Soap to Cleanse and Purify
The Ointment to Soothe and Heal

These fragrant, super-creamy emollients stop itching, clear the skin of pimples, blotches, redness and roughness, the scalp of itching and dandruff, and the hands of chaps and sores. Its purity, delicate medication, refreshing fragrance, convenience and economy, Cuticura Soap and Ointment meet with the approval of the most discriminating. Ideal for every-day toilet uses.

Cuticura Soap and Ointment are sold throughout the world.

HOW MRS. BOYD AVOIDED AN OPERATION

Canton, Ohio.—"I suffered from a female trouble which caused me much suffering, and two doctors decided that I would have to go through an operation before I could get well.



"My mother, who had been helped by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, advised me to try it before submitting to an operation. It relieved me from my troubles so I can do my house work without any difficulty. I advise any woman who is afflicted with female troubles to give Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound a trial and it will do as much for them."—Mrs. MARIE BOYD, 1421 5th St., N. E., Canton, Ohio.

Sometimes there are serious conditions where a hospital operation is the only alternative, but on the other hand to many women have been cured by this famous root and herb remedy, Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, after doctors have said that an operation was necessary!—every woman who wants to avoid an operation should give it a fair trial before submitting to such a trying ordeal.

If complications exist, write to Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., Lynn, Mass., for advice. The result of many years experience is at your service.

SMOKE TUCKETTS

T&B



The Paisley Advocate

PAISLEY, JUNE 12th, 1918

—Within recent years the editor of The Advocate came to the conclusion, as the result of his observations, that the farming industry, as carried on even in this advanced age by the people of our progressive Province of Canada, is immensely wasteful of effort, expensive in method and does not return the dividends to those investing their capital in farms and engaging in the pursuing that one-man way. (Instead of only a few yards being made in a day by a weaver, the mill operative has charge of a number of automatic looms that turn out cloth at the rate of hundreds of yards of fabric. Similar progress has been made in the manufacture of any everything that man requires to-day, but in the advantage of the whole world the principal pursuits have also greatly helped and improved by the introduction of a great many machines in various departments of work, yet the farms remain small under the system of individual ownership and each proprietor or tenant carries on his little business without much effort at co-operation in any way. Take the average township or the average community system of a township in Ontario, and [illegible] who are working with what-ed-budgery it will be noted that the results well off in the course of a few years, while another does not, although the latter may be the hardest worker. One is a good manager and the others are not, although any of the latter may be able to do a higher day's work. In the joint management of one farm or community all the lands of the whole can be the same amount of produce and stock could be raised with the men working shorter hours, with fewer sets of implements and the buying and selling done to much better advantage. With the co-operative plan on a larger scale than that outlined the results should be comparatively greater. We first enlarging further upon the point, it is apparently possible to greatly improve the farming industry by adopting co-operative systems. This is the idea expounded by Major Medcalf, officer of the Food Prices Bureau, and which is set forth fully in his letter which appears in this issue of The Advocate, and should be read by everyone interested in the welfare of our soldiers after the war is over and they return to Canada.

The Toronto World points out that Arthur Henderson, M.P., leader of the British Labor party, has been setting forth the policy or reconstruction which his party has in mind, and the breadth and scope of it are a sufficient warning to all and sundry that the age in which most of us came to maturity has passed away forever. When the war broke out it was often said that we had entered a new age, but most people thought no more of it than of entering a new year and opening a new calendar. The war has done far more than this, and what is regarded as readjustment must be understood to be something far more radical than anything the average man has contemplated. Already the great corporations are preparing themselves for the new conditions by recognizing not merely the claims but the rights of their employes to something of the status of co-partners in the concerns in which they labor. No one can foresee the end, and very few understand even the beginning of the revolution which is afoot. The one thing to remember is that it is nothing to be feared, but a change to be welcomed, because it means eventually a more stable, a more satisfied and a happier social organization.

The old civilization is in ruins and the world will not be satisfied to live in ruins in the future. Our world must be built anew from the foundations. At the annual conference of the Labor party in Nottingham, the report on reconstruction declared that there were four pillars on which the edifice must rest.

First of these is the enforcement of the prescribed minimum of leisure, health, education and subsistence for everyone. Everybody will have to work, and work enough, but not too much; everyone must get a sufficient education, have reasonable leisure, be preserved in health by proper sanitation, and get sufficient to live on.

Secondly, all public utilities and resources, railways, electrical powers, mines, etc., must be under democratic control. This may not be state ownership, but it may be municipal ownership, some similar local scheme. Profiteering of every description must go.

Third, the national system of financing is to be revolutionized. Present systems of taxation do not provide an equitable incidence of taxation. The labor ..... would replace the national debt by direct taxation of private fortunes.

Fourthly, all surpluses, extra profits on industry, and everything in the shape of profiteering must go into the common fund. The unearned increments and the unearned above what is needed for fair profits, must be devoted to the national funds, instead of going to swell private fortunes.

This will not please a lot of people, but this is the British Labor programme. The British voting list has been raised from six to twelve millions. The changes that are coming, whatever they may be, will be no less such as these that the Labor report lays down. Mere opposition will avail little. What is needed is the spirit of understanding and co-operation which recognizes that the best interests of all can only be attained by mutual action.

WOMEN TO BE A GREAT FORCE

At the women's mass meeting in connection with the Presbyterian General Assembly in London last week, Dr. McKay, of Vancouver, B.C., delivered an address in which he urged the church to be in close contact with the social question of the hour. Dr. McKay declared that the women will be the greatest force in solving these problems. "The failure of the men to solve the problems of the country is due to the fact that the women are not in it. For example, the question of relationship of the men returned from the war will be one of the tremendous problems ... though we will have to face. A man who has spent three years fighting death in every horrible form cannot come back the same man as a woman he went away, and it is going to take great sympathy and understanding on the part of our women to reinstate these men.

"There will also be the problem of readjustment after the war. Many women are now occupying positions hitherto held by men, who, when the war is over, may well be out of jobs. The state is willing to pay as far as possible in this matter of readjustment, but some relationships and points of contact are bound to create friction unless everyone does his part.

Readjustment to Alien Citizenship

"Still another problem is readjustment in regard to our alien citizenship. Never again must our civilized world go back to old pagan methods. Both of the Russian leaders to-day spent a great amount of time in the Y.M.C.A. Huts, and Trotsky lived for some time in Vancouver. If we had done our duty toward this man, we might have made him a different man instead of a firebrand in Russia. Nearly all of the men connected with the Bolshevist movement in Russia have come from the ranks of the so-called Christian and civilized lands. Do you know the number of foreigners in your own city of London? Yet your boys are dying day because you have not realized how the mental atom floating about in Vancouver, a wreck of human life, can influence the world. Perhaps there are Bolshevist in London to-day and yet you are doing nothing to change them.

Spirits of Troops Count Most

"I believe that the great leaders of the Christian Church and the great statesmen throughout the world are seeing to-day as they never saw before that this war is a conflict between the power for evil and the power that makes for good; that the enlightened power in winning of battle is not the number of troops, but the spirit of those troops. What then is our Christian church going to do about these impending tides of Orientals, reaching a hand in one hand? I believe that Japan and China are closely watching and waiting, to see which of the two greatest armies fighting to-day shows the greatest spirit toward humanity a power is and on which type they may mould their nations.

Make Democracy Safe for Itself

"Further the recognition of the power of the Spirit in the world. We see that Trotsky, drifting about Vancouver, may some day become a factor of Russia, the immense power either for good or evil. And I believe that if it were not for Russia this war might have been over to-day. We cannot make the world safe for democracy until we make democracy safe for itself. The problem is tremendous on every side, but we shall lose it, if we concentrate our men and women to the service of Jesus Christ, for I believe that this war is merely the result of materialism, which we have too much upheld ..... There is no force in the universe so great for the bringing in of a perpetual peace as the Church of Jesus Christ. May God grant to every one of us a new consecration to the great problem of making the world safe for democracy and for making democracy consecrated to the love of Jesus Christ."

OUR DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP

- SALE -

STILL CONTINUES DAILY, AND LASTS TO WEDNESDAY, JUNE 26th

Read these Items, If you do not want any of these we can give you a Big Reduction on what you do want

Groceries

We must all eat. It will pay you well to stock up at our sale prices of all standard Groceries. For instance:

Our regular line of BULK COFFEE —ground while you wait. Per lb. .38
Next shipment will carry war tax.

Cascade Salmon Per can .23

Fray Bentos Canned Beef—1 lb. tins. Prime quality (no waste and no trouble) .38

Corn Flakes, Shredded Wheat, etc. While they last 2 for .25

Package Raisins, regular 15c Per package .15

Seedless or Seeded California Valencia Raisins. The best flavored raisin on the market. Bulk, per lb .15

Sugar

The Food Controller will now allow you to have a sack. We have it. Per cwt. Cash 9.65 Trade 10.00

Rugs

1 only Tapestry Rug, seamless, 3½ x 4½ yds., fawn with floral design. A snap 20.00

Every other Rug also reduced—Velvets, Axminsters, Brussels, etc.

Pillow Cases

3 dozen Pillow Cases, 19 x 32 inches, hemstitched at the open end. Per pair .48

Men's Overalls

3 doz. Black Overalls, with or without bib, all size, light weight, suitable for keeping in a car or for protecting good clothes. Per pair 1.39

Men's and Boys' Suits

About 75 to choose from. Come and get fitted. We think we can do it.

Raincoats

A few Men's and Women's Raincoats at 3.85

Also many of better quality at 10.00 to 12.00

Fleet Foot Shoes

Every description of Rubber Soled Outing Shoe—the well-known Fleet Foot braud, at prices away down. We can fit your feet with any kind of shoe you desire.

Flannelette Blankets

10 pair Flannelette Blankets, white only, size 5 x 6 ft, heavy weight. Pair 1.95

Woolen Sox

Men's Grey Woolen Sox, plain knit, with ribbed top. Pretty fair quality 3 pair 1.00

Women's and Children's Hose

Women's and Children's Heavy Ribbed Winter Hose, worsted yarn with a thread of cotton. Per pair .83

Linen Dusters

Half a dozen Men's Linen Dust Coats for driving or autoing. Special 1.65 and 2.20

Silks

Everybody wants a Silk Dress, Blouse or Skirt. Raw Silks, Pailettes, Habutai, Foulards, Stripes for skirts, Plaids for blouses, and every other kind you can think of, all reduced in price.

Chiffon Auto Veils

Many colors, good quality, bordered all around. Each .98

Curtain Nets and Curtains

Still a good choice of patterns and prices.

TERMS—Cash, Produce, or Credit now on our books. Don't miss this chance to stretch your money.

Ballachey, Laidlaw & Co.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children

In Use For Over 30 Years

Always bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher

—A family named Lennox, of Shallow Lake, were taken violently ill after eating ..... and were only saved from death by poisoning by promptly summoning a doctor by telephone. The cash of poison had been opened to make lunch for a soldier son who was leaving home in the afternoon for the training camp, and the balance of the salmon was partaken of by the family at supper time, their illness following immediately after.

TORONTO LIVE STOCK MARKETS

Toronto, June 11, 1918

Butchers' picked	$14 60	$14 80
do	14 75	15 00
do	14 25	14 50
do	13 90	14 00
do	13 40	13 60
Stockers, choice	10 00	11 25
do	7 00	8 00
Heavy feeders	11 00	11 60
Heifers		
Milch cows, choice	100 00	125 00
do		
Sheep, ewes	10 00	10 50
Bucks	11 00	11 50
Spring Lambs	18 00	19 00
Calves	10 00	14 00
Hogs, fed and watered	15 25	15 25
fed and watered	15 00	15 00

PAISLEY MARKET

Fall wheat, per bush	$ 00	$ 00
Peas, per bush	2 25	2 00
Oats, per bush	75	80
Barley, per bush	1 30	1 50
Buckwheat		
Potatoes, per bag		2 [illegible]
Butter, in pound rolls	37	38
Eggs, fresh, per doz	34	34

CLERK'S NOTICE OF FIRST POSTING OF VOTERS' LIST

Voters' Lists, 1918, Municipality of the Village of Paisley, County of Bruce

NOTICE is hereby given that I have transmitted or delivered to the persons mentioned in section 8 of the Ontario Voters' List Act, the copies required by said section to be so [illegible] delivered at the last, made [illegible] to said Act, of all persons appearing by the last revised assessment roll of the said municipality to be entitled to vote in the said municipality at elections for members of the Legislative Assembly and at Municipal Elections and that the said list was first posted up at my office at Paisley, on the 7th day of June, 1918, and remains there for inspection.

And I hereby call upon all voters to take immediate proceedings to have any errors or omissions corrected according to law.

Dated this 7th day of June, 1918.

J. C. GIBSON, Clerk of Paisley

Port Elgin Beach, Fine Lots for Sale

I have been instructed by the Singer estate to sell the lots and cottages in this beautiful Grove. Plans and particulars at my office. Parties desiring to spend the summer at old Lake Huron should not miss this opportunity, as this is the most desirable location on the shore, with good bathing and good boating.

D. C. CAVIN, Port Elgin
Real Estate and Insurance

The Farmers' Live Stock Shipping Club

Will pay for live hogs delivered at Paisley station, F.O.B. prices, less one per cent. government condemnation loss and operating expenses.

Weekly Shipment

For information call

WALLACE McGRAW

Both Phones.

S. S. No. 1, Elderslie

Sr. IV—Pass—Lenore Reid 75, Elma McPherson 61, Jean McPherson 58, Jr. III—Pass—Keith McIntyre 61, Ruth Pearce 60, Jean McIntyre 59, Jr. II—Pass—Norman Somerville 78, Thomas Downey 68, Gladys Bradley 55. Sr. II—Honors—Clifford Walpole 84. Failure—Lillian Stoddart 57. Peter Reid 38. Jr. II—Pass—Gordon McIntyre 68, Clifford Somerville 62, Dora Somerville 52. Jr. I—Honors—Myrtle Walpole 80, Jr. I—Pass—Addie Moir 70, Reid 68.

R. B. McCURDY, Teacher

Eye Rest For Tired Eyes



Is obtained by our scientifically fitted glasses. They enable the eyes to do as much work and possibly more without tiring than they ever did. Satisfaction guaranteed. Eyes tested free.

BEAUTIFUL JEWELERY

in great variety of novel patterns and artisticdesigns, rings, chains, necklaces, bracelets, everything in the jewelry line, may be found at our store. We give you a cordial invitation to come in and see what we have to offer, for we feel sure there will be something that will just suit you.

I. SHOEMAKER

Jeweler and Optician



No Heat Waylaid

Straight walls in the deep firepot of the Sunshine Furnace prevent ashes from collecting and absorbing the heat instead of allowing it to do its work in heating the home—one of the features that make the Sunshine the kind of furnace you want for your home.

Full information about the Sunshine Furnace will be sent free to any address upon request to our nearest branch office.

McClary's Sunshine Furnace

London, St. John, N.B. Toronto, Calgary Montreal, Winnipeg Hamilton, Edmonton Saskatoon, Vancouver

MARRIED

Cumming—McFadden—At the residence of the bride's parents, on June 5th, by Rev. C. W. Dinks, Mr. Ernest Cumming to Miss Mr. and Mrs. John Cumming, to Miss McFadden, 2nd con. Bosanquet.

Pass—McIntosh—At the residence of the bride's parents, on June 5th, by Rev. C. Link, B.A., Mr. John A. Pass, of Mr. and Mrs. Jr. Georgina Isabella, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John McIntosh, of the 10th Elderslie.

DIED

Wagner—At Paisley, on June 7th, William Wagner, aged 87 years, 7 months, 19 days.

—We are big and have enough to admit any we will.

Plants for Bedding

Get your Asters, Petunias, Pansies, Verbenas, Stocks, Balsams, Cannas, Zinnias. We have these in boxes of one dozen each, all ready to put out in your garden, also Tomato and Cabbage Plants.

Eggs and Butter for Cash or Trade

F. CARTER & SON

Shoes, Groceries, Crockery

ALL AT HOME SHOULD PREPARE FOR WAR

The first test a man is put through for either war or life insurance is an examination of his water. This is most essential because the kidneys play a most important part in causing premature old age and death. The more injurious the poisons passing through the kidneys the sooner comes decay—so says Dr. Pierce of Surgical Institute, Buffalo, N. Y., who further advises all people who are past thirty to preserve the vitality of the kidneys and free the blood from poisonous elements, such as uric acid—drink plenty of water—great sense daily and take Anuric, double strength, before meals.

An-u-ric is a discovery of Dr. Pierce, and can be obtained at drug stores. For that backache, lumbago, rheumatism, "runny" joints, swollen feet or hands, due to uric acid in the blood, Anuric quickly dissolves the uric acid as hot water does sugar. Send 10 cents to Dr. Pierce for trial pkg.



Wheeld, Ont.—"I think Anuric is the best I have ever taken. My kidneys had given me [illegible] I would suffer from backaches and also headaches of the limbs. I took Anuric and it has entirely cured me of all my backaches and has strengthened my back and limbs. I feel glad to recommend it to others who suffer."—Mrs. C. A. Clarke, Box 119.

Toronto, Ont.—"For the last eight years I have been troubled with kidney trouble and rheumatism. It began with pains in my back and finally left my back and went down into the legs. It developed into a chronic case. I tried every medicine I could hear of and combined some good doctoring, but still I kept on suffering. About a year ago a friend advised me to give Anuric a trial, and am happy to say I am today a well man—never had any trouble at any time since. Anuric is a wonderful medicine in every sense."—E. W. Garrison, 6 Matilda Street

A Soldier's Farm Community Scheme

Major Moffat, of the 160th, has an Ideal

Witley Camp, Surrey, May 14th, 1918

To the Editor Advocate:

Dear Sir—Copies of the enclosed letter will reach practically every man who was a member of the Bruce Battalion and also many others who enlisted in other units from the county.

I have explained the scheme fully to many of my comrades from time to time, all of whom were enthusiastic regarding it and seemed to see in just this effort an ideal opportunity.

In order that this or any other scheme for the permanent benefit of the discharged soldier be given a fair trial, it must first meet with the unswerving and sincere support of the editors of Bruce County papers.

My faith in the press is unbounded and for that reason I look to you for this support, in order that the county may treat with her soldiers in a practical, sensible and dignified manner, which they so manifestly deserve.

Once the community is established, discharged soldiers can be absorbed in the community as fast as they are discharged from the army; giving them permanent employment and immediately relieving the farmer and front street merchant of those constant calls for charitable and patriotic purposes by means of a subscription list.

The demands for production and employment will be solved in Bruce county; what applies to Bruce rightly applies to Canada at large.

It remains with you and the Bruce Preparedness League to support some such scheme as outlined.

The men in the army are solely dependent upon the people at home for constructive plans and expect such plans to be in operation in plenty of time.

It has been an honor and a great privilege to command and serve with the Bruce boys, your sons and neighbors, and in requesting you to support this scheme for their benefit, I am confident you will be true to the traditions of the county of Bruce.

Yours faithfully,
A. McLEAN MOFFAT, Major
O.C., 160th Infantry Battalion

To Soldiers from Bruce County

Bruce County with a population of 43,000; 27,000 living on farms and 16,000 in towns and villages, has given 2,400 men to the service; they are young men, unmarried and likely to be unsettled in mind as to their ultimate future upon discharge from the army; all are intelligent, capable, in the prime of youth, and many with farming experience, the majority being farmers or farm laborers.

Never before have they lived in such close contact with their fellow men as those forming the army; they have travelled thousands of miles; have met people from the four corners of the earth, and are undoubtedly the most cosmopolitan product of war; all of these wonderful experiences, and more, too, have been crowded into a short period of two years.

With these facts in mind, I have often asked my comrades in the Bruce Battalion if they will not find it difficult to return to civil life. The answer has invariably been in the affirmative, and the question is often asked:—What do you propose to do when you go back to Canada? In many cases, as the answer is:—I don't know. This answer may be given for reasons similar to the following:

A—He may have sold his farm before or since joining the army.

B—He lived on a rented homestead and sold his improvements at a sacrifice.

C—The farmer with whom he was employed has secured another farm hand.

D—The factory or shop he was employed in is working with a reduced staff.

E—The bank manager who promoted him his old job back with increase in salary will not discharge the clerk who was faithful to him while the soldier was fighting in Flanders' mud.

F—His time in the army may have entirely changed his vision of the future, and like many of the early settlers of Bruce he has heard the call of the west.

Certainly he wants a home. He turns to the Government who he expects to do its duty and fulfil its promises. He is told of the soldiers' land grant, which is provided for by an order-in-council, making reservations of Dominion lands under the Soldiers' Settlement Act, which stipulates that all vacant and available Dominion lands within settlement districts of every other side of the railway, in districts where there are sufficient lands to warrant it, shall be reserved for the purpose of the Act. This applies to lines of railway in Northern Alberta, where as a rule the best remaining homestead lands are located. Soldiers' entries under the Act will be allowed as soon as the regulations are completed and passed by the Cabinet.

The Act further provides that along the railway lines throughout Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, and the railway belt of British Columbia, where lands are held under entry and duties are not being performed in accordance with regulations, action may be taken to have the entries of such defaulters cancelled for the benefit of the Soldiers' Settlement Act.

Any returned soldier has the privilege of applying for a quarter section of any vacant or available Dominion land whether in the Reserve or not.

Major E. J. Arthur, the soldiers' representative on the Soldiers' Land Settlement Board, is quoted in "Canada" as stating that the Soldiers' Settlement Act will be administered in the spirit of leaning up the acres of the returned soldier in preference to the ordinary civilian's right to homestead acres, and that the Board has provided that on first mortgage security a soldier can be advanced up to $2,500 provided the value of the land will warrant the loan and it is considered probable that the soldier is going time to paying all additional charges, etc., will be able to make a living off the land.

His heart swells with pride in his native land as he reads the Government's provisions for him, but one thing is sought to ask himself this question [illegible]

Other knowledge of farming to undertake the project, and will she go to a lonely homestead? He has been thinking of her constantly for two or three years in the camps of England and in the trenches and shell-holes of Flanders. His reasons that a home will not be a home without her, and in many instances her answer will influence his actions.

How then can it be made attractive to both parties; in a measure, to teach the inexperienced in the art of farming; to remove to a minimum the financial responsibility of the young soldier untrained in business transactions; to relieve to a minimum his living expenses, construction and farm buildings, feeding of his necessary stock and provide for modern labor-saving farm implements, in order that the Government loan will tide him over the first few years; also will his surroundings be made attractive and homelike? Will the home be comfortable? Will the necessary sanitary arrangements be made? Where and from whom will he purchase the necessary equipment; and will winter employment be provided, etc., etc., etc.?

These are as yet present know, the answer to all his questions are in the negative, and many will be influenced by the answers. I therefore venture to suggest to my comrades of Bruce County, to the Bruce County Members of Parliament, the Bruce County Preparedness League, and public-spirited men and women of Bruce, who have all shown by their actions such great concern by the welfare of Bruce County soldiers, the following scheme which may be modified to meet requirements.

THE BRUCE COUNTY FARMING COMMUNITY SCHEME

For Discharged Soldiers of Bruce County

1.—To secure for Bruce County's discharged soldiers a large tract of Government land in some western province which offers the best inducement and is found most suitable to the requirements.

2.—To establish in the community the discharged soldiers, organized as a co-operative society or limited joint stock company.

3.—The members of the society to pool their acreage, Government Loans, profits on land stock, co-operative stores concessions, investments, trades, amusements, etc.

4.—The community to be incorporated under Federal or Provincial Charter as a Company, and Limited, that is the Company with common stock. Equity in the society to be in shares, not acres; by that means, the soldier with little to no land will possess the same equity in the company as the soldier with 160 acres, and a title to the best land in the Community.

5.—The society to be organized and operated strictly in compliance with the Soldiers' Settlement Act and other legislation governing land grants to soldiers.

6.—The soldiers' interests to be safeguarded by such means as the employment of a Co-operative Manager, who will govern the purchase, selling, construction, education, sanitation, amusement and legislation, etc., etc., of the Society.

7.—Adequate salaries to meet the individual's needs would be advanced from the Government Loans, which would be conserved by the economical purchasing of the Community's necessities and wholesaling the middle man and his profits to the maximum extent.

8.—Only such salaries would be paid as may be fixed by the Society's constitution and by-laws.

Acquisition of Land

1.—The local Members of Parliament to immediately interview for Bruce County Preparedness League the location and particulars pertaining to available lands.

2.—The Bruce County Preparedness League to appoint some reliable and capable farmer to inspect and classify all west farm lands to inspect and report upon the available land.

3.—The Bruce Preparedness League to appoint a committee of at least three persons to consult with and select the best block of land from land reported upon (approximately 50,000 acres—fifty thousand acres).

4.—One thousand dollars ($1,000) of Bruce County funds, which I am depositing in bank with the Bruce Preparedness League, to be immediately at once by the League to defray necessary expenses in connection with the reservation of western lands for discharged soldiers of Bruce County.

5.—It is suggested that a paid secretary be selected by the Bruce Preparedness League at once to carry on an aggressive campaign to further the project, and furnish once monthly a bulletin reporting work accomplished, the bulletin to be published by the Bruce County papers for the information of Bruce County soldiers.

6.—Two thousand of these circular letters have been mailed for distribution to soldiers who related to Bruce County, and attached to each circular letter is a letter and envelope, addressed to the Secretary, Bruce County Preparedness League, which will furnish the League with the names and particulars of the majority of those who are interested in the scheme.

Advantages of Scheme

1.—Bruce County should have in operation by Nov. 1st, 1918, not a vague plan, but machinery for placing returned soldiers on the land, taking full advantage of Government land grants and loans.

2.—The building of the Community's assets will commence in time, labor and expenses.

3.—Consideration of land will enable the Government to appoint an agricultural expert, who can be established a maximum amount of instruction, forming an active bureau of information and aided practicably by the Community's local agricultural experimental station.

4.—The pooling of loans will permit the immediate purchase of labor-saving implements and machinery such as tractors, etc., thereby increasing production of grain and stock and minimizing the farm labor difficulty. The meagre Government loan would not permit the single homesteader to purchase labor-saving machinery, such as tractors, resulting in the loss of production.

5.—The daily interchange of ideas and experience would mean better methods and success. Economy would be effected in acquisition of cows, farm buildings, water supply, car are arrangements, road construction, transportation, telephone, fire insurance, fuel and light, and even a doctor's chances of the doctor required to visit the family settler.

6.—The lonely homestead spells indifferent farming, minimum production, poor farm buildings, poor implements and stock and too frequently insanity.

7.—The Community system means renewals of associations the soldier treasures dearly, the resident doctor, the visiting dentist, schools, churches, post office, telegraph, telephone, electric light, water supply, fire protection with a minimum insurance rate, modern sanitary arrangements and comforts, permanent modern homes, library, social gathering and happy, healthy, contented citizens; centralized, in can all be accomplished in one year.

Examples of Economy Which Might Be Effected

1.—Agents' commissions on farm implements, machinery, tools and insurance of various kinds.

2.—Interchange of machinery and farm implements; facilities for repairing, reducing depreciation to a minimum.

3.—Economy in animal husbandry; feeding, stabling, labor, straight ratios, etc.

4.—Minimum number of wells, farm buildings, etc.

5.—The average barn erected by a homesteader would cost approximately $2[illegible]. A Community of two hundred settlers with pooled cost of barns could erect adequate stabling for dairy stock and a modern dairy which would be the source of immediate revenue and provide winter employment for many of the Community.

6.—The operation and control of the Community's co-operative stores would reduce the cost of necessities of life to a minimum, eliminating the middle man, produce revenue, and furnish employment to the soldier's family.

7.—Economy would be effected in threshing of wheat by the Community's labor and machinery; also in warehousing and transportation of all the Company's product and manufactured articles.

8.—Factories can be erected which would give employment to those in the Community when not required for farm work.

9.—The items of economy above mentioned and innumerable others would greatly conserve the Community's capital derived from Government loans, reducing the amount of interest payable to the Government annually by thousands of dollars and enabling the homesteaders of the Community to repay Government loans in a very few years.

The doctor, lawyer, dentist, in fact all professional men as well as all tradesmen would share equally in the profits of the Community, but not at the expense of the producers.

Summary

In order to take advantage of the Government gratuities to soldiers, comprising three hundred and twenty acres of farm land and a loan of $2500, you will be required to actually live on the homestead. The decision you are requested to make is, whether you prefer to locate and take up your homestead alone and possibly miles from any other inhabitant, or settle on a homestead which has been located for you and where you may live with some degree of comfort, modern conveniences and daily contact with your former neighbors and comrades.

If you approve of the scheme I have roughly outlined, kindly comply with the following:

Instructions

Discuss the scheme with your comrades. Keep out circular letter for your own information.

Fill in and sign one letter addressed to the Secretary, Bruce County Preparedness League, and mail at once.

Forward one copy of my circular letter addressed to the Bruce County Preparedness League to any comrade you may know, who enlisted from Bruce County in any unit other than the 160th Battalion, in order that he may take advantage of the scheme if he desires to do so.

I wish you the very best of luck.

Yours truly,
A. McLEAN MOFFAT, Major,
O. C., 160th Canadian Infantry Batt.

S. S. No. 11, Bruce

Sr. IV—Helen Thornburn 81 per cent, Hazel McIntyre 63, *Mary Melonia G. Jr. IV—Isobel Howe 91, Mark Wesseminer 77, Christine McAngus 68, Clifford Vennard 52, Rebe Rinnach 0. Sr. III—Charlie Kinnach 78, Jr. II—Gordon Haney 84, Norman Cameron 72, Rodger Cumming 61, II—Alex Sinclair 97, Cecil Kinnach 94, Mary Rubin 91, II—Norman Annett 91, Eddie Rubin 91, Leslie McIntyre 84, Primer—Reta Haney, Lindsay Thornburn, John Prior, Ralph Haney.

HELEN MacGILLIVRAY, Teacher

WEEPING ECZEMA SOON RELIEVED

A Perfect Treatment For This Distressing Complaint

WARING, ONT.

"I had an attack of Weeping Eczema; so bad that my clothes would be wet through at times.

For four months, I suffered terribly. I could get no relief until I tried 'Fruit-a-tives' and 'Sootha Salva'. The first treatment gave me relief.

Altogether, I have used three boxes of 'Sootha Salva' and two of 'Fruit-a-tives', and am entirely well"

G. W. HALL.

Both these sterling remedies are sold by dealers at 50c. a box, 6 for $2.50, or sent on receipt of price by Fruit-a-tives Limited, Ottawa.

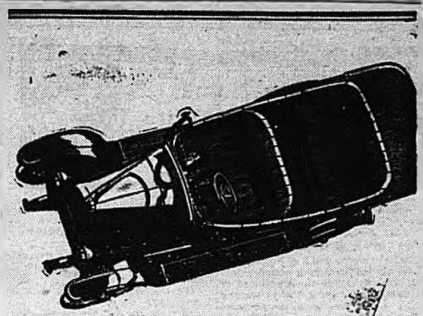
"Fruit-a-tives" is also put up in a trial size which sells for 25c.

Quality Counts Every Time

ELLIOTT Business College

Yonge and Charles Sts., Toronto, has lately been asked to fill positions from $1200 to $1500 per annum. The demand for our graduates is five times our supply. Boys of 14 to 19 years of age and young ladies are in great demand where personal interest is taken. Enter now. Write for prospectus.

W. J. ELLIOTT, Principal



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The Thrift Car

To use this *utility* car is Good Business and Good Health!

Its roominess, comfort and beauty make it as *desirable* as it is *useful*.

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Willys-Knight and Overland Motor Cars and Light Commercial Wagons
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PAINT

Lowe Bros.' High Standard Paint in the following colors, at

98c per Quart

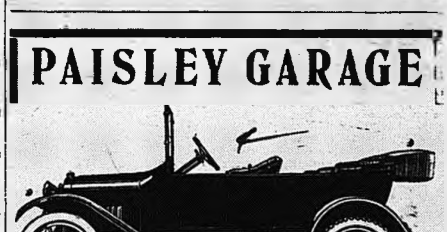
True Blue — Straw — Warm Grey — Lavender
Coral Pink — Greenstone — Terra Cotta
Dark Blue — Silk Green — Sandstone

These colors are being discontinued by the manufacturers, but are all high standard colors. Regular price $1.25.

All other colors in stock $1.25 per quart.

SINCLAIR'S HARDWARE

PAISLEY GARAGE



THE partnership of Miller & McKinnon having been dissolved by mutual consent, the business will be continued by the undersigned at the old stand, Church St. We aim to give up-to-date service to all car owners. With our experience in city garages we are in a position to do work that we can guarantee as satisfactory. Motorists should call us up by either phone when they have trouble.

High Grade Oils, Gas and Accessories of all kinds.

Repairing at Reasonable Rates. All kinds of Vulcanizing done.

We are equipped to remove carbon by oxygen gas. Give us a trial.

Cars washed, $1; washed and polished, $1.50.

We carry a full line of Overland, Chevrolet and Ford parts.

G. E. MILLER, Prop.

CANADA

DATE OF REGISTRATION — 1918 — MONTH / DAY / YEAR

CANADA REGISTRATION BOARD

CARD FOR MALES

SERIAL NUMBER — TO BE FILLED IN BY DEPUTY REGISTRAR

1. Name in full—surname (last)?

Address (permanent)? — STREET AND NUMBER / RURAL D'LIVERY OR POST OFFICE / TOWN OR CITY / PROVINCE

2. Age? — Date of Birth? — Country of Birth?

3. Race? — Black English (C) or French (F)?

4. British subject? — By birth? — By Naturalization? — If naturalized, Which year?

5. If not a British subject, to what country do you owe allegiance?

6. Single (S), Married (M), Widower (W), or divorced (D)?

7. How many children under 16 years?

8. Physical disabilities, if any?

9. If registered under Military Service Act, what is your serial number?

10. (a) Present occupation (if any)? — Length of experience in (a) (b) (c)

(b) What is your regular occupation?

(c) What other work can you do well?

11. If an employee, state employer's name — Nature of business

12. Do your circumstances permit you to serve in the present national crisis by changing your present occupation to some other for which you are qualified, if the conditions offered be satisfactory? (a) Where you can return home daily? (b) Away from home?

13. (a) Were you brought up on a farm? Until what age? (b) Have you worked on farm? How long?

(c) Are you retired farmer? (d) Can you handle horses? Drive tractors? Use farm machinery?

(e) Are you willing to do farm work? Where? During what periods?

I affirm that I have verified the above answers and that they are true

Signature of Registrant

Procedure of Registration

On June 22nd every person residing in Canada, male or female, British or alien, of sixteen years or over, must attend one of the registration booths located in his or her district, and there observe the procedure explained below.

Where to Register

Every person required to register has the privilege of registering at any of the public places provided for that purpose. The location of all such places will be specified in proclamations posted conspicuously.

The card shown in the illustration is a facsimile of the registration card for males. An advertisement showing the card for females appears in another paper.

Study the questions carefully so that you will be able to answer them promptly when registering. If you have any special qualification, or feel that your services would be more beneficial to the country in some other line of work, say so.

While all are compelled to register on Registration Day, it is not contemplated by the Government to force the aged, feeble and invalids to attend. If such persons cannot register on June 22nd of their inability to attend at a place of registration, an effort will be made to register them at home, provided the request is reasonable and justified.

Remember the Day—June 22nd—Remember the Hours—7 a.m. to 10 p.m.—Remember your card and your Conscientious opinion—no exemption.

Issued by authority of **Canada Registration Board**

How to Register

The procedure of registration is simple. The questions upon the registration card can be answered very easily, but they must be answered truthfully and fully.

Winning a Home And a Wife



By Vernon Records

Farmer Goodneighbor paid Bill Rickey the wages due him, and added for good measure the following uncomplimentary remarks:

"I can't employ you any longer, Bill. I have no use for a man with a cigarette stuck in the northwest section of his mouth. You are always looking for a job of cutting ice in the summertime, and making hay in the winter."

"That being the case—I'll quit smoking," Bill snapped. "I'll go over to Zoe Tucker's 1,000-acre farm—and win a home."

"That's the talk, Bill. Zoe is the best cook in Snowshoe county. I heard last night she needed a mechanic."

When Bill Rickey arrived at the Tucker farm, a pink sunbonnet bobbing around a farm tractor caught his eye. Zoe Tucker was unable to secure a mechanic to operate the machine, so she was trying to tinker it herself.

He walked over the plowed ground to where Zoe was working.

"Good-morning," said he. "What appears to be the main difficulty?"

"I don't know," she confessed. "It was in perfect order when it arrived. Several of my hired men have tried to operate it. Something went wrong. They tried to fix it—"

"That's the trouble," Bill interrupted, "it is fixed. What it needs now is repairing. I'm a mechanic. You go and prepare dinner. I'm hungry enough to eat the word 'welcome' off a doormat. And I will tinker this critter."

"But you don't ask what wages I pay," she said.

"I don't care!" he replied.

He examined the tractor's engine with a trained eye, and turned the engine over. It snorted and ran like a sick rooster.

"That's just the way it acts," Zoe explained.

"Please hurry up those oats," Bill begged, "before I starve to death on your farm!"

"You certainly have a queer way of speaking," Zoe said, half angrily, as she started in the direction of the house.

"Has the new mechanic arrived?" Mrs. Tucker inquired a few moments later.

"He has," Zoe answered.

"What's his name?"

"What wages does he expect?"

"He doesn't care!"

"Where did he come from?" was the next question.

"He didn't say," Zoe confessed.

"There is something radically wrong here, Zoe. Probably he escaped from a lunatic asylum."

"Probably he did, mother," said Zoe as she lighted the blue-flame oil stove.

"I'll keep my eye on him, anyway," Mrs. Tucker warned.

Zoe made no comment.

Bill soon located the trouble. The magneto was sick. He secured a screw-driver and went to work on the magneto. The set-screw he adjusted so that the platinum points were just far enough apart. Then he tightened the lock-nut and tried to get a spark. He got it.

"Now, old-timer, show how nice you can perform," he said to the tractor as he mounted the seat. The engine purred like a contented kitten. He seized the steering-wheel and shifted the gears from neutral to low. The drive-wheels bit into the wheat stubble and moved ahead. Sixteen furrows turned over on their backs and smiled at the sun.

The dinner bell rang. Bill didn't hear it. He had forgotten all about eating. He stopped the engine. The third section of the train of gang-plows didn't turn the furrow to suit him. He shortened up one of the guide rods. This finished, the ground was turned over smoothly.

Zoe rang the bell again.

"Gee!" Bill muttered. "I forgot about that dinner. The best cook in Snowshoe county! Huh! I hope she is. I wonder if she ever contemplated matrimony?"

He walked to the house. Stopping at the wood-pile near the barn he gathered an armful of firewood. Mrs. Tucker was surprised to see Bill enter the kitchen and place the wood in the box behind the cook-stove. He then secured a basin and proceeded to wash off the road astain.

"Dinner is ready Mr.—Mr.—why you never told me your name!" she stammered.

"It's William Rickey, from now on, Miss Tucker," he said.

Bill made the dirt fly all afternoon. About seven o'clock he stopped work and went to the house. He wasn't thinking about farm tractors just at that moment. He extracted from his suitcase a silk shirt, blue serge trousers, tan oxfords and—last but not least—a silk necktie. With his safety razor he mowed the alfalfa off his smiling face. This accomplished he donned his new clothes and proceeded to doll up. He was whistling merrily.

"That new man certainly has a good disposition," Mrs. Tucker confided to Zoe.

Supper was served.

After supper Bill took a stroll. He wanted to be alone, and think. When he returned Mrs. Tucker had retired. Zoe was sitting on a bench under an apple tree watching the moon. Strange to relate, Bill's number seven oxfords started in that direction—of course Bill went with them. His heart thumped in an unaccountable manner. She certainly was the prettiest girl he had ever seen in his life!

Zoe smiled at him. Bill sat down on the bench. Dan Cupid tried to sit between them, but finding there was no room he gave it up.

Oh, well, you can guess the rest of the story! Bill did not win a home and a wife in one day—nor in two or twenty. But he manfully lived up to his new resolves, worked hard, and in time won the confidence and esteem of Zoe and Mrs. Tucker. The rest was easy.

IF HOLLAND ENTERS WAR.

Queen Can Unlock Dyke Gates and Inundate Large Tracts of Land.

The following figures give an idea of Holland's military and naval strength:

Population (approximately) 7,000,000.

Total area (square miles) 15,760.

Troops under arms (army and navy) 400,000.

Infantry equipped with Mannlicher magazine rifles.

Field artillery equipped with Q. F. Krupps, 75 cm.

Field army has four divisions and a cavalry brigade.

Navy has four large cruisers, eight coast defence ships, thirty-four torpedo boats, twelve destroyers, and four building, ten submarines and a number of gunboats.

Four destroyers being built in Germany for Holland when the war broke out were seized by the Germans.

In Holland all males between the ages of 19 and 40 are subject to army service and the period of service is ten years, with about three or four years in actual training or service.

Holland is bordered on the south by Belgium and on the east by Germany. It has few fortresses and its scheme of defence is concentration of all forces in a restricted area, known as the "Holland fortress." Two-thirds of this area is surrounded by water and could be made more impregnable by inundation.

It is said that three persons, including the Queen and the commander-in-chief of the army, carry keys which would unlock the dykes and inundate the greater part of Holland.

Since the outbreak of war Holland has greatly strengthened her forces and defences, but no official data on what has been done is available. Practically the entire male population is under arms and plans have undoubtedly been made for emergencies that might arise. The Dutch are sturdy fighters of low-German origin, well officered and present a formidable force to be reckoned with.

Cream Wanted

SWEET OR CHURNING CREAM

We supply cans, pay express charges and remit daily.

Our price next week forty-eight cents

Mutual Dairy and Creamery Co.
743-5 King St. West - Toronto

Only One Shovel.

Many delightful villagers appear in Miss Rosalind Richards's A Northern Countryside; there are people amusing and lovable, eccentric and pathetic. Old Eliphalet Marston, hero of one brief anecdote, stands out among them all as the best exemplification of the principles on which real business success is founded.

Eliphalet, who built and owned the shovel factory, made it his study to produce the best-wearing and the soundest shovel that could be made. In later life his son tried to induce him to go about through the country, look up his customers, and do what he could to increase trade. The son was very emphatic about it. It was what everyone did, the only way to keep up-to-date and advertise the business, and Eliphalet must not become moss-grown. The old man shook his head, but after much discussion consented to start off, although he was not really persuaded of the wisdom of the suggestion.

He went to a big wholesale dealer in Chicago, but did not mention his name—merely said he was there to talk shovels.

"Don't mention shovels to me," said the dealer. "There's just one shovel that's worth having, just one that's honest, and that's the one that I'm handling. There it is," he said, producing it. "Look at it! That's the only shovel that's made in this country; made by a man named Marston, at Marston Plains, State of ——"

Eliphalet chuckled and went home.

A Laundry Hint.

A flat button will usually make its journey through the wringer in safety by two methods. The first one is to fold the button into the garment, being sure that it is flat. This makes the garment act as a cushion or a packing to resist the pressure of the wringer. The second way is to hold the garment out straight so that it feeds in a line parallel with the wringer. For thick buttons the first method is perhaps safer.

Keep feed troughs and drinking pans clean and filled.

A new clothes-line should be boiled before being put out. This prevents it from stretching and makes it last much longer.

Grow your own supply of vegetable seeds for next year. The Dominion Department of Agriculture has issued a leaflet to tell you how.





A Grave Question.

Shopkeeper—Now, look here, little girl, I can't spend the whole day showing you penny toys. Do you want the earth with a little red fence round it for a penny?

Little Girl—Let me see it if you please.

QUEEN'S UNIVERSITY
KINGSTON ONTARIO
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MEDICINE EDUCATION
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Mining, Chemical, Civil, Mechanical and Electrical Engineering.
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Arts Course by correspondence. Degree with one year's attendance or four summer sessions.
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Leave It to Parker



THE postman and expressman will bring Parker service right to your home. We pay carriage one way. Whatever you send—whether it be household draperies or the most delicate fabrics—will be speedily returned to their original freshness. When you think of

Cleaning or Dyeing

think of PARKER'S.

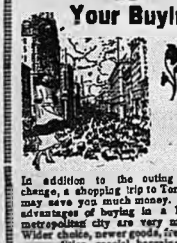
A most helpful booklet of suggestions will be mailed on request.

Parker's Dye Works, Limited

Cleaners and Dyers

791 YONGE ST. - - TORONTO

Come to Toronto TO DO Your Buying



In addition to the outing and change, a shopping trip to Toronto may save you much money. The advantages of buying in a large metropolitan city are very many. Wider choice, newer goods, fresher commodities, special bargains, all of which mean a saving in money, in addition to a pleasurable trip. And all this is doubly enhanced by the fact that you can stay at the most home-like and comfortable hotel in Canada, and at moderate cost, and have your parcels sent direct to our check room. There is no extra charge.

The Walker House

The House of Plenty

TORONTO, ONT.



KITCHEN EFFICIENCY.

The busy woman of to-day realizes what efficiency in the kitchen means to her further ability to easily supply to her family nutritious food without waste of time and strength.

The problem of obtaining help brings to the housewife a thought of the time, strength and energy required to keep the household at par. So that to equip the kitchen with modern tools and to replace the furnishings of the household laboratory in an attractive manner is no longer a fad, but a dire necessity.

Cleanliness is an absolute essential that is based upon fundamental principles. The kitchen should be compact in its arrangements, so that no motion may be lost. Unless one can afford a tiled kitchen, a durable wash paint is the most economical. While the costliest kitchen is not necessarily the best, intelligent and careful planning will count quite as much as money.

Color schemes can easily be followed. But for general utility a Colonial buff is the best color with which to paint the walls. The window trimmings may be ivory and white. A good quality of linoleum for covering the floor will be found satisfactory. A kitchen cabinet, a fireless cooker and a good range, a refrigerator and a table with a sanitary porcelain top would complete the large furniture needed in the kitchen.

Have the man of the house build and attach to the kitchen table a frame that will act as a rack, above the table, to hold dippers, strainers and other utensils that are necessary.

A drawer in this table to hold the knives, measuring spoons, etc., will make for time saving and efficiency. A careful selection of pots and pans is vitally necessary, and right here I wish to tell the housewife my pot and pan story.

Sixty-five out of every hundred persons suffer from some form of intestinal indigestion. That is due to the manner in which the food is cooked or to the utensil itself. How many women are there who, in cooking food in an enamel saucepan, stir the food while cooking and then tap the spoon on the edge of the pan. Ah! I see you smile, for you all recognize the old trick. Now, do you know that often you chip the enamel off the saucepan, sometimes into the food, and you have to pick it out; then again, oftener you fail to see the damage you have done until, when washing the pots and pans, you find a spot where you have chipped off the enamel. Now, if you have a broken spot in the bottom of your saucepan and you are stirring the food that is cooking in this pot, using a metal spoon to stir with, you are grating off the glass coating on the enamel saucepan into your food. Think about this, and then use wooden spoons for stirring all foods while cooking in all saucepans.

These wooden spoons need not be costly, and any handy man around the house can whittle a couple of paddles for you from any piece of hardwood, preferably maple or ash, in a very few minutes. Learn to use the fireless cooker for cereals and breakfast foods and also for cooking the cheaper cuts of meat. Meat cooked in the fireless cooker loses proportionately less per pound than meat cooked upon the coal, gas or electric ranges.

Use all left-over breakfast cereals in making bread.

A word about the refrigerator. Upon this important household utensil depends the health of the family. The ice compartment should be sufficiently large to keep a piece of ice that will keep the food compartments at a temperature of not less than 50 degrees Fahrenheit constantly. A thorough cleansing three times a week is an absolute necessity. Remove the drain pipe and flush and swab out the trap. This is very important. Do not place the refrigerator in a dark, damp place.

Do not permit the drain to be connected with the sewer. If the waste pipe is attached have it made so that it may be frequently taken apart and flushed with boiling soda water. Drain the waste water from the refrigerator into the garden or yard. To make a drain from the icebox, cut a hole in the floor and place a large funnel in the hole. Now connect sufficient length of pipe used for speaking tubes to this hole and drain into the yard or garden. This pipe can easily be taken apart for frequent flushing.



To Have Clean Windows.

There are few women who really enjoy cleaning windows, and one reason must be that the result is so often disappointing. Soap always seems to smear the glass, and the cloth gets too drippy and countless things happen. But one housewife, has thought about it hard and has decided just what is the best method of cleaning her windows. She sent us her decision, and here it is:

"I have found a way," she says, "to polish windows brilliantly with the least possible work. I can clean them whether the sun is shining or not, so infallible is my method. First wipe off the dust with a dry cloth, or if very dirty, with a damp one, then put a small quantity of water in a basin and make it very strong with household ammonia, using not more than two parts of water to one of ammonia. Dip a small cloth or sponge in this and wring it nearly dry, then go over the glass, rubbing hard but working rapidly. Wipe immediately with a dry, lintless cloth, or the pane will be dry before you can get over it. The sole objection to this method is in the effect of the strong solution on one's fingers. A rubber or leather glove may be used, but even without gloves I find it takes so short a time to clean a number of windows that if one is careful to wash the hands immediately after the task, then rub them with lemon juice or vinegar and rinse again with clear water, there will be no unpleasant effect."

How to Clarify Fats.

Here are three methods of clarifying fat. Method 1. Melt the fat with an equal portion of water in a double boiler. Strain through a cloth. When cold remove the layer of fat from the water. Method 2. Follow directions given under Method 1, using sour milk. Flavors and odors are modified. Method 3. Follow directions given in Method 1, adding several pieces of clean hardwood charcoal. If beef fat is being clarified, the yellow color is removed and a white odorless fat is secured.



The Paint That Costs The Least

Is the Paint that covers the greatest surface—that takes the shortest time to apply—that wears the longest. Martin-Senour "100% Pure" Paint does all three. Here's the proof—"100% Pure" Paint covers 900 square feet of surface per gallon.

Hand-mixed-lead-and-oil, and cheap prepared paints, cover only about 500 square feet.

The greatest cost of painting is for labor. It takes less time to apply Martin-Senour "100% Pure" Paint because its fine, even texture spreads much easier.

MARTIN-SENOUR

"100% PURE" PAINT

(Made in Canada)

Is guaranteed to be exactly as represented. The purity of the White Lead and Zinc Oxide—the high quality of the Linseed Oil—the minute fineness of the grinding by powerful machinery—insure a paint that gives years of protection and beauty to your home.

Why use cheap paint—that is expensive to put on—when Martin-Senour "100% Pure" Paint wears nearly twice as long?

If you are painting this year, you'll be interested in our books—"Town and Country Homes" and "Harmony in Neo-Tone". Write for copies—free.

The MARTIN-SENOUR Co.
LIMITED

GREENSHIELDS AVENUE, MONTREAL

PARIS STATUES ARE PROTECTED

MONUMENTS COVERED WITH SAND AND PLASTER.

Art Works Removed—Subway Stations Used by People to Escape Falling Shells.

The most manifest result to the casual observer of the recent Paris air raids is the cementing and boarding up of Paris statues and monuments. The famous groups of sculptures of the Arc de Triomphe, notably Rude's Chant du Depart and the Marseillaise, are in the swaddling clothes they wore when they were first put in place, except that timber plays as little a part as possible for fear of damages to the statues underneath in case of fire. Plaster and sacks of sand are now everywhere to be seen in Paris where there is a public monument to be preserved.

The most notable of these are Napoleon's tomb in the Invalides, which has a heavy vaulting of bags over it, banked up on either side with brick or cement. The Medici fountain in the Luxembourg Gardens has its cloak of air resisting armor, also Carpeaux's avalt figures of La Danse at the Opera, the Arch of the Carousel in the Tuileries Gardens, the Chevaux de Marly at the entrance of the Champs Elysees and the historical portal of the Chateau de Gallion, now re-erected in the forecourt of the Ecole des Beaux Arts. It all changes the physiognomy of Paris greatly, and not for its artistic betterment.

Art Objects Removed.

Most notable chefs d'ouvres of the museums have been transported to other parts of France, the famous Gobelin tapestries, the pictures of the Luxembourg and the Louvre, some of them—and wherever there was thought to be a possible danger of the foul birds of the air laying their eggs to the detriment of the art treasures of France something has been done. It is said many private individuals have taken like precautions with their art objects.

It is difficult to conceive that a bomb from the air with any reasonable surety could fall plump on any particular art object or statue or monument. Some fantastic ratios have been worked out by statisticians, but these were not enough assurance. Then too there is almost as much danger from the crossfire of anti-aircraft guns and their shrapnel, which scatter like birdshot and pick places out of stone as big as one's head.

Another chapter of the same history is the opening of bomb shelters for the public. Largely these are in the subway stations, where they are of a sufficient depth to be a real protection. Posters at the entrances indicate the safe refuges, but they all have a qualifying clause to the effect that the shelter is only supposed to be safe, in other words, without guarantee as to whether it is or not. In addition to the subway refuges there are others in public buildings—always excepting railway stations, which are supposed to be particularly vulnerable marks—and many of the large privately owned apartment buildings have opened, or have been compelled to open, their cellars to those who may be seeking shelter from the street.

Posters Put Up.

The municipality of Paris has caused to be put up great staring black and white posters announcing there is shelter within for a certain number of persons. The doors of these buildings are supposed to be kept always open during the period of a raid for any who may come, but here arises a difficulty in that the same accommodation may be required for the tenants of the building. The surveillance is performed by volunteer aids, who wear a brassard with a big S. V. A. in black on a white ground. These are usually the concierges or other persons of stability, and if they guard the doorways with anything like the severity with which they watch after the tenants' interests in the ordinary course of events it is foreseen they will have their hands full.

Theatres and hotels have their own regulations. The hotels usually have sufficient cellar accommodation for their guests, and some of them have fitted up these holes in the ground with electric lights, carpets and chairs.

With the theatres and cinemas the case is somewhat different. Audiences are supposed to disperse with the first sound of the tramp alarm. This is probably right, as the average theatre, above all the movie show, is usually but a glass roofed auditorium. The theatres are better off, but the movie house is probably the most fragile thing that was ever put together with struts and sheet glass to house an audience. All skylights of factories and theatres are painted with a blue wash, which is supposed to make them far less visible than otherwise, and a few scattered blue lights only mark the entrances and exits.

50,000 English Girls for the Land.

Instead of the 30,000 women who were being asked for by the Food Production Department of the British Board of Agriculture, 50,000 are now being sought at the rate of 15,000 a month to meet a very urgent need, says the London Times.

WHEN WILL THE END COME?

What Some Famous Folk Think About a Big Question.

Sooner or later the war must end. That, by the law of Nature, is an unquenchable fact. But, meanwhile we wonder longingly when the fact will be accomplished, and the views quoted below represent the opinions of some of our foremost men on the subject.

Earl Curzon is not particularly hopeful of an early peace. He foreshadows another war Christmas—possibly two. "The Government forecasts," he says, "have all along been made for a war that embraces at least the year 1919." With that view he concurs.

Mr. Lloyd George will not commit himself definitely. He thinks that the present action may prove decisive, though the settling up afterwards may occupy another couple of years. He suggests, however, that the Kaiser has made up his mind to get a decision before next autumn.

Lord Leverhulme's views dashes any hopes of an early peace to the ground. He is absolutely confident that we can outlast the Germans, but when asked how long it would take us to beat them, he replied, "From three to five years more. I don't see how it can be less."

Sir A. Conan Doyle, who never expresses an opinion before he has carefully thought it out, also invites us to steel our nerves for a prolonged tussle. "I see no reason," he says, "in view of the Russian collapse, why this war should not last several years."

Lord Loreburn strikes a different note. He remarks succinctly, "The war has lasted far too long already."

Sir Edward Carson declares, "I have such faith in the British nation," he says, "that if this war goes on for one year, or two years, or three years, it will never cease until the Germans have confessed themselves the robbers and burglars we know them to be."

M. Clemenceau strikes the same note in the following utterance: "The nation which conquers is that which can believe in victory a quarter of an hour longer than the other." But at what time he thinks the clock will tick away that vital fifteen minutes he does not reveal.

Professor Gilbert Murray refuses to be drawn into the net of definite prediction. "It is not wise to speak confidently about the future," he writes. "Many unpleasant things may happen. But if we can hold out, if we can still keep a large enough tract of Northern France free for the Americans to land and manoeuvre in, it seems almost a mathematical certainty that ultimately the Germans must lose the war."

Rear-Admiral Mark Kerr took a very optimistic tone when approached a few months ago. He said then that he would not be surprised if the forecast of Lord Kitchener proved to be right within a margin of six months. Lord Kitchener's forecast—which, by the way, was never advanced in the form of a definite prediction, but as a "working proposition" for those who took hopefully estimated that the war would be short and sharp—gave the conflict a run of not less than three years. Add six months, and we reach last February 2nd. The one patent fact about the end of the war is that no one can with any certainty predict it.

The Wooden Cross.

It bears not heavy on his shoulders strong,
But in the Father's heart a load is imposed.
Freighted with love, and sadness sorely borne,
And if a tear rolls down his cheek,
Count it not weakness! His son has died,
And rests amid the blood-stained Flanders mud.

Two strips of wood, some nails, a dash of paint,
Thereon inscribed his name, rank, number,
When he died—a simple wooden cross—
He reverently places o'er his dear boy's grave,
And with averted head and steadfast gaze
Thinks of the life now spent. His early days
As infant sleeping at his mother's breast
And happy boyhood free from worldly cares.
The youthful promise, unalloyed, fond parents' joy,
And then the call to war summoned the boy.

He sleeps with Britain's glorious dead
From far-flung shores,
Whose spirit animates and thrills
where freedom flows.

—Corp. S. H. Bleakley (Canadians).

Tapioca Cream.—Four tablespoonfuls tapioca, one pint of milk, two eggs, one-third cup sugar, one-quarter teaspoonful vanilla. Soak the tapioca in a double boiler, using enough water to cover. When the water is absorbed, add the milk and cook until transparent or about half an hour. Beat the sugar and a pinch of salt into the yolks of the eggs and pour the hot tapioca over the mixture. Stir well. Return to the double boiler quickly and cook two or three minutes. Remove from the fire, add the vanilla, and fold in the whites of the eggs, stiffly beaten. Serve cold.

GERMANS EXPECT PEACE IN AUGUST

CONFIDENT DRIVE ON PARIS AND CALAIS WILL SUCCEED.

England's Spirit to be Broken by Training Long-range Guns on London.

A man to-day on his return from Germany told me of the great nervousness now felt in all the Rhine frontier districts because of the Entante air attacks, says an Amsterdam correspondent writing on May 28th. The Cologne attack made a very deep impression and its details are being repeated far from Cologne. The Germans fear attacks on Aix-la-Chapelle and also greatly dread the American air campaign against their cities.

"At 8 o'clock in the evening everything in the Rhineland is dead quiet. Should there be an air raid alarm the population descends into cellars. Cafe life in this industrial region is virtually a thing of the past, those who still visit cafes being mostly Italians and Dutchmen. Patriotic enthusiasm no longer exists. The people constantly talk of 'this cursed war.'

Count on England Breaking.

"There is no display of flags any more. The last time I saw a flag displayed was on March 21, on the occasion of the German offensive.

"Although patriotism as exhibited earlier is now conspicuous by its absence, the Germans still believe they will win the war—in fact, the idea that they could possibly lose is wholly excluded. England is still the enemy par excellence, but these Germans, who are very ignorant of almost everything but what the Government allows them to be told, are fully convinced they will bring England to her knees.

"They think August will see the end of the war and believe they will take Paris and Calais. They attach more importance to taking the Channel ports than Paris, because they are confident they will break England's resistance. England's spirit is to be broken by training long-range guns on London; they no longer talk of submarines doing the business.

Food From the Trenches.

"The diminution of the German bread ration caused the greatest discontent, because the people expected supplies from the Ukraine. When the Ukraine peace was signed printed bills were displayed in the shop windows showing statistically the resources of that country; figures of wealth compared with other parts of Russia were given to prove it was the richest portion. Now the grain is not forthcoming the people believe it is being reserved for them later with the view of preventing the Entente from starving Germany out.

"The German working class food is now very bad. Such meat as the people now receive consists of horse flesh derived from horses killed at the front, whose carcasses are sent back in barrels. This meat is offensive. Otherwise there is nothing in the way of meat. You receive a meat card, but you can get nothing on it. Bread is so scarce that if you receive a week's supply on Monday and eat three slices daily you have finished the whole quantity by Thursday and must then go without.

Russian Treaty Ignored.

"There are many Russians working in the Rhineland. It is stated the peace treaty with Russia has been broken and these Russians who were at first liberated are now again interned. They are compelled to work excessively hard, and their appearance is deplorable. The condition of workers in the war industry establishments may be gathered from the fact that no one expresses the slightest surprise if, as it often happens, a man falls and has to be carried away.

"People have become callous to the loss of human life. Women and girls have as hard a time as any man ever had, and their hands are like iron.

"I repeat, that those Germans I know fully expect Germany to win the war. They are very proud of the forty-six-centimetre gun, which is so long it has to be carried on seven railway trucks.

"Finally, to give an idea of the feeling prevailing, I lived in a house where the father, who is forty-six and has lost two sons in the war, is anxious to go to the front and himself avenge their loss."

Why We Break the Bottle.

In these days of war, when the launching of a battleship is no longer a public ceremony, it would be interesting to know if the custom of breaking a bottle of wine over the vessel is still observed.

The act had no convivial meaning. The careful uncorking of several dozen bottles at the lunch which followed fulfilled that side of the ceremony. Nor had it any association with Christian baptism, for a man-of-war's name was given long before the shores were knocked away. The real meaning of the rite was nothing short of sacrifice. Building a town and launching a ship were solemn matters to our forefathers, not to be done without devoting a life to propitiate the gods. Our timid civilization no longer dares to sacrifice a slave or a prisoner on such occasions, and therefore we break the bottle, signifying the taking of a man's life.

BRITISH LEARN SECRET OF DYE

GRATIFYING PROGRESS IN IMPORTANT INDUSTRY.

Plant Springs From a Little Factory To One of Big Proportions Engaging Many Chemists.

In a secluded Yorkshire valley is being fought one of the grimmest and most far reaching battles of the war. It is the preliminary bombardment of the great commercial war after the war. For here are situated the works of the British Dyes Company, which is struggling with Germany for one of the most vital industries of the modern commercial world, that of the dye.

The works of the British Dyes undertaking are typical of the evolution of the new industry and the new idea. Sprawling the length of a scarred and smokestacked Yorkshire valley, the sheds, boiler plants and serried rows of retorts occupy acre after acre of ground. Sunk in the background, in a tiny cobbled street, a little factory that struggled for years against swelling German competitors, has tacked on either side and behind it a phalanx of raw red brick buildings. Stretching far along the valley, absorbing green fields and coppices, fed by miles of light railway and drained by thirteen miles of sewers, are the great new sheds.

Many years ago an English chemist discovered that artificial dyes could be made by submitting coal tar to various processes. On that discovery a great industry responsible to-day for almost every atom of color in our clothes, our books, our pictures and our household goods has been built. Germany was the first to realize the value of such an invention. Every possible inducement was put in the way of intending manufacturers and all German firms engaged in the new industry were subsidized by the Government.

British Progress Rapid.

What took Germany over thirty years to accomplish with laborious research cannot of course be achieved by British chemists in a year or two, but surprising and gratifying progress has been made. The cheap production of the "intermediate" products, without which the finer products cannot be made profitably, is guaranteed. Patience and perseverance are expected to win further success.

It is essentially a key industry. The problem the British works attack is not that of providing this or that dye or discovering the secret of one or another obscure German patent, but that of establishing an industry which can stand on its own bottom and which is not to be upset by the withdrawal on the part of a foreign competitor of any essential substance used in the manufacture.

In this valley the gospel of thoroughness has not been preached in vain. In building after building there goes on a silent, almost automatic, series of operations that prepare the raw material and produce the intermediates.

Results Savor of Magic.

In the laboratories a chemist performed two or three little pieces of magic with colorless liquids from glass stoppered bottles, these soothing into brilliant color before one's eyes. The magic that one meets in the factories is less visibly impressive. There is a sufficiently arresting sequence of smells to be encountered in a walk through the works, but a surprising absence of color.

There were remarkable experiments with new found secrets in acid, basic, mordant, sulphur, union and vat colors, all of which are being marketed by British Dyes. Through three miles of works one passed to the intermediate and auxiliary service plants, to examine the costly equipment of the oleum and nitric acid instillations, and ascend among boiling greens; samples, it seems, of a thousand different odors varying from the hot vinegar variety to the scents of Araby; to see the new discovery chloranthene blue, the first of a series which has been followed by chloranthene blue R D and chloranthene yellow D; and on into the alizarine delphinol factories, where acid dyestuff for wool and silk, with extraordinary properties in Bright shades of fast blues, are now produced and sold under distinctive brands B and E E, and pass through mountains of crude chemicals.

This leads to the last point—the research and chemical laboratory. It has a hundred chemists and more, and has made a great beginning in guaranteeing the cheap production of "intermediate" products.

Soldiers of the Soil.

Boys enrolled as farm helpers in the Soldiers of the Soil organization, under the auspices of the Canada Food Board, are doing good work with the seeding. In Ontario 15,000 boys have been enrolled, many of them are now on the land; in Manitoba over 1,000 are at work; in Saskatchewan 1,100 are placed; in Alberta 624; in British Columbia 540; in Nova Scotia, 1,358; in Quebec over 1,000 have been already enrolled. New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island are still to be heard from but the enrollment is under way.

GERMAN RAIDER SOWED MINE FIELD

OFFICER OF THE WOLF GIVES DETAILS OF VOYAGE.

Explosives Put in the Ocean From Colombo to Bombay and on the Cape.

In a speech at Lubeck, Commander Witschewsky, first officer of the auxiliary cruiser Wolf, gave some details of the raider's cruise. He said that the Wolf went out to sea by way of Iceland and then round the Cape and into the Indian Ocean, passing close to Madagascar. In the Indian Ocean a southeasterly course was taken for safety, and after passing round Australia, New Guinea and New Zealand, the Wolf proceeded to Bombay, Ceylon, the Indian coast and the Red Sea, then to the south, round the Cape and through the Atlantic back to Iceland, whence the ship went home through the Norwegian coast.

Commander Witschewsky says that the first object of the cruise was to lay mines. The first mines were laid off the Cape by night "in the bright light of English searchlights," and on January 27, 1917, the Wolf picked up an English wireless reporting submarines off the Cape and advising caution.

It is claimed that on arrival at Ceylon "a large wreath of mines" was laid about Colombo, again with the help of English searchlights and without interference. Further mines were laid along the Indian coast as far as Bombay, and it is stated that, "as appears from a wireless message which was picked up, the English commandant of Bombay was the first to guess that the danger to traffic was due to a German mineship."

Laid Mines Around Australia.

It was between Ceylon and the Red Sea that the Wolf made her first capture. This was evidently the ship which other accounts have mentioned as the Turritella, and which the German christened the Iltis. Commander Witschewsky says that the Turritella, or Iltis, was originally a sister ship of the Wolf, named Guatenfels, and belonged to the Hansa Company, of Bremen. She had been seized by the British in the Suez Canal. The Iltis was sent to lay mines off Aden, but was blown up by her commander.

The Wolf was now very short of coal, and, learning that she could expect to get no coal in India, proceeded toward southern Australia, where she laid the rest of her mines. The Wolf cruised "for weeks" in Australian waters without making a capture, and "at last found a remote group of islands, where she anchored for repairs." Commander Witschewsky asserts that the engines of the Wolf had been taken to pieces when the approach of a ship was reported. This was the Wairuna, which, according to previous reports, obeyed the order to stop and to make no use of her wireless telegraphy which was given by the seaplane Wolichen, sent up from the Wolf. After taking over the stores of the Wairuna, the Wolf was painted black and continued her cruise.

A WATERPROOF MATCH.

Article Discovered by Belgian Inventor is Foolproof.

An inventor, who is said to have once won a large prize from the Belgian Government for inventing a non-phosphorous safety match, has recently developed a match which, he claims, is waterproof, windproof, and also foolproof. After tests made by United States authorities, orders have been placed for a quantity of these matches, which will be especially serviceable in lighting signal rockets, certain types of bombs, and on shipboard in bad weather. Water does not harm them and in the face of a strong wind they will burn for five seconds at least. As soon as a blaze is extinguished the ash is cool, and the burned match can be thrown anywhere without danger of starting a fire. Because of this feature the new article is called foolproof.

The Safest Place.

Suppose—and it is a big supposition—the Hun succeeded in invading this moated stronghold we call England, which would be the last place to be touched? asks an English writer. Well, perhaps the centre of Wales and the fastnesses of Scafell would be the first choice. But if it depended on distance from the point of landing, it would be the town of Leamington.

How can you prove it? Carefully cut the map of England round its coast line, going into every bay and rounding every cape. But before doing this mount your map on a piece of thin cardboard. Now run a pin through the spot which is named Leamington; or, better still, balance your map on a pin point on that exact spot, and you will be able to spin your outline map without a wobble or any threat of collapse.

So, you see, Leamington Spa is the hub of England—the very centre. Do not suppose that the good folk of Leamington are unaware of this distinction. They are, in fact, exceedingly proud of the fact that all England revolves round their town, and that they are at the very core and centre of things!

BRITISHER HAS CROP DOUBLER

EXPERTS IMPRESSED WITH THE NEW METHOD.

English Farmer Has Amazing Scheme To Increase the Yield of the Soil.

In these days of cereal and fodder shortage the farmer who succeeds in growing two blades where one grew before would be looked upon as a public benefactor, but an English farmer has succeeded in going one better and writes to the London Times to give details of the new method.

He suggests that if his plan is adopted there will be more grazing this year, more beef next winter, more oats, wheat and hay in 1919, and more grazing in 1919. If the new method is as successful over a large acreage as it has proved to be in the experimental stage it may be termed a discovery in agriculture.

The new method is as follows:

In July, by the use of a specially devised drill, a winter cereal and an artificial fertilizer are simultaneously drilled through any grass land intended for haying the following year. By September or October the cereal will have made a top growth of from eight to ten inches. This is then grazed off with the grass by whatever live stock is turned out upon it, and the grain, nominally an annual, is thus turned into a biennial by virtue of its yield of valuable grazing in the autumn preceding the year of the normal grain harvest.

Double Crop.

The autumn grazing encourages and strengthens the roots of the cereal. Owing to the protection from frost given by the covering of the turf, normal spring growth begins earlier, more heads are thrown up, development is more rapid, and the grain ripens at the same time as the hay, both being harvested together. The harvesting is done by means of an ordinary mowing machine fitted with an extra knife at the proper height above the grass to cut the heads of the grain. The lower knife cuts the hay as usual and the upper knife acts as a header.

A carrier behind the "header" knife deposits the grain in a separate swath.

The advantages claimed for this method are many, among them being the following:

The productive capacity of the land is doubled. Old and valuable grass lands are not only not destroyed, but are improved. Economy of labor throughout; ploughing and harrowing are not needed; both crops are gathered together, planting and rolling are done at the same time, and the grain crop is gathered with ease and certainty, as there is no green growth with the grain to be stood in the sun to dry. Economy of fertilizers. A saving of one-half of the seed usually needed. The autumn grazing is of a fresh nitrogenous character. The passage of the drills through the turf improves the surface drainage. The equal mixing of straw with the hay for fodder. The great convenience of July planting for the farmer.

Many Advantages.

It is asserted that under this method no permanent pasture need be broken up, rather that the larger part of the arable land might be put down to permanent pasture. The permanent pastures are in hay and corn one year and grazed the next. In the spring of the grazing year seeds of annual legumes can be planted though the pastures with the same machine as is used to drill in the grain, not only on account of their feeding value, but also to increase the nitrogen in the soil for the following cereal crop.

The drilling of the seed through the turf is accomplished by a small knife bladed foot that can be attached to any drill in place of the disc.

Government experts have been so impressed with the possibilities of the method that priority certificates have been granted for the manufacture of the fittings or the import of any parts which may be necessary if they cannot be obtained here in time for this season's planting.

The British Navy.

Since the days of Drake and Nelson, the British Navy has never been without ships bearing those names, and no less has the personnel of the navy ever been lacking in the spirit of its great naval heroes. The latest daring project, that of the bottling up of Zeebrugge, clearly demonstrates that the spirit of the navy is resplendent with a daring and bravery worthy of the heroes who made it famous—a spirit that shows no fear of what would ordinarily be called insurmountable difficulties such as the entering of a narrow and shallow harbor strewn with floating mines, beset with submarines and defended by powerful shore batteries. The naval forces that took part in the enterprise deserve the thanks of all the allied peoples for their gallantry and devoted service. And the freemen of the world join with the men of the Navy in voicing the spirit of prayer that arises every morning from every British warship in the singing of the naval anthem, "Oh God that made the mighty, make them mightier yet!"

GLAMIS

Mrs. McClung and two children left on Saturday for Calgary where they intend to spend some time with her parents.

The funeral of the late Miss Fletcher took place on Saturday afternoon from the residence of her brother to Purdy's cemetery.

Miss Ethel Johnson, is visiting her sister, Mrs. W. J. McKinnon.

Mrs. Macintyre and daughter Zeta are spending a few days with friends in Pinkerton.

A number of the young people of the Baptist church went to Mr. Gerry's on Saturday evening and presented Mr. George Gerry with a wrist watch. George left on Monday for London to join the colors.

Mrs. Mc. Mitchell and Miss Mary A. McKinnon) returned on Saturday from Detroit.

Mr. and Mrs. Gosse, of Toronto, are visiting Mr. Gosse's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Greer.

Mr. and Mrs. Gosse's daughter, from California is visiting here also.

Miss Reta McKinnon spent Saturday at Harrietsville with friends.

Rev. Mr. Reith is in Toronto attending the General Assembly. Union services were held on Sunday evening. Mr. McCreary occupied the pulpit.

Mr. Jas. McLennan purchased a new driver.

Mrs. McEwen took a trip to Lucknow on Monday.

Miss Hyland was the guest of Mrs. R. Campbell a few days.

Mrs. Chas. Graham left on Saturday for Detroit to attend the marriage of her sister, Miss. Gertrude Duffy.

A large delegation attended the ordination of Rev. McCaskey on Friday afternoon and evening. Delegates and pastors were present from nearly every church in the Association. Afternoon session was held for the purpose of examining the candidate regarding his views on doctrines of the bible which he gave very clearly and satisfactorily. Induction speech were assigned in securing Mr. McCaskey for ordination. Dr. Farmer, of McMaster University, was present, also Rev. J. A. Cormack, Secretary to Home Mission Superintendent, Rev. T. R. Welsh, of Peterboro, Rev. P. E. Dwivedi, of Toronto. Rev. T. R. Welsh preached the ordination sermon in the evening. Dr. Farmer gave the charge to the candidate, Rev. Mr. Buckborough of Port Elgin, gave the right hand of fellowship. Rev. H. B. Common gave the charge to the church. Duets were sung by Mrs. Dingham of Wingham, Miss Giles of Riverview, and Mr. Duncan McLennan of Glamis, were very much enjoyed.

PINKERTON

Miss Jessie Pinkerton spent a few days with her sister, Mrs. Ali Fiddis, at Alma Craig last week.

Rev. Jas. Gale occupied the pulpit of Riverwood and Malcolm on Sunday. The week previous he was at Hyde Park near London.

While assisting to set up his assembly here on Saturday, Senator Donnelly had the misfortune to lose part of his thumb and two fingers by having them drawn into a pulley.

Among the young men who are effected by the U. S. A. in this district are Harry Mutrie, Melville Reid, Willie Keyes, Elmer Reid, Wm. Knox and Geo. Wilson.

The local lodge of the C. O. F. will attend divine service in the Anglican church here on Sunday afternoon. There will be no service in the Presbyterian church.

Lieut. Harold Pinkerton, of Toronto, spent a few days at his home here.

Anniversary services will be held in the Pinkerton church here on Sunday, June 23. Rev. Mr. Cranston, of Palmerston, will occupy the pulpit.

Deputy Registrars.

Following are the deputies appointed for each station for registration day, June 22nd: Paisley—Poll 1 Alexander Jack, 2 E. F. Boyle. Elderslie—Poll 1 David Walks, 2 Zed Paisley—Poll 1, Alexander Jack; 2, E. F. Boyle. Elderslie—Poll 1, David Walks; 2 William Mitchell, 3 Thos. S. Pearce, 4 R. C. Pearce. Greenock—Poll 1 Alex Forsyth, 2 J. G. Carter, 3 Wm. Cammack, 4 Joseph Clancy, 5 Thos. H. Poole, 6 R. J. Nelson, 7 Wes Pinkerton, 8 Fred Young.

CARGILL

Mrs. Charleton, of Montreal, is here on a visit to Mrs. Saunders.

Pte. Francis Dunn, of Woodstock, spent over Sunday at Mr. J. Laughlin's.

Messrs. Fowler and Belcher and children are away on a visit to their friends in Wallaby and Picketing.

Messrs. Saunders, Sims, Cargill, Hunstein and Jos. Clancy, Jr., made an auto trip to London last week, returning in a Ford car for the Dominion Well Supply Co.

Miss Verna Laughlan, of Woodstock, is home on a week's visit to her parents.

A number from here attended the funeral of the late Miss Fletcher who was buried in Purdy's cemetery on Sunday.

Miss Fletcher was well known here, having lived in this village with her brother some years ago, and for many friends here are sorry to hear of her demise.

Mr. G. Hettrich purchased a Chevrolet touring car on Monday.

Whoso giving a write-up of the Red Cross bowling tournament last week's edition we were unable to give a list of the members of the winning rinks, as publish this week. Trophy winners—Wright, Neal, Sylvester, Kingsmill (skip). Runners-up—Mc-Farlane, Laughlan, Dunn, Clancy (skip). Consolation—Hunt, Cowperthwaite, Powers, Clancy, sr. (skip). First prize—Martin, Cargill, Belcher, Sutherland (skip). Consolation—F. Hunt, C. Powers, C. Thompson, Dr. Bricker (skip).

TENTH CON. BRUCE

Messrs. Leonard Christie and Alex Young, from Brant, Sundayed at Mr. Rich. Christie's.

Miss H. Pumpey, of London, spent last week at Mr. C. Wesmacott's.

Mr. and Mrs. Robertson and children spent Sunday at Mr. Alex. Mc-Donald's on Sunday.

We are glad to hear that Willie Christie is improving nicely.

Mrs. Jonathan Adamson is in poor health at present.

Quite a number from these parts went to Walkerton on Tuesday to hear the McPhail and Nichol case.

SIXTH CON. BRUCE

Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Hafkey, from Drayton, Sundayed at Mr. Jas. Lamont's.

Pte. Jas. Lamont is [illegible] on thirty days' leave of absence.

Miss Belle McLeod, of Port Elgin, is visiting at Mr. Robt. McKaye.

Mr. and Mrs. John Repsley spent a few days in Chesley.

Mr. and Mrs. Menno Roppel spent Sunday in Port Elgin.

Mr. John A. McKay has hired with Mr. Jas. B. McKay and has moved other things away, but he added with an air of satisfaction: "He got nothing, no cat like." The judge sent the two down for thirty days.

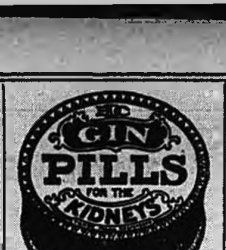
Talking to Mr. Louis Yack the other day about war souvenirs, he showed us a conversation of the Franco-Prussian war which he has kept for 46 years, in fact he carries it around with him. It consists of a small bear on six rigs which There is a story connected with this bear. At the time of the Franco-Prussian war Mr. Yack was a well known boy of 20 years of age living in a town in the French province of Alsace. One day as the invading Germans drove through the town, the small boys crowded around to see the excitement. One of the soldiers asked the lads if there was a grindstone while he sharpened [illegible]. The lad complied, and as a reward the soldier handed the little fellow carving knife which he had in his possession. Louis slipped his new treasure in his coat and carried her home, but in his hurry he fell and the point of the blade cut a slit in his wrist, the scar of which is still visible. Mr. Yack kept the carving knife for many years and it was not until after he came to Canada that he disposed of it. Two of Mr. Yackle's sons are now in khaki, Corporal Wilfrid having recently been invalided home, and Norman, who left last week to join the Royal Air Force, to have a part in the big fight which has for one of its objects the restoration to France of his father's old native province of Alsace.—Telescope.

Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA

WILLOW CREEK

Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Hebeig, Mr. and Mrs. Jos. George are in Neustadt on Friday last attending the funeral of the late John Hellwig.

Mr. Reuben Wittig reports for military duty on Friday of this week.



SEND FOR THE FREE SAMPLE

If you suffer from Backache, Rheumatism, Brick Dust Deposits, Urinary and Bladder Troubles, or Swollen Joints, write for free sample of Gin Pills to

The National Drug and Chemical Co. of Canada, Limited, Toronto

WALKERTON

One of the first Walkerton boys of the 48th to get on the casualty list is Capt. Bob Rowland, son of Mr. and Mrs. John Rowland, who has had a share of getting one in one of the enemy's recent "attacks." Letters from the front state that Bob was completely but his voice for ten days. Last week his parents had a reassuring letter from Capt. Rowland stating he was out of the hospital and back on the firing line.

Two Saugeen Indians, Elijah Moses, aged 35, and his brother, Michael, aged 18, were brought down from Port Elgin on Monday by the constable and charged before Judge Klein with breaking into a store at Allenford on May 28th and stealing a quantity of victuals to the value of $25. In court Elijah told the story of his misdeed in quaint Indian style. He said he and his brother had regretted to cut wood in the bush for a farmer at $1.25 a cord and hence their crime. He needed the money to buy seed potatoes. Michael said: "We have no bread and eat the meat for nay. No nay, Saturday go to town and have lots money. So me awful hungry and go to store." At the store the brothers found nobody in. So they helped themselves to [illegible], chewing gum, tobacco, sardines, salmon and other articles. Elijah testified that men came into town the day before and he sold other things away, but he added with an air of satisfaction: "No get salmon, no eat him." The judge sent the two down for thirty days.

Every Farmer Needs a Ford

THE Motor Car is a greater convenience to the average farmer than the telephone, the rural mail or even the grain binder.

The binder which is considered as a very useful implement is rarely used more than a few days during the entire year. The rest of the time it stands idle, taking up space, while the automobile is available for use throughout all seasons, and both day and night.

It is ever ready to run down the lane to the back field or the pasture with a parcel or a message, or take you and your family to town for shopping purposes—or on an errand to the neighbors.

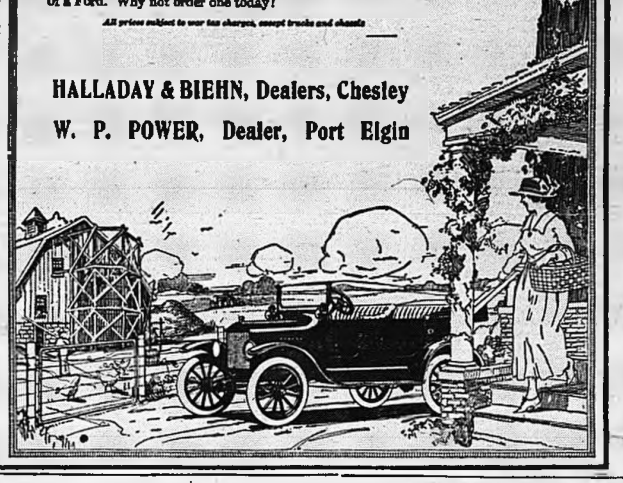
The motor car is called upon whenever anything is wanted in a hurry. It is the most useful implement or convenience for the farm. It helps you conserve your energies and time for productive work and enables you and your family to accomplish more with less energy. You surely feel the need of a Ford. Why not order one today?

All prices subject to war tax charges, except trucks and chassis

Ford
THE UNIVERSAL CAR

Chassis	$535
Runabout	575
Touring	595
Coupe	770
Sedan	970
One-Ton Truck	750

F. O. B. Ford, Ont.



HALLADAY & BIEHN, Dealers, Chesley

W. P. POWER, Dealer, Port Elgin

PRESENTATION TO J. BELL AND FAMILY

A presentation party of about fifty neighbors and friends stormed the home of Mr. and Mrs. Joshua Bell, west of the village, on Monday evening. The attack was a very friendly one, the occupants of the home being made the recipients of a nice memento on the eve of their removal to their new place of abode on the Mc Bride farm, Elora Road south. The meeting came to order under the direction of Mr. D. McBeath, who was appointed chairman. The following address was read by Miss Ethel Roberts:

To Mr. and Mrs. Joshua Bell and family:

Dear Friends—We ventured to come unbidden to your home this evening to spend a few social hours with you before your removal from this neighborhood which has known you for about twenty-six years. Your unfailing friendliness and neighborly kindness at all times during this period has won and held our esteem and regard. While we are glad to know that your new home will still be within sight of the old, nevertheless the change will cause a breaking up of our associations as they have existed in the past. Therefore, we wish you to accept this library table as a small but tangible expression of our regard for you, and the place will be accompanied with our very best and heartiest wishes for your future welfare.

Signed on behalf of your friends and neighbors—Minto Jackson, Peter McLeod, David Grant.

Following the reply of Mr. Bell, there were short speeches by A. D. McKay, J. J. Bradley and Kenneth McLeod, and a sing or two by a chorus of girls. Lunch was served by the ladies, and the balance of the evening was spent in the enjoyment of games and social amusements.

CRESHAM

Rev. Mr. McLachlan, of Hamilton, preached here and in Underwood last Sabbath, and will also preach next Sabbath.

Gresham is fortunately situated on the Government road, which adds very much to the value in several ways. Already we have had the good grader at work under competent management.

Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Cottrell and family, of Port Elgin, motored over to visit his sister here, Mrs. R. D. McKinnon.

WHERE TO REGISTER ON JUNE 22ND

Bruce and Saugeen Booths and Deputies

In last issue we gave a list of booths in this section of South Bruce. Below are those in neighboring townships of North Bruce:

Bruce—Booths [illegible]; S. S. No. 9, Kinloss; Duthie deputy; S. S. No. 10, Retta McKenzie deputy; S. S. No. 9 (Meshaweya's), no teacher, Mr. Alex Meshibbow, volunteering to serve; Underwood, at township hall, Miss McRae deputy; S. S. No. 11, Miss Judith Bear deputy; S. S. No. 12, Miss Nellie McGillivray deputy; S. S. No. 12, Miss Florence Young deputy.

Saugeen—S. S. No. 4 Derwent Wells deputy; S. S. No. 1, Emsley, Rennie deputy; S. S. No. 6, Gerrie, Morgan deputy; S. S. No. 7, Walter Kaechele deputy; S. S. No. 1 S., A. & E., Muriel Bryan, deputy.

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. In Use For Over 30 Years—Bought

An Expensive Runaway at Tara

There was a big falling in eggs on Thursday evening of last week and as a result Andy Lewis, of Walkerton, king of egg buyers, had to settle with each hen for it. Councillor Thos. Dolphin was engaged that day to deliver four cases of eggs to Frank King, the town druggist, and the last load for the day was 22 crates of eggs to be taken to the station for shipment. The eggs were loaded on the dray and our aggressive councillor was perched on top enjoying the sweet summer breezes. Everything went well until near the station bridge when a rut in the road caused the dray to roll, throwing the driver to the ground. He fell between the horses but managed to extricate himself. The horses became frightened and bolted, finally the big dray load of eggs came into contact with the station and then, Oh! what a smash. The ground was literally covered with eggs, and when if the food controller had viewed the destruction he would have ordered the culprits hanged. The unfortunate accident caused the breakage of nearly two hundred dozen eggs, the loss of which will be borne by our local druggist.—Tara Leader.

Every municipality will have to appoint a tax collector this year, as the bank has decided to discontinue the collection of taxes for townships.

Queen St. Garage

Agency of Overland and Chevrolet Cars

High Grade Gasoline, Light and Heavy Cylinder Oil.

Full line of Tires and Accessories.

Vulcanizing a specialty, also all kinds Repairing done.

All work guaranteed, and at prices to suit the customers.

We are open now to give an up-to-date service to all car owners. We have installed

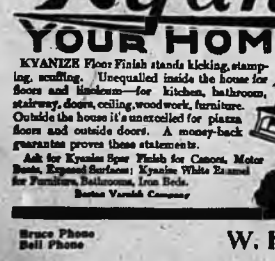
A Service Car

and are ready for country calls at any time. We are also installing a low Vulcanizer that will handle all kinds of vulcanizing without burning the tubes or casings.

After June 6th we will have free air for inflation of tires.

Both 'Phones — WM. McKINNON, Prop.

IT STANDS WEAR — IT STANDS WATER



Kyanize YOUR HOME

KYANIZE Floor Finish stands kicking, stamping, scuffing. Unequalled inside the house for floors and linoleum—for kitchen, bathroom, stairway, doors, ceiling, woodwork, furniture. Outside the house it's unexcelled for piazza floors and outside doors. A money-back guarantee proves these statements.

Ask for Kyanize Spar Finish for Canoes, Motor Boats, Regatta Surfaces; Kyanize White Enamel for Furniture, Bathrooms, Iron Beds.

Boston Varnish Company

Bruce Phone — Bell Phone — W. H. DAVISON

WhiteShoes

OUR 1918 line is the most complete line of summer shoes. It includes a shoe for every use, for every person — men, women, children. It will pay you to call and see our White Shoes.

Fresh Groceries Always in Stock

Butter and Eggs taken in exchange

H. PFAFF & SON

Spring Term from April 2nd

Central Business College Stratford, Ont.

Commercial life offers the great opportunities. Recent lady graduates of this school are earning as high as $1,000 per annum. The last applications we received from an office man with some experience offered initial salary of $18 a week per annum. Students may enter our classes at any time. Graduates placed in positions. Commercial, Shorthand and Telegraphy departments. Get our free catalogue.

W. J. Elliott, Pres. D. A. McLachlan, Prin.

BRANT TP. COUNCIL

The municipal council of the township of Brant met on Monday, the 27th day of May, as a Court of Revision, and for general business. Members all present. Minutes of last meeting of council read and declared correct.

Johnston—Rowand—That Geo. W. Harris be appointed vendor of government fish for the village of Elmwood and vicinity, and his account be guaranteed by municipality of Brant.—Carried.

Rowand—Findlay—That this council do now go into committee of the whole with the reeve in the chair, as a Court of Revision to determine the appeals against the assessment roll for the current year.—Carried.

Johnston—Rowand—That in the matter of the appeal against his assessment roll that Wm. Lamberton's assessment be reduced $100 and that the assessment of Samuel Fish be sustained.—Carried.

Findlay—Rowand—That the roll as now revised be accepted, and that the same be the basis upon which the rates and levies for the current year be struck, and that the assessor be paid his salary in full of $180.—Carried.

Gregg—Findlay—That this council do now adjourn as a Court of Revision and resume general business.—Carried.

Rowand—Gregg—That the reeve and Wm. Johnston or a committee to arrange to have the road on the 6th con. west of the river bridge cemented.—Carried.

Johnston—Gregg—That the reeve and clerk issue orders for all accounts passed at this meeting of council.—Carried.

Dan Ernest, sheep killed by dogs, $20; C. J. Schnurr, cement tile for culverts, $5.25; Mano Monto, sheep killed by dogs, $25; Jos. Monk, valuating sheep killed by dogs, $4.50; Alex Tulloch, hauling tile and putting in culvert, lot 17, con. 9, $3; Wm. Tulloch, breaking ice jam during spring freshet, $6; Chris Perzio, grading, $12.60; Robt. Murray, repairing grader, $1.50; Hugh Traynor, bridge covering and labor on lot 6, con. 5, S. R., $2.50 $2. Orders next, leather work and sharpening water roads, $11.10; Sidney Parker, salary as assessor for the year 1918, $180.

Johnston—Findlay—That this council do now adjourn to meet on Monday, June 10th, for the transaction of general business.—Carried.

M. A. McCALLUM, Clerk.



Reroof with Brantford Asphalt Roofing

Don't let a leaky roof damage the wall paper, carpets or furniture in your home, the crops in your barn or the goods in your store. Tear off the old shingles or other worn out roofing material and put on a lasting roof of Brantford Asphalt Roofing.

This roofing is made of a blend of hard and soft asphalts on a long-fibred felt base. By blending the asphalts a roofing of remark[illegible] elasticity is secured—one that is flexible, durable a[illegible] capable of resisting all kinds of severe climatic extremes.

Brantford Asphalt Roofing is, in addition, surfaced with silicia sand on both sides, which adds to its weight, fire-resistance and durability. You may be offered other sanded roofing, but it will not have the quality of material or weight of saturation of Brantford Asphalt Roofing.

Made in three weights:—60 lb., 70 lb., 80 lb. per square.

Brantford Rubber Roofing

Is the same quality as Brantford Asphalt, but has a smooth, rubbery surface instead of the sand. It is particularly suitable for verandah decks and floor coverings. Three weights:—40 lb., 50 lb., and 60 lb. per square.

Standard Mohawk Roofing

consists of the same grade of materials as Brantford Asphalt Roofing but is lighter in weight—a thoroughly reliable roofing at a low price. Tested for years and has given entire satisfaction. Sanded on one side. One weight:—40 lbs. per square.

Mohawk Rubber Roofing

The same quality as Standard Mohawk but with a smooth surface. Used for all classes of temporary work—sheds, bunkhouses, camp sites, even dugouts in the trenches. 35 lb., 45 lb., and 55 lb. weights.

Leatheroid Roofing

Slightly lower quality than Mohawk Rubber. Used for same purposes. 35 lb., 45 lb., and 55 lb. weights.

Samples of any of these roofings and prices will be furnished by either the makers or their agents in this locality.

Brantford Roofing Co. Limited

Head Office and Factory, Brantford, Canada

Branches at Toronto, Montreal, Halifax

For Sale by W. H. DAVISON

The Paisley Advocate.

D. McKENZIE, Publisher
Vol. 47—No. 38

PAISLEY, ONTARIO, JUNE 28, 1918

Subscription, $1.50 per Annum

Paisley Mercantile Co.

The People's Popular Store

We are continually offering

Bargains for the Public

These articles quoted are very much lower than to-day's wholesale price. We are offering these for spot cash or produce at time of sale. Kindly do not ask us to book them.

Percale Waists

In dark shades either spot or stripe, sizes running from 34 to 42. Price **$1.19.**

Ladies' House Dresses

Tub materials, in different patterns, sizes running from 36 to 42. Price **$1.49** and up.

Infants', Children's, Misses' Ready-to-wear Dresses

Different patterns and sizes. Price as low as **53c**

Boys' Suits

Many of these are stamped "All Wool," and if purchased on the market to-day would be worth $15 or more. Just the goods for school. Room to mention only a few: Regular $10.00 for **$6.49**, reg. $8.75 for **$6.49**, reg. $10.00 for **$5.49**, reg. $7.50 for **$4.49.**

Children's Hosiery

5c a pair and up. Get these goods.

Remember that account of 1917 which is not settled yet. We want all these accounts settled by **July 1st.** By doing this you will save paying further interest. We know you do not expect us to give you this money without you paying us interest, so pay up and save further interest.

Canadian Food Control License No. 8-13108

A Few Specials in Groceries for Spot Cash

3 bars Soap 25c, 2 1-lb. packages Seeded Raisins 25c, 4 packages Gold Dust for 25c, Canned Tomatoes 2 for 35c. And many, many more.

Highest Price for Produce

We need your business. We appreciate it.

THE PAISLEY MERCANTILE CO.

THE CITY BAKERY

Dealer in all kinds of Bakery Goods

Fresh Groceries always on hand

Fruits in Season

Neilson's Ice Cream in all flavors, and Soft Drinks on ice for the hot days

SPECIAL for 2 weeks—5 large boxes of Matches for $1.00. After July 1st they will be $2.00.

License No. 8-6329

Sunkist Raisins, seeded and seedless, none better or cleaner. Try some before they go up.

Butter and Eggs taken at top market prices

No. 1 Coal Oil 30c per gal.

D. H. COOPER

—Messrs. J. and B. Metcalf, of Bradford, spent the week end at the home of their cousin, Mrs. Chris Parker, jr.

—Miss Ina Galbraith was in charge of entrance examination classes at Southampton, and Miss Boyle at Paisley.

—Roger Hood, son of Mr. and Mrs. Gemmel Hood, of Ellengowan, underwent an operation for appendicitis last week at his home.

—Miss Nettie Parker, graduate nurse of Guelph, is spending a few days at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Chris Parker, Greenock.

—Mrs. H. E. Isaard, of Wingham, and her mother, Mrs. Burwash, were visitors last week at Mrs. S. Gordon's, Greenock. Mr. Isaard, who motored over for them, gave The Advocate a friendly call.

—Principal Aylesworth, of Port Elgin, is presiding at departmental exams here this week. Mr. Aylesworth has accepted the position of principal of the Lindsay central school of ten rooms, at the salary of $1225 with increase each year.

—Mr. Wm. Thornburn, barrister, of Winnipeg, accompanied by Mrs. Thornburn, arrived a few days ago to visit his aged mother, who was recently stricken with paralysis, and is not expected to survive.

—Every person over the age of 16 years seems to have been duly catalogued under the registration last week. Messrs. A. Jack and E. F. Boyle, the deputy registrars here, were assisted in their work by the following: H. R. Putnam, J. Hope, Misses Hattie Scott, Ina Galbraith, Jessie Collins, May Boyle and Mary Ogilvie.

—A Paisley autoist is reported to have run over a pig on the Elora road near Mildmay on a recent Sunday, and damaged his car to a considerable extent.

—Mrs. H. R. Putnam, Mrs. Geo. Grant, Mrs. (Rev.) Neilson and Miss Irma Porter are attending the Bruce Co. W.C.T.U. convention at Teeswater on Wednesday and Thursday of this week.

—Mr. Thos. McBeath, of Goldie St., has received an invitation to attend the centenary celebration of St. Andrew's Presbyterian church at Scarboro, Ont., of which congregation he was a member before he came up to this settlement over 65 years ago.

—Mr. and Mrs. Thos. Switzer of Saugeen, motored to Toronto last week and attended the graduating exercises at Grace Hospital, where their daughter, Miss Fanny Switzer, has just entered upon her third year in the training course, after passing the second year exam.

—Mrs. A. B. McCallum and family, who have been residing here since Judge McCallum's death nine years ago, left on Tuesday for Toronto, where they will reside. Miss Gladys, who recently passed the Entrance to Normal examination, is working on a farm for the three months' term.

—At the School Board meeting on Monday evening it was decided to offer the teachers re-engagement at present salaries except in the case of those in charge of the second and third departments, who are given an increase of $50 each. The levy for school purposes was fixed at $5400 for 1918, an increase of $600 over last year.

THE

STANDARD BANK

OF CANADA

HEAD OFFICE - TORONTO

FARMERS

Advances to farmers are made a special feature by this Bank. 238

ESTD 1873

PAISLEY BRANCH

F. C. RYAN, Manager.

—Marriage licenses issued and money to loan. T. H. George.

—One Ford Motor Truck with covered top, in good condition, for sale at a bargain. A. Ball.

—Full line of fine engagement and wedding rings at I. Shoemaker's jewellery store.

—Highest prices paid for hides and sheepskins. H. E. McGregor, Butcher, Steele Block.

—Highest price for beef hides, horse hides, calfskins, sheepskins, tallow, &c. P. Ollesher, Paisley Meat Market.

—E. Stevenson's quick healing salve is the best made. We have a choice line of tobaccos and cigars, stationery and school supplies. Agent for daily papers and magazines. Give us a call.

—Flour, Feed, Seeds, Grain—We keep a full stock of Five Roses and Stark's high grade flours, bran, shorts, Royal Purple call meal, poultry foods and tonics. Always in the market for coarse grains. Morning delivery only. W. Stark.

Greatest Yet Garden Party

Arrangements are all completed for the Red Cross garden party at Mr. A. Cormack's residence on Friday, June 28th. Chesley brass band has been engaged, and there will be a programme consisting of address by Wm. McDonald, M.P.P., selections by J. Charles of Toronto, and H. Stevens of Chesley, cornet selections by Mr. C. B. Robinson of Walkerton, also folk dances and drills by the school girls. Strawberries and cream, ice cream and other refreshments on sale. Admission—Adults 25c, children 15c.

—Mr. Wm. Sergison, of St. Thomas, was home for a few days.

—Miss Adams, of Toronto, is the guest of her sister, Mrs. Hogg.

—Gnr. Stewart Winch was home from training camp over Sunday.

—Pte. Harvey Johnston was home from London on leave over Sunday

—Mrs. S. Ballachey and Miss McNiven were in Detroit for a few days.

—Mrs. Denny, of Toronto, is visiting at the home of her mother, Mrs. R. M. Hay.

—Dr. Fred Ballachey, of Buffalo, is visiting his father, the Rev. Mr. S. Ballachey.

—Miss Violet Bruce, of Toronto, spent the week end at the home of her aunt, Mrs. McMillan.

—Of course, you won't miss Port Elgin's Dominion Day Celebration. Big program of races. Concert at night. Come to the lake town for Monday, July 1st.

—Mr. and Mrs. D. Parliament returned recently from Galt, where they had been for some time.

—Miss Gevena McMillan is up from Toronto visiting her mother, who is in very poor health at present.

—Mrs. Morse and son, of Butte, Mon., are here visiting at the home of the former's mother, Mrs. McNiven.

—Messrs. Gatis and Douglas, of Southampton, were presiding at departmental examinations in Paisley last week.

—Mr. and Mrs. McMullen, of Brampton, are visiting the latter's sisters, Mrs. D. McArthur and Mrs. Geo. Fullerton.

—Fresh Salmon on hand at P. Ollesher's butcher shop.

—Deering Twine and repairs at F. Carter & Sons.

—Gillies Hill Presbyterian church garden party will be held on Thursday evening, June 27th, in Mr. John Eason's orchard. Good programme. Tea served from 6 to 8.

—For Sale—Frame house on lot 11, Elora Road north, Elderslie. Apply to R. J. McGill, Paisley P. O.

—For Sale—One 10-h. p. gasoline engine nearly new, one lumber carrier all complete with box, hand made by H. Reed, one cook stove. Apply to W. W. Wynne, Paisley P. O., R. R. No. 2

—Our store will be closed the last three days in June for trip trapper at banners. Kindly remember the dates, as we do not want to disappoint our customers. Bachelor, Laidlaw & Co.

—For Sale—A comfortable brick house on Queen St. north. Apply to the occupant and owner, Mrs. D. Galbraith.

—Auction sale of a number of fresh milch cows and springers and a bunch of young grass cattle, at Central Hotel Stables, Paisley, on Thursday, June 27th, at 2 p.m. A. Munro, prop., R. C. Pearce, auct.

Contract to Let

The undersigned will be on townline, east side of Rankin's hill, on Tuesday, July 2nd, at 2 o'clock p.m., to let a contract of putting in culvert, making fill and building railings. **Peter Dobson, G. Christie.**

Notice

Now is the time to look after your wardrobe. Cotton has advanced in the same proportion as wool, which makes a vast difference in trimmings. Place your order now at to-day's prices. They will be higher (we know it). A large stock and full line of blacks, blues, tweeds, worsteds, also spring, fall and winter overcoatings. Specials in pantings. **G. B. Irwin, Ladies' and Gents' Tailor.**

CARD OF THANKS

The family of the late Mrs. J. Johnston desire to thank their many friends for the expressions of sympathy extended to them in their recent bereavement.



Keep a Smart Appearance

You can be smartly dressed without being extravagant if you will leave your next order with us. We have a good assortment of the very newest patterns in fancy suitings. Look them over before buying. Also in Ladies' Suitings we have a full line to choose from of the newest patterns and styles.

I. S. CRUICKSHANK, the Tailor

More's Drug Store

This is the place to get all requisites to fight the summer pest, such as **Paris Green, Arsenate of Lead** (in paste form), **Bug Death** (the great bug destroyer and fertilizer), **Bug Finish**, also a fertilizer, **Insect Powder** in packages and bulk, **Mosquito Oil** to keep the mosquitos away, and **Larkspur Lotion** for the boys. **Fly Sheet** for flies on stock, **Limestone, Copperas, Hellebore, Crude Carbolic Acid, Formaldehide** and **Creolin.**

Water Glass for Preserving Eggs

A. BALL

OUR STORE NEWS

Extra Specials for Thursday, Friday and Saturday Business

Values Extraordinary in Special Offerings for Quick Selling

Ladies' House Dresses

Odd Lines in Ladies' House Dresses at **$1.99.** Worth up to $4.50 each. Also some very nice Work Dresses in Piques, Drills, etc., at closing out sale prices.

Men, Here They Are Again—Trousers Special

Some very choice patterns and styles in Odd Pants, ranging in prices from **$2.49** to **$5.25**, worth a great deal more.

Men's Straw Hats

Some half price, but all at reduced prices. Bright, clear-cut Hats that will appeal to the vigorous type of man.

Boys' and Youths' Odd Suits

In Brown and Grey Tweed, at about half the usual price.

Special Closing Out Prices on Dress and Waist Lengths

Dress Goods, including Silks, Voiles and Wash Muslins, all at greatly reduced prices. See them on the bargain tables.

Ladies' Sweater Coats

In Fibre Silk and Mercerized, colors Old Rose, Sky, Canary and Black, with large sailor collar of white and cuffs to match, with sash. Closing out sale price greatly reduced. Special **$3.98**, regular prices $7.50. Just the thing for cool evenings and outings.

White Flannelette Night Gowns

For ladies. A really nice gown in fine quality of material.

Girls' Wash Dresses and Middies

A good range at bargain prices closing out sale, **89c** up.

GROCERIES

Extraordinary Special in Pure Spirit Vinegar, put up in one-gallon stone jars, at **45c** per gallon including the jar. Only 30 gallon jars on sale. Regular price 65c. Don't delay, as pickling time is near at hand.

Extra Special in Mixed Tea, put up in one pound packets, special closing out price **45c**, regular 60c.

Just another chance to save on our special offering in our **Best Black Tea**, worth 70c per pound, closing out sale price is just **55c.** Put up in one and three pound bags. This is a choice tea.

Spick and Span Powders—makes the kitchen bright and sanitary. **9c** per tin, 3 tins for **25c.**

Wyandotte Sanitary Cleaner and Cleanser, 9c a large tin, 3 for **25c.**

Ono Powders—Bleacher, Cleanser and Purifier, 3 packets for **25c.**

Infants' Delight Soap, special closing out sale, 3 cakes for **25c.**

Jams Packed Fresh, regular price 25c per can, special per can **19c**

Matchless Ammonia, 8c per packet. (New price will be 10c packet.)

Maple Leaf Baking Powder, large tins, **25c**, 2 tins for **45c.**

Redpath's Granulated Sugar, special per bag of 100 pounds, **$8.80.**

Fancy Biscuits of all kinds, at closing out sale prices.

The above are for Thursday, Friday and Saturday's Special Selling

The whole of our stock must be closed out, as we are positively discontinuing business.

It will save you many dollars and pay you to come many miles in order to participate in this money saving event, especially as prices on everything are soaring up higher every day, and all kinds of goods are becoming scarcer and more difficult to get. So be wise and take the opportunity now.

Jelly Powders, all flavors, **9c** per packet, or 3 packets for **25c.** **Extracts,** all flavors, **9c** per bottle, or 3 bottles for **25c.**

Butter and Eggs taken in exchange for goods at sale prices

Store Property and Premises and Fixtures for Sale, or will Lease for a term of years.

One one-ton Motor Truck with Covered Top, in excellent condition, for sale at a Bargain

A. BALL

The Strictly Cash and One Price Store

Pink Gingham and Blue Chambray



By Mabel McKee

With an impatient gesture, Fanny Warden pushed the crock that held six and a half pounds of butter, into the centre of the milk trough and turned toward the farmhouse. Halfway there she met big Dan Kelly. He shifted the bucket of wheat, which he was carrying on his left hand and awkwardly tried to slip his right one through the bend of Fanny's brown gingham covered arm.

"I'm just going down to the feeding troughs in the chicken-yard," he began in a rousing voice. "Your mother vowed you might go on with me. She said there wasn't anything for you to do, now that the butter's finished."

Disputedly Fanny turned and walked with him down the path that led away from the house. Once inside the chicken yard however she insisted on taking the bucket from him and apportioning the feed herself. Big Dan followed her from coop to coop, watching her pour the wheat into the feeding troughs. With gentle hands she patted the baby chickens. One tiny mass of snow white down she held close against her cheek.

"She's great on mothering," reflected Dan. His eyes grew wistful. "I wonder if she'll treat me that way?"

He tried to reflect that all girls were reserved like Fanny when they were betrothed. He reached out his rough hand and stroked her sleeve.

"Your mother said that she told your aunt it was going to be in September," he informed her proudly. "I thought that now perhaps you might be willing for me to tell my folks about it too. They'll be mighty surprised."

Fanny stared far past him into the heart of the wild cherry tree that shaded the patio. There a pair of orioles were proudly fluttering about a long pocket of a nest, suspended from one of the boughs. Then she turned toward him. "You were saying something about the marriage."

The word, marriage, pronounced by her, ceased to be mere speech and became exquisite music. Big Dan's rough hand crept out and closed over her smooth, slender one. "You're glad it's 'most here," he ventured.

Fanny moved almost impatiently away from him. "I can't see as it's going to make much difference with me," she asserted. "It isn't as if we were going to have a new home of our own like Mary Lee and Bob Moore. They went to Niagara Falls too."

"But there's your mother, Fanny," Dan protested. "We couldn't leave her alone and she doesn't want to go away and live on mother farm with us. I couldn't very well leave the farm then to go to Niagara. It'll be harvesting time. Perhaps after the harvesting is over—"

The hired man in the barn lot called to Dan in an imperative summons. Fanny, left alone, stared at the big, rambling farm-house in which she lived.

"It was Father's and Mother's," she muttered, "and it's old now—not like the new bungalows the rest are getting. It won't be like getting married if we can't go into a new home all our own. Of course I know we can't leave Mother now but I don't see why Dan isn't willing to wait for us to be married until Tom gets big enough to manage the farm. We'd go on just the way we are now. Dan would still manage our farm and—"

Dan's cheery whistle as he came down the path with twelve-year-old Tom, Fanny's only brother, interrupted for a minute her soliloquy. After he and Tom had entered the summer kitchen she continued it. "I want a house all my own and I want a wedding trip and I want a real trousseau of pretty things exactly like Jane's."

Cousin Jane's trousseau had been a nine day's wonder to Fan. Her own approaching wedding grew drab and odious, hateful beside the memory of this splendid one.

"It can't be in September," she decided stubbornly. "Dan and I will have to wait until we can have a real wedding."

When her father died two years before, big Dan Kelly left his father's prosperous farm to manage the Warden place. Now after twenty-four months of being almost constantly together he and Fanny had become betrothed. Mrs. Warden was glad and encouraged an early wedding. She knew that they would have to live with her. Graciously she apportioned to them as their private suite the three choice rooms of the great farmhouse.

"There's a living room and two bedrooms, dear," she told Fan. "Your father and I only had three tiny rooms in our entire house when we were married. I'll refurnish the dining room too if you want me to."

Fanny had vochsafed no reply then. Mary's bungalow persisted in towering before her. With a little shrug of her shoulders, she picked up the empty wheat bucket and carried it to the porch.

"I'll tell Dan and Mother to-night that we'll have to postpone it for a few years," she decided as she opened the door of the summer kitchen.

No chance for telling her decision presented itself during the evening meal. A guest was in the dining room when Fanny entered.

Later in the big living room Tom challenged the visitor to a game of checkers. Moving away from the library table to watch the game, Dan left Fanny and her mother alone. Mrs. Warden leaned nearer her daughter. "We ought to be getting some things so we can begin on your sewing, evenings. I wish the men weren't so busy right now so that one of them could take us into town. If it only wasn't so far and they didn't need the horses so badly! Anne Bradden said yesterday that she could come over week after next to do the most particular sewing."

Fan shook her head.

"I don't want Anne Bradden to sew on my things. I think our own sewing is better than hers. Cousin Jane bought—"

The visitor, having won the game, came over to the table for congratulations. From checkers the talk drifted to the year's wheat crop. When Fanny arose from the table to go upstairs big Dan followed her out into the hall. He slipped one arm about her shoulders. With the other hand he stroked her blond hair. "I told my mother about the wedding when she called me up over the telephone just before supper," he whispered. "She was so glad for us."

After a reluctant embrace Fan hurried up the stairs to her own room. Her mother, carrying a long roll, followed her. "Cousin Nell sent you a new magazine, dear," she said lovingly. "I thought perhaps you might want to read yourself to sleep. Don't worry about the light. I'll come and put it out if you are asleep."

(Concluded next week.)

USE OF SMOKE SCREENS IN WAR

PROPOSED BY SIR FRANCIS DRAKE IN 1589.

Kaiser Doubtless Got the Idea of Poisonous Gas-clouds While Visiting England.

The use of smoke-screens in the glorious landing at Zeebrugge last April, and the parallel that has been drawn between the daring of that exploit and the doings of Sir Francis Drake, make the fact that Drake proposed the use of a smoke screen as far back as the year 1589 doubly interesting. Drake and Essex—the favorite of Queen Elizabeth—set out the year after the Armada on the fool's errand of seating Dom Antonio upon the vacant throne of Portugal. First, however, it was necessary to turn the Spaniards out of Lisbon, and Essex, being a soldier, was for assaulting it from the land; while Drake, a sailor, was equally keen on attacking the city from the water. To be sure, Drake had first to get his ships into the Tagus, the mouth of which was defended by batteries whose guns, unless silenced, might "play old Harry" with his ships.

Drake's Idea.

His place, therefore, was "to spoil the aim of the gunners at Fort St. Julian by letting four smokeships drift down upon the fort, while he slipped past with the rest, and forced a landing at Lisbon. Essex, however, insisted on having his own way, so the "trick" was never attempted.

Some sixty years later, during the war between Charles I. and the Parliament, the smoke-screen—strange to relate—was successfully practised at the identical spot where Drake proposed its use.

How It Grew.

That the idea of a smoke-screen as an aid to military operations was still exercising men's minds is evident from an occurrence in 1760. On September 20th of that year George III. reviewed from a tent in Hyde Park Colonel Burgoyne's regiment of Light Dragoons, after which a new experiment was tried of a shell charged with fuming combustibles, which threw out a great smoke, and is intended to cover a retreat and on other occasions."

One hundred and thirty years later another experiment similar to the one above described took place under circumstances which, in view of recent events, may be regarded as not entirely devoid of significance.

The Kaiser's Visit.

During the summer of 1890 the Kaiser was in England, and his interest in military inventions being well known, arrangements were made for a private demonstration of a "smoke-bomb" invented by Colonel Crease of the Royal Marine Artillery, at Eastney Barracks, near Portsmouth.

In a jealously guarded field a company of Marines was drawn up in readiness for the performance, each man being provided—in addition to his rifle—with a suitable supply of small bombs, whence the smoke-screen was to be emitted. The men were then ordered to advance in skirmishing formation, and, as a means of screening themselves from hostile fire each skirmisher, before running forward, threw a bomb as far to the front as possible, and then advanced under shelter of the smoke.

Picking Our Brains.

His Imperial Majesty, being averse to "interviewing"—on the part of newspaper reporters—left the public in ignorance of his opinions on the performance. But the device would be discussed with his military advisers after his return to Germany, and doubtless was the germ of the idea of poisonous gas-clouds with which the Prussian savage heralds his advance over the battlefields of Flanders.

The English Channel has an average depth of 110 feet.

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THE MAN WHO BLOCKED U-BOATS

VICE-ADMIRAL SIR ROGER J. B. KEYES, C.M.G., D.S.O.

Made Record in Boxer Rebellion and Decoyed German Cruisers Early in the War.

Roger Keyes is his name, Vice-Admiral Roger John Brownlow Keyes, and he found fame by raiding Zeebrugge and Ostend with the gallant Dover patrol.

He is young as Vice-Admirals go, only 45, and he has the vigor and air of youth. Years ago when the Boxer rebellion in China was at its height and it was as much as a white man's life was worth to show his face inland he took a couple of destroyers up the Yang-Tsei-Kei and boarded and captured four Chinese torpedo boats. Then he landed with about a dozen men, seized a Chinese fort which threatened trouble and despite the garrison blew the place up and withdrew his little party without a single casualty.

That is one of the reasons his capabilities are so highly thought of. That and the fact that he is a leader, who even in the British navy, where the standard of energy and courage is high, has always been noted for his combination of coolness and extraordinary daring.

Served in Africa.

As a midshipman he served in one of England's petty wars in Africa. As a lieutenant he leaped into fame by his conduct during the Boxer rebellion. Of him it might be said that he has done nothing without putting forth all his strength, and that, like his immortal predecessor, Nelson, he has always counted nothing done while aught remains to do.



Vice-Admiral Sir Roger Keyes of Ostend-Zeebrugge Fame.

For his services in China Lieut. Keyes was promoted to the rank of Commander, was mentioned in despatches and received the praise of the Admiralty. A few weeks later he again distinguished himself by diving from a height of thirty feet into the Pei-ho to save a midshipman from drowning.

In the years before the present war he specialised as a submarine and torpedo officer, and for his daring and enterprise was chosen to command the British submarines. In the operations against the German high seas fleet carried out by the British navy on August 28, 1914, he was once more conspicuous. Hoisting his flag as Commodore in the Larcher he set out with eight submarines which were used as bait to decoy the Germans out.

Trap Proved Great Success.

The trap worked so successfully that the German light cruisers Ariadne, Mainz and Koeln were sunk with a loss to the enemy in killed or drowned which was probably 800. Other German warships and destroyers were severely punished, and any attack by German ships on the British transports which were then conveying large reinforcements to France was prevented.

Commodore Keyes was again foremost in the air attack on Cuxhaven which was attempted by British seaplanes on Christmas, 1914, when some damage was done to the enemy and great alarm was caused in Hamburg and Bremen. He went to the Dardanelles when the Government decided to attempt the forcing of the passage and there he served as chief of staff to Vice-Admiral Sir Michael de Robeck.

In 1917, after his promotion to Rear Admiral, he was appointed director of plans at the Admiralty, a position for which his strong liking for the strenuous offensive fitted him peculiarly. He did excellent work in that position, but his professional qualities and his special aptitude for executive work led to his appointment at the end of last year to the command as Vice-Admiral at Dover.

Results are Far Reaching.

It is not permissible to state what the material results of this change have been, but they have been important and far reaching. It can only be said that his unremitting efforts have made the Straits of Dover less pleasant than ever to the German submarines and thus greatly hampered their campaign against the Allies.

Admiral Keyes has always been unsparing of himself. The heroic fighting men who man the drifters on the Channel anti-submarine guard are all the better at their work because they know that there is no danger of there he does not eagerly share.

The secretary of the Admiralty announced on April 25 that "His Majesty the King has signified his approval of the promotion of acting Vice-Admiral Roger J. B. Keyes, C.B., C.M.G., M.V.O., D.S.O., to be a member of the Second Class, or Knight Commander of the Most Honorable Order of the Bath (military division) in recognition of his distinguished service in command of the raid against Zeebrugge and Ostend on Tuesday, April 23, 1918."

The Eternal Feminine.

The teacher was examining the class in physiology.

"Mary, you tell us," she asked, "what is the function of the stomach?"

"The function of the stomach," the little girl answered, "is to hold up the petticoat."

Infertile eggs are very much better than those fertilized.

For canning bottles of fruit or pickles an excellent wax is obtained by melting together equal parts of resin and beef suet.

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with its comprehensive explanatory method for the thrifty investor, so that their financial position may be strengthened and made sure and that each investment, no matter how small may prove a safe step forward and upward, is required by every investor. Write for it.

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About the House

INSTEAD OF SUGAR.

Every Canadian is urged by the Food Board to enlist in the campaign to save sugar. As a nation we have always used more sugar than we really needed. This awakening to the use of other forms of sweet in our diet and cooking will not injure our health and will be of great service to our Allies.

Among the sugar substitutes we have the syrups which include molasses, corn and maple syrups; honey; maple sugar; dried fruits which include figs, raisins, dates and prunes; jams, preserves, jellies and sweet canned fruits with their juices.

Corn syrups, molasses and honey all contain about four-fifths sugar and one-fifth water so that in using any of these we obtain about four spoonful of sugar per one five spoonfuls of syrup but as the syrup contains moisture, more flour must be used or an equal amount of a flour, such as barley flour, which takes up more moisture.

In substituting corn syrup in a recipe calling for all sugar, we may use one-half syrup and one-half sugar by deducting one-quarter cupful of amount of liquid in original recipe, for each cup of substituted syrup.

In preserving, part syrup gives excellent results and manufacturers assert it is superior to all sugar. One part of syrup and three parts of sugar is the best proportion although equal parts are often used; this reduces the consumption of sugar one-third or one-half.

Unfortunately the cost of the substitutes is so high at the present time that it does not lessen the cost of a recipe to use them in place of sugar but it is our patriotic duty now to do so.

We can easily do without sweet drinks, candy, sugar frostings and sugar on our cereals.

The following suggested desserts require little sugar and should find a place in our menus at this time:

Baked apples with raisins or dates.

Apple dumplings (made of wheat substitute such as barley flour) sauce sweetened with honey or molasses.

Gelatine desserts with fruit juices and canned fruits.

Junket or Irish blancmange with coconut or jam.

Cornstarch puddings with dried fruit or canned fruit, and sweetened with fruit juices.

Shortcakes (made of wheat substitutes such as barley flour) with canned or dried fruits.

Steamed puddings with molasses or corn syrup.

Gingerbread with cream cheese.

Raisin or brown breads with cream cheese.

Hot barley biscuit and honey.

Ice cream made with sweetened fruit juices and served with maple syrup, honey or marmalades.

Uses for Blotters.

Save every piece of blotting paper that comes into your home, even those that have advertising upon them, for besides being useful in the writing desk it is very practical for absorbing other things about the house besides ink.

A piece of blotting paper put under table mats wherever vases of flowers are to be set protects the polish of the table from dew drops from the flowers or any dampness that seeps from porous pottery.

To press out light grease spots a piece of clean blotting paper placed under the fabric to absorb the grease will cause the spots to disappear, usually, when a hot flatiron is pressed directly on the spot.

When the children apply for "paint rags" for water color painting a square of blotting paper is a fine substitute, for it absorbs the color and water from a wet paint brush immediately and is less "messy." In drying paint brushes the same blotter can be used again.

In cooking greasy things, such as croquettes, doughnuts and potato chips a large square of clean blotting paper on which to drain these foods as they come hot from the frying kettle helps make them more appetizing, healthful and daintier to look upon.

When water is spilled upon any delicate table cover an immediate application of fresh blotting paper will preserve it in good condition. When any liquid is spilled upon the table cloth a small square blotter will absorb it quicker and more satisfactorily than wiping up with a cloth.

Lemon Pie with Corn Syrup.—1 cupful corn syrup, 1 cupful milk, 2 tablespoonfuls cornstarch, 2 eggs, 1 tablespoonful orange juice, 2 tablespoonfuls lemon juice, grated lemon rind, pinch salt.

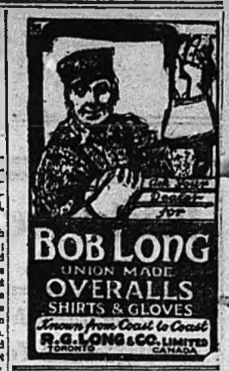
Cook the milk, syrup and cornstarch in a double boiler for fifteen minutes; add the well-beaten yolks of eggs and stir until smooth. Add the orange and lemon juice and grated rind, salt and cook a minute longer. Bake one crust of pastry on the bottom of the inverted tin and when done, place in tin and fill with the lemon mixture. Beat the whites of the eggs stiff and put on top of the pie. Set in a hot oven to brown the meringue quickly. If the oven is not hot, the meringue will be tough. Part corn meal may be used in the pastry.

Plain Ice Cream with Corn Syrup.—1 quart plain cream or 1 quart plain custard, 1 cupful corn syrup (white), 1 teaspoonful vanilla. Either the cream or a plain custard makes a nice cream. Add the corn syrup to the cream or if a custard is used, add to the cold custard, also the vanilla. Freeze and serve with nuts, fruit or chocolate sauce.

Corn Syrup Steamed Pudding.—½ cupful butter substitute, ½ cupful suet, 1 cupful corn syrup, 1 egg, 2¼ cupfuls flour (substitute part barley, corn or rice flour), 2 teaspoonfuls baking powder, 1 cupful currants, 4 tablespoonfuls cornstarch, ¼ teaspoonful grated nutmeg, 2 teaspoonfuls cinnamon, 1 cupful raisins. Mix the shortening and corn syrup together, wash the fruit and add to the flour which has been sifted with the cornstarch, spices and baking powder. Add the wet materials to the dry, beat hard, pour into well-greased molds and steam three hours.

Corn Syrup Buckwheat Cookies.—½ cupful fat, 1 cupful corn syrup, 1 egg, ½ teaspoonful baking powder, 1 teaspoonful cinnamon, 1 teaspoonful cloves, ½ teaspoonful salt, 2¾ cupfuls buckwheat flour. Cream the fat, add the corn syrup then the well-beaten egg. Sift the dry materials together and add to the wet. Roll the dough thin, cut in shapes with a cutter and bake in a moderate oven.

Corn Syrup Spice Cake.—1 cupful corn syrup, 1 cupful brown sugar, ½ cupful cooking oil, 1 cupful coffee, 2 eggs, 2 teaspoonfuls cinnamon, grated rind of one lemon, ½ grated nutmeg, 1 teaspoonful salt, 1 teaspoonful soda, 3 cupfuls flour (one barley, two of wheat), 1 teaspoonful ginger. Mix the corn syrup, sugar and oil, then beat the mixture; add the well-beaten eggs and beat thoroughly. Add the hot coffee and the dry materials sifted together. Mix quickly until smooth, add the grated rind of lemon, turn into a well-greased loaf-cake pan and bake in a very moderate oven thirty or forty minutes.



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R. G. LONG & CO. LIMITED
TORONTO CANADA

Use for Dead Locusts.

Locusts are plentiful in Uruguay, and the farmers of that republic are compelled to keep up a constant war against them. Millions of these destructive insects are killed every year. Recently it was learned that soap, fertilizer and lubricating oil may be obtained from the dead locusts, and in the future they will be utilized for that purpose.



It is fine for cleaning cans—says the dairyman
Comfort Lye



Canuck BREAD MIXER
MAKES BREAD IN 3 MINUTES
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HAMILTON CANADA



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MILK WEED
Ingram's Milkweed Cream

Ingram's Milkweed Cream

When youth takes flight on the wings of years beauty of complexion goes too, unless you give your skin proper and daily care. Use of Ingram's Milkweed Cream will enable you to appear youthful when you are no longer young. Its discursive remedial effect upon the tissues of the skin keeps the complexion colorful, soft and free from blemish. It does actually "feed life" and beautify your complexion. Since 1885 there's been nothing else "just as good." Take no other.

Warm days, household work, and kitchen heat, all cause perspiration and shine; daily bath. Two cups avoid this by using Ingram's Velvola Souverain Face Powder. It blends perfectly with the complexion. A light touch hides little blemishes, makes your complexion smooth, soft, and flawless. A full line of Ingram's toilet products, including Zodenta for the teeth, is at your druggist's.

Milkweed Cream	50c and $1.00
Velvola Souverain Face Powder	50c
Rouge (3 shades)	50c
Perfume	50c
Milkweed Cream Soap	25c
Zodenta	25c
Complexion Tablets	25c and 50c

FRED'K F. INGRAM CO., Windsor, Can.

For the BOYS & GIRLS



THE BOY AND THE FLAG.

Do you know the story of it?
Do you sense the glory of it
With a pulsing rapture that thrills you through and through?
When you see it gleaming there,
When you see it streaming there,
Do you grasp the meaning of the Union Jack to you?

You can see the beauty there—
Can you read your duty there
When you see it flutter against the sky to-day?
Does it stir the soul of you,
Does it fill the whole of you—
The flag that flies above you and around the world alway?

Think of those who wrought for it!
Honor those who fought for it—
Who gave their lives to save it in the darkscme days of old
Not a blot is staining there!
Every cross remaining there!
All the hopes of millions its red, white, blue enfold!

Show yourself a man for it!
Do the most you can for it!
Remember that you owe it the best you have to give!
Duty's voice may call to you,
The post of honor fall to you,
O then to die beneath it were sweeter than to live!

Marnie And The Flag.

Erect and alert, like a little soldier in blue gingham, Marnie stood at attention and saluted the flag. Then with blazing eyes she turned upon the two little boys across the aisle, whom the teacher was scolding, and fairly withered them with a scornful glance. To think that there could be two Canadian boys who would giggle during the salute—giggle and have to be made to do it over!

John, however, was her neighbor, and as soon as Marnie came out to play that afternoon he ran right over.

Marnie drew her skirts round her with great dignity and started back toward the house. "You know well enough, John Grover!" she said. "I don't want anything to do with a traitor!" And she held her curly head very high indeed.

"Traitor!" stammered John. "What do you mean?"

Marnie turned round just for a minute. "Any boy who laughs at the Union Jack is as bad as a traitor!" she said.

John took a step after her. "Why, what do you mean, Marnie?" he said. "I never laughed at the Union Jack, never! Why, I had a great-great-grandfather or something who was a United Empire Loyalist! So!"

Marnie turned again, and her eyes blazed even more than they had before.

"That makes it all the worse!" she cried. "What would your great-great-grandfather think if he knew how you laughed at the flag when you ought to have saluted it!"

"Oh!" John understood now, and he felt better. "Is that what you mean? Why, there wasn't any flag there to laugh at, Marnie Evans. That's the joke, don't you see? Saluting the blackboard and pretending it's a flag!"

"Why, John Grover," cried Marnie, "do you mean—why, it is there! I mean it's just the same as there. Don't you see?" She stopped helplessly. "Why, when I salute or when I sing God Save The King, I do see it—not a real one, of course, but something up in the air, bigger and lovelier than any flag I ever saw—almost. And that's what I salute. O John, don't you understand?"

But John shook his head. "No," he said firmly. "It's because you're a girl that you see things in the air like that. When I see a real flag I'll salute all right, and so'll the rest of the fellows; but saluting the blackboard is just a joke. So! Come on now and play."

But Marnie shook her head and walked slowly up the steps. She had something to think about, and wished to be by herself.

To begin with, Marnie had to make up her mind to the idea that other people did not see the great beautiful flag that she saw up in the sky when-ever she heard God Save the King or went through the pretty exercise that they call in school Saluting the Flag. And then someway she saw that it was not a good thing for boys to laugh about saluting the flag, even when there was not any flag there.

And last, there was the question of daddy's present that he did not bring her from Toronto.

For Marnie's father had come back only that morning from Toronto; and as he had been too busy to buy her a present there, as he usually did, he had promised to let her go downtown with her mother and choose a present for herself.

Now the trouble was that there were two things that Marnie wanted—a beautiful doll that she had seen in Shores' window and a set of books; and before John had come over Marnie had thought that it would take her every single minute until mother was ready for her to decide which she would choose. But now, all of a sudden, here was a strange new idea.

She sat down in the house, perfectly still for ten minutes, and then ran upstairs.

"Mother!" she called. "O mother! Could I get a flag with daddy's money, do you think?"

"Yes, indeed," said mother.

"A big flag?"

"Yes, a fine big flag. I should think," said mother. "Daddy was going to give you a particularly fine present, you know, because he had to disappoint you this morning. But what do you need of a flag? Daddy and I have a fine one to put on the front verandah on Dominion Day."

Then Marnie told her all about the boys who laughed, and the flag that she seemed to see but that the boys did not see, and how she felt that they must have a real flag.

Mother smiled and nodded and smiled again as she listened—and I think a little bit of mother's money, too, went into the flag that they bought that afternoon, for it was just as beautiful as a flag could be, and as big as a nine-year-old girl could possibly carry over her shoulder.

But the best thing of all happened the next morning when she stepped out of the door, with her head high and her precious flag waving proudly aloft. For there on the sidewalk were all the little boys, with John at their head. Not Marnie or Laura Secord or General Wolfe himself, could have seen a thing to criticize in the way they saluted the flag that morning and marched behind it, a guard of honor, until it landed safe and sound in their room at school.

THE GROWTH OF OUR DOMINION

EXPANSION FROM ATLANTIC TO PACIFIC.

Factors Which Tend Toward the Best Development of the Canadian People.

Canada's expansion from ocean to ocean has not been accomplished in a day, but the new Dominion, once established, quickly took in hand the matter of adding new territory, until nine Provinces in all were established by 1905. Newfoundland, which had withdrawn from the Quebec scheme in 1865, has not yet seen fit to join, though negotiations have taken place at different times, which came to no conclusion.

In the same year in which the Dominion was established, 1867, proceedings were taken in the House of Commons for the purchase of the Northwest Territory from the Hudson's Bay Company. William McDougall, who moved the resolutions to this end, and George E. Cartier, were sent to England and conducted the negotiations by which they secured this vast inland empire from the "Great Company" for $1,500,000. McDougall was then named as first Governor, but he never reached his goal. He was met on the boundary, at Pembina, by a committee from the Provisional Government set up by the rebel half-breed, Louis Riel, and after weeks of bluffing, compelled to withdraw. The incident, which was in part due to lack of support from Sir John Macdonald and his Government, was a fatal blow to the prestige of McDougall. Early the next year peace was restored and Manitoba entered Confederation.

New Provinces Join.

British Columbia was the next district to join the Confederated Dominion. The Hudson Bay Company in 1849 had been permitted to take possession of Vancouver, and the discovery of gold in British Columbia in the fifties caused the British Government to take over control of a part of the company's field. The company's license was revoked, owing to disputes with the inflowing miners, and a Governor of the Colony, Sir James Douglas, was appointed. His control lasted until about 1864. Though British Columbia was not represented at the Quebec Conference, the Legislative Council in 1868 unanimously expressed the desire to join the union. Negotiations were begun, and on May 20, 1871, British Columbia became a Province of the Dominion.

Though the conference at Charlottetown was one of the main confederating influences, Charlottetown remained unmoved—a group instances of a prophet being unhonored at home. In 1866 the Assembly there resolved against union because they believed that it could not be accomplished "on terms that would prove advantageous to the interests and well being of the people of this island, separated as it is and ever must remain from the neighboring Provinces by an immovable barrier of ice for many months of the year." By 1873 the island was threatened with bankruptcy, through its new railway undertakings, and was ready to accept an offer from Ottawa. On July 1, 1873, the Island became a Province of the Dominion.

Progress in the Prairies.

The creation of the two newest Provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan in 1905 was as much an economical question as one of politics. The progress of the prairie sections towards autonomy was gradual. The Canadian Pacific Railway had been completed in 1885, and the powers of self-government were extended from time to time until full autonomy was conceded with imposing ceremonies at Regina and Edmonton.

Lines of steamships on the lakes were both extended and improved; immigration took a tremendous swing upward through the policy of the Dominion and Provincial Governments with the railway companies, and the development of the prairie lands went on by leaps and bounds.

Brief statistics will give an idea of some developments. In 1867 the population of Canada was 3,871,000; in 1911 (official), 7,206,000. Railway mileage in 1867 was 2,278; in 1914, 30,800. Foreign trade in 1867 was $131,000,000; in 1915, $1,120,250,000. Government Revenue, 1867, $13,687,000; in 1915-16, $170,000,000. Bank capital paid up in 1867 was $50,500,000; in 1915 it was $115,984,000.

A Wide Dominion.

Sir Robert Borden, whom no one would accuse of having a too fanciful imagination, has drawn a striking picture of the geographic extent of Canada. "Do you realize how great a country Canada is?" he asked, "If you could pivot Canada on its eastern seaboard it would cover the northern part of the Atlantic Ocean, the British Isles, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Holland, Belgium, the northern part of France, the entire German Empire and a considerable part of European Russia."

The territorial expansion of united Canada, in a sense, has not stopped. In 1896 the discovery of gold to all intents and purposes opened up a new country in the Yukon. The same thing might be affirmed of the addition of Ungava to Quebec and of the adding of New Ontario to the old within recent "newspaper" memory. The brief history of Northern Ontario is but an earnest of what is to come as inevitably in the "last great West." No one can look at the map without seeing that the Peace River district is destined to carry a large population.

Speculation as to Future.

In the Dominion settlement is still sparse compared with Europe, or even many of the States to the south. There is plenty of room yet for development, but was been brought out a characteristic which it would be well to notice even in such a sketch as this may be. The capacity for work and effort of each individual seems to have undergone growth. Better methods are being used in farm and factory. What has been lost to the Dominion by arrested immigration appears made up by concentration of effort. Perhaps quality rather than quantity may henceforth be more sought, as a consequence, in the future newcomer.

Then a powerful current of public thought has been directed to the Dominion resources, the larger utilization of natural gifts, especially water-power and fuel, and to the better conservation of the fine forest wealth. The dream destined to influence the future more than the geographic extension of border.

When I Come Home.

When I come home, dear folk o' mine,
We'll drink a cup of olden wine;
And yet, however rich it be,
No wine will taste so good to me
As English air. How I shall thrill
To drink it on the Hampstead Hill
When I come home!

When I come home and leave behind
Dark things I would not call to mind,
I'll taste good ale and home made bread,
And see white sheets and pillows spread.
And there is one who'll softly creep
To kiss me, ere I fall asleep,
And tuck me neatly—counterpane,
And I shall be a boy again
When I come home!

When I come home, from dark to light,
And tread the roadways long and white,
And tramp the lanes I tramped of yore,
And see the village greens once more,
The tranquil farms, the meadows free,
The friendly trees that nod to me.
And hear the lark beneath the sun,
'Twill be good pay for what I've done,
When I come home!

Conservation, a Moral Issue.

The conservation issues in a moral issue. When a few men get possession of one of the necessities of life, either through ownership of a natural resource, or through unfair business methods, and use that control to extort undue profits, as in the recent cases of the Sugar Trust and the beef packers, they injure the average man without good reason and they are guilty of a moral wrong. It does not matter whether the undue profit comes through stifling competition, by rebates, or other crooked devices, through corruption of business officials, or through seizing and monopolizing resources which belong to the people. The result is always the same—a toll levied on the cost of living through special privileges.

When you waste wheat you break bread with the Kaiser.

VALOR OF FRENCH COLONIAL TROOPS

ALONG THE FAMOUS "CHEMIN DES DAMES."

How the Senegalese, Moroccans and Algerians Strike Terror into German Hearts.

It was a big attack and a big job was on.

The wounded came in so fast that finally there was not room for one more stretcher in the hospital. I noticed that nothing but Colonial came in—Senegalese, Zouaves, Moroccans, Algerians, Chasseurs. I talked with a youngster who was shot in the head, writes Preston Gibson.

The youngster said the fight was going splendidly. He was one of the first over the top. The attack was launched after midnight, following a terrific tirada barrage which had been going on for eleven days and nights, and which had used up about $100,000,000 worth of ammunition.

Boche Fears Long Knives.

With star shells illuminating their path the negroes, Zouaves and Algerians, armed with hand grenades and long knifes only, went over and kept going in wave after wave.

The Germans could not stand the thousands of knives glittering in the star shell light and they gave way. The first trench was taken and the Chasseurs came over, followed by the Zouaves.

The French lieutenants then rounded up the Senegalese, who took advantage of many opportunities to dodge the bullets from German rapid fire guns by hiding in shell holes.

The officers simply gave them a kick and said, "Get up and go on," and if the negroes did not obey they of course would threaten to shoot them, but the order is usually sufficient.

Throat after throat was slit from ear to ear by these expert negroes.

The Germans don't like this kind of fighting and fall back over the Chemin des Dames, up to the Fort of Malmaison, where they had their big guns.

Treachery of the Germans.

This killing of the Germans has become necessary, as so many boche have feigned to be wounded or shouted "Kamerad!" with both hands only to stab their captor from behind as soon as his back was turned. This piece of treachery accomplished, they lie down again, awaiting the next victim.

So these Senegalese, who are marvelous with the knife, cut each throat. It is the only safe method.

The Zouaves, Chasseurs and Senegalese do not like to take prisoners in any event. They have suffered too much from the "Kamerad" trick. I know of one case in which a whole regiment of boches were taken prisoners with their hands up.

Then suddenly, at a signal, they all lay down on the ground, and behind them a section of rapid-fire German guns got into action and simply laid 900 French Chasseurs dead on the ground. They then retreated.

German Wounded Only Boys.

Now the German wounded began to come in, all boys of from 17 to 20. I must have seen about 150 of them and I saw not one who looked over 20. I talked with a number of them in French and in English.

They were brought in with the French wounded, in the same ambulances and there was no discrimination in the treatment of the French and of the German wounded.

Yet in the face of this Germans, when on the way to a French hospital in a French ambulance to be cared for by a French doctor at the expense of France, if they have a free hand, reach over in the car and tear open the bandage from a helpless Frenchman, hoping that he may bleed to death before he reaches the hospital.

There have been a number of cases in which a boche has torn off a Frenchman's bandage with his teeth, thus opening an artery and causing the death of the Frenchman.

A boy of 17 who was shot in the head told me he had not tasted food or drink for four days; had not even had any water. I got him some.

He had no shoes or stockings or underwear, just his coat and breeches which were soaked through with rain, mud and blood. A French stretcher bearer outfitted him.

Pigeons Bring News.

Carrier pigeons now came back and brought the news that the French had captured the high tower of Pinon, which was two and a half miles from their starting point, together with about 5,000 prisoners and seventy-five cannon.

The method of the French attack in detail is as follows: The attacking division is brought up to within four or five kilometers of the third line, where it rests and prepares for the attack. Its ammunition and artillery wagons are going all night, bringing up artillery and ammunition. This takes a period of from one month to two months.

About a week before the attack—which was on Oct. 23, at the Chemin des Dames—two holding attacking divisions are sent up to the lines, and they replace the division which has been there. They occupy the first and second line trenches. They are composed of what one would call defensive troops.

The third line is then occupied by the attacking troops, made up of the Moroccans, Algerians, Chasseurs and Zouaves. These colonial troops do not like barrage fire and they are therefore not put up to the front line until the night before they go over the top. They are men particularly high strung and temperamental and are really only good for attacking; but no soldier is better in this capacity.

After the two holding divisions and the colonial troops are in the first three lines their ammunition and guns are also brought up closer to the lines. This takes about another week.

On the night of Oct. 23 the first holding and second holding divisions came back and occupied trenches two and three and the attacking colonial troops went up during the night and occupied the first line trench. In the morning they are given a teaspoonful of brandy, some bread and coffee, and as dawn comes they pull down the gates and go out over the top into the face of the enemy rapid fire guns, hand grenades and shrapnel.

FIRES ON RAILWAYS.

Government Railways Should be Under Regulations of Ry. Commission.

"The requirements of the Board of Railway Commissioners have been well observed on the whole, and the loss to our forests for which the railways can be held responsible is but a small fraction of the total fire loss," stated Sir Clifford Sifton at the Ninth Annual Meeting of the Commission of Conservation. "This, as compared with the situation ten years ago," he continued, "is an improvement of the first magnitude. I should here explain that we secured the adoption of legislation by which the Board of Railway Commissioners was authorized to impose fire protection measures upon the railways, and we then assisted the Board in drafting the regulations. When these were adopted and Board appointed our chief forester as its inspector in the enforcement of fire protection regulations for all the privately-owned railways of Canada. The jurisdiction of the Railway Commission now extends to approximately 85 per cent of the railway mileage of Canada.

There are still 4,087 miles of Dominion Government railways and 350 miles of provincially chartered railways in Alberta not subject to regulation and inspection by the Railway Commission, and the fire prevention service applicable to these two classes is not comparable to that applied under the Board of Railway Commissioners. The Minister of Railways has, so far, declined to take the progressive step of adopting the regulations of the Board or Railway Commissioners in full and putting their enforcement in charge of our chief forester, unquestionably the best qualified man in Canada for the work. We trust this will soon be done. The situation at the present time is, therefore, that the Parliament of Canada, in its zeal for the public good, requires all privately-owned railways, such as the Canadian Pacific railway, the Canadian Northern railway and the Grand Trunk railway, to submit to the regulations which are imposed for the public good by the Board of Railway Commissioners, but they will not allow the Intercolonial railway, which they themselves own and manage, to be put under those regulations. The result is that on the Government's own railway the fire protective service is the worst that we have in Canada. Urgent necessity exists for dealing with the northern railways in Alberta, and it is to be hoped that the government of that province will fall in line with the progressive spirit which has been adopted throughout the remaining portions of Canada."

My Wartime Garden.

In bygone days when war-dogs slept,
My garden was so trimly kept:
In bed and border treasures grew
Of every shape and every hue.

But now instead of gorgeous blooms,
And their delicious sweet perfumes,
Is seen the strangest state of things,
One of the changes wartime brings.

I've columbines and kidney beans,
Carnations bold and curly greens;
I've peas next to the pansy bloom,
While Brussels sprouts surround the broom.

My roses I could hardly spare.
But radishes sown with great care
Fill all the spaces in between,
While here and there a swede is seen.

I've artichokes where once I grew
Anchusas of the heavenliest blue;
White picotee and poppy strive
For pride of place with cos and chive.

My garden, once a place of dreams,
A sheer delight of color schemes;
Instead of soothing wearied eyes,
The inner man now satisfies.

The Police Are Enforcing Food Laws.

All over Canada municipal police authorities are enforcing the food regulations in a firm, vigorous manner. They are also enforcing the Anti-Loafing Law. There has been a great improvement on the streets of most of the Canadian cities since this law was passed. Fines of $100 and costs have been imposed in Calgary, Montreal, Victoria, Saskatoon, Toronto, Port Arthur, Ottawa, Regina, Stratford, and many other points report cases of fines and imprisonment.

Two English women on a Titan tractor plowed 23 acres in a week.

THE MEN WHO SWEEP THE SEAS

GALLANT MEN ON BRITISH TRAWLERS AND DRIFTERS.

Ever Surrounded by Peril From Mine and Submarine Are Keeping Seas Clear for Traffic.

Minesweeping is one of the newest phases of warfare, so new that it is still in the process of experiment.

The British method consists of towing a single steel cable over the bottom, which catches the moorings of whatever enemy mines have been laid, and rents the mines loose, allowing them to rise to the surface, when they are sunk or exploded by rifle fire.

At present the British are conducting experiments to determine the size of the cables used, the size of the kites used to sink the cables to whatever depth it is desired to sweep, and even to discover the safest sort of craft in which to sweep for mines. It is the most glaring fault of the fishing trawlers with which Britain, in common with other warring Powers, is sweeping for mines, that they draw fourteen feet of water, making them quite as likely to fall a victim to enemy mines, which are moored on an average some ten feet below the surface, as the larger craft they are designed to protect. It is, of course, not possible to tell of the experimental craft which the Navy is trying out for minesweeping purposes.

Dangerous Floating Mines.

"You can count on losing ninety per cent. of your crew when one of the trawlers hits a mine," a lieutenant of the Royal Naval Trawler Reserve told the writer. "With the new craft, you stand far less chance of hitting a mine, and when you do, you lose only forty per cent. of your crew."

All mines laid by Germany and England alike are fitted with the safety gear on their moorings which is required by the Hague Convention. This gear automatically renders harmless any sea-mine which breaks from its moorings and floats as a lost mine on the surface. But there is this vast difference between the holls when day was done, Upon the holls when day was done, mines and the lost English mines which have been discovered thus far at sea. Many of the floating German mines have been discovered with their safety gear deliberately filed in two, so that the mine has not automatically become harmless, but is as dangerous floating about as when it was moored in a minefield. This was done by Germans solely because they are unable to ore the seas at all, and they count on any vessel which falls victim to their floating mines as being either an Allied or neutral vessel, Germany possessing no scruples about the sinking of neutrals.

When a Mine is Found.

This is a fact which has been demonstrated time and time again by torpedo and mine experts of the British Navy. Officers of the minesweepers usually run their sweepers in close to a German mine when one is found—i.e., from seventy to one hundred yards—for the purpose of seeing whether the mine discovered is of a new type. This can usually be told by noting the markings on its dull red exterior. If the mine is of the usual sort—i.e., a globe, with four detonator horns if it has been laid by a submarine, or with five horns if it has been laid by a surface craft (the submarines carry their thirty mines in tubes, so submarine-laid mines have no horn on top)—it is sunk or exploded in the usual way. If it is of a new sort, a mine expert is sent for and the mine is brought back to the base for analytical purposes.

This is one of the most dangerous tasks that any man could wish for. The mine expert is usually rowed out to the floating mine which it is desired to salve in a small boat, and when about ten yards from where the mine is bobbing up and down in the sea, he leaps overboard and swims to the mine. Then, with a monkey wrench, he unscrews a circular piece at the side of the mine and takes out its primer, a job which is often made tremendously difficult if the mine has been in the water a long time and is coated with razor-like barnacles. With the primer out, the mine may be towed in to the base and finally brought up from the water and shipped away to an analytical station.

When the war was young, a great many trick mines were loosed at sea by the Germans. Some of these were disguised as innocent wreckage, many were made to look like barrels floating at sea, and some had a dummy periscope attached to provoke a merchantman to ram, thinking he was ramming a submarine, when in reality he was blowing himself up. For a time the sea was made filthy with this hideous trickery, but by this time merchantmen are too wise to fall victims to such devices.

In Dyeing Anything.

Remember, in dyeing anything, that to get the best results the things that you dye must be free from dirt. Boil them clean in a boiler of water and then rinse them thoroughly in clear cold water.

Give the calves whole milk for the first two weeks, then feed part for two weeks, then give all separator milk with oil meal added. Crushed oats and clover should be given as soon as the calves will take it.

The Paisley Advocate

PAISLEY, JUNE 26th, 1918

BRUCE COUNTY COUNCIL

The June session of the County Council of Bruce was held at Southampton commencing on Monday, the 17th inst. The warden and all members were on hand ready for a heavy session.

To a large extent it was a session devoted to county highways and deputations, and between the two Council was kept decidedly busy.

A large deputation of ladies waited on the Council asking that the grants to their societies for war work be continued. In January the Council appropriated certain money for this purpose, but had no means whatever then of ascertaining about how much money would be required. They set aside what they thought to be ample to carry on the work until the June session, but the members of Council and the people generally had their eyes opened as to the wonderful extent to which this work was being carried on by the women of Bruce. The money expected to last until June did not live much over half that time. The result was many societies were disappointed when they could not get further grants. Some ladies seemed to think the grant had been stopped, but it was just a case of waiting until the Council had time to vote more money for the cause. Some of the delegates asked that the grant be made to each Woman's Society without reference to moneys raised by such society as at present, but Council could see no way of equalling such a grant, some societies having a larger membership and being more aggressive and doing more work than others. It was therefore decided to continue the grant on the same terms as before, that is, dollar for dollar with the moneys raised and expended by each society. The council was firmly of the opinion that no money voted for war purposes was more free from criticism in its expenditure or did greater good to the boys at the front than the moneys granted to the Woman's Societies of Bruce.

Other matters concerning the war included a grant of $20,000 to the Y. M.C.A. for their work on the front. On account of the charges made against the Y.M.C.A. the grant is not to be paid over until such charges are satisfactorily cleared up. Members did not seem to think much of the charges but did think it only prudent to have them cleared up before payment of grant.

The Bruce Patriotic League asked for a grant of $1,000 to assist in paying expenses in connection with the work they are doing arranging for returned soldiers. Council granted $500 to be paid as accounts were certified by officers of the League.

A large deputation was present from Chesley asking that the town be allowed the use of the band instruments returned by the Bruce Battalion until they were again required. It was pointed out that such instruments would be much better in use and taken care of than stored away where they would rust and otherwise deteriorate. The Council agreed to allow Chesley the use of them, upon receiving a proper bond to return all such instruments in proper shape whenever called for by the Council.

The usual grants of $2,500 to Walkerton Hospital and $1,500 to Kincardine Hospital were made, and an extra grant of $250 was given Kincardine Hospital to assist in installing a water system.

The Council joined with other counties in asking the Legislature to amend the act so that a township could make the poll tax $5 instead of $1.50 as at present.

The usual grants to high schools and continuation schools were made.

A grant of $1,000 was made to the Salvation Army to assist in erecting the Rescue Home in London.

The equalization of the county remains the same as last year except the division between Carrick and Mildmay.

The committee appointed to examine the bridge on the south line, Kincardine Tp., asked to be assumed as a county bridge, reported against assuming it but recommended a grant of $700 to repairs, which grant was made. A grant of $500 was made to Brant to assist in repairing a washout, and grants of $50 each made to Hepworth and Lion's Head.

The committee appointed to consider joint children's Shelters and jails for two or more counties reported that they had met a similar committee from the County of Huron and gone into these matters. As to the shelter, the joint committee did not think this possible and recommended no action. As to a joint jail, the committee thought this could be worked out and recommended that a joint committee of the different counties be appointed to consider it.

The question of County Highways was very prominently before the Council a large part of the time of session, being taken up in committee of the whole, considering the question. Much of the difficulty arises from the fact that the Council thinks the question should be viewed from the standpoint of the county system as a whole, that is, that the system finally adopted should be such a one as is of most benefit to the whole county, rather than as to how it will affect the individual municipality. At the January session many requests were made for the addition of roads to the system as laid out originally. These, as well as the roads first adopted, were referred to a committee with instructions for the committee to go over the whole system and report to Council which roads they thought, after thorough and personal examination, should be included in the county system. This committee brought in a report this session and the discussion on this report occupied very much time, but the subject was a long and important one.

The question of the provision for towns and villages brought on a long and warm discussion, and for some time it looked as though the representatives of these municipalities and of the rural municipalities would be unable to agree. Finally a sub-committee was appointed to deal with the matter, and they recommended a compromise between the claims of the two classes by which the outlying sections of roads in towns and villages, where farm lands adjoin these sections, should be taken in as part of the system, and that there should be an annual grant to each town and village equal to 75 per cent of the amount they are assessed each year for county highways, the money to be spent only on the street of the town or village which lies between the parts of the system ending at the limits of said municipality, and to be spent under the supervision of the County Highway Inspector. This was considered fair by all parties and was adopted.

After full discussion the changes made in the roads first adopted were as follows:

(1) That one-half the boundary line between the counties of Grey and Bruce be adopted as part of the system, Grey County to adopt the other half of this line as part of the Grey system.

(2) That that part of Road No. 10 in said by-law from the village of Tara to the north gravel road (boundary of Arran and Amabel) be taken from the system.

(3) The boundary from Lovat to the village of Paisley on Road No. 14 struck off.

(4) The 5th sideroad of the township of Greenock was struck off.

(5) That part of Elora Road through Mildmay struck off.

(6) That part of the 6th con. Carrick, from its junction with the Elora Road to the boundary of Carrick, was struck off.

(7) That part of the 15th sideroad of Amabel lying north of the 10th con. of Amabel was struck off.

A number of applications to add other roads to the system were referred to a committee to examine and report.

The question of having some of the roads on the system adopted as part of the Provincial Highway System was referred to the committee to look into.

The Highway System is recognized by Council as a large and important one and it was felt better to go slowly and try to avoid expensive mistakes.

The county rate is high this year (8¾ mills) raising $218,489.40. A large part of this is accounted for by war expenditure, as follows:—Grants to Patriotic Fund, Red Cross, etc., $45,000; Provincial War Tax, $28,000; grant to Y.M.C.A., $20,000; Women's Societies, $15,000; and the Good Roads, $45,000. So that the ordinary expenditure is well within that of other years.

Council closed a more than ordinary busy session on Friday, and adjourned to meet at Walkerton on December 3rd, next.

P. A. Malcomson, County Clerk

LOCAL AND DISTRICT NEWS

—Of course, you won't miss Port Elgin's Dominion Day celebration. Big program of races. Concert at night. Come to the lake town for Monday, July 1st.

—Judge Elias H. Jones, of Dobson, Mich., is here on a visit at the home of his aunt, Mrs. Wm. Jones, Greenock hill. The visitor is an old townline Elderslie and Brant boy. About forty years ago he went to Detour, and for thirty-five years has been judge of the local court in that live little water front town. He is renewing many acquaintances of long syne.

—We are told that there are at least 100 pigs being fattened in Paisley back yards this summer, and the owners are vieing with each other as to who can raise the finest porker. The names of our pork producers should not be overlooked by the title committee who are making recommendations for the next batch of six thousand to receive the "Order of the Empire."

—Tara Leader: The town has received the account from the Hydro Electric Commission for power used in February, March and April. Thirty horse power was used for each month and at $37 per horse power it cost the town $92.50 per month. With the revenue derived from the inside lighting the town should have a cheap street lighting system.

Supplies for Garden Party

Our friends in town and vicinity who have always so generously contributed on such occasions, will please remember us again with contributions of cream, cake, pie and sandwiches for the garden party. Kindly leave at town hall or at Mr. Cormack's residence. **The W. P. L.**

Died in Saskatchewan

The sad news has arrived here of the death of Mrs. John H. Houston, (nee Mary Mooney) of Rothilda, Sask., formerly of Paisley. Her demise occurred on June 20th, following an operation for appendicitis. The bereaved husband and infant son will have the sympathy of many friends here in their sad loss.

Raised Fine New Barn

Mr. Jas. D. McKay, of Lovat, had the framework of a large new barn erected on Friday last. There were about 150 men present to assist, and they got it up in fine shape. On account of the rainy weather that day, there were no chosen sides, as it was considered somewhat dangerous to have any hurry due to civility. The barn is 55 x 60 feet.

No License Required for Garden Parties, etc.

Food regulations and just how far they go have been causing more or less vexation to societies, fraternal and church, which have been planning the usual summer lawn socials and so on. The question has been taken up with the authorities at Ottawa, and as a consequence they have given out a definite ruling that no license is required for serving refreshments at lawn socials, tea-meetings, public or private luncheons, picnics, fairs, lodge, club or fraternal meetings and such like functions. The board, however, points out that refreshments served at such functions should be kept to the spirit of food conservation and should be strictly to the limits placed upon public eating places.

INTESTINAL PARALYSIS

"Fruit-a-tives" Quickly Relieved This Chronic Trouble

530 Cadieux Street, Montreal.

"In my opinion, no other medicine is so curative for Constipation and Indigestion as 'Fruit-a-tives'.

I was a sufferer from these complaints for five years, and my sedentary occupation, Music, brought about a kind of *Intestinal Paralysis; with nasty Headaches*, belching gas, drowsiness after eating, and pain in the back.

I was induced to try 'Fruit-a-tives' and now for six months I have been entirely well". A. ROSENBURG.

50c. a box, 6 for $2.50, trial size 25c. At all dealers or sent postpaid by Fruit-a-tives Limited, Ottawa.

An Old Resident Died in Kansas

News of the death of Mr. Francis Crowe, an old-timer in this section, has lately been received by friends. The deceased was very well known as "Black Frank" Crowe, and lived on lot 4, con. 1, Arran. He was an enterprising horseman. His famous dapple grey "Lion of the North" was the first Clydesdale sire brought to this part of the country, and attained a wide fame. Mr. Crowe left here over forty years ago, and went to Lincoln, Neb., where his death occurred at the age of 83 years. Mrs. Wm. McKelvey, of Arran, is the only surviving sister, and Mr. H. Crowe, of Port Elgin, is the only brother.

Standard Bank Closing Paisley Branch

The announcement given out at the end of last week that the local branch of the Standard Bank is to be closed, came as a great surprise to the town and district. The only explanation of the change is that given by the management in a notice to depositors, which states that "owing to the large number of our officers having enlisted for military service, our staff has become so depleted that we are compelled to seek relief in every way possible. To this end, we have made arrangements to transfer the business of our office in Paisley over to the Royal Bank of Canada." The transfer is to be made on July 2nd. While business men and other patrons of the Standard, as well as the public generally, will regret the move which deprives us of the service of a monetary institution which has been doing business in our midst for many years, there is no grounds for feeling that we are being seriously handicapped, as the Royal Bank has also been catering to the financial needs of all classes for a considerable time and with a degree of public confidence that gives assurance that for the future our requirements will be met in a satisfactory manner. Our loss in this instance only indicates how the effects of the war are being felt in Canada, and causing all public institutions, including our churches, to make adjustments for new conditions that have arisen.

North Bruce Shorthorn Club Organized

A meeting of stock farmers interested in Shorthorn cattle breeding was held at the farm of Mr. W. J. Hopper, Ethelgreen, on Friday afternoon, about fifty of the leading farmers of the surrounding townships being present. An excellent and instructive address was given by Mr. Geo. E. Day, late of O.A.C. staff at Guelph, and recently appointed secretary-treasurer of the Dominion Shorthorn Breeders' Association. Mr. Day, who is one of the best informed stock breeding experts on this continent, traced the history of Shorthorns from the first selections made with a view to establishing distinct strains over a hundred years ago, and reviewed the results accomplished by such famous men as Colling, Bates, Booth, Cruickshank, Duthie, Sheen and others who established some of the greatest herds in England and Scotland, and from whence came the blood that is to be found in the foundation stock for the world to-day. He emphasized the adaptability of the Shorthorns for the dual purpose of producing beef and milk, and the advantages of selecting a breed whose popularity is based upon solid, everyday utility. The North Bruce Shorthorn Club was organized at this meeting with the following officers: Pres., Wm. McIntosh, of Arran; Vice-Pres., John Scott, Dunblane; Sec'y, N. C. McKay, Agr. Rep. at Walkerton; Directors—D. Darroch, A. Cowan-lock, Jas. Creamer, of Elderslie; Thos. Howe, of Bruce Tp.; D. Christie, of Saugeen; John Clancy, of Brant; Hind Black, of Arran; W. H. Hooper, of Brant; Executive Com.—The President, Vice-President, with D. Darroch and Thos. Howe. The ladies of Elora Road south served a Red Cross lunch, realizing $22 for the soldiers' needs.

Presentations at the Parsonage

A most enjoyable time was spent at the Methodist Parsonage on Monday evening, June 24th, when a goodly number of the Ladies' Aid met to wish the Rev. Mr. Crighton and his family success and Godspeed in their new field of labor, wherever it may be. The gentlemen also joined in with their wives in the pleasant task. Mrs. Albert Pearce read the address to Mrs. Crighton and Mrs. Gregg presented an envelope containing a sum of money to Mrs. Crighton, who replied in a most charming manner, very feelingly referring to the happy two years spent in Paisley. Then Mr. F. B. More read another address to Mr. Crighton, Mr. Albert Pearce presenting an envelope containing a larger sum of money, thus showing the high place this most clever and Christian couple have gained in the affections of their congregation which consists of many other people who are not regular members of the church. The Ladies' Aid provided a most sumptuous repast which was enjoyed by all. Miss Edna Carter, Miss Lottie Kerr, Miss Trelford and Miss C. Carter regaled the guests with a feast of music, both vocal and instrumental. The gathering broke up by all joining in the singing of "Auld Lang Syne" and "God Save the King." Following are the addresses:

To Mrs. Crighton:

Dear Friend—We, the members of the Ladies' Aid Society, and your friends of the Methodist church, have met together to-night to convey to you our good wishes, and our regret that you are soon to remove from our midst. We also desire to give expression to the esteem and love which we have learned to feel for you in the two years that you have been with us. You have gained our love because of the kindly manner which your face wears borne towards us, also for the unassuming way in which you have taken your part in whatever we have undertaken in this branch of the Lord's vineyard, and we feel that in your own quiet way you have shown forth the spirit of the Master. And now in token of our good will we present you with this little gift, not for the value which it represents, but as a reminder of the pleasant times which we have spent together and with the hope that wherever your lot may be cast God's blessing may rest upon you, and that you may bear in remembrance your friends in Paisley. Signed on behalf of the Ladies' Aid Society of the Methodist church, Paisley. Mrs. A. Pearce, Pres., Mrs. B. Tooke, Sec'y.

Dear Mr. Crighton—We are gathered here to-night with a desire to spend a social hour with you and your estimable wife before your departure to other fields of labor. We feel that your sojourn amongst us has proven your estimable qualities of heart and mind in such a way as to elicit our sincere regard. We feel that the present unrest in the world's crisis are so absorbing that continuity of purpose and earnestness are necessary in all our endeavors after eternal peace without which all things are vain, and as sure as the light of the morning follows the darkness of the night, may we believe that God's love in our hearts shall dispel all doubt and fear and bring us into the morning of light and joy. We are here to wish you Godspeed and success in your future labors, and to express in a humble way our appreciation of your ministry to us. The good wishes of our people go with you in large measure and wish you a greater and larger sphere of activity of which you have proved yourself most worthy and capable. We beg of you to accept of this small amount of money as a slight token of our love and esteem. Signed on behalf of the members and adherents of the Methodist church. F. B. More, Recording Steward.

—Mr. Thos. Rankin, the veteran retired teacher of Port Elgin, who was temporarily secured to fill the principalship of Walkerton public school, has been engaged for the coming year at the salary of his predecessor, $1025. Mr. Rankin has a length of experience in public school teaching which spans, we are safe in saying, over three generations, as some of those whom he first taught are now grandparents of public school children. He is a graduate of Paisley public school, his student days here dating back to that period when men of mature years and full beards, who had left the farms to seek the paths of learning, occupied seats at the feet of such master instructors as Principal McKellar, Mclntyre and McKee. Educationalists of the calibre of these mentioned are nowadays at the head of our larger institutions, such as the collegiate institutes or big town high schools. There were not so many frills to the public school course in those days, but there was such a thorough grounding in the work taken up that those who, like Mr. Rankin, are still physically fit, are still able to hold their own with the more modern pedagogue.

BALLACHEY, LAIDLAW & CO.

The Store with the Stock

To our Friend and Customer:

AFTER ten years' pleasant association with our customers and friends we, as a firm, announce our withdrawal from business.

We extend our sincere thanks to the people who have helped us attain the measure of success we have enjoyed, and we trust that our individual associations with you in the future will be as pleasant as in the past.

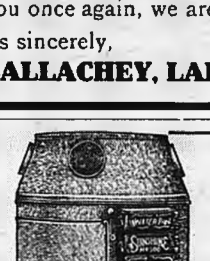
For your information we now state that any credit notes you have on our books will be redeemed by our successor, Mr. S. F. Ballachey.

Any accounts due us are now due, and payable at the store. Different disposition may be made of them in the near future, of which notice will be given, but we hope to have no accounts unsettled after July 15th.

Thanking you once again, we are,

Yours sincerely,

BALLACHEY, LAIDLAW & CO.



A Simple Proposition

Here is the McClary Sunshine Furnace proposition.

McClary's heating engineers will give you advice and estimates of cost of correct heating plant free. When you purchase a Sunshine Furnace, McClary's engineers will provide you proper plans for installing it the McClary way by which they will guarantee satisfactory results.

Full information about the Sunshine Furnace will be sent free to any address upon request to our nearest branch office.

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London, Toronto, Montreal, Winnipeg, Vancouver
St. John, N.B., Calgary, Hamilton, Edmonton, Saskatoon



STEELE'S For Horse Collars and Sweat Pads, Rubber Lap Rugs, Whips, Axle Plush Rugs, Dickmore's Gall Cure, Star Harness Soap, &c

Our Harness includes quality, durability, appearance and high-class workmanship found in no other make of Harness.

Baggage Trunks, Suit Cases, Club Bags, Grips. Good assortment and close prices.

Harness parts and Repairing our Specialty

J. H. STEELE

N. McALLISTER

Carpenter and Contractor

Contracts taken for any class of House-building and Repairing

Sash, Doors, Dressed Lumber and other Building Material on hand

Dwelling and shop

two doors north of the Belmoral Hotel

Safety, Economy and Profit

"I consider The Dominion Life one of our really successful Canadian companies, economically and honestly managed, and giving the best results."—Toronto Saturday Night.

An independent opinion carries force. It is based upon a careful consideration of financial statements, and actual results to policyholders. Write for a copy of the annual report and convince yourself of the merits of

THE DOMINION LIFE ASSURANCE CO.

Head Office: Waterloo, Ontario

Young Women

Are needed in war time to replace the office men who go overseas to fight in France and Flanders. Thousands are going now; thousands will go later on; be patriotic and "begin now" to prepare to fill their places by attending the

NORTHERN Business College

Students admitted at any time. Circulars free.

C. A. FLEMING, Prin. Owen Sound

Abiram Lodge, No. 206, I.O.O.F

MEETS every Tuesday evening in Oddfellows' Hall, Queen St. Visiting brothers always welcome.

Jas. McKay, N.G.
W. E. Ramsay, R.S.

CANADA FOOD BOARD

License No. 8-488

SPECIALS

for
Thursday, Friday and Saturday ONLY

Red Rose Tea, per pound	.60
Oatmeal, per pound	.7
Salmon, Sterling brand	.20
Cooking Onions, 3 pounds	.20
Fels Naptha Soap, per bar	.7
Water Glasses, per dozen	.45
Water Sets, 7 pieces, for	1.95

Highest Prices paid for Butter and Eggs

F. CARTER & SON
Shoes, Groceries, Crockery

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BARRISTER, SOLICITOR AND NOTARY PUBLIC
OFFICE—TOWN HALL, PAISLEY

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INSURANCE—FIRE AND MARINE
GUELPH - ONT.

J. C. GIBSON
Issuer of Marriage Licenses
Paisley, Ont.

DENTAL

DR. A. H. ALLEN
DENTIST, (formerly) of Toronto.
Graduate of the Royal College of Dental Surgeons of Ontario. Honor Graduate of Toronto University Dental Department. Member of Dental Surgery. Graduate of the Post Graduate School of Prosthetic Dentistry, New York. Over Moir's Drug store, opposite the Post Office.

MEDICAL

DR. H. E. GAGE, Physician, Surgeon and Accoucheur. Specialist in Diseases of the Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat. Late house surgeon Kingston General Hospital. Office hours—2 to 4 p.m., 7 to 8 p.m.
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Successor to Dr. Morrison.

VETERINARY

BOYD BROS., Veterinary Surgeons, Paisley. Graduates of Ontario Veterinary College. Office at residence—two doors north of cook factory. Phone numbers—Bell 63, Brown 121.

AUCTIONEERS

R. C. PEARCE, Licensed Auctioneer. Sales attended to in all parts of the County of Bruce. Orders left at the ADVOCATE Office will receive prompt attention. Telephone at house.

PURDY'S LIVERY
Rates Reasonable, and every effort made to satisfy
F. PURDY

R. T. Robinson
CARPENTER AND CONTRACTOR
ESTIMATES furnished for the erection of any class of building. Large or small contracts undertaken.
Address Chesley or Cargill P.O.

Sign and Carriage Painting, House-Decorating and Wall Papering

The undersigned is prepared to do all classes of work in the most stylish, neat and satisfactory manner. Orders executed promptly. Will be glad to receive your patronage, whether in town or country.
W. H. BAKER, Paisley

Desirable Village Property For Sale

THE HYDE property on Inkerman St. Comfortable brick house, with stable and garage, on one acre of land—large part of which is suitable for building purposes. Apply to F. E. GEORGE or MRS. G. E. IRWIN.

—The advertising rates of Toronto dailies have recently been increased. The rate per word for condensed advertising has doubled in the majority of the leading dailies in the province of Ontario. This will mean a big increase in the revenue of many papers, but, in fact, it will not affect the proportion which the cost of advertising bears to the total cost of publishing a paper. Everything used in the manufacture of a newspaper has increased in price, and many things cost far more than they did a few years ago, and for these reasons it is only fair that the rates should be increased.

WHEN GRIT AND TORY MEET ON THE HUSTINGS

MacKenzie and Tupper in the Seventies

Sir John Willison, formerly editor of the Globe, and later editor of the Toronto Daily News, is writing his Reminiscences, and the first instalment appears in the May number of The Canadian Magazine. After describing his own early life in the then bush country of Huron county, he gives impressions of some early political meetings attended by him. One of these was at Whitby in the middle seventies, when Hon. Alexander Mackenzie, then Premier, and Hon. Charles Tupper were the opposing speakers. Sir John writes:

A Remarkable Debater

"Many of those who saw Mr. Huntington overcome at Oshawa attended the meeting at Whitby. The Conservatives were happy and exultant, the Liberals depressed and anxious. But Mr. Mackenzie had resource in debate such as few men of his time possessed. Sir Wilfrid Laurier has said that when he was on his legs he had no peer in the House of Commons. There was little or nothing of the finish of oratory in his speeches. There were few ornate or elegant sentences. There was no elaborate preparation or dependence upon memory for felicitous phrases or orderly sentences. His strength was in facts, simplicity of statement and complete knowledge of the subject. Of stern aspect and without natural gaiety of spirit, he yet had a penetrating humor and was fertile in illustration and anecdote. If he was austere he was just, and seldom sour or intemperate.

Giants in Combat

Mr. Mackenzie's first speech was a quiet, orderly, logical defence of the acts and policies of his Administration. There was frequent cheering, but the Prime Minister's statement did not lessen the desire to hear Dr. Tupper, nor did Dr. Tupper face an audience in which there was a predominant feeling of personal or political hostility. He was well received and quickly won the favor of the meeting. In those days Dr. Tupper was in full physical vigor. He spoke with tremendous energy. His vocabulary of denunciation was equal even to his own conception of the ineptitude and depravity of his opponents. On this occasion he was—himself. He held the Government responsible for drought and blight, for excessive heat and extreme cold, for the blasted corn and the barren fig-tree. The Conservatives warmed by degrees into sympathy, jubilation and confidence. Long before he had finished the meeting seemed to have gone hopelessly against Mr. Mackenzie.

An Effective Reply

But the Prime Minister had fifteen minutes for reply. As the last word fell from Dr. Tupper's lips he sprang to the front of the platform. He stood, stern and unsmiling, while the long cheering for the Conservative spokesman died away. Then with swift, impetuous sentences he fell upon Dr. Tupper. He wasted not a word or a moment. He struck Dr. Tupper had reared with such unspeakable assurance and confidence seemed to fall column by column in ruin. I have heard many speeches since that day, but nothing so trenchant and destructive. Of what was said by either speaker I have little recollection. I know that Dr. Tupper was merry over the inconsistencies and 'broken pledges' of the Government, and that Mr. Mackenzie met the accusation with the history of a measure that Dr. Tupper had fathered and abandoned. He was guilty, Mr. Mackenzie said, of 'the horrible crime of infanticide.' He had 'not only slaughtered his own child, but had trampled on the remains.' I was young when Mr. Mackenzie and Dr. Tupper met at Whitby so long ago. To youth wonder and enthusiasm come easily. But I repeat, that I have heard nothing since from any platform as powerful, destructive and overwhelming as Mr. Mackenzie's reply. Conservatives around me who never had and never would cast a vote for a Liberal candidate rose to their feet and cheered with delight over the performance. That I have seen once only. Recalling such a glorious encounter one regrets that joint political meetings have been abandoned."

J. S. DEWAR
PAISLEY
Builder, Contractor and Cement Worker

Brick or cement buildings erected, brick work, cement work and plastering contracts taken.

Cement Supplies Furnished

Building Blocks, Window and Door Sills, Culvert Tile, Well Curbing, Lawn Rollers, Flower Vases, Verandah Columns, Balusters and other fancy Cement Products.

Building Material

Cement, Lime, Lath, Shingles, Glazed Sewer Pipe and Flue Lining, Mortar Color, Etc.

PAISLEY MEAT MARKET

Choice Beef, Pork, Veal and Lamb, Smoked Ham, Rolls and Bacon, Lard in 1-lb. pkgs., 3-lb., 10-lb. and 20-lb. pails, Cooked Ham, Headcheese, Pork Sausage, Jellied Tongue, Bologna, Weinners, Etc.

P. OLTSHER
Cash for Hides and Skins — Bruce and Bell 'Phones

Killed by Poisons

All scientists agree that poisonous products in the blood are eliminated by the kidneys and liver. The kidneys act as a kind of filter for these products. When the kidneys are clogged or degenerated, by disease or old age, then these poisons are retained in the body. If we wish to prevent old age coming on too soon, or if we want to increase our chance for a long life, Dr. Pierce of Invalids' Hotel, Buffalo, N. Y., says that you should drink plenty of water daily between meals to flush the kidneys. Then procure Anuric at a drug store. This Anuric drives the uric acid out. Scientific men have learned that in gout, also rheumatism, poisonous uric acid crystals are deposited in or about the joints, in the muscles—where inflammation is set up.

If we wish to keep our kidneys in the best condition a diet of milk and vegetables, with only a little meat once a day, is the most suitable. Drink plenty of pure water, take Anuric three times a day for a month.

You can obtain a trial pkg. of Anuric by writing Dr. W. M. Pierce, Dr. Shoffner, N. Y., or Bridgeburg, Ont., enclosing 10c.

St. Catharines, Ont.—"For sixteen years I have been a sufferer from kidney trouble. My back has ached almost continuously and I have had rheumatic pains in my arms, hands and lower limbs. I have doctored and tried all kinds of medicine recommended to me, but have never found the relief in anything (as matter how much I tried), that I have found in one small package of Anuric. Anuric was the morning cleared and my bladder was stronger than for years, so that I was able to sleep all night, where I always had to rise several times during the night. I only regret that many will not try Anuric if they suffer with any sort of kidney trouble."—Mrs. JACOB LOHRENZ, 56 Adelaide St.



—In our issue of May 1st we suggested that the production campaign might be helped by having men in the cities who had been brought up on farms and were accustomed to farm life in their young days, taken from non-essential industries and put to work on the land. The following letter from a farmer which appeared in the Daily Globe advocates the same plan:

To the Editor of The Globe:—So much is being said and written in reference to help for the farm that I, as a practical farmer myself, take the liberty to suggest a method of procuring the necessary help for the farm that I have not seen so far advocated. The farmers themselves freely admit that the farms have been depleted quite as much at help through their sons and daughters going to live in the cities as by the inroads of war. A crisis now arrived on the battlefields of France, and, to a certain degree on the agricultural fields of Canada, when one man's cause should be no more considered than another's, no matter what his vocation. Duke's sons and cook's sons should be dealt with alike. And for agricultural purposes too much consideration should not be shown even to married men with farming experience. There are thousands of such in our large cities who were born and bred on farms, and who are not engaged in work of national necessity, and only work of such a nature should be considered a moment's consideration. Whether married or single, I would have such conscripted back to the land. The "floor" should be age limit be at all very much restricted. A man anywhere up to fifty anyway is quite fit for farm work.

But what about the families of such, it may be asked. Let them remain where they are. The sacrifice of separation for a short period on the farm is a small matter in comparison with the perils and hardships of the front. If the farmer cannot afford to pay sufficient for such help as this scheme would bring him let the Government allow so much in the way of separation allowance in addition as individual circumstances may demand. A properly organized scheme of this nature would secure for the farmer a help he help required without the conscripts being one while the worse for the experience. On the return of winter they could go back to their city furnaces and the movies. Two enough, many of them would miss the motor outings, golfings and other diversions.

If the contourse of farmers who recently went to Ottawa had gone with a feasible scheme of this nature they would have had more success in their mission. Instead, they went in a blustering mood, virtually daring anyone to lay a finger on their sons. So far many of them have done very well owing to the war. Some have given their sons. The writer has given three sons and a daughter, consequently he may be excused for writing with strong feeling on this matter. Others, too, may have held their families back, and now threaten their parliamentary representatives with the direst penalties if they support conscription applicable to the farm.

To defend the front in France is more essential than even food production in Canada. This should be made clear to all by those in authority. There are various ways of getting down and securing the crops, but there is only one way of keeping the enemy at bay—by sending men and more men to stop the onrush.

Although a farmer myself I do not consider the average farmer so highly patriotic as some would give him credit for, nor do I think he has striven as very hard for greater production. Any impetus is more attributable to higher prices for grain, hogs and other stock than to lovelit patriotism. Consequently he growls at all the louder at conscription, for disturbing the "even tenor of his way."

Finally, if men conscripted from the cities to the farms should balk at the tasks allotted them they should upon fair evidence be treated exactly as conscientious objectors are now being treated.

Port Credit, May 21. A Farmer

SOCIAL CONDITIONS RESPONSIBLE FOR MANY NOT MARRYING

At the Laymen's Association of the Toronto Methodist Conference, T. O. McCarthy, the president, said in his address that the church was not doing its part in helping young people to marry. He felt sure the average young man and woman preferred marriage, but social conditions and low standards of wages prevented it being possible in many cases. He felt the church should not only preach morality, but do something to make morality possible by seeing to it that such wages were paid that young people would find it married life possible. He stated that there were 100,000 more women than men in Canada before the war that would have been married were conditions otherwise. He further stated that in these circumstances is the text. "Faith without works is dead" was never true than ever before in the history of the world.

Scrapping a Railway Line

The disposal of the material in connection with the Ontario West Shore Railway will be of interest to those who have to pay the bonds. The Hydro Electric Commission have so far paid into the Toronto General Trusts Corporation the sum of $105,540.00 for material delivered up to January 16th of this year. On February 21, there were 25 carloads of rails were shipped from Rincardine, making 286 rails in three shipments. There are 31 rails still at the station. These will be shipped when the balance of the rails between Huron 29, are gathered up. There are several carloads of material that will be shipped. It is estimated that when the entire material is taken by the Hydro people that the money received will be about $90,000.00.—Kincardine Reporter.

—Many who spend dollars for tea begrudge a dime for wisdom.

"LEST YOU FORGET"

How dear to our hearts is the steady subscriber,
Who pays in advance at the birth of the year;
Who lays down his money and offers it gladly,
And casts round the office a halo of cheer!
Who never says, "Stop it; I cannot afford it"
Or, "I'm now getting papers for more than I can read;"
But always says, "Send it; the family all like it"—
In fact, we all think it a real household need!
How welcome is he when he comes to the sanctum!
How he makes our hearts throb! how he makes our eyes dance!
We outwardly thank him—we inwardly bless him—
The steady subscriber who pays in advance.

—Mr. Geo. S. Henry, the new Minister of Agriculture for Ontario, has active a long connection and agricultural experience. He is a graduate of Upper Canada and Toronto Universities, and later took a course at the Ontario Agricultural College. In 1908 he was Warden of York County, and for many years he has taken an active interest in the good roads movement and is now a member of York County Highway Commission. Since his election to the Legislature in 1911 Mr. Henry has been an active member of the Agricultural Committee and has labored a long time to bring the relationship between the farmer and consumer into closer contact.

—A great many of us blame heredity and conditions for what we are. Heredity, it is true, is a strong factor in our make-up, as is also environment, but the wise man will consider heredity, the shrewd environment, and look beyond the horizon of his present surroundings.

Eye Rest For Tired Eyes



Is obtained by our scientifically fitted glasses. They enable the eyes to do as much work and possibly more without tiring than they ever did. Satisfaction guaranteed. Eyes tested free.

BEAUTIFUL JEWELERY

in great variety of novel patterns and artistic designs, rings, chains, necklaces, bracelets, everything in the jewelry line, may be found at our store. We give you a cordial invitation to come in and see what we have to offer, for we feel sure there will be something that will just suit you.

I. SHOEMAKER
Jeweler and Optician

Summer Shoes

We have a Complete Line of
White Shoes Pumps and Slippers

Our stock includes a Shoe for every purpose, for every use, for every person.

It will pay you to buy them. Save the leather shoes.

Our Groceries are always Fresh

Produce Taken in Exchange

H. PFAFF & SON
Canada Food Bd License No. 8-3626

The
Farmers' Live Stock Shipping Club

Will pay for live hogs delivered at Paisley station, F.O.B. prices, less one per cent. government condemnation loss and operating expenses.

Weekly Shipment

For information call
WALLACE McGRAW
Both Phones

PAISLEY MARKET

Fall wheat, per bush.	2 00	2 10
Peas, per bush	2 25	2 30
Oats, per bush	75	80
Barley, per bush	1 30	1 50
Buckwheat		
Potatoes, per bag	1 30	1 50
Butter, in pound prints	38	38
Eggs, fresh, per doz	38	38

The Thrift Car Overland

Railroads are taxed to the utmost. You can help the situation and benefit yourself by using a Model 90 Overland Car.

It is efficient and economical. Back of it is a real Canadian institution that fortunately is able to take care of service and parts requirements—now and later.

Even extraordinary requirements can be promptly supplied from our Toronto factory or nearby warehouse.

Four points of Overland to remember:
Appearance, Performance. Comfort, Service and Price

GEO. W. GILCHRIST, Dealer
R. R. No. 2, Paisley

Willys-Overland, Limited
Willys-Knight and Overland Motor Cars and Light Commercial Wagons
Head Office and Works, West Toronto, Ontario

PAINT

Lowe Bros.' High Standard Paint in the following colors, at

98c per Quart

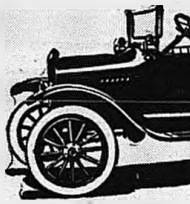
True Blue — Straw — Warm Grey — Lavender
Coral Pink — Greenstone — Terra Cotta
Dark Blue — Silk Green — Sandstone

These colors are being discontinued by the manufacturers, but are all high standard colors. Regular price $1.25.

All other colors in stock $1.25 per quart.

SINCLAIR'S HARDWARE

PAISLEY GARAGE



Ford and Maxwell Service Station

We carry a full line of Ford Parts and Repairs

We aim to give up-to-date service to all car owners. With our experience in city garages we are in a position to do work that we can guarantee as satisfactory. Motorists should call us up by either phone when they have trouble.

High Grade Oils, Gas and Accessories of all kinds.
Repairing at Reasonable Rates. All kinds of Vulcanizing done.
We are equipped to remove carbon by oxygen gas.

G. E. MILLER, Prop.

TORONTO LIVE STOCK MARKETS

Toronto, June 23, 1918

Butchers' picked	16	16	$15	65
do common	13	25	11	00
do cows	13	00	12	25
do bulls	12	00	11	50
Stockers, choice	12	60	12	85
do common	10	00	7	00
Heavy feeders	14	00	13	90
Short keep				
Milch cows, choice	120	00	125	00
do common				
Sheep, ewes	11	50	11	50
Bucks	11	00	10	25
Spring Lambs	21	00	21	00
Calves	16	00	17	00
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CANADA BEFORE CONFEDERATION

The Growth of the Colony Under the Union Jack Until It Acquired the Proud Status of a "Dominion" in the British Empire.

When the capitulation of Montreal of 1760 was confirmed there were in Canada about 40,000 French descendants. Later came another 40,000) the Loyalists from the revolted Colonies. But these were scattered in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and what later became Ontario. Both race had to work for extension through what was practically virgin forest. How they did it is a tale too vast and too heroic to be fully told in a newspaper article.

Yet what were the commercial and other conditions in the years just preceding Confederation? It was remarked that the united Provinces flourished in all except politics. Trade had begin to grow with a rapidity which it has rarely been surpassed even since.

Coming of the Settlers

"During the quarter of a century that elapsed between 1842 and 1867, the crucial period of national development," remarks Bourinot, "an industrious population flowed steadily into the country, the original population became more self-reliant and pursued their vocations with renewed energy, and confidence increased on all sides in the ability of the Provinces to hold their own against the competition of a wonderfully enterprising neighbor. Cities, towns and villages were built up with a rapidity not exceeded on the other side of the (American) border. In those days Ontario became the noble Province that she now is by virtue of the capacity of her people for self-government, the energy of her industrial classes, the fertility of her soil, and the superiority of her climate"—a summary of conditions written over twenty years ago, whose exactitude in every detail is only emphasized to-day.

The Maritime Industry

"The Maritime industry of the lower Provinces," the same genial chronicler-historian continues, "was developed most encouragingly, and Nova Scotia built up a commercial marine not equalled by that of any New England State. The total population of the Provinces of British North America, now comprised within the Confederation of 1867, had increased from a million and a half in 1842 to three millions and a quarter in 1861—the ratio of increase in those years having been greater than at any previous or later period of Canadian history."

There had been since the forties a flood of immigration, from Scotland and Ireland in particular. The first Scottish settlers had sent back good reports and personal influence in a clannish race did as much then as Provincial propaganda later. In Ireland there were economic conditions after the potato famine of 1845, which benefited the Canadian Provinces, as the Irish settlements in Montreal, St. John and Halifax attest. About the sixties the larger English influx began, when artisans rather than farmers came in to the growing eastern cities.

Perhaps it is not often enough recognized how closely the date of Confederation coincided with that of the blossom-time of railways in the Dominion. The terms on which New Brunswick and Nova Scotia came into the compact showed that they had realized how important the Intercolonial Railway would be. Its subsequent history, whatever one may say of collective versus private ownership, has fully justified the foresight of the easterners then. In 1850 there were only fifty miles of railway in the old Province of Canada. But the Grand Trunk was commenced, and by Confederation there was the highly respectable total of three thousand miles, including the fine Victoria bridge at Montreal, which for the first time linked up the American systems with Canadian lines.

As in steam railroads, so on sea. The Cunard line of steamships was inaugurated by a Nova Scotian, Samuel Cunard, who had been a successful builder of wooden ships in the Maritime Provinces. At the suggestion of Hon. Joseph Howe he tendered and secured the mail contract for the transatlantic passage. His vessel, the Britannia, started the first steam mail service from Liverpool on July 4, 1840.

In the same period the development of shipping on the Great Lakes took place. By 1870 there was a good steam river service from Niagara to Quebec, as all readers of William Dean Howells know. In fact, in travel the coming of Confederation synchronized with the going of the old stage coach and all it meant.

Spread of Education

Then still more important was the emancipation which free primary education brought. The year 1870 is practically the world's turning point in this. It was about that year that Great Britain, France, Germany and Italy in Europe, with several of the United States and some of the Republics of South America adopted free and compulsory education for all. Indeed it has been claimed that Nova Scotia, thanks to Sir Charles Tupper, led the civilized world in this particular. A system was begun there in 1864. Ontario's record under Egerton Ryerson is everywhere acknowledged.

Another national factor which cannot be over-estimated in the twenty years before 1867 was the facilitating of trade through the fine banking system in Canada. By means of a facile paper currency and a sane method of credit, this gave an impetus to trade in the middle of the last century to which no tribute is too high to-day. Close study of the American system enabled Canadian bankers then to avoid many of their errors, so that, combined with the stability which Canada enjoyed as a part of the British Empire, there was established a confidence which soon invited investments of money within the Provinces. This has not ceased to-day, and it is possible that after the war experience will still more be that "trade follows the flag."

All this may be "as a thrice told tale," but its recapitulation can only tend to fuller consideration at this time of what it was that went to the making of the twentieth century Canada, with which we are all concerned.

THE BANNER OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE

The Flag That Flies Over One Quarter of the Human Race and One-Fifth of the Surface of the World.



The Union Jack, Symbolizing Three Centuries of History, Combines the Crosses of St. George, St. Andrew and St. Patrick.

The flag under which the British army is fighting is not the Red Ensign of the mercantile marine, nor yet the white ensign of the British navy, but the Union Jack, that we see "cantoned" (to borrow a word from the language of heraldry) on the upper corner nearest the staff of the red ensign with which we are most familiar.

As befits perhaps the most venerable flag among the nations of the world, a flag which has left its imprint on the American Stars and Stripes and on the flags of the British Dominions and colonies, the Union Jack has a long and complicated history. Other nations have "scrapped" their former emblems, and set up new ones during the changes of their history. The Union Jack, on the contrary, can trace its descent to those dim times when knights rode in the lists; when the Cross of St. George stood red against a white field, and flew victorious among the arrows of Agincourt; when the flag of Britain met the "Bright St. Andrew's Cross" of Scotland in mortal combat.

To Canadians and to the rest of the world, who know nothing and care less about the venerable precedents and stern dictates of the ancient school of heraldry, the Union Jack teaches a particular lesson, namely, that flags are not the creations of color-loving committees and fanciful artists, but that they all have definite origins, and every detail has a meaning, if you can understand their language.

Story of Britain's Flag

So here is the story of the Union Jack, containing in its carefully modulated stripings the whole history of a united Britain. It is a story of heraldic terms and details, but if you read it, you will know how to hang the flag from your house, and what is more, you will not reverse it, nor yet hang it upside down as a signal of distress.

The first "Union Jack" was adopted in 1606 soon after the union of England and Scotland under James I. (4 Jac. I.), and the "Jack" is supposed to be a corruption of Jac., which was the common abbreviation for Jacobus or James. The Union Jack combined the ancient flag of England, the red cross of St. George on a white field, with the ancient flag of Scotland, the white cross of St. Andrew on a blue field. The two flags were combined by putting the cross of St. George with a white edge, or fimbriation as the heralds call it, representing the white field of the old English flag over the old Scotch flag. The rules of heraldry applicable to flags as well as to coats of arms did not permit color on color or metal on metal. The white represented silver, and in a formal description of the flag is termed "argent." Consequently the fimbriation not only preserved a portion of the ancient white field for the red cross to repose in, but avoided the heraldic solecism of placing a red cross on a blue field. The first Union Jack was azure, a saltire argent, surmounted by a cross of St. George fimbriated of the second (argent).

The Cross of St. Patrick

The union of Great Britain and Ireland (1801) introduced a third cross into the Union Jack—the red cross of St. Patrick, which was a saltire, like the cross of St. Andrew. These two crosses were combined, an arrangement which the heralds described as "quarterly per saltire, counterchanged." In each arm we see the two crosses lying side by side and properly of equal widths. In the opposite arm the white becomes red and the red becomes white. This is what is meant by counter-changing. When the two crosses were thus placed side by side, the red cross of St. Patrick fell on the blue field and it became necessary to resort to another fimbriation to avoid color on color. Hence the narrow white strip separating the red part of each arm from the blue field. Then over all again was placed the cross of St. George, with its white fimbriation. This produced the Union Jack of to-day. It is officially described as follows:

Azure: The Saltires of St. Andrew and St. Patrick, quarterly per saltire, counterchanged, argent and gules; the latter fimbriated of the second; surmounted by the Cross of St. George of the third, fimbriated as the last.

Other British Flags

The Union Jack has a top and a bottom. The cross of St. Andrew came in before the cross of St. Patrick and takes precedence. Consequently the broader white stripe, representing the cross of St. Andrew, should be uppermost next the staff.

The red flag with the Union Jack in the corner which we see flying at the sterns of steamships is known as the "Red Ensign." It is the flag appropriated to the use of the mercantile marine. The British flag, the flag used by the army, and flown on public buildings, is the Union Jack—no more and no less. Still another flag is used by the British navy. It is a white flag with the red cross of St. George and the Union Jack occupies the upper canton next the staff.

Thus in Flanders to-day the British soldier, if he is from Old England, sees floating above him the cross of St. George, as the Scotchman sees the cross of St. Andrew, as the Irishman sees the cross of that venerable saint who banished the snake from his native heath.

Outgrowths of the Union Jack

The influence of the Union Jack has spread far beyond the British Isles. It is safe to say that it has left its trace on every Anglo-Saxon emblem. The American flag, after all, is nothing but the Red Ensign, the red striped with white, the crosses of the Union Jack removed from the canton, and stars substituted on the blue field to represent the union of the States. Australia, Canada, and New Zealand, all of them bear the Union Jack or part of it cantoned on their emblems. The flags of the thirteen American colonies, the antiquarian will tell you, are all of them outgrowths of the British emblem, containing the cross of St. George or other parts of the Union Jack. The pictures in the U. S. grammar school history books to the contrary, the flag that the Americans carried at the battle of Bunker Hill had on it the cross of St. George, with, as the heralds say, the plain tinc of Massachusetts for "difference." Many is the time that British emblem, its component parts, and its descendants have clashed on the field of battle, but to-day the Union Jack has reached a unique stage in its history. For the first time every Union Jack in the world has joined in a common alliance against a common enemy. The crosses of the Union Jack have finally united against the Black Eagle, which Gladstone might have justly called "the negation of God."

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CANADA'S CONSTITUTION IN THE MAKING.

At the Westminster Conference, Held in London, in December, 1866, the Idea of Union Took Shape in The British North America Act.

The Charlottetown Conference met on September 1, 1864. All the invited Provinces sent delegates, but the oldest colony in the Empire, Newfoundland, was not represented. Taking a later term in Canadian history it might be said that the conference was one of "bonne entente" more than of detail. Mr. A. H. U. Colquhoun remarks in his book, "The Fathers of nConfederation,"; "The Charlottetown Conference was an essential part of the proceedings which culminated at Quebec. The ground had been broken. The leaders in the various Provinces had formed ties of intimacy and friendship, and favorably impressed each other."

It was, however, in the Quebec Conference that the working plan of the union was framed. The conference began its sessions on October 10. There were thirty-three representatives present. These are the Fathers of Confederation. After sitting for fourteen days they agreed on a set of seventy-two resolutions which were to be submitted to their respective Legislatures. The first, which was proposed by J. A. Macdonald, seconded by S. L. Tilley, read:

"That the best interests and the present and future prosperity of British North America will be promoted by a Federal union under the Crown of Great Britain, provided such union can be effected on principles just to the several Provinces."

An Historic Gathering

It was a momentous gathering in the old building in Quebec, now demolished. The thirty-three were in deep earnest about their work. Their sessions were held in secret. At the time a good deal of rumor ran around as to what went on in the chamber, but the facts have since become pretty well known. The gossipy, charming records will remain one of the most interesting parts of Canadian literature. But they cannot even be summarized here. The resolutions were the essential outcome.

A great many views have been expressed about the act which has come to be almost universally known as the Constitution of Canada. Dr. Bernard Pilot, the Clerk to the Canadian House of Commons, holds that the real "constitution" of Canada can only be said to lie in the unwritten laws which make up the British Constitution. Prof. J. E. C. Munro, professor of law at Owens College, Manchester, looking at the British North America Act with the impartiality which distance gives, summed up the effort, not of the Quebec Conference only, but of the subsequent conferences and consultations with Colonial Office officials in London, as follows: "A study of the Canadian constitution offers a special field for inquiry. It is a successful effort to solve the problem of uniting distinct States or Provinces under a central government. While the American States had to create not merely a central government, but a government which, within the limits laid down, should be supreme, the Canadian Provinces had to organize a union, subject to a supreme Executive, Legislature and Judicature, all of which already existed. The executive supremacy of the Queen, the legislative power of the Imperial Parliament, and the judicial functions of the Privy Council remained unaffected by the union, and this to some extent simplified the work."

The London Conference

It was in London that the act was finally shaped.

The Westminster Conference at London in December, 1866, comprised of delegates from the Canadas, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, drafted the British North America act from the resolutions adopted at Quebec in October, 1864. The British Government was now a thorough convert to the idea of the union, and Cartier was able to tell the people of Montreal a few months afterwards how loyally the delegates had been supported.

"It is a great source—I will not say of pride—but a great source of encouragement," he said, "to the public men who then took part in that great scheme, that it was adopted by the English Parliament, without, I may say, a word of alteration."

"Provincial Rights" Battle

To understand clearly what has become known as the "Provincial rights" fight, it is well to recall that one of the impelling causes of the Confederative movement was the fear that "State" right would run wild as it was believed it had in the United States, causing, some thought, the Civil War. In the constitution of the United States the powers not specifically delegated to the Federal Government at Washington are within the jurisdiction of each State. The contrary was the effect of the Canadian constitution. Any powers not specifically given to Provinces are reserved to the Dominion Government. How this has resulted not merely in the slow evolution of Provincial Parliaments, Provincial courts of law and other departments, and how the apparent duplication of some of this work had to go on under the Dominion control cannot now be told. It is a long story of the gradual fitting of two sets of machinery to each other. In the end, though the process is not yet finished, it can be said there has been evolved a facile and workable scheme. Under it Canada has grown in strength and prosperity.

In all this competency one thing stands out. It is the high standard of the Canadian Judiciary. To the Judges of the land has time after time fallen the decision of saying what the Fathers of Confederation aimed at in a loose phrase. The result, where there was so little light to guide, has been such that Canada may well be proud of the intelligence, the independence and the integrity of her lawyers.

In the strictly political arena there have been odd developments, some of them far other than those anticipated, but which do not seem in working to be attaining dissimilar ends than those sought. For instance, in the United States the power of the Senate grew at the expense of the House of Representatives. In Canada almost the contrary took place; the Senate dwindled in influence and in public estimation as the House of Commons extended.

Conditions, however, are so tactfully observed on the one side, and control so mildly exercised on the other, that, instead of causing friction, the actual limitations have become a bond of sentiment and obligation; they form that unuttered something which gives the apt link of love to Kipling's lines:

"Daughter am I in my mother's house,
But mistress in my own."

The First of July.

This is a great anniversary day in the history of Canada, one of the most brilliant members of the British Empire. Canada is a bulwark of freedom, and her sons have fought with magnificent courage in this great war. Their deeds of valor on the Vimy Ridge, and many another battlefield, are now a matter of history. They have shown the might of Canada and the strength of the British Empire. When the Old Country was assailed in its defence of freedom, the great Dominions were the first to make common cause with the Old Country, and together they have shown that there is more in the might and the master of the British Empire than ever its enemies reckoned.

This day is also a day sacred to the commemoration of those who died untimely far from their homes in the great Dominion, the men who fell tortured by poison gas holding the line at Ypres, the men who stormed and held the crest of Vimy Ridge, and were keen in victory. By their deeds Canada has won an honor which glorifies and sanctifies the triumphs of peace. So the deepest note in our Dominion Day celebration is the thunder of the war for freedom. The glad music of the Dovekey is a hymn in honor of sacrifice. Our joyful thanksgiving for Canada's marvellous achievement in the use and government of her great territory has a deeper and nobler significance in the commemoration of those of her sons who have given up their rich inheritance and life itself for their loyalty and their faith in liberty.

CANADA

1867—1918

Wild trackless land, where trod the dusky race
Uncutored those short years ago,
Stands forth our fair Domain, and with a place
And name revered and honored far away.

Thou country of broad acres, whose Ideal
Of Liberty and Justice days gone by
Fulfilled that promise. So the dream is real
To-day. And hearts are proud to do or die.

The way was lengthy, and the path untried,
And bloody storms oft mark'd that growth of years,
But with that faith of Home, and trust in God
The way was clear'd, and smiles shone through the tears.

So stands to-day our monument of pride,
Broad surging land that sweeps from sea to sea,
Whose sons to-day are standing side by side
On blood-stained fields to do or die for thee.

—Robert Partridge.

"His Dominion shall be also from the one sea to the other, and from the flood unto the world's end."—Psalm 72, 8.

The "Dominion" of Canada.

It was only after much discussion of the question and after changing their minds more than once, that the Fathers of Confederation decided to call the union they formed a Dominion. Sir John Macdonald was in favors of calling it a Kingdom, says The Mail and Empire. In some of the drafts of the bill which finally issued from the Imperial Parliament as the British North America Act it is provided that the Queen be authorized to declare by proclamation that the provinces in question "shall form and be one united dominion under the name of the Kingdom of Canada."

"Dominion" was the term finally adopted, not because it was altogether satisfactory, but because it was less open to misunderstanding. To some minds the name Kingdom might suggest the idea of separation. But if the name "Kingdom" suggested too soaring an ambition, the term "Dominion" seemed rather humble. In fifty-one years Canada has made it a term of dignity, one that the daughter States of Britain throughout the Empire have been proud to adopt. The self-governing communities of Greater Britain are now all "Dominions." That term of distinction differentiates them from the "colonies." New Zealand formally adopted the name "Dominion." The British Colonial Office was reorganized some years ago and a Dominions branch was established.

It was in London, England, that the Fathers of Confederation met in 1867—51 years ago—in a room of the Westminster Palace Hotel, which is now in its 68th capacity inhabited by many Canadians of the C.E.F. There was born the Dominion of Canada.

WAS A MEMORABLE DAY

June 14th 77 Years Ago Parliament of Canada Met in Kingston

June 14th was a memorable day in the history of Canada and Kingston, for it was on this day, 1841, just 77 years ago, that the sitting of the first Parliament of Canada was held in the small frame building next to St. Paul's Church, Queen st., Kingston. In this building, which is still intact and occupied, the members of the Parliament of Canada went into session to carry on the business of Canada, then in its infancy. The speech from the throne was delivered by his Excellency, Lord Sydenham, Governor-General of Canada, and after this event the Gazette du Canada published its first, extra in Kingston. The guard of honor to the Governor-General was furnished by the 14th Regiment.

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Ready for any emergency is this good-looking apron. McCall Pattern No. 7535, Ladies' and Misses' Two-Piece Work Apron. In 3 sizes, small, 32-34; medium, 36, 38; and large, 40, 42 inches bust measure. Price, 15 cents.



Made on Empire lines is this attractive bathing suit. McCall Pattern No. 8370, Ladies' and Misses' Empire Bathing Suit. In 6 sizes; 16 to 20 years, 36 to 40 bust. Price, 20 cents.

These patterns may be obtained from your local McCall dealer, or from the McCall Co., 70 Bond St., Toronto, Dept. W.

Fired 8,300 Shells a Minute.

The veriest layman will perhaps be able to form some idea of modern artillery fire from the statement attributed by a Swiss officer to a member of the German General Staff that, during the three hours' bombardment just before the attack on March 21, the Germans used 1½ million shells. This is over 8,300 a minute, or, taking the front at 50 miles, over 160 for each mile. The total number of shells used by Germany in the war of 1870-71 is usually given as 650,000.



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MERCHANTS BANK

Adds Nearly Twenty Millions to its Assets. Continuance of Remarkable Growth of Deposit Accounts During Past Year Enables it to Render Immense Assistance to Canadian Trade and Industry.

The 55th Annual Statement of the Merchants Bank of Canada, presented at the annual meeting on June the fifth, shows a continuation of the remarkable progress which has attended the career of this Bank for many years past, and particularly since the beginning of the war. Thus the total assets of the Bank are now $146,237,544 as compared with $121,130,589 in 1917, and $94,261,263 in 1916, and this growth is entirely due to the confidence of the thrifty Canadian public, as exhibited in a constantly expanding volume of deposits. The interest-bearing deposits of the Merchants Bank are now $75,946,985, an increase of eleven million dollars, the non-interest-bearing deposits are $34,886,747, an increase of seven and three-quarter millions, and the note circulation is $12,827,168, an increase of three millions.

Of chief interest among the assets is the item of Current Loans and Discounts in Canada, representing the assistance given by this Bank to the activities of trade and industry. This amounts to $76,194,016, an increase for the year of nearly thirteen and a half million dollars, showing that the Merchants Bank is making a full use of the facilities afforded by its expanding deposit accounts, to meet the requirements of commercial clients, which have been greatly increased by the rise in market price of all classes of commodities.

Notwithstanding this generous support of Canadian business, the Bank still maintains a strong reserve of liquid assets. These now total $57,667,481, against public liabilities of $126,322,671, or a ratio of 45.6 per cent. and they include about thirty-four millions in the form of cash, bank balances and call loans, immediately available if required, and $5,435,464 of Dominion and Provincial Government securities, $14,589,065 of Canadian municipal and non-Canadian public securities (this item being composed largely of British Government borrowings) and $4,060,204 of other securities.

Profits for the year, at $1,236,680, showed an advance, attributable doubtless to the greater volume of commercial business. But they were subject to a deduction of $400,000, for contingencies, while war taxes and pension fund took another $120,000, so that the net result after payment of the 10 per cent. dividend was the addition of $16,680 to the balance carried forward, a moderate rate of earnings considering that every share of capital carries with it another hundred dollars of Reserve Fund.

At the annual meeting the Vice-President, Mr. K. W. Blackwell, pointed out that the money in charge of the banks was not that of "capitalists" in the sense in which that word was employed by socialist agitators but that the average holding of Merchants Bank depositors was only $500.00. The interest of this class must be defended against unwise and wanton action, or the whole financial fabric would be broken down. Mr. D. C. Macarow, the General Manager, stated that the assets of the Bank had been most carefully scrutinised and ample provision made for doubtful contingencies, so that the balance-sheet represented dollar for dollar of actual value.

Rock Plants.

For rockeries, start with aubrietias, dwarf phlox, dwarf campanulas, sedums, saxifrages. The sedums are good for carpet bedding, for covering graves, &c. Saxifrage will thrive in any soil, in any location and are good also for the front of the shrubbery border; they are the first of the perennials to flower in spring.

Lithospermum prostatum is an elegant creeping plant for rockeries, bearing masses of light blue flowers from April to September.

Helenium pumilum magnificum grows about 18 inches high, covered with golden yellow blossoms all summer.

Helianthemums are pretty, low growing evergreen plants, forming broad clumps, quite covered with bloom from July to September. They are not only good plants for rockeries, but also for dry, sunny banks and for the front of the border.

Dianthus deltodes, a creeping variety, with small pink flowers, flowering in June and July.

Geums make good plants for rockeries; the colors of the flowers are scarlet and orange, flowering from May to July.

Oenothera, or evening primrose, is a good subject for rockeries or for sunny exposures in the border, blooming all summer.

Silene schafta or autumn catch fly is another good rock plant, growing from 4 to 6 inches high, covered with masses of bright pink flowers from July to October.

All these plants can be purchased from pot grown stock so they can be safely planted at any time during the summer.

Teacher's Fault.

"Mamma," said little Ethel, with a most discouraged appearance. "I'm never, never going to study any more."

"Why, dearie, what's the matter?" inquired mother.

"'Cause it's no use," was the impulsive answer, "It's no use at all. I cant never learn spelling. Teacher keeps changing the words all the time."

Blood Drops of Heroes.

When the woods at Kilmorie are scarlet and gold,
And the vines are like blood on the wall,
I dream of the faces all pallid and cold,
Of our brave ones who answered the call;
Like the bright autumn leaves,
Or the rich, garnered sheaves,
Our truest, our greatest, our all;
For my heart beats in Belgium, or far France's wold,
When the woods at Kilmorie are scarlet and gold.

When the woods at Kilmorie are scarlet and gold,
I see but the beauty of God,
Not the small ways of men, and the mean faiths they hold,
Like the blind worm under the clod;
But the brave and the true,
Who knew but to do,
Like those glorious banners of God,
Arrayed on His hills, or at rest on His mold.
When the woods at Kilmorie are scarlet and gold.

When the woods at Kilmorie are scarlet and gold,
There's another dread harvest afar;
Where our greatest, our truest ones struggle to hold
Back the modern world's Juggernaut car;
And my heart only sees
In the pageant of trees
That horrible pageant of war,
Where God's men, for righteousness, strive, as of old—
When the woods at Kilmorie are scarlet and gold.

When the woods at Kilmorie are scarlet and gold,
And the vines are like blood on the wall;
I hear on the winds o'er the wood and the wold,
A bitter, insistent call.
"Tis the cry of our slain,
Appealing in vain,
For help where the brave hearts fall;
And its tragic demand doth the whole world hold,
When the woods at Kilmorie are scarlet and gold.

—Wilfred Campbell (Born June 1, 1861).

BIG U-BOAT ALMOST FAILURE.

Two Such Submarines Did Little Damage in 1917 Cruise.

The new type of German submarine cruisers accomplishes little, according to an official note commenting on German undersea boats, says a Paris despatch. Exact information relative to the operations of two of these boats which left Germany at the end of 1917, cruised as far as the equator and were absent for four months, shows that they accounted for only 29,000 tons of shipping.

This was equal to only one day's total loss from submarines in April of the same year. At this rate Germany would require sixty submarine cruisers at sea simultaneously to inflict the same loss as that visited upon shipping by submarines in European waters in a month.

"But Germany cannot maintain more than twenty of these boats," says the official note, "since the Allies destroy submarines faster than they are built. However, if they sink a few ships, the submarines operating in European and American waters are useful because their cargo space enables them to bring back to Germany valuable materials which are totally lacking there."

What It Came To.

The class was being conducted in the mysteries of mental arithmetic. "Now, Robert," said the teacher, "supposing your father owed the butcher $29.20, the baker, $30.40, the greengrocer $6.70, the milkman $2.10, and the coal man $16.90, what would that come to?" Robert was not a bright pupil, and the teacher was prepared to repeat the sum once or twice, but to her surprise Robert was ready with his answer. "It would come to a flitting, 'mum," he said.

WITH THE FINGERS!

SAYS CORNS LIFT OUT

WITHOUT ANY PAIN

Sore corns, hard corns, soft corns or any kind of a corn can shortly be lifted right out with the fingers if you will apply on the corn a few drops of freezone, says a Cincinnati authority.

At little cost one can get a small bottle of freezone at any drug store, which will positively rid one's feet of every corn or callus without pain or soreness or the danger of infection.

This new drug is an ether compound, and dries the moment it is applied and does not inflame or even irritate the surrounding tissue. Just think! You can lift off your corns and calluses now without a bit of pain or soreness. If your druggist hasn't freezone he can easily get a small bottle for you from his wholesale drug house.

One of the most essential things in the poultry yard is an abundant supply of clean water for the chicks.

Greenland has no cats. How thankful the Greenlanders should be—Imagine cats in a country where the nights are six months long.

ISSUE No. 25—'18

TITE-WAD

SEALS LIKE A WAX STICK

The Original Rubber Putty—It repairs Hot Water Bottles; Punctures; Bicycle, Auto Tires; Rubber Boots. Guaranteed to satisfy. 25 and 50 cents Postpaid. Mail your order to-day. R. Sabadosa, 220 Dominion Bank Bldg., Toronto.

Faith.

Willie, on a visit to his uncle's in the country, admired a fine colt.

"Uncle, give me that colt, will you?" he asked.

"Why, no, Willie," said his uncle. "That's a very valuable colt, and I couldn't afford to give him to you. Do you want a colt so very badly?"

"I'd rather have a colt than anything else in the world," said Willie.

"Then," said his uncle, "I'll tell you what you ought to do. Since you want a colt that much you ought to pray for one. Whenever I want a thing I always pray for it, and then it is sure to come to me."

"Is that so, uncle?" said Willie, eagerly, "Won't you please give me this colt, then, and pray for one for yourself?"

LEMONS MAKE SKIN WHITE, SOFT, CLEAR.

Make this beauty lotion for a few cents and see for yourself.

What girl or woman hasn't heard of lemon juice to remove complexion blemishes; to whiten the skin and to bring out the roses, the freshness and the hidden beauty? But lemon juice alone is acid, therefore irritating, and should be mixed with orchard white this way. Strain through a fine cloth the juice of two fresh lemons into a bottle containing about three ounces of orchard white, then shake well and you will have a whole quarter pint of skin and complexion lotion at about the cost one usually pays for a small jar of ordinary cold cream. Be sure to strain the lemon juice so no pulp gets into the bottle, then this lotion will remain pure and fresh for months. When applied daily to the face, neck, arms and hands it should help to bleach, clear, smoothen and beautify the skin.

Any druggist will supply three ounces of orchard white at very little cost, and the grocer has the lemons.

Britain's 4 Per Cent.

The inadequate provision of the forests of the United Kingdom for national needs is shown by the fact that only Portugal of all European countries ranks lower than Britain in percentage of total area under forest. Great Britain has just 4 per cent. in woods, Sweden 47 per cent., Russia in Europe 37, Germany 25, Norway 23, France 18.

Western Crops Promise Well.

With the advent of weather favorable to the crops the tone of reports of the condition of growing grain in Western Canada is generally optimistic.

In the weekly report of the agents along western lines of the Canadian Northern Railway to the executive officers of the company, 102 of the 250 agents reporting declare the wheat is advancing splendidly and that where the favorable conditions has not already overcome the setback due to adverse weather conditions in early weeks, the recovery will not be long delayed. Only 29 of all the agents reporting to the Canadian Northern from the Western Canada grain belt, indicate delay now from unfavorable weather conditions.

Instead of snapping out, "What makes you always so late?" when you come to the house and find dinner not quite ready, why not ask, "Mary, isn't there something I can do to help?" That would make the good wife's heart glad and the dinner taste better.

To economize on tea you should use only the genuine Salada. A pound of Salada yields so many more cups than does ordinary tea that it is a real saving compared to the ordinary tea.

Burglars Dread a Noise.

"Noise is the greatest enemy of the burglar and is what he most fears. Bear that in mind if you believe a thief has entered your home," says an experienced detective.

"The best of alarms in a household," he continued, "is a glass or chinaware pitcher or similar vessel. Slam it through the window and its crash above will be followed by another as the missile falls to the street or the areaway below.

"Never grapple with a midnight prowler, for he is prepared for such eventualities and has it on you. Generally no qualm of conscience would come between him and murder if there was danger of his being caught."

Ask for Minard's and take no other.

As for years, $60 worth of clothing is furnished in the navy gratis at the start, enough to last two years. Thereafter men must replenish and supply themselves.

TOMMY ATKINS GETS A RAISE.

Ration Allowance on Leave Increased To 50 Cents Daily.

Tommy Atkins will receive a further concession at once, says a London despatch. The War Office has decided to increase his ration allowance while on leave by 8 cents a day. In the past this ration allowance has been fixed at 42 cents a day.

The amount may not seem reasonable, but arrangements are in force by which soldiers may obtain at hostels or canteens throughout the country three excellent meals for 42 cents. If the soldier takes advantage of these hostels for meals it will leave him the whole of his pay of 36 cents, or more, according to the branch of the service he is in, as pocket money.

The new concession is said to be part of a plan to improve gradually but consistantly the financial position of the soldier and his dependents.

STRIKING EXHIBIT.

Diverse Resources of Canada Shown at Windsor Station.

Visualizing in a striking manner a large number of the diverse natural resources of Canada, the Canadian Pacific Railway has just opened to the public an exhibit at the Windsor street station. This exhibit, which is situated in a room immediately adjoining the main entrance to the station on Osborne street, has been prepared by the collaboration of the Quebec Government and the C.P.R.

One half comprises the Quebec exhibit, consisting of samples of the resources of the province—lumber, asbestos, and other minerals, grain, maple sugar, fur-bearing animals, such as the ermine, marten, mink, fox, and beaver, and fish and game birds.

The C.P.R. exhibit has been gathered from the entire Dominion. A splendid display of grains produced in the fertile fields of Western Canada is a special feature. Supplementing this is a big collection of fruits, forestry products and minerals. A number of colored transparencies show the methods used in developing the forest resources of Canada, from the primary state to the finished product, such as wooden ships. Other transparencies illustrate some of the summer resorts along the company's lines. Complete and recent statistics of all the country's resources add conviction to the display. The exhibit is installed in handsome showcases, brilliantly lit; and it is interesting to know that all the material used in the construction room is Canadian material exclusively.

Getting Her Strength Back.

A weather-beaten woman, somewhat over six feet in height, with shoulders proportionately broad, appeared at a house in the city and asked for light housework, explaining that she was convalescing from typhoid fever. "Where did you come from, and where have you been?" she was asked. "I've been diggin' out on a farm," she explained, "making post holes whilst I was gittin' my strength back."

I was cured of Bronchitis and Asthma by MINARD'S LINIMENT.
MRS A. LIVINGSTONE.
Lot 5, P.E.I.

I was cured of a severe attack of Rheumatism by MINARD'S LINIMENT.
Mahone Bay. JOHN MADER.

I was cured of a severely sprained leg by MINARD'S LINIMENT.
JOSHUA A. WYNACHT.
Bridgewater.

In small gardens keep the plants up off the ground. Tomatoes, pole beans, cucumbers, squashes and melons can be grown successfully trained upon stakes. The sun reaches the fruit and hastens ripening. Begin about four inches from the ground and tie the plants loosely to the stakes, tying every twelve inches. This system makes cultivation and spraying easier.

Minard's Liniment Lumberman's Friend.

Clover cut at the right stage and run through the cut-box makes most excellent ensilage. It is in the best shape to put into the silo when the blossoms are just beginning to die.



KEEP YOUR SHOES NEAT

2 IN 1 SHOE POLISHES

BLACK, WHITE, TAN, DARK BROWN OR OX-BLOOD SHOES

PRESERVE the LEATHER

Minard's Liniment used by Physicians.



Also Miraculous.

"Grocery butter is so unsatisfactory, dear," said Mrs. Youngbride, "I decided to-day that we would make our own."

"Oh, did you?" said her husband.

"Yes; I bought a churn and ordered buttermilk left here regularly. Won't it be nice to have really fresh butter?"

Minard's Liniment used by Physicians.

Perennials can be started now in a moderately shady border, lightened up with well rotted manure or leaf mould and sharp sand. Rake the surface level and fine, free from stones and lumps. Sow the seeds thinly in drills a quarter of an inch deep and six inches apart. As soon as the little seedlings are large enough to handle move them to a nursery bed.

MONEY ORDERS.

Dominion Express Money Orders are on sale in five thousand offices throughout Canada.

Visitor: "I suppose, Timmy, that you can spell short words?" Timmy (whose father keeps a garage): "I can spell words of four cylinders."

Keep Minard's Liniment in the house.

Basic slag is good for lawns, spread in the early spring or late autumn.

AGENTS WANTED

PORTRAIT AGENTS WANTING A good paying; Soliciting specialty; frames and everything at lowest prices; quick service. United Art Co., 4 Brunswick Ave., Toronto.

FOR SALE

WEEKLY NEWSPAPER FOR SALE in New Ontario. Owner going to France. Will sell $2,000. Worth double that amount. Apply J. H., c/o Wilson Publishing Co., Limited, Toronto.

WELL EQUIPPED NEWSPAPER and job printing plant in Eastern Ontario. Insurances carried $3,500. Will sell for $1,321 on quick sale. Box 18, Wilson Publishing Co., Ltd. Toronto.

MISCELLANEOUS

CANCER, TUMORS, LUMPS, ETC., internal and external cured without pain by your home treatment. Write us before too late. Dr. Bellman Medical Co., Limited, Collingwood, Ont.

SMOKE TUCKETTS
ORINOCO
CUT COARSE FOR PIPE USE

HIRST'S PAIN Exterminator

Promptly relieves rheumatism, lumbago, neuralgia, sprains, lame back, toothache and all similar troubles. Hirst's stops the pain! Sold for 40 years. Should be in every household. All druggists, or write us.

HIRST REMEDY COMPANY, Hamilton, Can.
HIRST'S Family Salve, (Oil) 35¢
HIRST'S Powerful Germ Killer for Hoof-bound and Rheumatism, (Oil) BOTTLE



CUTICURA Quickly Heals Eczemas, Rashes, Itchings and Irritations

In the treatment of all skin troubles bathe freely with Cuticura Soap and hot water, dry gently, and apply Cuticura Ointment to the affected parts. These fragrant super-creamy emollients tend to prevent little skin troubles becoming serious if used for every-day toilet purposes.

For sample of each free by mail address: "Cuticura, Dept. N, Boston." Sold by dealers throughout the world.

SMOKE TUCKETTS **T&B** PLUG



GRESHAM

—Garden party, the best ever, at A. Cormack's, Paisley, on June 28th.

Mr. and Mrs. John McKinnon, of the 6th, left this week for Kinnondale, Alta., to visit their sons. On their return trip they will visit friends in Saskatchewan and Manitoba, also their son and daughter at the Soo and other friends in Ontario. We all wish them a pleasant trip during their well earned holiday.

Rev. Mr. McCulloch preached here and in Underwood last Sabbath very acceptably. He will also preach next Sabbath.

Mrs. J. Young and family and Miss Gladys McCallum motored to Tiverton on Sunday to hear Rev. Dr. McLennan preach to his old congregation there. The doctor spoke on "The Nations at War," taking as his subject the troublous times in which the prophet Isaiah lived, down to the present war, and showed from scripture in every case the triumph of right and downfall of wrong doing.

Mrs. Jas. R. Aitchison and granddaughter, of Clifford, visited her sister, Mrs. Wood, this week.

We are all pleased to see Miss Emma Snowdon home from the west.

Mr. Mewhinney, of Tiverton, was a caller in this neighborhood this week.

Five pupils from this vicinity tried the entrance exam. We wish them success.

Mr. A. P. Mewhinney and his assistants were busy on Saturday, and by the crowds we judge all have registered.

Mrs. Wade and son are visiting her sister, Mrs. L. Shipley.

Elderslie S. S. Picnic

The annual union picnic of Elderslie Sunday School Association will be held in McDermid's grove at Gillies Hill on Thursday, July 4th. In addition to the usual outing and entertainment, there will be arrangements made for raising a sum of money in aid of overseas Y.M.C.A. and Prisoners' Aid Funds.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children

In Use For Over 30 Years

Always bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher

SIXTH CON. BRUCE

—June 28th—Red Cross garden party at A. Cromack's, Paisley.

Mr. and Mrs. John McKinnon left for the west on Monday.

Our teacher, Miss Simpson, who has resigned, is leaving for her home in Listowel on Saturday.

Mr. Geo Baptist, of Teeswater, spent Sunday at Mr. Andrew Russell's.

Mr. Jas. B. McKay had a very succ .sful barn raising last week.

CLARIS

—June 28th—Red Cross garden party at A. Cromack's, Paisley.

The marriage of Mr. Wm. Ferris to Miss Verna Husk took place on Wednesday, the 20th, in Kincardine.

Miss Phyllis Moffat was in Tiverton a few days last week writing on the entrance exams.

Miss Lizzie McCormick, of Detroit, is visiting her parents here.

The Misses McDermid, who are having a sale of their household effects this week, will leave later for London.

Mrs. McGregor, of Kincardine, is spending a few days with her son, Richard McGregor, on the 4th of Bruce.

The Red Cross Society sent the following monthly shipment: 6 pr. pyjamas, 6 wash cloths, 12 pillow covers, 18 personal property bags, 1 parcel of hospital cotton, 30 pr. socks.

Miss Vera Harrison, of Toronto, is visiting her grandmother, Mrs. J. C. MacIntyre, before returning to her home in Calgary.

Mr. Tom Colwell, Mrs. Dezell and Miss May Ferris motored to Walkerton on Saturday.

TENTH CON. BRUCE

—June 28th—Red Cross garden party at A. Cromack's, Paisley.

Mr. Adrian and Miss Erva Gayelle, from Kincardine, Sundayed at Mr. C. Walmsley's.

Miss Myrtle Jones, of Paisley, Sundayed at her home here.

Mr. Dave Agnew purchased a new rubber-tired buggy recently.

Mr. and Mrs. Will Thornburn and little girl are down from Winnipeg visiting friends on this line.

Mr. and Mrs. Albert Farrell, from Huron, spent Sunday at Mr. Tom White's.

Girl Offers to Do Roadwork

Some idea of the acuteness of the labor problem in this section may be understood from the fact that a young high school girl, living with her widowed mother on a Carrick farm, volunteered to go out and drive the team to haul gravel to put in their statute labor. The only son on the farm had been drafted, but the daughter was ready to do her part.—Mildmay Gazette.

Children Cry

FOR FLETCHER'S

CASTORIA

—Enoch Weltz, aged 35, a farmer residing two miles south of Hanover, was fatally injured when his foot caught as he was trying to keep a belt from slipping on the wheel of a gasoline engine while he was sawing wood. He was hurled through the air and landed on top of the engine. He had both legs broken, one of them in three places, and every rib on one side torn from the spine. He lived for 24 hours after the accident.

WALKERTON

A house to house canvass in behalf of the Bruce County Children's Aid Society will be held in Walkerton on Monday next, commencing at 9 a.m. The amount aimed at for Walkerton is $500. As similar campaigns will be put on all over Bruce, it is hoped that Walkerton will start the ball rolling well by reaching its objective and thus set a worthy example to the others.

Mr. Fred C. James, who recently returned from overseas and is opening up an office as civil engineer and architect in Walkerton, was appointed by the county council this week to succeed the late Jas. Warren as county engineer for Bruce. The appointment is an important one, and Mr. James will have the looking after of many bridges and have much other work under his wing. He has also been appointed town engineer, as well as being assigned by the Saugeen Electric Light Co. to superintend the constructional work of their new power dam at Southampton.

That dandelion wine will put a wobble in a man's gait and make him eligible for a drunk charge was demonstrated by a complaint laid by License Inspector White against Charlie Hetsler of Cargill for being boisterous in a public place. The accused pleaded guilty last week to the charge before Magistrates Geo. Sirrs and Thos. Chisholm, and was assessed $10 and costs. In explaining how he came to get a slant on Hetsler stated that he had taken a glass of dandelion wine on an empty stomach, and this had apparently done the trick as well as any race-horse whiskey. While Old Glory was at its height he went out and stepped on the coms of the goddess of justice by appearing on the street with, as some, a rather demonstrative jag on. The majesty of the law took its course and relieved him of a bunch of currency for the offence.

The tearing down of the old post-office in Walkerton last week marks the demolition of the first store in Walkerton and of the oldest building in Bruce. Erected in 1851 the structure was 67 years old and was found to have four floors, all badly worn, in the postoffice department. The practice was to tack a new floor each time on the old one, and the fact that three of them were of stout hardwood shows by their wear how well they were tramped by this community. The late Malcolm McLean, who was the oldest postmaster in Canada when he died, served mail for over forty years in the old building, which had also the distinction of being Walkerton's first, and for some years, its only store. Mr. Ed McKelvey, of Brant, who is erecting a new house out of the lumber and timber from the structure, found the frame work in such splendid condition that he believes the building would have reached the century mark had it been left for the ravages of time to lay low.

While Mr. Harry Bodt was fishing at the Indian Rapids on Friday afternoon last, he encountered a stranger who drew up and threatened to throw him in. Thinking the gink was only joking Harry kept on fishing, but was soon disillusioned by the culprit taking hold of him and dumping him in. Harry, who is handy in the water, soon got his bearings and kicked for shore. The guy, however, at this juncture started to pelt him with stones, and between dodging the rocks and keeping his head above water Harry had the busiest time of his life. Fortunately the foe's ammunition ran out, and with his teeth set like a gorilla the stranger stood and scoffed at the local who was puffing in the water like a steam yacht. Finally Harry reached land, but on issuing from the wet the fellow, who looked like a demented hobo, closed with the Walkertonian and they both fell back into the stream. Talk about a naval battle, but ex-alderman Weiss, who witnessed the struggle from the opposite shore and called upon Harry to "drown the sucker," found life pretty exciting for a time. Finally the opposing forces became exhausted and had all they could do to make shore. Being in no shape on landing for continuing hostilities they slunk off in different directions, Harry beating it home for a change of raiment, while his antagonist headed for parts unknown. Who the stranger is and what his object was in trying to drown Harry is still a mystery, but had the local not been able to swim he would without doubt have been a candidate for a coroner's inquest.—Herald and Times.

CASTORIA.

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

ARRAN COUNCIL

Council met June 8th, all present. Treasurer's statement showed in hand and bank $6453.46. On motion of Miller and Scarrow, Councillor George was appointed to examine 15 s. r. at rear of 8th con. On motion of Scarrow and Thompson it was decided to pay $4 for man and team and $2.25 for men, 10 hour day. The reeve and councillor George reported that they had examined bill on con. 10, lot 19, and decided to have the work done by day's work under the supervision of Geo. Barclay. The following tenders were received for Sang's bridge: Jas. Cole, $3250 to complete the work; Hugh Watt $1572; D. Sutherland, 40c per cubic yard for filling. On motion of Thomas and Scarrow the tender of Hugh Watt was accepted providing he deposits a cheque marked good of 5 per cent. of tender. Councillor Thomas was appointed inspector of the work on Sang's bridge. The following were appointed weed inspectors and bylaw No. 12 was passed confirming the appointments: Wm. Harper, Wm. Grant, J. W. Bailey and Stanley Porter. The following soldiers were given $5 gold pieces each: Stanley Ferguson, Joe Cammie, Harvey Hopper, Roy Barclay and Harvey Kearns, with a wish for their safe return to old Arran again. Orders to the amount of $274 were passed and council adjourned until July 6th.

H. T. POTTS, Clerk

Fall Wheat Seed Announcement

IN VIEW of the partial failure of the Fall Wheat crop in this province this year, it will be necessary for farmers to make early arrangements for the supply of seed which they will need for fall sowing. Under these circumstances farmers who have on hand quantities of wheat suitable for fall seeding are urged to conserve them for this purpose. If there is no demand locally, the information should be supplied to this Department or to the local office of the Department in your county, so that every effort may be made to have an equitable and satisfactory distribution. The need for foodstuffs justifies a large acreage of fall wheat in this province again this year, and the co-operation of the farmers in the mobilization and distribution of the available seed supplies is invited.

ONTARIO DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Geo. S. Henry,
Minister of Agriculture,
Parliament Bldgs, Toronto

N. C. MacKay,
Agricultural Representative,
Walkerton

Overland and Chevrolet Service

Gasoline Oils and Accessories

Automobile Tires, Automobile Repairing

Vulcanizing a Specialty

I have a supply of

Ford Repairs

at prices that ought to catch the Ford owners' eyes. The following are some:

Radius Rods, $3.00	Spindle Body Bushings, per pair 25c
Front Springs, $2.50	Spindle Arm Bushings, per pair 15c
Rear Axles, $1.75	Adjusting Cones, each, $5
Cylinder Head Gas, 55c	
Ignition Lums, 75c	

All repairs are guaranteed first-class materials.

Free Air (in connection with Garage), also Service Car.

Both Phones **WM. McKINNON, Prop.**

PUBLIC NOTICE

Military Service Act, 1917.

Men 19 and 20 Years of Age.
Harvest Leave.
Leave of Absence on Ground of Extreme Hardship.
Procedure to obtain Leave of Absence.

Men Nineteen and Twenty Years of Age.

It has come to the attention of the Government that there is a widespread impression that young men of nineteen years, and those who became twenty since October 13, 1917, as well as those who may become nineteen from time to time and who have been or will be called upon to register under the Military Service Act, are to be immediately called to the colours.

This impression is quite incorrect. No date has yet been fixed for calling upon such men to so report for duty, nor has the question been brought before the Cabinet for decision. In view of the need of labour on the farm, it is most unlikely that consideration will be given to the matter until after the harvest is over, although of course the Government's action must be determined primarily by the military situation.

There is no further obligation incumbent upon young men of the ages above mentioned who have registered or who do so hereafter, until they receive notice from the Registrars.

Harvest Leave.

Some enquiries have been received as to the possibility of granting harvest leave to such troops as may be in the country at that time. No definite assurance can be given on this point as advantage must be taken of ships as they become available. On the other hand, harvest leave will be given if at all possible.

Leave of Absence on Grounds of Extreme Hardship.

It is desired that the Regulations respecting leave of absence in cases of hardship should be widely known and fully understood. Such leave will be granted in two cases:— (a) where extreme hardship arises by reason of the fact that the man concerned is either the only son capable of earning a livelihood, of a father killed or disabled on service or presently in service overseas, or in training for such service, or under treatment after returning from overseas; or the only remaining of two or more brothers capable of earning a livelihood (the other brother or brothers having been killed or disabled on service, or being presently in service overseas, or in training for overseas or under treatment after his or their return from overseas); brothers married before 4th August, 1914, living in separate establishments and having a child or children not to be counted, in determining the fact that the man is the "only" remaining son or brother; (b) where extreme hardship arises by reason of exceptional circumstances such as the fact that the man concerned is the sole support of a widowed mother, an invalid father or other helpless dependents.

It is to be noted that in all these cases the governing factor is not hardship, loss or suffering to the individual concerned, but to others, that is, members of his family or those depending upon him.

Procedure to obtain leave of absence.

A simple system for dealing with these cases has been adopted. Forms of application have been supplied to every Depot Battalion and an officer of each battalion has been detailed whose duty it is to give them immediate attention. The man concerned should on reporting to his unit state that he desires to apply for leave of absence on one or more of the grounds mentioned and his application form will then be filled out and forwarded to Militia Headquarters, Ottawa. In the meantime, if the case appears meritorious, the man will be given provisional leave of absence for thirty days so that he may return home and continue his civil occupation while his case is being finally disposed of.

ISSUED BY DEPARTMENT OF MILITIA AND DEFENCE.
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

Died at Vancouver, B.C.

On June 12th occurred the death of Mrs. Angus Galbraith, formerly of Paisley, but for the past thirty years a resident of Victoria, B.C. Mrs. Galbraith, whose maiden name name was Mary McNeill, was born in Argyleshire, Scotland, over 85 years ago and came to this country when quite young. Angus Galbraith, in company with John McPhee, came to Canada in 1847 and first settled in Mariposa Tp., but in 1852 the opening of new lands lured them westward and they took up the land on the Elora Road where they and their families lived for many years. At that time there were in the township of Elderslie 10 souls in all and these were to be found principally in Paisley and Lockerby. Many were the privations endured by the wives of these early settlers, for their lot was even harder than that of their husbands. To-day we do with less sugar in our tea, and with a little less meat and white flour and we call it sacrifice, but we have not yet learned the meaning of the word. Mrs. Galbraith was of a bright and cheerful disposition and had a large circle of friends. More than once has the grim reaper taken a loved one from her home, yet all her sorrow and suffering was borne with Christian patience and fortitude. She lived to see her husband, four sons and two daughters carried to their last resting place on earth. She was one of those who formed the nucleus of the Paisley Baptist church, having been baptized by Pastor Sinclair. She leaves to mourn her loss a daughter, Sarah (Mrs. Dinsmore), and no daughter was ever more devoted and faithful than she has been. A son, Finlay, is living in Dawson City, also two sisters—Mrs. John Freeman of Victoria, and Mrs. J. Galbraith of Kansas City. Three nephews reside in Victoria—Wm. McNeill of Brackman & Ker Co., Angus B. McNeill, Inspector of Revenue, and Angus Galbraith, of the Comptroller-General's Department. Many old friends of the family attended the funeral service, and the floral tributes were beautiful and abundant.



KYANIZE Floor Finish stands kicking, stamping, scuffing. Unequalled inside the house for floors and linoleum—for kitchen, bathroom, stairway, doors, ceiling, woodwork, furniture. Outside the house it's unexcelled for piazza floors and outside doors. A money-back guarantee proves these statements.

Ask for Kyanize Spar Finish for Canoes, Motor Boats, Exposed Surfaces; Kyanize White Enamel for Furniture, Bathrooms, Iron Beds.

Boston Varnish Company

Bruce Phone
Bell Phone

W. H. DAVISON

Court Sangees, C.O.F No. 88

MEETS in Putnam's Hall on the third Monday evening of each month, at 8 o'clock. Sojourning brethern are welcome.

D. FORRESTER, C.R
B. TOOKE, R.S.

—All school teachers must now take the oath of allegiance. No teacher will be hereafter granted a permanent certificate unless a British subject by birth or naturalization. This order passed the House of Commons.

Spring Term from April 2nd

Central Business College Stratford, Ont.

Commercial life offers the great opportunities. Recent lady graduates of this school are earning as much as $1,000 per annum. The last examination in Shorthand from an other man with none attempted offered initial salary of $1000 per annum. Students may enter our classes at any time. Graduates placed in business. Commercial, Shorthand and Telegraphy departments. Get our free catalogue.

W. J. Elliott, Pres. D. A. McLachlan, Prin.

The Paisley Advocate.

D. McKENTIE, Publisher
Vol. 49—No. 27

PAISLEY, ONTARIO, JULY 3, 1918

Subscription, $1.50 per Annum

Paisley Mercantile Co.

The People's Popular Store

We are continually offering

Bargains for the Public

These articles quoted are very much lower than to-day's wholesale price. We are offering these for spot cash or produce at time of sale. Kindly do not ask us to book them.

Percale Waists

In dark shades either spot or stripe, sizes running from 34 to 42. Price **$1.19**.

Ladies' House Dresses

Tub materials, in different patterns, sizes running from 26 to 42. Price **$1.49** and up.

Infants', Children's, Misses' Ready-to-wear Dresses

Different patterns and sizes. Price as low as **53c**

Boys' Suits

Many of these are stamped "All Wool," and if purchased on the market to-day would be worth $15 or more. Just the goods for school. Room to mention only a few: Regular $10.00 for **$6.49**, reg. $8.75 for **$6.49**, reg. $10.00 for **$5.49**, reg. $7.50 for **$6.49**.

Children's Hosiery

5c a pair and up. Get these goods.

Remember that account of 1917 which is not settled yet. We want all these accounts settled by **July 1st.** By doing this you will save paying further interest. We know you do not expect us to give you this money without you paying us interest, so pay up and save further interest.

Canadian Food Control License No. 8-13108

A Few Specials in Groceries for Spot Cash

3 bars Soap 25c, 2 1-lb. packages Seeded Raisins 25c, 4 packages Gold Dust for 25c, Canned Tomatoes 2 for 35c. And many, many more.

Highest Price for Produce

We need your business. We appreciate it.

THE PAISLEY MERCANTILE CO.

THE CITY BAKERY

Dealer in all kinds of Bakery Goods

Fresh Groceries always on hand

Fruits in Season

Neilson's Ice Cream in all flavors, and Soft Drinks on ice for the hot days

SPECIAL for 2 weeks—5 large boxes of Matches for $1.00. After July 1st they will be $2.00.

License No. 86329

Sunkist Raisins, seeded and seedless, none better or cleaner. Try some before they go up.

Butter and Eggs taken at top market prices

No. 1 Coal Oil 30c per gal.

D. H. COOPER

—Mr. John Little, who is working in Hamilton, was home over the holiday.

—Mr. and Mrs. Longfield and little daughter, and Miss Hester Munn, of Toronto, are visiting the ladies parents, Mr. and Mrs. D. Munn, Goldie St.

—Messrs. I. Shoemaker, W. Rae, Geo. Craig and Dr. Allen comprised a rink of bowlers who went to the Mount Forest tournament on Dominion Day.

—Dr. J. J. Bonnar, of Toronto, formerly of Chesley, was up to visit his sister, Mrs. Thornburn, sr. Mrs. Lloyd, of Mulmer, a sister of Mrs. Thornburn, was also up for two weeks.

—Rev. Jas. A. Gale, a son of Rev. R. M. Gale, of Pinkerton, was last week ordained and inducted as pastor of Hyde Park and Komoka Presbyterian church, at London. The young minister has just graduated from Knox College.

Civic Holiday for S. S. Picnic

The annual union S. S. picnic to Southampton beach will be held on Tuesday next, and on petition Reeve Steele has proclaimed the day as civic holiday.

Again Appointed an Inspector

Mr. W. L. Chisholm, B.A., formerly principal of Paisley Continuation and Public Schools, has been appointed inspector of public and separate schools for Ontario at the salary of $3500. Mr. Chisholm has for a number of years been on the staff of Principal Normal School, and prior to that was P. S. Inspector for West Bruce.

Presentation to Teacher

On Friday afternoon the pupils of S. S. No. 1, Brant and Elderslie presented their teacher, Miss Mary Kerr, with an appropriate address expressing their appreciation of her work during the four years she was in charge of the school, and regret at her departure, and asked her to accept a purse of money as a token of their respect. Miss Kerr resigned at the close of the term.

Safer Bathing Facilities

Three drownings within seventeen years is a very heavy toll upon the main power of this little community, so heavy that it is worth while doing something towards providing a safer place for boys to disport themselves in the water on summer days. There would be nothing gained by denying bathers the privilege of going into the water at the bridge unless a more suitable place is designated. The river is dangerous at all points chosen by the boys for swimming. There is generally a greater probability of one in distress being rescued at the bridge—where people are continually passing and naturally observing the movements of those in the water—than in some out-of-the-way spot up or down stream. It should be possible to have the little chaps enjoy themselves at a shallower place, say immediately above the bridge or a few hundred yards further up, where they would still be under the eyes of the public. As we have said before, we should have a citizens' or business men's association to deal with just such problems as this.

—Printing Invitations is part of THE ADVOCATE'S business.

—Fresh Salmon Trout at P. Ottcher's butcher shop.

—Deering Twine and repairs at F. Carter & Son's.

—Marriage licenses issued and money to loan. T. H. George.

—We have lots of sugar, by the pound or the hundred pounds. S. F. Ballachey.

—Full line of fine engagement and wedding rings at I. Shoemaker's jewellery store.

—For Sale—One 10-h. p. gasoline engine nearly new, one lumber wagon all complete with box, hand made by H. Reed, one cook-stove. Apply to W. W. Wynne, Paisley P. O., R. R. No. 2

—Highest prices paid for hides and sheepskins. R. E. McGregor, Butcher, Steele Block.

—Highest price for beef hides, horse hides, calfskins, sheepskins, tallow, &c. P. Ottcher, Paisley Meat Market.

—For Sale—Heating drum, window blinds, gem jars, baby carriage, baby's sleigh, window awnings, refrigerator, lamps. P. C. Ryan.

—For Sale—Two good young Shorthorn grade cows. Good milkers. Due to calve in July and August. R. J. Nelson, Greenock, R. R. No. 2, Paisley P. O.

—E. Stevenson's quick healing salve is the best made. We have a choice line of tobaccos and cigars, stationery and school supplies. Agent for daily papers and magazines. Give us a call.

—Flour, Feed, Seeds, Grain—We keep a full stock of Five Roses and Stark's high grade flours, bran, shorts, Royal Purple calf meal, poultry foods and tonics. Always in the market for coarse grains. Morning delivery only. W. Stark.

—L.O.L. Notice—The annual church service for the L.O.L. will be held in the Church of the Ascension on Sunday morning, July 7th. Brethren will meet at Putnam's hall at 10.30 a.m. and march to church. Visiting brethren cordially invited. E. P. Collins, Master; J. Bannerman, Secy.

Notice

Now is the time to look after your wardrobe. Cotton has advanced in the same proportion as wool, which makes a vast difference in trimmings. Place your order now at today's prices. They will be higher (we know it). A large stock and full line of blacks, blues, tweeds, worsteds, also spring, fall and winter overcoatings. Specials in pantings. G. B. Irwin, Ladies' and Gents' Tailor.



Keep a Smart Appearance

You can be smartly dressed without being extravagant if you will leave your next order with us. We have a good assortment of the very newest patterns in fancy suitings. Look them over before buying. Also in Ladies' Suitings we have a full line to choose from of the newest patterns and styles,

I. S. CRUICKSHANK, the Tailor

—Mrs. Neilson Stark is visiting in London.

—Mrs. A. Sinclair is visiting in Brantford.

—Miss Mary McBeath is visiting in Guelph.

—Mr. A. Ball was in Toronto for a couple of days this week.

—Mrs. D. Galbraith has sold her house to Mr. Wm. Walker.

—Miss Blanche Gibson is home from London for holidays.

—Miss Mildred Johnston is home from Toronto for the vacation.

—Miss Annie Stanley was visiting in Southampton for a few days.

—A Bruce Tp. farmer says that snow fell at his place on 1st July.

—Mr. and Mrs. G. B. Irwin were over to Ripley for Dominion Day.

—Miss Agnew, of Kilsyth, is visiting her sister, Mrs. J. R. Laidlaw.

—Miss Prudence Kerr, of Dutton, is spending the vacation at her home here.

—Miss Gertrude Mitchell, of Toronto, is a visitor at Mr. Thos. Johnston's.

—Mrs. Houston went to Toronto last week to visit in the city for a few days.

—Miss Jean Shaw went to Toronto on Wednesday, intending to remain in the city.

—Mr. Thos. Muir's family have gone to spend the summer at Southampton Beach.

—Mr. Robt. Fullerton and family are occupying their summer cottage at Port Elgin.

—Mrs. Raynor, from Virginia, is visiting at the home of her uncle, Mr. W. C. Anstead.

—Miss A. Edna Crowe, of Toronto, is holidaying with her sister, Mrs. Geo. E. Miller.

—Charlie Murcar, of the Royal Flying Corps, was home from Toronto over Sunday.

—Don't miss Methodist church garden party latter part of July. Date will be given later on.

—Miss Ball and brother Bert, of Toronto, were up visiting their father, Mr. A. Ball, merchant.

—Misses Bessie Laidlaw, Beulah Rudolph and Edna Cumming are home from Normal for the vacation.

—Mrs. Hill and two sons, of Cleveland, Ohio, were visitors at the home of her brother, Dr. Allen, last week.

—Miss Margaret Wright, of Owen Sound, is a visitor at the home of her uncle, Mr. W. Brown, Lockerby.

—Mrs. McAllister and children, of Owen Sound, are visitors at the home of her grandmother, Mrs. Wm. McBeath.

—Mr. and Mrs. Switzer and children, of Guelph, are visitors at the home of Mrs. Switzer's sister, Mrs. J. A. Logie.

—Scofield Russell came up from Toronto a few days ago and is employed at Davison's hardware for the holidays.

—Marshall Kay, from Iowa, is spending the vacation at the home of his uncle, Mr. J. M. Hopper, Elora Road south.

—Miss Jean Hamilton has been engaged as teacher in Ellengowan school for the next year, at the salary of $625.

—Mrs. George of Toronto, and Mrs. Hampshire from Alberta, are visiting their sister, Mrs. Geo. Gilchrist, in Greenock.

—Mr. and Mrs. Loud[illegible], of Toronto, motored up and [illegible]nt Dominion Day visiting their [illegible]end there, guests at Mr. P. D. More's.

—Mr. Jas. McKerracher, of the Merchants' Bank staff, Toronto, is home on sick leave after being in the hospital for a couple of weeks.

—Mr. Alex McLeod and daughter, Miss Phemie, of Toronto, are visitors at the home of his cousin, Mr. A. N. McLeod, 12th Bruce.

—Fall weather instead of oppressive heat prevented the usual exodus from Paisley to Port Elgin for Dominion Day.

—Rev. Dr. Campbell, the senior clerk of the Presbyterian General Assembly, will preach in Knox church on Sunday next at both services.

More's Drug Store

This is the place to get all requisites to fight the summer pest, such as **Paris Green, Arsenate of Lead** (in paste form), **Bug Death** (the great bug destroyer and fertilizer), **Bug Finish**, also a fertilizer, **Insect Powder** in packages and bulk, **Mosquito Oil** to keep the mosquitos away, and **Larkspur Lotion** for the boos. **Fly Shoot** for flies on stock, **Bluestone, Copperas, Hellebore, Crude Carbolic Acid, Formaldehide** and **Creolin.**

Water Glass for Preserving Eggs

A. BALL

OUR STORE NEWS

Extra Specials for Thursday, Friday and Saturday Business

Values Extraordinary

in Special Offerings for Quick Selling

Ladies' House Dresses

Odd Lines in Ladies' House Dresses at **$1.98.** Worth up to $4.50 each. Also some very nice Work Dresses in Piques, Drills, etc., at closing out sale prices.

Men, Here They Are Again—Trousers Special

Some very choice patterns and styles in Odd Pants, ranging in prices from **$2.49** to **$3.29**, worth a great deal more.

Men's Straw Hats

Some half price, but all at reduced prices. Bright, clear-cut Hats that will appeal to the vigorous type of man.

Boys' and Youths' Odd Suits

In Brown and Grey Tweed, at about half the usual price.

Special Closing Out Prices on Dress and Waist Lengths

Dress Goods, including Silks, Voiles and Wash Muslins, all at greatly reduced prices. See them on the bargain tables.

Ladies' Sweater Coats

In Fibre Silk and Mercerized, colors Old Rose, Sky, Canary and Black, with large sailor collar of white and cuffs to match, with sash. Closing out sale price greatly reduced. **Special $3.98**, regular prices $7.50. Just the thing for cool evenings and outings.

White Flannelette Night Gowns

For ladies. A really nice gown in fine quality of material.

Girls' Wash Dresses and Middies

A good range at bargain prices closing out sale, **99c up.**

GROCERIES

CANADA FOOD BOARD LICENSE No. 8-18458

Extraordinary Special in Pure Spirit Vinegar, put up in one-gallon stone jars, at **45c per gallon** including the jar. Only 30 gallon jars on sale. Regular price 65c. Don't delay, as pickling time is near at hand.

Extra Special in Mixed Tea, put up in one pound packets, special closing out price **45c**, regular 60c.

Just another chance to save on our special offering in our **Best Black Tea,** worth 70c per pound, closing out sale price is just **55c.** Put up in one and three pound bags. This is a choice tea.

Spick and Span Powders—makes the kitchen bright and sanitary. **9c** per tin, 3 tins for **25c.**

Vandotte Sanitary Cleanser and Cleanser, 9c a large tin, 3 for **25c.**

Lime Powders—Bleacher, Cleanser and Purifier, 3 packets for **25c.**

Infants' Delight Soap, special closing out sale, 3 cakes for **25c.**

June Packed Peas, regular price 25c per can, special per can **19c**

Matchless Ammonia, 5c per packet. (New price will be 10c packet.)

Maple Leaf Baking Powder, large tins, **23c.** 2 tins for **45c.**

Redpath's Granulated Sugar, special per bag of 100 pounds, **$9.80.**

Fancy Biscuits of all kinds, at closing out sale prices.

The above are for Thursday, Friday and Saturday's Special Selling

The whole of our stock must be closed out, as we are positively discontinuing business.

It will save you many dollars and pay you to come many miles in order to participate in this money saving event, especially as prices on everything are soaring up higher every day, and all kinds of goods are becoming scarcer and more difficult to get. So be wise and take the opportunity now.

Jelly Powders, all flavors, **9c** per packet, or 3 packets for **25c.**

Extracts, all flavors, **9c** per bottle, or 3 bottles for **25c.**

Butter and Eggs taken in exchange for goods at sale prices

Store Property and Premises and Fixtures for Sale, or will Lease for a term of years.

Our one-ton Motor Truck with Covered Top, in excellent condition, for sale at a Bargain

A. BALL

The Strictly Cash and One Price Store

Soils and Crops

By Agronomist.

This Department is for the use of our farm readers who want the advice of an expert on any question regarding soil, seed, crops, etc. If your question is of sufficient general interest, it will be answered through this column. If stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed with your letter, a complete answer will be mailed to you. Address Agronomist, care of Wilson Publishing Co., Ltd., 73 Adelaide St. W., Toronto.

H. W.,—1. What is the best keeping onion, those grown from seed or from Dutch sets? 2. What is the best time to sow buckwheat and what is the best variety? 3. What variety of millet do you recommend and when should it be sown? Can you give me directions for the culture of millet and rape? What is the best soil for all these crops?

Answer:—1. Both systems of growing onions are used. Some produce them from seed and others from Dutch sets. The yield from Dutch sets is usually less than that from seed, but the advantage is that the sets can be planted as soon as the ground is ready in spring and the green onions are ready to use earlier than those raised from seed. As a rule better bulb onions for keeping are produced from seed. 2. Buckwheat can be sown any time early in spring until the first of July. Possibly sometime in June is the best time to sow it. In tests at Ontario Agricultural College these four varieties stood high,—Common Gray, Japanese, Silver Hull, Rye Buckwheat. 3. In Ontario tests the following millets have given good results, Siberian, Hungarian, Canary Bird. Millet can be grown on any good soil. It can be planted later than most other farm crops, and produce a fair yield of hay. In order to get a good stand of millet, after the ground is plowed it should be thoroughly disked and harrowed and if still lumpy should be rolled and harrowed. The millet is then sown broadcast at the rate of 20 to 30 pounds per acre. It is worked into the soil by a light harrowing. Under normal conditions the germination and growth will be rapid. The crop should be cut before it is too old else the hay will be woody and of poor nutritive value. Rape can also be grown on most farm soils but does not do its best on muck soil. The seed bed should be carefully prepared by plowing, disking and harrowing and the seed can be sown in rows broadcast at the rate of 2 to 4 pounds per acre. A medium loam or a heavy loam soil is best adapted for the growing of rape. As to variety, Dwarf Essex Rape has given best results in Ontario.

W. W.:—1. What will eradicate twitch grass from the garden? 2. How would you treat potato blight?

Answer:—1. Twitch or quack grass is exceedingly troublesome since it propagates by running root stalks just under the surface of the soil. Small pieces of these roots will begin to grow wherever dropped, hence the area afflicted with this pest may be rapidly enlarged if care is not taken to collect every bit of root stock possible, and to dry and burn it when the ground is being worked in early spring. The only thing that can be done for quack grass in the garden is to keep its growth down by continual hoeing. Various methods to eradicate the pest have been suggested. One is by smothering it out. For this purpose a thick seeding of rape is probably the most successful crop to grow. Thickly sown millet is also very effective. 2. Late blight of potatoes must be treated by careful spraying with Bordeaux mixture. This mixture consists of 5 lbs. copper sulphate, 5 lbs. lime, 10 gallons of water. The lime and copper sulphate must be dissolved separately. A gallon of water will dissolve a pound of either copper sulphate or lime. When the material has been dissolved mix it in the proportions indicated, and spray the potatoes every ten days or two weeks from the time they are five inches above the ground. If any plants have missed the spraying and the tops have gone down early from blight attacks, care should be taken not to store stock from such plants with healthy potato stock.

W. W.:—1. What can I do for cutworms? They are cutting off my tomato plants. I wind them with paper but they crawl up the paper and cut them just the same.

Answer:—For controlling cutworms, the Maine Experiment Station gives the following advice:—

"Control cutworms with a poison bait. This is very easily made up of white arsenic (can be bought at any drug store) some molasses and something such as bran with which to make a mash. Mix the white arsenic and the bran material while dry and put the molasses into a cup or a bucket of water to dissolve. Then add enough of this sweetened water to the bran to make it just moist throughout. Place a teaspoonful at the base (not touching) of each plant affected and near the base of adjacent plants. Where the damage seems to be along an edge bordering a piece of grass-land, put some down near each plant along the border.

Use the following quantities:—

For gardens of ¼ acre or less use:—

Bran (or substitute)	1 quart
White arsenic	1 teaspoonful
Molasses	1 tablespoonful
Water	to moisten

For 1 to 2 acre gardens use:—

Bran (or substitute)	10 lbs.
White arsenic	1 lb.
Molasses	1 quart
Water	to moisten

Many people add to this poison mash, the juice and crushed pulp of some fruit that happens to be handy, such as grape fruit, apples, tomatoes, oranges, cantaloupes, etc., which may have "just one by," and it is considered by scientific people to be a very good practice. This poison bait is cheap, easily mixed and easily applied. The fact that it is a very old remedy which was standard many years ago has given a sufficient test of its reliability. One of the best features of the poison is that as soon as the worm has fed he crawls into the ground from which he never emerges so that the birds do not eat the dead cutworms.

Hogs

Thousands of pigs die a week or two after birth from mismanagement of the sow. The cross, constipated, flabby sow may kill and eat her pigs at once, or have little milk for their nourishment. If the sow is heavily fed just after farrowing, her milk kills her pigs, or they scour and fail to thrive. The careful man will let the sow have only luke-warm water to drink, without feed, for the first twenty-four hours; after that he will feed very lightly for a week or two. He will avoid making corn the exclusive feed during pregnancy and after farrowing, and will provide a patch of oats, peas and rape, clover or alfalfa, for the sow and pigs.

Every hog raiser must remember that the fat of milk is absolutely necessary for every young growing animal if it is to develop normally and prove prolific as a breeder. Grain does not perfectly take its place. Leaves and grain fed together, the whole plant utilized, may prove fairly effective as a ration, but milk can not profitably be withheld. No wide-awake swine raiser will sell all of his milk and try to raise his young animals with substitutes.

Pigs will die if allowed access to their dams after weaning. The old milk is poisonous. Pigs will have piles or protrusion of the rectum, and they may die or fail to thrive if fed unscreened ground oats, or much bran or boiled potatoes for a prolonged period of time. They may be killed, too, by slop from dirty, germ-infested barrels and troughs; while sour or decomposing slop partly made of tankage will cause ptomaine poisoning, which is fatal. It is better to feed the tankage dry, from self-feeders, if the slop can not be fed fresh. Sanitation of beds, pens and yards is not enough; it must include barrels and troughs, and prevent access to contaminated yards, old wallows and running streams.

Cabbage Plants

Of all leading early and late varieties, 40c. per hundred, mail prepaid, $1.25 per thousand, express collect.

Also Cauliflower, Brussels Sprouts and Onion Plants.

Plants are being shipped successfully to all parts of Canada. Ask for price list.

Harold's Farms, Fruitland, Ontario
Dept. "F" Niagara District

WOOL

Farmers who ship their wool direct to us get better prices than farmers who sell to the general store.

ASK ANY FARMER!

who has sold his wool both ways, and note what he earned—or, better still, write us for our prices; they will show you how much you lose by selling to the General Store.

We pay the highest prices of any firm in the country and are the largest wool factory in Canada. Payment by return mail the same day wool is received.

Ship us your wool to-day—you will be more than pleased if you do, and our parcel of it square shall treat us.

H. V. ANDREWS
17 CHURCH ST., TORONTO

Poultry

While it is possible for vermin to live the entire year when conditions are favorable, they seem to do their most deadly work in June. Houses that are cleaned once a week and fumigated every month, are seldom infested with vermin.

The writer has found that the use of tobacco stems in the nest boxes, instead of hay or straw, is in itself one of the best insecticides. Even in selling hens tobacco stems are used exclusively, with the result that when the chicks are hatched there are no lice present to sap the life out of them.

A good whitewash is made as follows: Take one pint of Zenoleum, three quarts of kerosene, five quarts of milk of lime; mix all with an equal amount of water. Milk of lime is obtained by slaking enough lime with the water to get five quarts of creamy consistency, to which the other materials are added. It is better to apply the whitewash with a spray pump than a brush, as the force will drive the mixture deeper into the crevices. Zenoleum used in the spray will kill the bacteria and fungi, kerosene will kill the mites, and whitewash will give the pen a clean appearance.

A good dog and a faithful cat are excellent guardians, and when these animals are well trained there will be very little loss from hawks, crows, rats, weasels and minks. Rats will not harm chickens after they are half matured, so long as some grain or other feed is lying about. They never loiter about a building where there is no place to hide. It is therefore wise to guard against hiding places.

The Wartime Garden.

The gardener's best friend is the hoe —so keep it going. Nothing has done more to further the science of farming than the discovery of the fact that if you keep stirring up the soil around a plant it grows and produces better. There is no necessity to hoe deeply—an inch is enough. Hoe every seven days at least and always after rain or a watering in order to break up the crust which forms. This is because the dust or "mulch", as it is called, which is formed by the breaking up of the surface soil into fine particles, keeps the moisture around the roots of the plants from evaporating.

Thinning should be going on continuously these days. The war gardener must show himself to be merciless in getting rid of all weaklings for they serve no purpose other than to sap for themselves the strength which should be reserved for the stronger plants. It stands to reason that if too many plants are trying to take nourishment from the soil, none of them will thrive as it should. Ordinarily in thinning it is better to pull out the plants in the centre of the bunches which have come up together.

In districts where grasshoppers are abundant, farmers and gardeners should co-operate and arrange to fight the insects at the same time. The young hoppers hatch in May. As soon as they are noticed to be destroying crops, either of the following mixtures should be used early in the morning, about the time the insects begin to move about after their night's rest: (1) Bran, 20 pounds; Paris green or white arsenic, one-half pound; cheap molasses, 2 quarts; oranges or lemons, 3 fruits; water, 2 to 2½ gallons. The bran and poison are mixed thoroughly in a wash tub while dry. The juice of the fruit is squeezed into the water and the pulp and peel are added after being cut into fine bits. Then add the molasses and when the whole is thoroughly mixed, pour it over the dry bran and poison, stirring constantly so as to dampen the bran thoroughly. The other mixture is as follows: (2) Sawdust, 20 pounds; Paris green, one-half pound; salt, one-quarter pound; water, 3 gallons. The quantities given here would make sufficient for a fair-sized community and it might best be handled in this way.

GOOD HEALTH QUESTION BOX

By Andrew F. Currier, M.D.

Dr. Currier will answer all signed letters pertaining to Health. If your question is of general interest it will be answered through these columns; if not, it will be answered personally if stamped, addressed envelope is enclosed. Dr. Currier will not prescribe for individual cases or make diagnosis. Address Dr. Andrew F. Currier, care of Wilson Publishing Co., 73 Adelaide St. West, Toronto.

Infant Feeding No. 1.

This subject is of great importance at all seasons, but especially so during the heat of summer when the sensitive digestive apparatus of babies is thrown out of equilibrium.

It would seem unnecessary to urge that every mother who is able to nurse her baby should do so.

The food which is supplied by her body is the natural and proper nutriment for her child.

Occasionally it is not nutritious and cannot be used, somewhat more frequently it is insufficient in quantity and has to be pieced out with cows' milk, rarely it must be suppressed in the interest of the mother's health or life.

It is a sin against society, against nature and against God when a woman with an ample supply of breast milk deliberately elects to suppress it to suit her convenience.

It is next to procuring an abortion, which so many women do merely because it is inconvenient to have babies and bring them up.

I appeal to every honest, decent, woman who has a baby or is about to have one to see that her baby is nourished at the natural source, so far as it is within her power.

If this source fails the next best thing is to get a wet nurse, or if this is impossible to use the milk of animals.

The milk of asses and goats has curd or casein which quite resembles that in human milk, but such milk is usually hard to get and hence we must usually resort to cows' milk, preferably from cows that are dry fed.

Grass fed cows often eat plants which injure their milk as an article of healthful food, but the same plants which when green are injurious may be harmless when in the form of hay.

Milk is a complex and perfect food containing albumen in its cheese, fat in its butter or cream, sugar, water and mineral salts, and these are all the body needs for its upbuilding.

It varies greatly in the proportion of these constituents, some containing more cheese than others, some more fat, hence all milk is not equally suited for nourishing babies.

At different periods in a baby's life more of one constituent is required than of another.

Casein or cheese in cow's milk is usually too tough to be digested by a young infant's gastric juice, and hence this substance must often be diminished.

Milk spoils very quickly unless it is kept cold on account of the action of the bacteria which gets into it almost as soon as it is drawn.

These bacteria may be destroyed or prevented from growing by the action of heat.

The process of doing this is called pasteurization by which it is heated to 140 degrees F., forty minutes.

Cream or fat may be added to it until its total volume is three per cent.

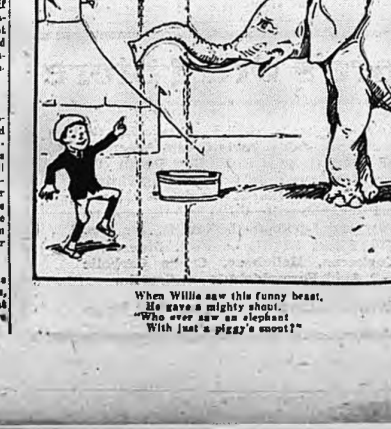
QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

M. K.—Have been advised to rub my baby girl, who is four weeks old, every other day with olive oil, in order to strength her bones. Is it desirable?

Answer—It will do no harm, but I think cocoanut oil is preferable, it is less greasy and it has nutritive value, as well as the olive oil.

FUNNY FOLD-UPS

CUT OUT AND FOLD ON DOTTED LINES



When Willie saw this funny beast,
He gave a mighty shout,
"Who ever saw an elephant
With just a piggy's snout?"

The Southern Canada Power Co., Limited

Controls Water Powers on the St. Francis River capable of over 100,000 H.P. development, and through stock ownership controls several Light & Power Companies.

The Company supplies power and light to over 45 municipalities in the Province of Quebec, principally in the Eastern Townships.

Work has been commenced and is progressing rapidly, on the development of one of the Company's large powers on the St. Francis located at Drummondville.

This plant is being developed to supply the increased demand for power in the territory served by the Company and enable more manufacturers to locate in this district.

The development of water power now is a patriotic duty, as well as a commercial advantage.

We recommend the 5% BONDS of the SOUTHERN CANADA POWER COMPANY, LIMITED, which we are offering with a bonus of common stock, thus giving investors an opportunity of participating in the future success of the Company.

Send for circular and map showing territory served.

BONDS MAY BE PURCHASED FROM US ON MONTHLY PAYMENT PLAN

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Mercantile Trust Bldg. - - Hamilton
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MOTHER-WISDOM

There is a Right and a Wrong Kind of Fatigue in Children.

By Helen Johnson Keyes.

Of course children must be tired sometimes and if they rest quickly, then after a night of sound sleep or after a wholesome meal followed by a period of thorough relaxation, all is well. Indeed, fatigue of this kind is actually healthful. Particularly at that time of life during the teens, which we call adolescence, the body and mind work best through periods of hard, fatiguing activity, followed by profound relaxation and indolence. All parents should be shown to adolescent boys and girls who choose to get through their tasks in this manner, although to their parents it may be somewhat irritating and inconvenient.

There is, however, a fatigue which is dangerous and which should be met at once with proper remedies, for the longer it is allowed to persist the more difficult it is to overcome. The symptom by which it may always be known is the lack of power the sufferers have to become rested again. It settles down on them like a permanent condition of weakness and discouragement.

Children suffering from this dangerous fatigue awaken irritable in the mornings, have poor appetites and little interest in anything which they do. They perform their home tasks and their school work in a blundering, inattentive way. This lays them open to diseases of all kinds and makes recovery from these diseases more uncertain, slower and less complete. Morally, it leads to dullness, indolence and failure all along the road.

The explanation usually made for fatigue and nervousness in children is that they are studying too hard. As a matter of fact, this is seldom the cause and if they are taken out of school, little improvement occurs unless in addition to removing them from their studies a number of other changes are made in their manner of living. I believe that if you will search your memory and experience you will decide that among all those run-down youngsters whom you have seen taken out of school, the only ones who have improved have been those who at the same time were sent away for visits or put on diets or made to sleep on porches. The truth is that hard study will not hurt any normal boy or girl if it is done under healthful, happy conditions.

Yes, it is trying conditions under which school life often proceeds, which usually result in dangerous fatigue and nervousness—sometimes running on into that twitching disease, known as Saint Vitus' dance, or into tuberculosis. The causes are threefold and lie in the faulty hygiene of the home, the poor hygiene of the school and the system of marks or competition with other pupils and examinations which are often pushed to a senseless and truly criminal excess.

Children frequently start off the day with insufficient breakfasts, arrive at school chilled and perhaps with wet feet and are provided with a murderous basket-lunch of pickles, ham, cake and candy. What wonder that their heads ache and that they believe that their studies—which are indeed difficult and painful under these circumstances—are the cause of their ill health! They feel far too sick to eat supper but are hungry by bedtime so they eat a generous slice of pie before sleeping. A bad digestion makes a person feel cold so probably they do not open the windows very wide and the pie, plus the poor ventilation, produces restless sleep. So they go, from day to day, in a widening circle of ill health.

The schoolroom, perhaps, is heated by an unjacketed stove. Close beside it the air is so hot that the children are drowsy; in the back of the room the youngsters are shivering. In both places the air is poisoned by the breaths of the children and the burning up of fuel in that same stove—which equals twenty-five men in its power to exhaust pure air. The desks, very likely, face the door, and windows on both sides shed cross lights upon the children's work, causing eyestrain. It takes so long to put on coats and hats that outdoor recess is omitted much of the time. The only wonder is that any study progress is made and even a tolerable health maintained by most of the pupils.

The system of promotion is too apt to be a scramble by the children to get ahead of one another instead of a serious pursuit of knowledge. They wear themselves out in the nervous excitement of doing better than somebody else. These boys and girls who happen not to be good recitation-scholars often fail in this scramble and grow despondent and ashamed. They are frequently the most promising pupils in the school but nobody knows it because we are all blinded by the false standard we have set up. By discouraging them, testing them by what they cannot do instead of by what they can, we thrust them into the ranks of the nervous, the tired and the discouraged.

Before taking your run-down children out of school try this cure:

In the bitterest cold of winter let them sleep with wide-open windows. As soon as the weather is milder put their beds on a porch. If you have a bathroom, let the day begin with a cold plunge in the tub or a cold shower. Give them a breakfast of well-cooked cereal with cream on it, and eggs and toast—no fried foods or sweets. See that their feet are dry-shod and their bodies comfortably clad for the trip to school. Prepare them nourishing lunches of well-baked bread spread with butter, or sandwiches of chicken or beef. Do not include ham, pickles, jams or candies. Children should not drink tea or coffee; instead, give them a bottle of milk or cocoa. Fresh fruits will supply all the sweets they need, in the best possible form. When they must have cake let it be simple. Nuts and raisins make an excellent dessert with real food value but they should not be added to a meal already heavy with meat. This is true, too, of cheese. Cheese should be added only to a light meal of green salads or vegetables or fruits.

Then let the mothers of the community form a mothers' club or a parent-teachers' association and see that the school stove is properly jacketed; that there are always two windows open, one at the bottom and one at the top; that the desks are turned with their backs to the door and that the windows on the right side of the room are darkly curtained, allowing the light to fall only from the rear and left side. If the school has but one room, urge the fathers to build on a second one where an oil stove and a few kitchen utensils can be kept for heating dishes for the midday lunch or even for simple cooking.

There will be few tired or nervous children in a community where such home and school hygiene methods are practiced.

Economy With Grain Bags.

By reason of the unusual heavy demands on the jute supply of India, and on the Calcutta bag industry, farmers are advised to order, as soon as possible, all the new bags they will need for sacking grain and other products, and, in addition to prepare for use all old bags which can be made serviceable. Very large orders have been placed for sand-bags for use in mining trenches, one English order alone being for 150,000,000 bags.

Fruits and vegetables supply the body with necessary mineral salts, starch and sugar, and those who eat plenty of these will seldom require medicine of any kind.

Sheep Notes

There is a tendency for farmers to keep their lambs until they weigh 100 pounds or more, instead of selling them when they reach a weight of seventy-five to eighty pounds and bring the top market price.

Packers will not pay the top price for lambs, no difference how fat, if they weigh over eighty pounds. The reason is because the best cuts of meat can be obtained from the smaller carcass.

In addition, the one who sells March lambs in June or July when they have attained seventy-five or eighty pounds, instead of waiting until fall to dispose of them, avoids the danger of disease in the last two summer months. Lambs make very small gains during this period. They make the cheapest gains under five months of age. They can reach the necessary weight by the last of June or middle of July if fed liberally with grain, pasture crops and milk from their mothers.

The marrow from the soup bone makes a pleasant addition to soup.



How Little Bear Helped The Wildcat Babies.

One time the wildcat babies ran away. It was late in the afternoon when Little Bear found them crying beside the brook. They were not far from their home, but the trouble was that they were on the wrong side of the brook.

"Swim across!" advised the beavers. But the baby wildcats were afraid of the water and would not try to swim.

"Wade in, wade in!" advised Father Deer. The baby wildcats shook their front paws and would not wade into the water; they did not like to get wet.

"Slide right in and paddle over!" suggested Mrs. Otter. But the baby wildcats would not slide in and paddle over; they were afraid of the water; they did not like to get wet.

"Float over, float over!" advised the ducks. But the baby wildcats would not even try to float.

"Jump on a log and spread your tails wide and sail across!" said the red squirrel. But the wildcat babies did not dare to jump on a log. They were afraid that it would turn over and dump them into the water.

By the time Little Bear came along, the baby wildcats were crying big tears into the brook and wailing at the top of their voices. Little Bear could not help laughing; but he felt sorry for his little neighbors, and determined to help them out of their trouble. He thought and thought and thought and thought! At last he asked the baby wildcats how they happened to be so near home and yet on the wrong side of the brook.

"Mother went away and didn't come back," Yowler explained, "and I said we ought to stay home and be good, but—"

"He did not!" interrupted Billy Wildcat. "He said, 'Ma will never know if we go walking just a little way,' didn't he, Fluffy?"

"Yes, he did," answered Fluffy. "And we walked and we walked until we were lost— and Yowler was the worst one of us. Why, why, Yowler!"

"Don't quarrel," said Little Bear. "I want to know how you happen to be on the wrong side of the brook?"

"Yowler, he made us cross the away-off-seven-mile bridge," was Owley's answer.

"If you don't stop this quarreling, I shall leave you," threatened Little Bear. "And now I know what to do, if you will be good. We will build a bridge. I'll carry big stones and drop them into the brook, and every one of you shall bring little stones."

So straightway Little Bear began building a bridge of stones. It was hard work, but he tugged at rocks and rolled stones and lifted stones and splashed and struggled and struggled and splashed until at last there was a fair bridge of stones across the singing brook. The baby wildcats did not help much because they were too busy quarreling and crying.

"Now step over," advised Little Bear, "and be careful that you do not slip."

One by one the little "frald-cats," careful not to slip, crossed the brook, stepping high and carrying their tails in the air. At last Little Bear left them at their own door, just as Mother Wildcat appeared.

"You naughty children!" she exclaimed. "I have searched the woods far and near for you! There is a circus man wandering round here, and it is a wonder he didn't find you! Scoot into the house this minute!"

"Little Bear is good!" piped in the shrill voice of little sister Fluffy. "He made a stone bridge for us and brought us home!" Little Bear loved her for owning up like that.

"Well," said Mrs. Wildcat, "if he knows what is good, he will be glad to have me take him home, or the circus man may get him."

Little Bear knew what was good for him; so he gladly put his little wet paw into Mrs. Wildcat's paw and trotted along by her side. Mrs. Maria Wildcat was not well, and he knew it. Some folks are always irritable when they are worried. Anyway, she took Little Bear home; and great was Little Bear's surprise when, on reaching his own gate, Mrs. Wildcat suddenly stopped and said, "Mer—rrow! Mer—rrow!" in her most impolite fashion.

At the same moment Father Bear and Mother Bear came running down the path from the house to see what was the matter; and at that very minute up jumped the circus man from beside the gate, where he had been hiding, and ran away as fast as he could go—so fast that he looked like a straight line flying down the road!

For the first time in his life Little Bear kissed Mrs. Maria Wildcat good night without being told. And all that evening until bedtime he and Father Bear played a merry game of Mrs. Maria Wildcat scaring a circus man—"Mer—rrow!. Mer—rrow! Mer—rrow!"

Tissued Whale Beef.

Though the whale has been taken for many years on the Pacific coast, its beef was first offered in any quantities for human consumption in the summer of 1917. Then for the first time it appeared in butcher shop windows, retailing for ten cents a pound. The result was sufficiently satisfactory to start the whaling companies preparing for better cold storage facilities for the present season. For the first time also in Pacific coast history the whale will be canned. A big factory was erected at Kyukout, British Columbia, and a minimum of 30,000 cases will be put up this season. If the new tinned whale beef meets public approval the output will be increased.

There are four species of whale common to the Pacific coast — the finner, humpback, sperm and sulphur bottom. The former two are best for meat, not being as oily as the sulphur bottom and sperm. Of these the sulphur bottom is the largest. Some specimens reach ninety feet in length and weigh up to eighty tons.

Previous to 1917 the whale was used only to supply fertilizer, bonemeal and oil. In 1917 about 125 tons in all were sold on the Pacific coast. Only those whales taken in close to the stations, which can be moved quickly to be cut up, are used as beef.

The whaling season lasts from the 1st of April to the end of October, and this year doubtless many Canadians and Americans will become familiar with the taste of whale beef before the season is ended.

TO REGULATE FRUIT PRICES.

England's Food Chief Will Limit Cost of Tommy's Jam Supply.

Last year, the military authorities, taking into consideration "Tommy's" greed at the ever recurring plum and apple jam, tried to solve the question by buying other fruits at considerably above the market prices, says a London despatch.

They succeeded in giving the rank and file a change of jam, but the fruit growers held up both the jam manufacturers and the public for equivalent prices, with the result that when the Ministry of Food wished to fix prices for the retail trade they were far above the real value.

This year the Food Controller is not to be caught napping. He will issue an order fixing maximum prices for all English grown fruit for the manufacture of jam. Lord Rhondda also intends to fix prices for fruit pulp on an equitable basis after due regard has been given to the average price of fruit and controlled price of jam.

The Ministry has issued an order which restricts the use of potatoes, potato starch, farina and other potato products to purposes of animal and human food and places these articles in the same category and under the same restrictions as certain cereal products for which they are a substitute.

The conditions for the issue of licenses for dealers in potatoes have been issued. The Controller will issue licenses through the trade societies and it is compulsory on the dealer to be a member of a society, otherwise he will not have either a license or be able to renew an existing one.

With the issue of licenses for this year's crop on July 1 the whole system will be subject to entirely new conditions and evasions of orders will be practically impossible.

Above the Fields of France.

O April Moon, hast thou looked down
Upon the fields of France?
So tranquil is thy lovely face,
It doth not seem thy glance
Hath rested on a ruined town,
On heaps of bodies, pools of brown,
On fields of agony.

"Oh! tranquil am I and serene—
These are visions I have seen
Above the fields of France:

"Through battle-smoke that dimmed the skies
I've seen a people's soul arise;
Oh, it was fair to see!
I've seen a holy purpose grow;
I've seen brave, youthful faces glow
With a new-born chivalry;
I've seen a light in dying eyes
Of love's supremest sacrifice,
Light caught from Calvary;
I've seen black crosses, thickly set,
Sign of a faith from Olivet,
Of immortality.
And o'er the fields where heroes lie
A star of hope is in the sky,
Hope of a race, transformed, redeemed;
I've seen that star, of late hath gleamed
Above the fields of France.

"Oh, I am tranquil and serene—
These are the visions I have seen
Above the fields of France."

Keep Hoeing.

War gardeners should not relax their efforts because it is too hot to be comfortable in the garden. It is too hot to be comfortable in the trenches but the war goes on. Keep hoeing. The results will be worth it.

FLYING ABOVE BOCHELAND

A STORY OF THE AIR BY A BRITISH AVIATOR.

Flying the Fortitude and the Quick-Wittedness of the Boys in the Royal Flying Corps.

The daily routine work in the Flying Corps consists usually of three hours' work above the lines; then we go back of the lines twenty miles or so and rest. Does this sound pretty soft, as you Canadians say? If it does seem like little actual work, let me relate an incident which occurred during one of these flights.

We were flying over St. Quentin at the time. I had a light machine and had been given instructions to get some photos. At least, my observer had been so instructed. We had been up probably half an hour and had almost finished our "shots" of the enemy trenches. Suddenly we heard an ominous buzz. We both turned. To say we were surprised would be putting it mildly, as we thought we were alone. When we started there was not a single enemy plane to be seen in the sky.

And there, right back of us about two hundred yards or so, was one of those Taubes. The Boche was steering directly for us. I surmised he intended to hit us on the tail. You know, when a fellow decides to ram you he is courting disaster himself. But that wasn't his intention at all. As he drew nearer he opened with his machine gun. His first shot tore through the right wing, ripping the linen. Why the plane didn't skid right then and there is still a mystery to me. I turned the nose of the machine earthward with the intention of escaping. Not that I was afraid to fight him, but instructions must not be disobeyed, and we had been given explicit orders to get photos of the enemy trenches. To return safely to headquarters with the "shots," was our aim. But the German had other views on the matter—and they didn't exactly coincide with mine.

The Observer's Leg Goes.

Before we could dip out of his range he opened up with a regular fusillade. One of the shots "got" the observer. It tore his right leg off at the knee. When I say tore I mean it literally. When the poor fellow dared to look down at his injury he beheld the bleeding stump.

"I'm goin' to head for home, Bill," I shouted.

Bill peered below. The scene beneath us presented some excellent opportunities for pictures for the use of the staff.

"No, you don't Jock." His voice seemed miles away because of the din of the engine, but I understood what he was saying.

"Let me get a couple o' shots to the west," he bellowed.

I turned her nose, and we stayed there for fully three minutes, with this plucky lad working on an artery of his bleeding stump and checking in this crude but effective manner the flow of blood with his right hand, while he pressed the bulb of his camera with his left. The Boche had left us. I guess he thought we were done for. He didnt know Bill as I did.

I brought the wounded man down back of our lines as soon I could tilt her nose earthward. Bill was soon in Blighty. I felt sure he would get the V.C. for his work. He was merely mentioned in the despatches, but such is life.

You know the Victoria Cross is a mighty treasure. It is not as common as the Iron Cross, which the Kaiser hands out to any one. Why, I once heard of a Prussian receiving this German medal simply because he had succeeded in raising an extra large head of cabbage. The rumor may be true.

Not more than six or seven of the fellows who had the V.C. pinned to their breasts are living now. I speak of the Royal Flying Corps. The man who brought down the first Zeppelin in Belgium received the V.C. The fellow who crumpled up the first Zeppelin which was brought down over London also came in for the distinction.

An Incident of Battle.

Let me relate how one of my best friends, since "gone west," disposed of one particular Boche flyer. It was early in the war and he was pursued by a Taube. His engine stalled and he glided as far as possible before he was forced by sheer necessity to land. He was among the dunes near the coast. The Boche had been taking pot shots at him right along. When the Boche discovered he was going to land he also brought his machine to earth. There they stood—one hundred paces apart. Each took out his revolver and began firing. The German dropped, shot through the shoulder.

Albert—for that was his name—dragged the wounded Boche to a tree and placed him comfortably against it to await some of his own men. He then applied a torch to the enemy machine and started his own—this time without experiencing engine trouble—and flew away. Some strategy—what?

Speaking about engines, we had some difficulty in getting proper motors for our planes during the early periods of the war. A Dutchman by the name of Fokker built an engine which he believed was suited to the needs of the Flying Corps. He promptly offered it to the English Government, but for some reason or other they did not find it practicable to accept. He straightway offered it to the German Government—and they took him up immediately.

A Streak of Ill Luck.

They soon installed it in their machines, and during the spring of 1916 it proved far superior to the English engine. It balked at nothing—and it often reached heights of 10,000 feet (high for those days) with the utmost ease. If this makes you feel sorry or makes you curse fate, just listen to another tale in which the English Government ran into a streak of hard luck.

Soon after this the government took up the building of a particular type of aeroplane engine. They say it was an American patent. They installed it in a machine to test its worth. The commanding officer in charge of the particular barracks where this machine was to be given its test decided that a flight of two hundred miles would be sufficient to demonstrate the engine's worth.

The day was named, the aviators chosen and many military men aside from the flyers were anxiously awaiting the result of the trial. He went up amid much ceremony. To be sure, he went up—and away, 350 miles—and came down at Bruges in enemy territory.

The flyer had never made a flight in that territory before, and being unfamiliar with the course the engine proved so successful and made the flight in such record time he was not aware when he entered enemy territory. Of course the Germans pounced on this engine pattern with high glee.

This was a terrible blow to the British, it almost floored 'em. Immediately an investigation was instituted on the part of the British to ferret out any possible treachery. Nothing came of it, however. To my mind, in recalling the incident, it was but an unfortunate occurrence. Let us think no more about it

The Code of the Air.

Notwithstanding many articles printed to the contrary, there is a certain code of ethics followed by the aviators at the front—a certain politeness, as it were. If an Englishman is brought down back of the lines his "pals" are sure to receive a note telling his whereabouts, possibly the next day. A German drops this information over our lines. The same tactics are followed by the English flyers. This sounds strange, does it not? I am not attempting to say this code of manners is followed in any other branch of the service.

There is another case where politeness enters into the war game in connection with flying. There is a sort of unwritten agreement that the sleeping quarters will not be disturbed by the enemy flyers, especially at night, when the tired men are trying to snatch forty winks.

I have not yet become reconciled to the death of poor Guynemer. Splendid fellow—and brave as they come. Guynemer was a regular daredevil in the air. There was no hazard too great for him to accept. He was always a high flyer—but in this he had a reason.

His method of combating a fighting plane was to get the jump on the Boche by soaring way above the other machine. Then, without any warning to the enemy machine, he would swoop down earthward with the speed of an express train. Just before he passed his man he would straighten out and almost sideswipe him. Before he passed he would open up with his Lewis gun.

He was an expert at this particular type of strategy. If he missed his man and the Boche sailed away unscathed Guynemer would never follow. He took his chance; if he failed he would never return—and incidentally it might be stated that the Boche never lingered looking for trouble.

It was quite a long time before we had any other weapon to use in the air than an ordinary rifle; then came a pistol, and finally we were equipped with the Lewis gun. By George, that's the weapon for you!

I'll be glad to get back to the lines. I'm getting ten shillings a day now while I'm in Blighty. At the front it's one pound.

FRUIT-JAR RINGS.

Size and Quality of Packing Must Be Right to Properly Seal Cans.

Rubber rings of inferior quality and of improper sizes are held responsible for much of the spoilage of canned goods the past year. Because of a good deal of complaint the Department of Agriculture carefully investigated the question and found that many of the rings were not sufficiently durable to be used in the cold-pack method. Not only must the rubber rings be able to withstand hot water and steam, but they must not enlarge very much when heated. Rings for standard jars should have an inside diameter of 2¼ in. and the width of the circular band should be from ¼ to ⅜ in. Government investigators have drawn up a set of specifications for rings which have been adopted by the manufacturers.

Prunes cooked very slowly in their own water will need no sugar.

PACIFIC WHALE TO THE RESCUE

WILL GIVE MUCH MEAT THIS SEASON.

And Thus Help the Allied Cause—Whale Beef May Become Popular in Canada.

With April showers and budding flowers came also spouting whales in the waters adjoining the Pacific coast of North America. On April 1 a dozen ships of the Pacific whaling fleet left various harbors in the State of Washington and British Columbia and sailed out to the whaling grounds.

And though whaling is the oldest industry upon the Pacific coast, it became this year an old industry in a new guise, for during this year thousands of pounds of whale beef will be sold in Canada and the United States. It is a first-class food and, best of all, sells at the wonderful (in these days) price of ten cents a pound.

The furthering of the use of whale meat in huge quantities is largely a patriotic idea. By consuming it at home, large quantities of other kinds of meat can be released and forwarded to the Allied armies and civilian populations in Europe. Even whale will reach them, for the first canning factory to put it up was just recently finished in British Columbia.

Not New as Human Food.

Recently in Canadian and American cities banquets were held at which whale steak was served as the piece de resistance. It was part of an active campaign started to popularize the flesh of the great leviathan.

But whale meat is by no means new food to human beings. Since time immemorial the Eskimos of the Hudson Bay and Alaska coasts have eaten it. It was and still is one of their main food supplies, as well as giving oil for fuel. As is well known, the whale has a very small throat, averaging in the largest about ten inches in diameter. It lives on various forms of pelagic life, very minute creatures which whalers call "brit," and upon shrimps, herring and various small crustaceans.

Last year out of the stomach of a freshly killed whale five barrels of shrimps were taken. Because they could never find anything solid in any of the whales they killed, the Eskimos came to believe with passing years that the animal never ate; was, in fact, a spirit animal. For this reason before killing one for food and fuel a large amount of religious ceremony has to be gone through. This sometimes occupies two weeks, and as the whales can only be killed at a certain short period when they pass through particular waters, the Ehkimo ceremonies are often still in progress when the whales begin moving. Yet such is the Eskimo's peculiar adherence to this rite that rather than cut them short he allows the whales to go unhunted.

Dilemma of Eskimos.

A very amusing incident and one with rather a tragic side occurred a few years back to a band of Eskimos. Just shortly before going to the point where the whales were to pass this band had accepted Christianity. This, of course carried with it new rites, such as washing and refraining from work on Sunday. When they got to the point where they were to wait for the whales to appear it suddenly occurred to them that perhaps it would be just as well to perform their ancient rites, for, they argued, gods were strange beings. They had done everything so far to please this newly adopted white man's God; but, in so far as their own had proved very satisfactory for a good many generations, perhaps it might be just as well to propitiate him as before, which at the same time should not spoil their standing with the newly acquired God of the white man.

Thus strangely do these primitive people reason. So they began their ancient rites. In part the ceremony consists of drawing the whaleboats on shore and performing a long and intricate dance about them. What oil is also sprinkled around the boats and on a little path leading from them to the sea. Two poles are also crossed above the boats, upon which are hung bits of wearing apparel, pieces of whalebone, an old piece of chain, articles of clothing and a miscellany of other things. Each of these things has a certain significance toward the hunt.

Used in Europe.

Just as they finished their ceremony the whales made their appearance. Greatly rejoicing, the Eskimos were about to put to sea in pursuit when suddenly they remembered that this was the day set apart for the white man's God. Sunday was a taboo day, upon it no work or hunting could be done; and your Eskimo never breaks a taboo. So they sat down again to wait for the day to pass, and the whales went on and out of reach.

The Indians of the Pacific coast before the white man came hunted the whale in their swift, high-prowed narrow canoes, killing it with light harpoons. For many years whale meat was used largely by them. The Japanese for centuries have eaten whale beef. Among the nations of Europe it has been a common food in the past. To-day Norway and Denmark use a great quantity of whale fat in the manufacture of margarine.

In Britain last year 1,000,000 pounds of whale beef was consumed.

The meat is dull red in color when raw. When cooked it looks very much like venison. To some folks it tastes somewhat like liver, with a slight flavor of salmon. Others compare its taste to that of moose meat. Cooked with gravy and mushrooms, it makes an excellent dish. It is tender, though a little dry.

WEST INDIES SEEK NEW GOVERNMENT

CONFEDERATION OF BRITISH ISLANDS URGED.

Peasants Forced to Pay More Than Share of Taxes While Wealthy Are Favored by Law.

The future of the British West Indies is a question that must sooner or later receive the attention of the British Government, says a recent despatch from Jamaica. The war has brought about conditions which indicate that a scheme will have to be devised for the development of these colonies. Whether it will be confederation or a linking up with the Dominion of Canada is a matter of speculation. The idea of a Dominion of the West Indies is gaining ground, the feeling being that the colonies should play a more important part in the affairs of the empire than has hitherto been the case.

The bringing together of the best brains of the West Indies with the object of working out plans for the advancement of the colonies would be hailed with delight, and already the greatest interest is being shown in the confederation movement, which is spreading in the Caribbean, with St. Lucia as the base of operations.

Cost of Government.

The cost of administration in these colonies is higher than in the Dominion of Canada and nearly as large as in the Commonwealth of Australia. For administrative purposes Canada spends slightly over $140,000,000 a year, Australia over $106,000 and the West Indies $100,000. But it cannot be said that the advantages derived from the expenditure of upward of $150,000 a year in the West Indies for governors, administrators and commissioners can in any way be compared with the results achieved in any of the great self-governing dominions.

That the system of government which obtains in the West Indies is defective goes without saying. The want of a business government in almost every island is a factor that tends to retard the development of the country. In these days of advanced ideas it is certainly not wisdom to cling to a system that might have been considered useful, say, 100 years ago.

A government that is not dedicated to the development of the resources of the country, the extension of railways, the opening up of new roads to lands to be brought under cultivation; a government that fails to encourage the production of foodstuffs within the territory under its jurisdiction, while on the other hand, hundreds of thousands of dollars in money are sent out of the colony each year to North America to purchase grains and other articles that could well be produced at home, can hardly claim to be enlightened.

Tax System Ridicous.

A peasant owns a small plot of land with merely a hut on it; he is called upon to pay taxes on a $200 valuation. To improve that hut, to adopt methods that make for better sanitation and raise the morals of the occupants, is to bring the owner within the pale of increased taxation. On the other hand, the large landed proprietor enjoys the distinction of paying on a valuation which, pro rata, is considerably lower than the scale imposed on the peasant. In a word, it may well be said that the rich man is encouraged to increase his broad acres while the small man should not endeavor to leave the "squatter" class.

A business government in Jamaica would long ago have laid plans for the development of the shipping trade in the Caribbean, the natural result of the opening of the Panama Canal. But Kingston has not yet been made a free port; light and harbor dues are still being collected; the Government continues to impose restrictions in the matter of quarantine that make it embarrassing to shipping companies to send their vessels to this section of the Caribbean.

The Jamaica Imperial Association was recently formed to create a healthy public opinion on matters affecting the economic social, agricultural and commercial welfare of the colony.

Increase in Agricultural Exports.

The increase in staple products exported from Canada last year over the average annual shipments of the three years previous to the war are very striking. Here is the increase as given out by Chairman H. B. Thomson of the Canada Food Board: Pork, 122,000,000 lbs.; beef, 74,000,000 lbs.; butter, 12,000,000 lbs.; cheese, 80,000,000 lbs.; eggs, 15,000,000 doz.; wheat and flour, 85,000,000 lbs.

More than 100,000,000 acres will, it is reported, be planted to corn in the United States this spring.

By means of succession cropping, two or three crops may be grown, one after another, on the same land during one season. Early radishes, spinach and lettuce, may be followed by late potatoes, late cabbage, egg-plant, peppers, beans, sweet corn, melons or cucumbers. Early peas and beans may be followed by late beans, celery or sweet corn. Early cabbage, cauliflower and early potatoes may be followed by turnips, string beans, lettuce or winter onions.

The Paisley Advocate

PAISLEY, JULY 3rd, 1918

LABOR FOR FARMS MAY BE DRAFTED

Suggestion that this Will Be First Result of National Registration. Farmer Would Pay So Much, and Government Make up Ordinary Earnings of Workers

(Toronto Star Weekly)

Now that national registration is an accomplished fact, the first question which doubtless occurs to each of us is to ask just how registration is going to affect the individual. Those in charge of registration commonly made two announcements as to the purpose; one was to have a stock-taking of the country's population from an industrial point of view, and the second was to know the population, in order that an over-supply of foodstuffs might not be kept in Canada when the Allied nations are in need of our surplus. Whether this will be followed by a card rationing system such as exists in England is a matter of official consideration, but upon the standpoint of labor one suggestion has already gone to Ottawa. It was taken early in the week by the Government official who has been closely in touch with the farming situation, some provision made for farm labor if the supply of food is to be kept up.

The answer to the whole problem, he believes, has been found in question thirteen on the registration card, which, if answered fully, would give the officials at Ottawa a pretty good idea as to the number of men were raised on them, who have since taken up other employment, and who might therefore be sent back to the farms to help out during the rush season.

The suggestion which has gone to Ottawa has the conscription of labor for farms at its backbone. But it would be conscription tempered with judgment. There would be no financial burden placed upon anyone, for it is recognized that the farmer, accustomed to getting his labor for $2.50 a day, cannot afford to pay a city man his regular five or six dollars a day, no more than can the city man afford to go back to the farm and accept the lesser wage. To ask the farmer to pay more than the accustomed wage to a man who could not do a full day's work on the farm, would be unjust to the farmer, and to ask the city man to go out on the farm and work twice as hard physically as he was in the habit of working, for half the money, would likewise be unfair to the worker.

An Elastic Plan

Also, it would be unfair to ask John Jones to leave the factory and work for two-fifty a day, and to leave his neighbor Sam Smith, in the factory to earn five a day. Just because one man was raised on a farm and gained a little experience, there would be no reason why he should be penalized any more than any other man. So the point which the Government will have to decide is how to strike some happy medium whereby there will not be injustice done.

The idea is that every available man should first be listed, so he could be reached at very short notice, and there would be regular agricultural boards appointed to serve as the mediums between the farmer and the conscripted labor. Then, for example, if a farmer out in Markham township wanted three men for a week to help with the harvest or with any other special work, he would merely phone the Toronto agricultural representative and make his wants known. The representative would in turn notify three men from his lists, to report at such and such a farm and to remain there as workers for a week. That could be carried out all through the country and would provide the hopper through which the stream of men could be passed along to the farmers and back to their regular employment after their services were no longer required. Any farmer who wanted a helper for two months or three, or eight, could get him in the same way. The suggestion as to overcoming the financial difficulty of such an arrangement is this: A fixed rate of pay could be arranged which the farmer would have to pay into the Government, and the Government would be the one to pay the man for the time he was on the farm, paying him his regular rate of wage. In this way it would be the Government who would make up the difference between the wage on the farm and in the factory, and the only inconvenience would be what came to the worker in being asked to work a little harder than ordinarily.

In such an arrangement as this, provision would necessarily have to be made to see that the men drafted to the farms in a manner did not lose their regular employment, and this is a matter which is suggested should be taken up immediately between the Government and the employers. The employer would be given to understand that any man drafted in this manner could not be discharged because he might be away from his work at irregular intervals. This plan is being outlined as an alternative to closing down any definite industries, for it is recognized by those in close touch with the situation that to close down certain industries would accomplish nothing more than to throw a number of people out of employment, without providing the proper kind of labor for the farms. Whether or not the Government will act upon the suggestion is not known.

—A warning is given to the public in these days not only of wars and rumors of wars, but rumors of all kinds, not to be influenced by the same. Take the trouble to prove the truth of all you hear before you believe them; or what is still more important, before passing them on to others. A rumor came to our ears the past week that a man called at a home near Listowel, got a meal and then collected $200 from the house keeper for serving him food prohibited by the government's food controller. Such a report is too absurd to be seriously entertained, as ever having had substance in actual fact. If such a thing were done it would certainly be a fraud perpetrated by some rogue who chose burglary in that way.

LOCAL AND DISTRICT NEWS

Terribly Burned by Gasoline

Mrs. McDonald, wife of Mr. Wm. McDonald, M.P.P., of Chesley, was terribly burned on Wednesday of last week as a result of her clothes becoming ignited when she was cleaning a dress with gasoline. Her right side, arm and hands were terribly burned, but it is expected she will recover. Mrs. McDonald was alone in the house at the time and with great presence of mind put the greater part of the flames out by wrapping a rug around her body before a neighbor girl arrived and beat the fire out.

Will Be Very Much Missed

The removal of Mr. and Mrs. F. C. Ryan from town is universally regretted by the people of Paisley and surrounding country. Mr. Ryan has been manager of the Standard Bank here for ten years. Besides being a most capable business man, he took a pleasurable part in the social life of the community, was prominent in the A.F. & A.M., I.O.O.F., and C.O.F. fraternities, a leader in musical circles, an enthusiastic devotee to such sports as hockey and bowling, and last, but not least, was serving his second term on the school board, of which he was this year the chairman—an all-round citizen of useful talents and jovial disposition. Mrs. Ryan is an accomplished musician whose assistance was freely given and highly appreciated on many occasions. She was also connected with a number of women's social and patriotic organizations. We shall certainly miss this worthy and estimable couple from our midst, and continue to take a keen and friendly interest in their future welfare.

Death of Mrs. Parrott

Minnie May Majury, wife of Lionel R. Parrott, of Toronto, passed away very unexpectedly on Saturday evening at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Ed. Majury, of con. A, Elderslie. The deceased had been visiting in Toronto since a couple of years before her marriage five years ago. This spring her health failed and she came home to recuperate. Quite an improvement took place in her condition, and it was confidently hoped that she would fully recover, but on Saturday morning she took a hemorrhage, followed by another in the evening, which completely exhausted her vitality and caused her death. Mr. Parrott came up from Toronto on Saturday, arriving on the late train, and did not know of the serious turn until apprised of the death of his wife by the friends here. Their one child, a boy of three years, also survives. The sympathy of a wide circle of friends goes out to the sorrowing ones. The funeral took place on Tuesday afternoon, to Stark Vale cemetery, Rev. Mr. Diehl conducting the services.

Drowned While Bathing

Gordon Bailey, the ten-year-old son of Mrs. Jos. Bailey, met his death by drowning on Saturday afternoon when he went bathing in the Saugeen at Goldie St. bridge swimming hole. Gordon was a strong, sturdy lad of his age, but could not swim. He went into the river alone just after noon and got beyond his depth. His plight was noticed by at least one passerby, also by two smaller boys who were preparing to go in swimming, and the alarm was given. Several boys and young men did their best to locate the body by diving, and two boats were brought into use by them, but it was about twenty minutes after Gordon disappeared that Mr. Walter Stark, on his first attempt, dove and brought the body to the surface. Dr. Fourney and Dr. Gage, assisted by others, employed all available means of resuscitation, but without success. Gordon was a lad in whom many of our citizens took more than a passing interest, because of his bright, active disposition and cheerful readiness to render a service or do a favor when called upon. He was liked by his schoolmates, and the beginning of the holiday term is very much saddened to many of them by his sudden taking away. The funeral on Sunday afternoon, conducted by Rev. Mr. Diehl, assisted by Rev. Mr. Little. The sympathy of the community towards the grief-stricken mother, little sister and guardian uncle was manifested by the very large attendance. Interment took place in Douglas Hill cemetery.

A Great Garden Party

A statement of the receipts alone will prove that the garden party on Friday evening under the auspices of the Women's Patriotic League was the greatest success of anything of the kind ever held in town. The proceeds at the gate amounted to $115, and the sales at various booths brought the total up to $256. We are safe in saying that there are no grounds in this big county of Bruce better adapted for such an occasion than those at the residence of Mr. A. Cormack, where the garden party was held. The spacious level lawn, extended and well-trimmed hedges, numerous stately shade trees, and the terraces rising from lawn to house level, make it a most beautiful spot, where it is possible to have perfect arrangements for accommodating a large gathering of evening pleasure seekers. Chesley band was engaged for the occasion, and their splendid music, also cornet solos by Mr. C. B. Robinson of Walkerton, along with folk dances and drills by school children under the direction of the principal Mrs. Burchill, and two admirable addresses by Rev. Mr. Farney of Chesley and Mr. C. M. Bowman, M.P.P., of Southampton, made up a first-class programme. Mr. Wm. McDonald, M.P.P., had been advertised as the speaker of the evening, but could not be present owing to the serious accident which Mrs. McDonald met with. Mr. Hugh McKerracher was chairman for the evening. The crowd was a large one and very generous in its patronage of the refreshment booths and tables. The ladies of the Patriotic League desire to thank all those who took part in the programme, as well as those who contributed supplies or assisted in any way to make the affair such a great success. To Mr. and Mrs. Cormack they are particularly grateful for the use of their grounds.

INTESTINAL PARALYSIS

"Fruit-a-tives" Quickly Relieved This Chronic Trouble

580 Cassgrain Street, Montreal.

"In my opinion, no other medicine is so curative for Constipation and Indigestion as 'Fruit-a-tives'.

I was a sufferer from these complaints for five years, and my sedentary occupation, Music, brought about a kind of *Intestinal Paralysis; with nasty Headaches*, belching gas, drowsiness after eating, and pain in the back.

I was induced to try 'Fruit-a-tives' and now for six months I have been entirely well". A. ROSENBURG.

50c. a box, 6 for $2.50, trial size 25c. At all dealers or sent postpaid by Fruit-a-tives Limited, Ottawa.

The Bank Change

The amalgamation of the two banks in Paisley went into effect on Tuesday, the Royal taking over the business of the Standard, and on the same arrangement a similar amalgamation was effected at Newcastle, where the Standard took over the business of the Royal branch there. Numerous changes such as these are taking place all over the Dominion. In the month of May, for instance, there were 12 local banks closed up and only four new ones opened in all Canada. As mentioned before, these facts show how our financial institutions are being effected by war conditions, the lack of help being almost altogether responsible for the reduction of local branches. Whatever the financial resources of any of the big banking organizations may be, or how satisfactory their business may be, it is impossible for any of them to maintain all the branches they had prior to the war, and they are consequently making a saw-off with each other at such points as they find it mutually advantageous to do so. Paisley and Newcastle were two of the places where such arrangement could be made, and each village suffers a loss that is felt, but need not seriously interfere with the prosperity and welfare of the people thereof.

County W.C.T.U.

At the county convention in Teeswater last week the following officers were elected: President, Mrs. B. C. Ashcroft, Wiarton; first vice-president, Mrs. F. F. Moore, Teeswater; second vice-president, Mrs. Wm. Halliday, Chesley; recording secretary, Mrs. Ida Stauffer, Walkerton; treasurer, Mrs. H. B. Putnam, Paisley; corresponding secretary, Mrs. J. G. Simpson, Wiarton. The union recommended the election of local unions in all rural school sections. Mrs. John Clark read a paper on "Anti-Narcotics," calling attention to the fact that the farmers of this county are increasing their tobacco acreages and dropping wheat, so great is the demand for the weed and so remunerative the prices. Mrs. Halliday, of Chesley, spoke on "Citizenship," and urged the increasing of woman influence at the ballot box. "Temperance in the Sabbath School," was dealt with by Mrs. (Dr.) Phelps, of Port Elgin, and "Scientific Temperance" by Mrs. Stauffer, of Walkerton. The Bruce County Council gives dollar for dollar to every patriotic society working in the interests of the forces overseas. The W.C.T.U. does not come under that head, but as they are now working in connection with the Y.M.C.A. the union decided to approach the County Council and ask that body to treat them as they do other organizations. Mrs. Stevens, the provincial president, was present.

USE SUBSTITUTES FOR WHEAT FLOUR

The Dominion Food Board has issued orders making the use of substitutes for wheat flour compulsory.

The order defines as substitutes for wheat flour, "pure and wholesome corn, oats, barley, rice, rye, buckwheat, tapioca, or potato flour, bran, shorts, oatmeal, rolled oats, corn meal, corn starch, hominy, corn grits, rye meal, rice, tapioca, or any mixture of same, and potatoes."

Four pounds of potatoes will be considered equivalent to one pound of the other substitutes.

The order provides that on and after July 1, bakers, confectioners and public eating places in making any bakery product in which the use of substitutes in certain definite proportions is not prescribed by previous orders of the Food Board, must use one pound of substitutes to every nine pounds of standard wheat flour.

On and after July 15, this proportion, so far as places east of Port Arthur are concerned, must be increased to one pound of substitutes to every four pounds of white or standard wheat flour.

On and after July 15 every baker must place on each loaf of bread a label or sticker bearing his name and address, and the words "victory bread."

The order makes it an offence for any person to sell or have in his possession any bread, rolls, pastry or any other product in which white or standard flour is used, which does not conform to the requirements of the Food Board. The penalty for violation of the new regulations is a fine of not less than $100 and up to $1000, or imprisonment for a period of three months, or both fine and imprisonment.

—Chesley tax rate is 36 mills on the dollar for this year.

S. F. BALLACHEY

The Store with the Stock

IN OPENING UP under my own name, I do so with the knowledge that I am no stranger to most of you. I have been dealing with you in a business way for many years, and I hope to have the pleasure of doing so for many more.

It is my intention at present to continue in the conservative manner you have been accustomed to, and one which, I think, best serves your interests as well as mine.

Any stocks which have been depleted during out sale are being replenished, and I intend to have whar you want when you want it, and at the price you want to pay.

S. F. BALLACHEY

SOUTH RIDING OF THE COUNTY OF BRUCE

Returns of the Registrations on Saturday, June 22nd

Municipality	Males	Fem.	Total
Elderslie	518	519	1037
Brant	780	754	1534
Carrick	1167	1218	2385
Culross	280	268	548
Kinloss	536	539	1075
Huron	811	817	1628
Greenock	547	552	1099
Chesley	607	742	1349
Walkerton	889	1108	1997
Paisley	282	363	645
Teeswater	476	554	1030
Lucknow	386	489	875
	7276	7923	15199

Unincorporated vaillges, which are included in the above—Muldmay, total, 999; Formosa, 718; Ripley, 755; Elmwood, 348; Cargill, 389.

The following are those who have recorded the highest individual registrations: (1) Albert W. Hinsperger, of Muldmay, 539 registrations; (2) John Farquharson, of Teeswater, 434 registrations; L. A. Brink, of Teeswater, 336 registrations.

Mrs. L. H. McNamara, of Walkerton, recorded 284 registrations, the highest by any lady assistant deputy registrar.

Practically every school teacher in the riding took part in the work. The methods of taking the registration were uniform, and I am glad to say the work was well done. It would be hard to make particular mention of the helpers, but in many cases the thoroughness of the completion of the cards and the beautiful penmanship could not be excelled.

The remuneration allowed to the deputy registrars and their assistants for their services, in most cases, has already been promised to Red Cross or other patriotic causes. In every case the assistance was cheerfully volunteered, and it has been a pleasure to me to have such cordiality and co-operation in the performance of the duties required.

I wish to express my gratification to the several newspaper publishers who have so many demands upon them for free advertising, but who have very kindly responded to my requests for publication of registration information in their newspaper columns.

GEO. D. MacKAY,
Registrar, South Bruce

BRUCE COUNTY RATES FOR 1918

Below is a table giving the county council's assessment upon each municipality for 1918, also for 1917, which shows that the tax rate for county purposes will this year be doubled in nearly every town, village and township. The increase is due largely to the grants for patriotic purposes:

	1917	1918
Albemarle	$ 981 82	$ 1964 50
Amabel	3827 51	7663 00
Arran	8143 44	16330 88
Brant	11793 62	23601 85
Bruce	8882 55	17883 65
Carrick	12082 79	22290 07
Culross	8854 80	17728 08
Eastnor	2749 95	4434 91
Elderslie	8353 81	16725 10
Greenock	8357 87	16723 61
Huron	11245 86	22515 20
Kinloss	6693 33	13386 67
Kincardine Tp.	9559 76	19139 48
Lindsay	398 56	797 99
Saugeen	4837 15	9584 41
St. Edmunds	179 10	358 60
Chesley	2409 35	4823 82
Hepworth	269 56	539 70
Lion's Head	340 76	682 30
Lucknow	1098 47	2199 10
Paisley	1105 79	2213 87
Port Elgin	1489 61	2982 35
Tara	752 46	1506 51
Southampton	1533 32	3069 80
Teeswater	915 56	1833 07
Tiverton	324 07	648 81
Kincardine	2514 39	5034 04
Walkerton	2644 46	5294 42
Wiarton	2413 60	4258 28
	$124215 34	$246204 07

Eye Rest For Tired Eyes



Is obtained by our scientifically fitted glasses. They enable the eyes to do as much work and possibly more without tiring than they ever did. Satisfaction guaranteed. Eyes tested free.

BEAUTIFUL JEWELERY

in great variety of novel patterns and artistic designs, rings, chains, necklaces, bracelets, everything in the jewelry line, may be found at our store. We give you a cordial invitation to come in and see what we have to offer, for we feel sure there will be something that will just suit you.

I. SHOEMAKER
Jeweler and Optician

Summer Shoes

We have a Complete Line of

White Shoes Pumps and Slippers

Our stock includes a Shoe for every purpose, for every use, for every person.

It will pay you to buy them. Save the leather shoes.

Our Groceries are always Fresh

Produce Taken In Exchange

H. PFAFF & SON
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"I consider The Dominion Life one of our really successful Canadian companies, economically and honestly managed, and giving the best results."—Toronto Saturday Night.

An independent opinion carries force. It is based upon a careful consideration of financial statements, and actual results to policyholders. Write for a copy of the annual report and convince yourself of the merits of

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STEELE'S For Horse Collars and Sweat Pads, Rubber Lap Rugs, Whips, Auto Plush Rugs, Blackmore's Gall Cure, Star Harness Soap, &c

Our Harness includes quality, durability, appearance and high class work not usually found in no other makes of Harness.

Baggage Trunks, Suit Cases, Club Bags, Grips. Send assortment and close prices.

Harness parts and Repairing our Spatial

J. H. STEELE

N. McALLISTER
Carpenter and Contractor

Contracts taken for any class of House-building and Repairing

Sash, Doors, Dressed Lumber and other Building Material on hand

Dwelling and shop
two doors north of the Belmoral Hotel

Young Women

Are needed in war time to replace the office men who go overseas to fight in France and Flanders. Thousands are going now; thousands will go later on. Be patriotic and begin now to prepare to fill their places by attending the

Northern Business College

Students admitted at any time. Circulars free.

G. A. FLEMING, Pris. Owen Sound

Ahiram Lodge, No. 205, I.O.O.F

MEETS every Tuesday evening at 8 o'clock in the Hall Odd Fellows' Block. Visiting brothers always welcome.

Jas McKay, N.G.
W. R. Barnett, R.S.

License No. 8-488

SPECIAL

For Thursday, Friday and Saturday Only

Good Canvas Covered Telescopes with leather corners, good leather straps around them. Clearing them out at

14 inch ..... .40 20 inch ..... .65
16 inch ..... .45 22 inch ..... .75
18 inch ..... .55 24 inch ..... .85
26 inch ..... .95

Butter and Eggs bought for Cash or Trade

F. CARTER & SON
Shoes, Groceries, Crockery

Business Directory

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D. FORRESTER, B.A., L.L.B.,
BARRISTER, SOLICITOR AND NOTARY PUBLIC
OFFICE—TOWN HALL, PAISLEY

JOHN SUTHERLAND & SONS
LIMITED
INSURANCE—FIRE AND MARINE
GUELPH - ONT.

J. C. GIBSON
Issuer of Marriage License
Paisley, Ont.

DENTAL

DR. A. H ALLEN
DENTIST, formerly of Toronto.

Graduate of the Royal College of Dental Surgeons of Ontario. Honor Graduate of Toronto University Dental Department. Master of Dental Surgery. Graduate of the Dr. Hayes' Post Graduate School of Prosthetic Dentistry, New York. Office over Moore's Drug store, opposite the Post Office.

MEDICAL

DR. H. E. GAGE, Physician, Surgeon and Accoucheur. Specialist in Diseases of the Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat. Late house surgeon Kingston General Hospital. Office hours—10 to 12 a.m., 1 to 4 p.m. Successor to Dr. O. Snell.

DR. P. J. F. HOUSTON, Honor Graduate of Toronto University, Licentiate of the Royal College of Physicians, and Surgeons of Edinburgh and Glasgow. Post graduate Course in Lying-in Hospital, Dublin. Has assistant Edinburgh Eye Infirmary. Specialty—Diseases of the Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat. Successor to Dr. Morrison.

VETERINARY

BOYD HIGH, Veterinary Surgeon, Paisley. Graduate of Ontario Veterinary College. Office at residence—two doors north of pork factory. Phone numbers—Bell 62, Bruce 18.

AUCTIONEERS

R. C. PEARCE, Licensed Auctioneer, Sales attended to in all parts of the County of Bruce on reasonable terms. Orders left at the Advocate Office will receive prompt attention. Telephone at house.

PURDY'S LIVERY

Rates Reasonable, and every effort made to satisfy

F. PURDY

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CARPENTER AND CONTRACTOR

ESTIMATES furnished for the erection of any class of building. Large or small contracts undertaken.
Address Chesley or Cargill P.O.

Sign and Carriage Painting, House-Decorating and Wall Papering

The undersigned is prepared to do all classes of work in the most stylish, neat and satisfactory manner. Orders executed promptly. Will be glad to receive your patronage, whether in town or country.

W. H. BAKER, Paisley

Desirable Village Property For Sale

THE HYDE property on Inkerman St. Paisley, consisting of a good stable and garage, on one acre of frontage and depth, with a number of bearing fruit trees. Hard and soft water. Apply to T. B. HYDE or MRS. G. E. HYDE.

—No gypsies are to be permitted to pursue their wanderings about Ontario this summer, the order that everyone must work being due for strict enforcement, and horse-trading and fortune-telling not being rated as work.

SCHOOL REPORTS

Paisley Continuation School

Form I—Promotions term work—Hazel Bird, Jessie Houston, Willie Miller, Malcolm McKinnon, Albert Stanley, Alma Fraser, Dorothy Spong, Edna Megraw, John McIntyre, Norman Alexander, Marguerite Hopper, Harold Fraser, Alice Watson.

On examination—Honors—Edgar Tanner 78. Pass—Earl Brown 70, Robert Scott 68, Gretta Gregg 67, Jean Reid 65. Recommended—Bessie Nelson 64*, Wesley Nelson 60*, Farewell Fletcher 60**. *Failed in one subject, ** failed in two subjects.

Several pupils have not handed in their art portfolios and science note books and collections. These must be brought in at the opening of school if pupils wish to make sure of their promotion.

Paisley Public School

Room IV

Jr. IV to Sr. IV—Honors—Gilbert Little 78, Hilda Bell 77, Ross McKenzie 75. Pass—Bella Stark 73, Fred Petrie 71, Effieda McPhail 68, Mary Parker 63, Clark Fullerton 62, Lily Pfaff 61. Recommended on term's work—Willie McLennan.

I. C. Galbraith, Teacher

Room II

Jr. II to Sr. II—In order of merit—Honors—Rennie Bell, Grace Stark, Dorothy Fisher, Mary McArthur, May Little, Howard Dent, Nadine Gregg. Pass—Stanley Ellis, Frank Watt, George Clayton, Willie Tooke, Arthur Murcar. Recommended—Lena Maxwell.

Sr. II to Jr. III—Honors—Wallace Brown, Annie Oltsher, Pass—Jack McArthur, Jean Grant, Isabel Pearce, T. Y. McKinnon, Archie McKinnon, Charlotte Watt and Alvin Blue (equal), Gordon Bailey, Alma Tooke. Recommended—John Pearce, Harry Flood, Clifford Marshall.

Room I

Promoted to Jr. II—Merle McGregor, Billy Glover, Hazel Evans, Viola Stoddart, Louis Diehl, Harry Lyon, Margaret Ellis, Agnes McGill, Mary Flood, Wilmer Irving, Bruce Shoemaker, Gertrude Bant, Howard Davison, Merton More, Elmer Clayton, Donald Jacques, Lily Mink, George Oltsher, Gillies Parker, Colin McArthur, Harry Mitchell, Russ McArthur, Reta Brigham, Lewis Wrightson.

Promoted to Sr. I—Edith Davison, Eddie Maxwell, Ella Neilson, Luella Bird, Tom Muir.

Promoted to Jr. I—Jim Davison, Isabel McArthur, Annie Grant, Margaret Bailey, Andy Sutherland, Jean Lyon, Stella Parker, Jean Bell.

Promoted to Sr. Primer—Madge More, Phyllis Cooper, Wallace Tooke, Leonard Baker.

Promoted to Jr. Primer — Ada Pearce, Bernice Brigham, Edwin Pearce, Walter Irving, Junior Craig, Harvey Flood, Harold Flood, Alex McGregor, Annie Moreland, Wilfred Rolston, Irvin Watt.

J. Collins, Teacher

Room III

Jr. III to Sr. III—Honors—Mary Fletcher. Pass—Catherine McMillan, Bruce McKenzie, Sadie McKinnon, Leeta Hepburn, Lucille Gage, Wilfred Shoemaker, David Leitch, Lloyd Gregg, Paul Oltsher, Melville Brown, Burton Irving, Teddy Muir, Bessie Davison.

Sr. III to Jr. IV—Honors—Edna Brown. Pass—Howard Blue, Marjorie Bird, Hazel Hay, Elizabeth Neilson, Nellie Watson, Beatrice Watt, Angus McKinnon, Jack Shoemaker, Phemie Morland, Grogan Irwing. Recommended—Oscar Hopper, Hugh McArthur, Helen McArthur, Della Bant.

May E. Doyle, Teacher

S. S. No. 1, Brant & Elderslie

Jr. IV to Sr. IV—Marjorie Hopper 62, Lloyd Hopper 61. Sr. III to Jr. IV—Pass—May Driscoll 72, Mary Spong 72, Lela Kerry 66, Nettie Butcher 60. Rec.—Nelson Kerry 54. Jr. III to Sr. III—Pass—Gordon Hopper 71, Elvin Gregg 60. Sr. II to Jr. III—Honors—Florence Tolchard 78, John Rody 75. Pass—Ruby Cargill 61, Pearl Alexander 60. Rec.—Artie Alexander 57, Hugh Driscoll 55. Jr. II to Sr. II—Honors—Grace Kerry 79. Pass—Margaret Bigham 73. Sr. I to Jr. II—Honors—Grace Gregg 78, Edith Hopper 75. Primer to Jr. I—Honors—Adolph Rody 83. Pr. B to C—Honors—Harry Cargill 82. Pass—Daisy Kerry 66, Howard Daigarno 60. Pr. A to B—Jean Hyde, Wilbert Tolchard. Pr. A—Annie Hauck, Sylvia Alexander, Johnnie Hauck, Jack Butchart.

M. Kerr, Teacher

S. S. No. 14, Bruce

Sr. IV—Grace Thomas 77 per cent. Jr. IV—Bessie Currie 68. Sr. III—Ethel Kaake 78, Alma Dunlop 72, Arthur Stafford 68. Jr. III—Elihu Luttrell, Stella Scott, Walter White. Sr. II—Carl Luttrell 76, Hugh McGillivray 72, Willie Kaake 66, Milton Scott 65, Johnnie Stafford 56. Jr. I—Sam Christie, Alice Luttrell. Jr. I—Angus McArthur, Florence White, Iva Hopkins, Catherine Thomas. Pr. I—Ethel Scott. Sr. Primer—Frances Christie, Jean Irwin, Jean McGillivray. Jr. Primer—Irwin Scott.

Bertha Moulton, Teacher

S. S. No. 7, Greenock

Jr. IV to Sr. IV—Honors—Bob Porter. Pass—George Nicholls, Elwin Keyes, Hugh Houston, Ogle Needham. Rec.—Willie Clark, Millard Bell. Sr. III to Jr. IV—Pass—Nellie Hetsler, John Fullerton, Florence Clark, Hugh Bell. Sr. II to Jr. III—Honors—Lovina Smith. Pass—Harry Metcalf, Joe Reid, Amy Keyes. Jr. II to Sr. II—Pass—Carlyle Taylor, Norman Wilson, Mary Clark. Sr. I to Jr. II—Honors—Reta Metcalf, Gladys Hetsler, Willard Houston. Pass—Jean Lamb, John Hetrick. I—Honors—Margaret Porter, Jack Clark. Pass—Elmer Osborn, Ivan Reid, Jean Leask. Sr. Primer—Mildred Osborn, Eva Osborn, Murray Carr, Monta Taylor. Jr. Primer—Marjorie Leask, Harvey Houston, Vivian Flett, Jennie Metcalf, Neil Reid, Verna Wilson, Muriel Osborn.

D. D. Campbell, Teacher

HOW THE LATE PTE. GEORGE SWITZER FELL

The following letter, very much delayed in transmission, was received on Monday by Mr. and Mrs. Switzer:

No. 4 Canadian Gen. Hos.
Basingstoke, Hants, England
May 1st, 1918

Dear Mr. and Mrs. Switzer:

You have my greatest sympathy in your sorrow. George and I were always together, in fact they used to call us the twins. Talking to me of his home one day—it was one of his most favorite subjects—he said, "Jock, if anything should happen to either of us don't you think it would be a good plan to exchange home addresses?" I'll admit that I hemmed and hawed the suggestion at the time, possibly because I am Scotch tions at times. So I said, "Forget it, and inclined to be a little superstitious." But there was no forgetting about it, so he said, "Look here, Jock, you know a fellow's people get very little information if anything happens to him." I gave in then, so that is how I come to have your address. I only hope you will be able to read this alright, for I have to write with my left hand, being hit in the right arm. On the 23rd of March we rode to a part of the line which, though being very thinly held, was being pressed back. We dismounted and were soon up with the infantry and in the thick of it. Our first position was along the edge of a wood through which the Germans were advancing. There was a bit of a field behind us and then more woods, on our left, woods, and on our right a railway cutting. George and I were sent down a twisting old cart track which ran through the wood in front of our left flank so as to guard against the Germans rushing up this cart track, which if they did, and rushed up the railroad cutting at the same time, would mean surrounding us. (The time was then about 10 o'clock in the morning). So old Switz and I crept down the cart track about 300 yards till I should say we weren't 75 yards from the enemy. Then we got in a position so well concealed that the enemy couldn't see us, and just waited and listened. While there some shells landed so close that things looked pretty hot, and in fact the concussion from one knocked us down. It's still a marvel how we didn't get hit then. At last a messenger came and told us to come on quick as the Germans were coming up behind the regiment and they were going to fall back through the wood on the left. So we had to make a run for it. In open country fighting it's the easiest thing in the world to get cut off, as the situation changes with incredible speed. We no sooner got into the wood where the regiment had gone than the Germans simply swarmed up in the broad cutting, shouting and singing "Hoch! hoch! hoch!" and blowing trumpets. (It's the only time any of us ever heard of them doing this). Just as we caught up with the rear of the regiment they caught sight of us through the trees and undergrowth and opened up on us, but there was only one of us hit and he not right. Soon we reached the far side of the wood and took up a position, and old Switz and I settled ourselves in a shell hole glad of a rest, for we were both pretty well out of breath and sweating. You see we had been helping the wounded fellow, he was on a stretcher, and with all our equipment on and stepping over logs it was still going. We had no sooner got settled than up came the sergeant and told me to report to the Major as runner. I was sore at us being separated, but of course had to go. That was the last I saw of him, but I'm glad to be able to tell you what happened. We retreated from this position, but not before we were nearly surrounded. George and three others stayed behind to help carry out a wounded fellow. By this time the Germans were creeping over like a land and some of the boys saw the four coming with the stretcher in plain view of Fritz. Suddenly they all seemed to crumple up and then one was seen to get up and run, clutching his chest, toward the boys. He got within 100 yards of them and fell. Two of them ran out and helped him. They found it was old Switz badly hit by bullets in the stomach and arm. He was conscious, but pretty well played out. They had carried him to a clearing station about two kilometres farther on. He was taken care of there, but I am sorry to say his wounds were fatal. If there is anything else you wish to know I will tell you if I know.

I remain,
Yours sincerely,
938 Pte. Alex Turner

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher
The Kind You Have Always Bought

S. S. No. 7 & 8, Elderslie & Saugeen

Sr. IV—Aileen Tanner 79. Jr. IV to Sr. IV—Harvey McGill 75, Mary Winch 70. Jr. IV—Gregor Rudolph 65, Gordon Fraser 58, Clarence Hammond 45. Sr. III—Clifford Tanner 70, Edith McKinnon 69, Bessie Tanner 56, John Collins 56. Jr. III—Elisabeth Tanner 79, Walter McGill and Isabel Rudolph 59, Ina McKinnon 50. Jr. II to Sr. II—Evelyn McMillan 76, Jessie Hepburn 68, May Harcourt 65, Millie Collins 61, Eldon Fraser 60. Jr. II—Stewart Bryce 75, Rhoda Fraser 74, Clifford McGill 45. Sr. I—Failure—Alvin Harcourt. Sr. Pr.—Franklin Hammond, Charlie Collins, Archie Collins, Myra McKinnon, Isabel McMillan. Jr. Pr.—Elroy McGill, Harold Fraser, Donald McKinnon, Phyllis McMillan.

J. M. McKerracher, Teacher

Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA

Glamis

Test exams. Total 650, pass 390. Sr. III—Evelyn Gunn 443, Kennie Thompson 396, Winnie Wrightson 376. Jr. III—Blanche Nesbitt 425, Earl Ferris 334. Sr. II—Murdene McSween 476, Ira McClung 436, Dorothy Burgess 430, Bessie Nesbitt 401, May McClung 382.

WHAT THE PRESS RECEIVED FOR ADVERTISING THE VICTORY LOAN

Various estimates have been made as to the amount the press received from the Government in connection with the press publicity for the Victory Loan, but the actual figures paid were clearly set forth in audited statements submitted to the annual meeting of Canadian Press Association, Inc., held in Toronto on June 13th and 14th.

The total amount paid by the Government for advertising space was $165,419.81, which was distributed among 1,400 newspapers and other publications. Approximately $5,000 was spent in the preparation and distribution to the press of a large number of special articles, illustrations, cartoons, etc., which were inserted in the press without charge. The setting of type and making of duplicate plates of the advertisements for the various publications used and the fees paid to the five co-operating advertising agencies for their services cost in the neighborhood of $17,000, making the total expenditure $208,166.09.

As the total cost of floating the Loan was approximately $5,000,000, the Government's expenditure on press publicity represents less than five per cent of the total expenditure. It is interesting to note also that the press publicity cost only one-twentieth of one per cent of the total amount subscribed to the Loan.

The press publicity for the Loan was handled by the Canadian Press Association, Inc., one of the objects of the Association and its individual members co-operated splendidly in making the campaign a success. During three months last June most of the time of the President, Mr. J. H. Woods, Calgary Herald, and the office staff, was devoted to the press publicity campaign, and for several weeks the committee of publishers in charge were in almost continuous session. The individual members, on the other hand, contributed without charge space in their newspapers and other publications which, if calculated at their regular commercial rates, would run up to more than the total amount paid for the advertising space.

Neither Canadian Press Association, Inc., as such, nor any of its officers or committees, received any remuneration for their services in connection with the Loan, those services being given voluntarily and in the spirit of national service.

FOOD OFFICERS CAN SEARCH ANY PLACE TO CATCH HOARDERS

It is announced from Ottawa that in order to facilitate the operation of the anti-hoarding law, an order has been passed giving to an authorized representative of the Canada Food Board the right to enter and search any place where it is suspected that food is illegally held, or offence against the Canada Food Board regulations. The order provides that any person duly authorized by the Food Board, who has reason to suspect that any building, vessel, vehicle, receptacle or place contains any food or foodstuffs in excess of the quantities prescribed by law, or who has reason to suspect that any offence against the regulations of the Canada Food Board is being, or has been committed upon, or within such premises, may enter the latter at any time of the day for purposes of examination, search and inspection.

Any justice who is satisfied that there is reasonable ground for believing that food in excess of the legal allowance is held, or that there is anything in such premises which would afford evidence as to the commission of any such offence, may issue a warrant authorizing search and seizure.

Refusal or failure to admit any person authorized by the Canada Food Board, or any constable or other person acting under the search warrant issued by any justice, or any attempt to obstruct the entrance of any duly authorized person, constitutes an offence involving a penalty of not less than $25 and up to $1,000, or imprisonment for three months, or both fine and imprisonment.

When any person is charged with any violation of any of the food regulations the burden of proving that food held by him or under his control is not held contrary to, or in excess of the quantities prescribed by law, shall be upon the person charged. A penalty of from $100 to $1,000, or imprisonment, or both fine and imprisonment, are provided for violation of the new regulations.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children
In Use For Over 30 Years

Always bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher

Let us carry a heart full of loving impulses, and when we find a life that is sad, discouraged or defeated, it is such an easy matter to drop a seed of kindness which may grow into something beautiful. There comes with every dawn many opportunities to give happiness or sorrow to those we meet.

The Farmers' Live Stock Shipping Club

Will pay for live hogs delivered at Paisley station, F.O.B. prices, less one per cent. government condemnation loss and operating expenses.

Weekly Shipment

For information call
WALLACE MEGRAW
Bell Phone.

PAISLEY MARKET

Fall wheat, per bush	$ 2 00	$ 2 02
Peas, per bush	2 00	2 00
Oats, per bush	70	70
Barley, per bush	1 50	1 60
Buckwheat		
Potatoes, per bag	1 30	1 35
Butter, in pound prints	38	38
Eggs, fresh, per doz	38	38

The Thrift Car
Overland

Railroads are taxed to the utmost. You can help the situation and benefit yourself by using a Model 90 Overland Car.

It is efficient and economical. Back of it is a real Canadian institution that fortunately is able to take care of service and parts requirements—now and later.

Even extraordinary requirements can be promptly supplied from our Toronto factory or nearby warehouse.

Find point of Overland superiority in
Appearance, Performance, Comfort, Service and Price

GEO. W. GILCHRIST, Dealer
R. R. No. 2, Paisley

Willys-Overland, Limited
Willys-Knights and Overland Motor Cars and Light Commercial Wagons
Head Office and Works, West Toronto, Ontario

PAINT

Lowe Bros.' High Standard Paint in the following colors. at

98c per Quart

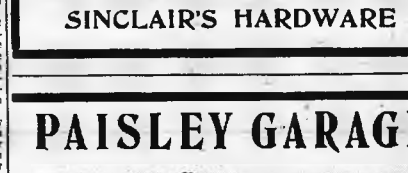
True Blue — Straw — Warm Grey — Lavender
Coral Pink — Greenstone — Terra Cotta
Dark Blue — Silk Green — Sandstone

These colors are being discontinued by the manufacturers, but are all high standard colors. Regular price $1.25.

All other colors in stock $1.25 per quart.

SINCLAIR'S HARDWARE

PAISLEY GARAGE



Ford and Maxwell Service Station

We carry a full line of Ford Parts and Repairs

We aim to give up-to-date service to all car owners. With our experience in city garages we are in a position to do work that we can guarantee as satisfactory. Motorists should call us up by either phone when they have trouble.

High Grade Oils, Gas and Accessories of all kinds.

Repairing at Reasonable Rates. All kinds of Vulcanizing done.

We are equipped to remove carbon by oxygen gas.

G. E. MILLER, Prop.

TORONTO LIVE STOCK MARKETS

Wednesday, July 2, 1919

Butchers' picked	$24 00	$25 75
do common	8 25	9 50
do cows	8 00	13 50
do bulls	9 00	12 00
Stockers, choice	7 00	7 50
do common	6 00	7 00
Heavy feeders	9 00	10 00
Short keeps	10 50	12 75
Milch cows, choice	100 00	125 00
do common		
Sheep, ewes	13 00	14 75
Bucks	11 00	13 00
Spring Lambs	20 00	23 00
Calves	16 00	17 00
Hogs, off cars	18 25	18 50
fed and watered	18 00	18 00

Young and Charles Sts., Toronto, have kindly been asked to call meetings, we trust, both in town and country, to demand for our students in the coming supply. Boys of 14 to 16 years of age and young ladies are in great demand where properly prepared. No vacancies. Enter now. Write for prospectus.

—W. J. ELLIOTT, Principal.

Qualify Counts Every Time
ELLIOTT Business College

Pink Gingham and Blue Chambray

By Mabel McKee



(Concluded from last week).

An hour later the light was still burning and Fanny was not even near the land of sleep. From the first pages of the magazine she had turned to the middle ones and then on toward the back. A daintily clad girl on one of the pages had caught her attention. Now she sat with parted lips, still studying the picture.

"I should like to be as pretty as that," she whispered to herself. "And I'd like to have a dress like that one too. Jane Braddon couldn't make one like that. She couldn't get the skirt to hang like that or the girdle to fit."

She turned to read the directions for making the dress but there were no directions. The printing underneath the picture told her that it was a ready-made garment and gave directions for ordering so that one could get her exact size. It came in different materials and colors from pink gingham to sheer, white organdie.

"Pink gingham!" Fan's voice was ecstatic. "Pink gingham! Why, I could wear that on afternoons right here on the farm and I could be pretty all the time at home too."

On the next page there was another picture. Here the same young woman was clad in a dainty cap and long apron. "Bungalow outfit," Fanny read with eyes that were brilliant. "Why, I'd love to churn my butter if I were dressed in an apron like that. I wouldn't ever mind the old milk house again if I could look like that girl when I was working in it."

On another page was an outdoor outfit; a knitted sweater and cap, a long tweed coat and a broad felt hat. "Oh, they look like the country and town and every place a person could ever go! They are more stylish than anything I ever saw at any place. They're prettier than Cousin Jane's."

Very carefully she counted up their cost. Then she slipped into the next room where her mother was getting the guest's bed ready for the night. "How much money can I have to spend for my new clothes, Mother?" she asked eagerly.

The amount her mother named brought a smothering embrace from Fanny. It was almost twice as large as the total she had counted in the next room.

Fanny's second hug sent the blood racing through Mrs. Warden's body. It was good to have her daughter radiant once more. "Honey girl, why didn't you tell me that you were worrying about your clothes?" she reproved Fan gently. "I wish I had told you before that you were not to be stinted for your wedding things. You can have more than this if you need it—"

Fan was already back in her own room, again poring over the magazine's pictures. "It says the fashion editor of the magazine will help one plan one's trousseau," she murmured to herself. "I'll write her a letter and ask her about it. It won't take long to get an answer. While I am waiting for it, I can begin to make out the list of things I want to buy."

For almost an hour she worked on that letter. Somehow without Fan's realizing it, the longing for the new bungalow, the disappointment of having to stay on in the old farmhouse as well as the need of a trousseau, slipped into the letter. The fact that three rooms would have to take the place of an entire bridal bungalow and the question of how to arrange these rooms so that they "would do" went in too. Taken altogether it was a very personal letter that the rural mail carrier took away from the Warden box the next day.

"It's queer I never thought of these pictures being made for us," she told her mother as she studied one of a dining room in a model country home. "The furniture is old-fashioned like ours but ours is not arranged right and our curtains are all wrong too. I'm going to take some of our pictures down from the wall and may I get a new rug—plain one like that one? The roses in our old one are too large and there are too many colors in it."

The answer to the letter came before Fanny thought it would. And with the answer came radiance to Fan. "A whole trousseau planned. Mumsie!" she rejoiced. "One for me—just the sort I really need but not the kind I would have bought. I was going to have one like Cousin Anne's and it's just as this editor says—here was for a college town and mine will be for the country. And the things, she suggests, are pretty home things—things that will make me pretty at home every day that I live."

As Fan unpacked the boxes which came in response to her order, she tried on the frocks for her mother's inspection. During that inspection Mrs. Warden became enthusiastic. "They fit you just as if they had been made on you—even the bungalow aprons," she said. "That pink gingham makes you look like a queen. Think of wearing it every day! I'm sure butter will taste better when you begin to wear those blue chambray aprons while you churn."

"Dan will think so," Fan smiled shyly. "That's the reason I wanted a wedding trip, Mother, so that I could wear all my wedding clothes and let Dan see me pretty every day. I thought that would make him love me better. I thought that marrying and then just staying on here would be monotony. Instead I'll wear all my pretty things all the time right here and be happy all the time!"

Half an hour later she was at the milk house molding the butter she had churned that morning. "Seven and a quarter pounds," she exulted. "And isn't it beautiful butter!"

She heard big Dan whistling out in the apple orchard. Hastily putting her crock into the trough she rushed down the orchard path. "Everything has come, Danny," she called, "and they're all more beautiful than we dreamed!"

Big Dan dropped his scythe and came over to her. Timidly he slipped his arm around her. "And it's less than a month now until you are a bride, dear."

Fanny put both slender arms around his neck. "Isn't everything beautiful? And won't it be still more beautiful when—" she hid her head on his shoulder and whispered, "when we are —married?"

To a Man "Somewhere in Canada."

Be Noble! No! That word has never yet
Fallen unheard upon a noble ear.
Thou'lt wait? Too long, thou'lt wait,
Till time shall bring anear
Grim footsteps to our poor-locked door.
Then thou shalt feel the sweet, sweet sense
Of Liberty no more.

Up, while the day shines! Afar in France there lies
The field of action for thee, selfish one.
There the dread bullet flies,
But, if thou hide from it,
The chance grows yet more sure that soon
Thy dear Canadian birds will learn
Some unlearnt German tune.

To the rescue! Yes, for the dusk comes fast,
Our sun shall sink if Joshua not his arms
Aloft will hold in faith,
A new sun, our quiet farms,
And towns to drench in its red light
From the red East shall rise. Yes, go!
God keep thee in His sight.

Fire Waste and How to Prevent It.

Conservation of fire waste is one of Canada's greatest problems.

Over $25,000,000 in property values were burned last year.

Neglect of simple precautions was responsible for three-quarters of this loss.

Stove pipes should not pass through wooden partitions.

Electric wiring should be installed by competent men and should be regularly inspected.

Rubbish should not be permitted to accumulate in attics and basements.

Vigilance in regard to these seemingly trivial matters will eliminate one-half of our fires.

Abolish the "strike anywhere" match and hundreds of children's lives will be saved.

Trained fire departments may extinguish fires, but they are helpless to prevent them.

Insurance partially indemnifies individual losses, but cannot restore the property destroyed.

Only individual carefulness can materially reduce Canada's fire waste.

Now is the time for action. Will YOU do your part?

A Mary For His Oliver.

It is told of Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes that he was one day strolling on the beach near his summer home when he began chatting with a little girl who was playing in the sand. The child soon slipped her hand into his and walked with him. By and by she said:

"I'll have to go home now."

"Good-by, my dear," said Dr. Holmes, "and when mother asks you where you have been, tell her you have been walking with Oliver Wendell Holmes."

"And when your folks ask you where you have been," said the child, "tell them you were walking with Mary Susanna Brown."

For Mending China.

An old and tested recipe for a mending substance for china and glass, which will resist the action of water and heat, is as follows: Mix a cupful of milk with a cupful of vinegar. Separate the curd from the whey with the whites of five eggs, beating the whole thoroughly together. When it is well mixed, sift in a little quicklime and stir until it is a thick paste. This dries quickly and may be used very satisfactorily for broken china and glass.

Constant shallow cultivation keeps the plants growing.

In 1914 about a million and a half cwt. of margarine were imported into Great Britain. In 1916 imports had risen to more than two and a half million cwt., at a cost of nearly £20,000,000.

Soldiers, the eyes of Europe are upon you. You have great destinies to accomplish, battles to fight, dangers and fatigues to overcome. You are about to do more than you have yet done for the prosperity of your country, the happiness of man, and for your own glory.—Napoleon.

Food Control Corner

How About The Harvest.

The shortage of flour and wheat products is so serious between now and next harvest that every effort must be made by this continent to tide it over. Farmers by producing wheat are helping to win the war. By saving flour they and everybody else in the country may also help towards the same end. In this connection it is of interest to note that in the West it is estimated that the three Prairie Provinces this spring have sown an increase of about 2,600,000 acres of which 2,000,000 acres are of wheat. This is the report of Mr. J. D. McGregor, Director of Labor for the Canada Food Board, with offices in Winnipeg. It is based upon estimates received from a large number of points throughout the three Provinces as well as upon the personal observation of Mr. McGregor himself. If the average crop from this increased acreage amounts to only ten bushels of wheat per acre, which is a very low estimate indeed, the average being more like twenty bushels, it would mean 20,000,000 bushels of wheat. The average consumption of wheat in the wheat consuming countries the world over runs about five bushels per capita per year, so that the increased crop which Canada expects to produce this summer would feed 4,000,000 people for twelve months. At a most conservative calculation, that is to say it would feed the bulk of the British army. The probabilities are that this increase will be double that amount and it is to be hoped such indeed will be the case, as there is need of every bushel.

Dr. J. W. Robertson, who made a tour of Eastern Canada, in the production campaign on behalf of the Food Board and the Minister of Agriculture estimates an increased acreage of cultivated crops for the five Provinces, Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island, of 2,000,000 acres. Compared with former years, there will be quite an increase in wheat acreage in these Provinces but what this amounts to it is impossible to say, as the fall wheat did not winter very well in many districts where an attempt was made to grow it. Some of these areas, however, have been replaced by spring wheat.

The Eastern Provinces will grow also increased amounts of fodder for livestock, so that the meat supply will benefit as well as the dairy output.

Canadian farmers are responding magnificently to the call for increased production, despite the many other calls that have been heard and answered. The world is at the greatest crisis in its history and the farmers of Canada have realized the fact and shown the true Canadian spirit. It remains now for the people of the towns and cities to organize and sacrifice personal interests in a wholehearted campaign to save these crops, which have been so successfully planted despite difficulties, so that the harvest will be as great in proportion as the acreage sown. This summer and autumn will mean a long pull and a strong pull for all hands.

RAIDING INFORMATION.

Londoners Stand an Even Chance With German Bombs for 32 Years.

An ingenious person has calculated the chances of the average Londoner being hurt by enemy bombs.

"Taking the area of London as 100 square miles," he says, "with a circle 60 yards in diameter as the area in which a bomb would cause serious inconvenience, and assuming the enemy succeeds in dropping 200 bombs in London every month all the year round, assuming also that there is an equal likelihood of a bomb dropping at any one point as at any other, the war will have to last thirty-two years for it to be likely that a bomb will drop within one's own circle.

"In other words, in thirty-two years of such bombing there would be an even chance for and against such an event happening. Again, the chances would be against a direct hit on one's roof of ten yards square if warfare of this intensity were to continue 894 years."

Great War Loans.

The following are the greatest war loans made by various belligerent nations:

British Victory Loan early in 1917, 5 per cent. Total subscriptions, $5,-000,245,220.

United States Second Liberty Loan, 4 per cent. Total subscriptions, $4,-616,000,000.

Eighth German war loan, 4½ per cent. and 5 ptr cent. Total subscriptions, $8,600,000,000.

French war loan of 1915, 5 per cent. Total subscriptions, $2,261,-834,409.

Austrian seventh war loan, 5 per cent. Total subscriptions, $1,150,000,-000.

Italian fourth war loan, 5 per cent. Total subscriptions, $1,000,000,000.

Hungary seventh war loan, 6 per cent. Total subscriptions, $600,000,-000.

Canadian Victory Loan, November, 1917, 5½ per cent. Total subscriptions, $418,000,000.

Mending an Electric Bulb.

By turning on the current and tapping lightly on the side of the globe you can often make the broken wires vibrate enough to touch one another and become welded together again.



PLANNING YOUR CANNING.

Two big facts face the farm woman. After four years of war, food must be preserved as never before. That is the first fact. But as for extra workers, hired help, labor—call it what you will—well, every farm woman knows "there simply ain't no such animal." That is the second fact.

See that your wash boiler has a well-fitting cover and a false bottom which one of the men can easily make for you from laths.

Tops and rubbers for your jars are of primary importance. Many rubbers last year were of very poor quality, and much spoilage resulted. No rubber should ever be used twice. When a can of fruit or vegetables is opened, the rubber should be discarded and saved for the "rubber man." To test new rubbers pull and jerk them. They should spring back to their original shape.

Valuable tests for the tops of jars are: Screw on the top without the rubber. If the thumb nail can be inserted between the top and the glass, the top is usually defective. Put on a glass top without the rubber. Tap the top edge. The top should not rock. Sometimes jars are defective at the top. This can only be ascertained by running the fingers over the spirals. If they are smooth the jar is probably good.

Just a word here. Don't throw away defective glass jars, those which will not screw tight. Use them to hold cereals, dried beans, peas, and the like; or use them for jelly and jam. Every available piece of glassware should be used this year. Small-necked bottles can be used to hold fruit juices.

It may save time and trouble later to test jars by tempering them, not on the day they are to be used, as is sometimes directed, but before the canning rush begins. To temper jars they are put in cold water, brought to a boiling point, and boiled twenty minutes. If they are imperfect they will probably break in the tempering instead of the canning. It is not a pleasant experience to have the jars break after the hot food has been poured into them. It may happen anyhow, but it is not so likely to do so if this test has been made with success. We will assume that you have tested jars and tops, purchased and tested new rubbers. So much for canning.

You will want to dry—especially vegetables. A special apparatus is very helpful. If this can be got ready before the rush season commences you will bless your foresight many times.

In order to conserve your strength in the most efficient manner, you should plan to do a little of the work each day. It is wise to gather from the garden and the orchard not just the amount of vegetables and fruit which you happen to need for the meal, but rather to take all the tomatoes, beans, peas, etc., which are ready for picking and which will spoil if left on the vines. You can get the surplus ready for the drier or can it in odd minutes while you are getting dinner.

It would be impossible as well as very foolish for one to attempt to preserve all fruits and vegetables in the same way. Drying and the various methods of canning should all be used. One will fit into the other, so that no time need be wasted and more than one thing can be done at once.

It may as well be admitted that, while greens, asparagus, beans, and peas are more desirable canned than dried, the sure canning of these takes considerable time unless you have a pressure canner. Corn is also difficult to can by ordinary methods, but this need bother no one, since dried corn is so delicious.

Preservation by drying is so satisfactory for navy beans, pumpkin, and squash that it would be unwise to use up glass containers by canning them to any great extent. Some fruits dry very well. No woman can be excused for wasting apples when they are so easily dried. Extra peaches, pears, and plums may also be preserved by this method.

In general, canning is most desirable for tomatoes, eggplant, cauliflower, rhubarb, grapes, berries, and the other fruits. Each housewife will have to decide for herself what she is going to do about string beans, lima beans, peas, and asparagus. Certainly they should not be wasted.

The open-kettle method of canning should be used only for tomatoes and fruits. The cold-pack method can be used for all fruits and for most vegetables, provided enough time is given to processing.

The water bath, using the wash boiler with the false bottom, is the most convenient method for the cold-pack, except the pressure canner, but in an emergency the oven may well be made use of by placing the cans on a board bottom in the oven and keeping the heat very moderate during the time of cooking.

The cold pack can easily be done with the fireless cooker by following these steps: Partially cook product or pack cold into clean jars; fill jars with syrup or with brine and other ingredients; pack into fireless cooker kettle and cover with boiling water; place cover on kettles and lock cooker. Leave overnight or until cold; seal cans immediately.

With careful planning a clever housewife can make use of two or more of these methods at the same time, and an afternoon's work may have more to show for it than was formerly the case. For example, if she must can both fruit and vegetables at the same time, it is wise to plan to use the cold pack for the vegetables and the open kettle for the fruit. It will be well to lock the door and devote one's energy to keeping track of the "irons in the fire."

It is well to remember that sterilization is the most important thing in canning. All jars, covers, and rubbers should be thoroughly washed and cleaned. When the open-kettle method is used, the rubbers, covers, and jars should be washed and then put into a large pan on a rack or thick pad to prevent them from resting on the bottom of the pan. They should then be covered with cold water, which is brought slowly to the boiling point and allowed to boil ten minutes.

Scalding and blanching is absolutely necessary in preparing vegetables and some fruits for the cold pack. It consists in immersing the prepared vegetable into boiling water or steam and leaving it there for a few minutes. This process shrinks the material.

The cold-dip process should always immediately follow the scalding and blanching. It consists merely in dipping the blanched material into very cold water. If the sack containing the material to be blanched is fastened on the end of a stick there will be no danger of burning the hands.

Syrups are usually added to fruits and brines to vegetables. When the jar is tightly packed with material, the brine or syrup should be poured into the jar until it is completely full.

Canning syrups are prepared by mixing two cupfuls of sugar and three cupfuls of water and boiling for different lengths of time. Thin syrup is just brought to a boil, medium thin is boiled two or three minutes, medium thick is boiled six to eight minutes, and thick syrup is boiled eight to twelve minutes. With the present sugar shortage, corn syrup should take the place of at least part of the sugar.

Brine for vegetables is made by adding one level teaspoonful of salt to a pint of water. Jars filled for the cold-pack process should be closed lightly—not sealed tight—during the processing. If a wash boiler with a false bottom is to be used for the processing, the jars should be covered with water.

Count time after the water begins to boil and see to it that the water is kept boiling vigorously until the time is up. Directions for operating the pressure cooker come with it. These should be followed carefully.

SHRAPNEL TAKEN FROM HEART.

Remarkable Operation on British Soldier Successful.

A remarkable operation has been performed on a soldier at Leeds Infirmary, says a London despatch. A piece of shrapnel weighing sixty-one grains was extracted from the anterior walls of the heart.

The patient is Private John Britland, who was wounded at Arras on April 11 last year. After receiving treatment in several hospitals he was taken to Leeds Infirmary, where a radiograph established the fact that he had a piece of metal in the wall of the heart itself. He is making steady progress to recovery.

Stick to your business with the glue of industry.

Cream Wanted

SWEET OR CHURNING CREAM

We supply cans, pay express charges and remit daily.

Mitchell Dairy and Creamery Co.
703-5 King St. West — Toronto

FISH NAMES AFFECT MARKET.

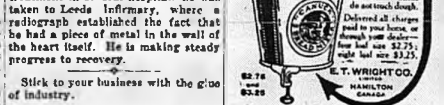
Extent of the Demand Depends on the Popularity of the Name.

"What's in a name?" is a modern question implying a negative answer. There are instances, however, where a name is of prime importance. For example, take such a common product as fish. More than 500 species, including sub-species, of fish are found in Canadian waters, but only a few dozen are used for human food. Some, of course, are not suitable for food, but in many cases only the name that has been given to the species prevents them from being utilized. In such instances, the obvious thing to do is to discard the bad name and apply a good one. Dogfish, for food as dogfish was quite impossible in the United States, but it was re-named "grayfish"-and cleverly advertised and was soon in demand. In Canada, about the only use that is made of these "ocean pests" is to reduce them for their oil and for fertilizer. Such "trade names" have long been applied to other more commonly used fish. Thus, ling are sold as cod, and the bulk of the canned sardines sold in Canada are really not sardines at all, but small herrings.

Again, there are certain fish that have "made names for themselves." This is one reason why such a comparatively small number of species of fish are used as food. Everyone knows that salmon and halibut and flounder have the name of being good fish and so everyone buys them. It would be to the advantage of customers to remember that dogfish or catfish, or other ill-named fish, are not necessarily objectionable as food. At the same time, dealers might profitably apply new and more attractive names to hitherto unused food fish as a step toward making them more attractive to the consumer.









Many women look older than their years largely because they do not take proper care of their complexions. Ingram's Milkweed Cream will keep you looking younger than you are. It keeps the complexion clear and colorful. It keeps the skin soft and in a healthy condition because it has distinctive therapeutic effect. It tones up the cuticle and tissues.

For shrinkage of the nose and forehead try Ingram's Velvola Souveraine Face Powder. It is so fine and delicate in texture that you can scarcely detect it yet it stays on and effectually conceals the minor imperfections of complexion and skin perspiration. A full line of Ingram's toilet products including Zodenta for the teeth, is at your druggists.

FREDK F. INGRAM CO., Windsor, Can.

"TIZ-WAD"

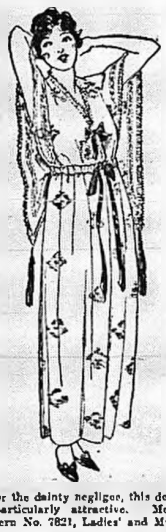
STICKS LIKE A BULLDOG

Wins Original Rubber Putty—It repairs Red Top Rubber Boots. Guaranteed 10 months. 25 and 50 cents Postpaid. Mail your order to-day. R. Schofield, 620 Dominion Bank Bldg., Toronto.

Fashions for The Week



This dress requires only three and one-quarter yards of forty-inch satin and one and five-eighths yards of fifty-four-inch serge. McCall Pattern No. 7035, Ladies' Dress. In 5 sizes, 34 to 42 bust. Price, 20 cents.



For the dainty negligee, this design is particularly attractive. McCall Pattern No. 7821, Ladies' and Misses' Kimono. In 3 sizes, small, medium and large. Price, 20 cents.

These patterns may be obtained from your local McCall dealer, or from the McCall Co., 70 Bond St., Toronto, Dept. W.

SPORTS IN WAR TIME.

Bomb-Throwing Becomes an Event at Athletic Meets.

A new event is being added to the list of athletic contests participated in at college track meets. It is grenade throwing. Dummy grenades have been placed on the market which are exact duplicates in weight and appearance of the deadly hand missiles employed by our men in the trenches. In recognition of the fact that correct throwing may be something more vital than a mere accomplishment for our young men, college coaches are giving it a place along with shot putting and hammer throwing, indicating that even our sports are being affected by the world war.

GIRLS! LEMON JUICE IS SKIN WHITENER.

How to make a creamy beauty lotion for a few cents.

The juice of two fresh lemons strained into a bottle containing three ounces of orchard white makes a whole quarter pint of the most remarkable lemon skin beautifier at about the cost one must pay for a small jar of the ordinary cold creams. Care should be taken to strain the lemon juice through a fine cloth so no lemon pulp gets in, then this lotion will keep fresh for months. Every woman knows that lemon juice is used to bleach and remove such blemishes as freckles, sallowness and tan and is the ideal skin softener, whitener and beautifier.

Just try it! Get three ounces of orchard white at any drug store and two lemons from the grocer and make up a quarter pint of this sweetly fragrant lemon lotion and massage it daily into the face, neck, arms and hands.

HORSES IN WAR.

Certain Work in Modern Warfare Can Be Done Only by Horses.

There seems to be a rapidly increasing opinion that the day of the horse in war has passed. The nearly four years of warfare in Europe has shown this to be an entirely erroneous idea.

On the Western front, where the road system is probably the best in the world, mechanical traction has not been able to displace the horse. In general, it might be said that the line between mechanical and horse traction on a battlefield is the extreme limit of the enemies' artillery fire when any heavy action is going on. The horse is used on the battlefield and the mechanical traction in the rear of it.

Of course, during calm periods, mechanical traction is used along the rear part of the battlefield. There are various reasons for this division. Probably the main one is that batteries frequently must be placed and supplied in positions some distances from a road.

If the army is operating on conquered ground, this ground generally is so cut up with old trenches and shell holes that horse traction, and only horse traction, is practicable. Frequently the mud is so deep that mechanical traction is helpless. In many cases no wheeled carriages of any kind can move. In such cases pack animals have to be used.

So well are these conditions recognized that, in spite of the tremendous weights of heavy artillery material and the slowness and difficulty of moving them by horse traction, it is considered that only half the heavy batteries should have mechanical traction.

An army must still have animals for all its cavalry, the usefulness of which is far from disappearing; it must have horses for all its light field artillery, half its heavy field artillery, and all its regimental and divisional supply trains.

Incidentally, every regiment of infantry must have several hundred horses and mules. The more the question is examined, the more two facts stand out. The first is that certain work in modern warfare can only be done by horses. The second is that the number of horses needed for armies which are counted by the millions must be counted by the hundreds of thousands.

SWISS WATCHMAKERS CLOSE.

Demands of Labor and Expert Conditions Force Action.

Many watch manufacturers have closed the doors of their shops, says a Berne despatch. Organized labor demanded higher wages, giving the higher cost of living as a reason. The manufacturers are unable to pay higher wages, for export facilities are diminishing rapidly and it is almost impossible to obtain certain raw materials. The men employed as watchmakers probably will find remunerative work in munition shops, but it is feared that the Swiss watch industry will be ruined by war conditions and never recover from the blow.

Since soap is soaring, even if you have never done it before be sure now, to put all bits of laundry soap into a wire shaker and all bits of toilet soap tie into a small square of cheese cloth. This enables you to use every atom of soap.

ANY CORN LIFTS OUT, DOESN'T HURT A BIT!

No foolishness! Lift your corns and calluses off with fingers —it's like magic!

Sore corns, hard corns, soft corns or any kind of a corn, can harmlessly be lifted right out with the fingers if you apply upon the corn a few drops of freezone, says a Cincinnati authority.

For little cost one can get a small bottle of freezone at any drug store, which will positively rid one's feet of every corn or callus without pain.

This simple drug dries the moment it is applied and does not even irritate the surrounding skin while applying it or afterwards.

This announcement will interest many of our readers. If your druggist hasn't any freezone tell him to surely get a small bottle for you from his wholesale drug house.

A Field in Flanders.

[Extract from a letter from the front: "I saw a few wind-flowers the other day, and a vast meadow, full of kingcups, and that was enough to make me happy for weeks."]

There is a field in Flanders
Where yellow king-cups stand;
Like fair princesses clad in gold
Their joyous court they proudly hold
In the gay meadow-land.

There is a wood in Flanders,
A little shimmering wood,
Where wind-flowers sway among the grass
And smile upon you as you pass,
As country maidens should.

There is a bank in Flanders
Where celandines a-blow
Lift up their shining heads and peer
To see their lovely image clear
In a bright pool below.

And you who go in English fields,
Oh think not that our days
Are wholly dark or wholly ill,
For there are flowers in Flanders still
And still a God to praise.

—R. F.

Tractors Still Available.

The first thousand Fordson tractors purchasable from Henry Ford and Son by the Canada Food Board have been sold to Canadian farmers. Farmers who wish to secure such tractors in future should place their orders with the Department of Agriculture in their own Province, and until further notice such orders will be handled in the same way as the first thousand.

It is false economy to use cheap, inferior tea, for it yields so poorly in the teapot. Use only the genuine Salada to secure the maximum number of cups to the pound and, in addition, you will enjoy the unique flavor.

French Children Draw Food Posters.

School children in the Paris schools have been invited to submit designs for food restriction posters, says a recent Paris despatch. Among those accepted is one by a little girl representing a group of children gazing at a shop window filled with confectionery and cakes. "We can do without them" is the legend below.

Minard's Liniment Co., Limited.

Dear Sirs,—This fall I got thrown on a fence and hurt my chest very bad, so I could not work and it hurt me to breathe. I tried all kinds of Liniments and they did me no good.

One bottle of MINARD'S LINIMENT, warmed on flannels and applied on my breast, cured me completely.

C. H. COSSABOOM.

Rossway, Digby Co., N.S.

Aunty's Joy.

"I told you last Sunday, children," said the Sunday-school teacher, "that you should all try to make someone happy during the week. How many of you have?"

"I did," answered a boy promptly.

"That's nice, Johnny. What did you do?"

"I went to see my aunt, and she's always happy when I go home again."

Minard's Liniment Cures Diphtheria.

Food Dealers Licensed.

Canada's new system of license control of dealers in foodstuffs involves over 80,000 retail establishments and about 23,000 wholesalers. Of the total number of retailers there are 30,000 grocers, 16,000 butchers, 50,000 public eating places, 5,000 bakers, 2,000 fish dealers, 4,500 fruit and vegetable dealers and 4,000 produce dealers.

HIRST'S PAIN Exterminator

The Good Old Family Friend

For over 60 years Hirst's Pain Exterminator has been taking the pain out of rheumatism, lumbago, lame back, neuralgia, sprains, toothache and similar complaints. Buy a bottle, read the directions on the circular in the package. At dealers, or write us.

HIRST REMEDY COMPANY, Hamilton, Canada

HIRST'S Family Salve, (Sol.) HIRST'S Pectoral Syrup relieves Sound and Discomposed, (Use) 35¢ BOTTLE

AutoStrop SAFETY RAZOR



On Land or Sea

The AutoStrop answers the call efficiently—it is the only razor in the world that automatically sharpens its own blades, therefore, it is the only razor that is always ready for service.

The AutoStrop will give your soldier or sailor lad the same clean, comfortable shave he enjoyed at home, no matter where he is or under what condition he uses it.

Give him an AutoStrop —it's the gift he needs.

AutoStrop Safety Razor Co. Limited

83-87 Duke St. Toronto, Ont.



Food Saving in Hawaiian Islands.

The Red Cross is $1,000 richer as a result of the first reported violation of Food Administration rules and regulations in the Hawaiian Islands. Ah Leong, a Chinese merchant in Honolulu, has been allowed to suspend business for one week, and donate to the Red Cross $1,000 in lieu of further action on a charge of violating the "fifty-fifty" rule in selling flour. On the first offense several weeks ago the Chinese pleaded ignorance of the law and was allowed to continue business. About three weeks later he made another sale of flour without the required amounts of substitutes. J. F. Childs, Federal Food Administrator for Hawaii, reports that action in this case has had a very salutary effect upon other Oriental merchants, and that practically all of them are now lined up solid with the Food Administration.

Minard's Liniment Cures Garget in Cows

Motion Picture Fishing Voyage.

The Canada Food Board is circularizing a film taken on board a Pacific trawler from Prince Rupert, showing how Pacific flat-fish are caught and handled, under the auspices of the Board, for distribution in the Western Provinces, as a reasonably priced substitute for meat.

A Prayer.

Somewhere across the infested sea,
Serving the cause of liberty,
Dear Lord, is my brave son.
I know not how he fares to-night,
But keep him ever in Thy sight,
For I have but the one.

Thou gavest two to bless my life,
But one fell early in the strife—
My first-begotten son.
He with his comrades marched away,
And then a message came one day—
Dear Lord, I have but one.

Then, while so sorrowed and bereft,
Though only he to me was left,
I could not say him nay,
Who urged that duty bade him go—
His country called, he said, and so
How could I bid him stay?

But oh, dear Lord, 'tis hard to bear.
With not another child to share
The hearth when day is done!
I can but kneel to Thee and pray:
Be with him through the hellish fray
And keep Thou safe my son!

I know the cause is good and true,
I know that suffering must ensue
Before the fight is won.
But bear with me, O Lord, this night;
Be Thou my solace in my plight
And guard my only son.

Minard's Liniment Cures Colds, Etc.

Weather Forecaster for Army.

The British Army is to have an official weather forecaster, says a London despatch. Battles may be won or lost owing to the unforeseen atmospheric conditions, and experts will be appointed to make daily reports of probable changes in the weather.

MONEY ORDERS.

Remit by Dominion Express Money Order. If lost or stolen you get your money back.

The acreage in the principal field crops of the United States is officially given at 345,647,000 against 369,625,000 last year.

Minard's Liniment Cures Distemper.

The estimated yield for winter wheat in the United States is 572,000,000 bushels, compared with 418,000,000 last year and a five-year average of 553,000,000.

Keep your shoes neat

2 IN 1

SHOE POLISHES

LIQUIDS and PASTES

for BLACK, WHITE, TAN, DARK BROWN OR OX BLOOD SHOES

PRESERVE the LEATHER

FEMALE HELP WANTED

WANTED 100 GIRLS

to work in knitting mills. All kinds of operations on Underwear and Hosiery. Good wages paid while learning. Write or 'phone

Penmans

Limited

PARIS, ONTARIO

MAGIC BAKING POWDER

MAKES THE WHITEST, LIGHTEST

CONTAINS NO ALUM

MADE IN CANADA

E.W. GILLETT CO. LTD.

WINNIPEG TORONTO, CANADA MONTREAL

Volunteer Rationing in Canada.

Each Province in the Dominion has been asked to form a scheme of rationing for its own people. Thus the Canada Food Board hopes to provide for each Province's own particular conditions.

FOR SALE

ONE EIGHTY HORSE-POWER Boiler, with 100 ft. of 3½ in. pipe; stiff-leg Derrick; second hand Sawyer-Massey Tractor Engine. Grey Iron Castings made to order. The Dominion Foundry, Tweed, Ont.

WEEKLY NEWSPAPER FOR SALE in New Ontario. Owner going to France. Will sell $3,000. Worth double that amount. Apply J. H., c/o Wilson Publishing Co., Limited, Toronto.

WELL—EQUIPPED NEWSPAPER and job printing plant in Eastern Ontario. Insurance carried $1,400. Will go for $1,325 on quick sale. Box 88, Wilson Publishing Co. Ltd. Toronto.

MISCELLANEOUS

CANCER, TUMORS, LUMPS, ETC., internal and external, cured with-out pain by our home treatment. Write us before too late. Dr. Bellman Medical Co., Limited, Collingwood, Ont.

ABSORBINE

Reduces Bursal Enlargements, Thickened, Swollen Tissues, Curbs, Filled Tendons, Soreness from Bruises or Strains; stops Spavin Lameness, allays pain. Does not blister, remove the hair or lay up the horse. $2.50 a bottle at druggists or delivered. Book 1 R free.

ABSORBINE, JR., for mankind—an antiseptic liniment for bruises, cuts, wounds, strains, painful, swollen veins or glands. It heals and soothes. $1.25 a bottle at druggists or postpaid. Will tell you more if you write.

W. F. YOUNG, P.D.F., 316 Lyman Bldg., Montreal, Can.

Absorbine, Jr., is made in Canada.

CUTICURA

Heals Pimples With One Cake Soap and One Box Ointment.

Face never free from them for two or three years. Were sore and often became large and hard. Left dark, red blotches that disfigured face. Nothing did much good till tried Cuticura. Helped from first application and now face is healed.

From signed statement of Miss Lorena Kennedy, R. R. 1, Williamstown, Ont., March 7, 1917.

Use Cuticura Soap for toilet purposes, assisted by touches of Cuticura Ointment to soothe and heal any tendency to irritation of the skin and scalp. By using these fragrant, supercreamy emollients for all toilet purposes you may prevent many skin and scalp troubles becoming serious.

For Free Sample Each by Mail address post-card: "Cuticura, Dept. A, Boston, U.S.A." Sold everywhere.

Put Into Practice

Conservation means the use of foods requiring less sugar, less fuel, and the minimum of wheat.

Grape-Nuts

requires No SUGAR, No FUEL, less milk or cream than other cereals, and is part BARLEY. It's a concentrated, nourishing, economical and delicious food. TRY IT!

THIS IS **T & B WEEK**

Fill up your pipe with T & B—rich, mellowed, sun-ripened Virginia.

This genuine Southern-grown leaf has a flavor and aroma all its own.

Full bodied, yet soothing, Mother Nature's best.

No pipe smoker should go through "T & B. Week" without a package.

No word is necessary to old T & B smokers. They smoke it always.

But you—if you have never tried it, smoke T & B this week and realize the satisfaction of using a genuine Virginia tobacco.

Fill up your pipe with "T & B."

SMOKE TUCKETTS **T & B**

Mellow Cut Plug

HOW THIS NERVOUS WOMAN GOT WELL

Told by Herself. Her Sincerity Should Convince Others.



Christopher, Ill.—"For four years I suffered from irregularities, weakness, nervousness, and was in a run down condition. Two of our best doctors failed to do me any good. I heard so much about what Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound had done for others, I tried it and was cured. I am no longer nervous, am regular, and in excellent health. I believe the Compound will cure any female trouble."—Mrs. ALICE HELLER, Christopher, Ill.

Nervousness is often a symptom of weakness or some functional derangement, which may be overcome by this famous root and herb remedy, Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, as thousands of women have found by experience.

If complications exist, write Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., Lynn, Mass., for suggestions in regard to your ailment. The result of its long experience is at your service.

CARGILL

Mr. Mrs. and Miss B. Hunstein, Lieut. and Mr. Ed Wittich were in Millgrove on Sunday.

Messrs. Wm. Karl Lew Cliff and Jas. Alexander, of Oshawa, spent over the holiday with their friends here.

Cadet Henry Parker, of the Royal Flying Corps stationed at Beamsville, with a friend, spent over Sunday at Mr. Hor. Parker's.

Miss Allan and Mr. Mathers, teachers at the public school here, left on Saturday to spend the summer vacation at their respective homes in Worcester and Palmerston.

Lieut. Wittich, of London, spent over the First with his brother, Mr. Ed Wittich.

Pte. Lew Bester, of London, spent over Sunday with his friends here.

Five rinks of Walkerton bowlers were out last week and were defeated by the kitty chasers of this burg by a small margin.

Much sympathy is expressed throughout the village for Mrs. Jos. Bailey, who lost her only son through drowning in the Saugeen river at Paisley on Saturday last.

Mesdames Baildon and Fewlie and children are home again after a three weeks' visit at Pickering and Whitby.

Miss Thorne, of London, is visiting her sister, Mrs. Hagger, at the rectory.

Rev. A. Fisher occupied the Anglican pulpit on Sunday night in the interests of the Bible Society. He also gave an illustrated talk in the Presbyterian church on Monday evening.

Mr. Robt. Laurie, a former station agent here, was in the village last week renewing acquaintances.

(Intended for last week)

Mr. Geo. Welsford had a finger badly crushed while rolling logs in the mill yard last week.

Rev. Storey preached his farewell sermon in the Methodist church on Sunday evening, when a goodly number turned out to hear him, the Presbyterian and Anglican brethren joining in the service. Rev. Storey goes to Freelton from this appointment.

After an illness of a couple of months Mr. Freeman Taylor passed to his reward at 7.30 on Saturday morning. Mr. Taylor was a lifelong resident in this vicinity and until a month or so ago lived on the farm now occupied by Mr. Jos. Lang. Although crippled a number of years ago while working on the railroad, this did not hinder him from making his own way and working his farm, besides acting as agent for farm implements. He leaves to mourn his loss, besides a widow and children, his three sisters, Mrs. Martin and Miss Lily Taylor, of Buffalo, and Mrs. Barnes, of Akron, Ohio, to whom we extend our sympathy. The funeral on Tuesday was conducted by the Masonic brethren.

GLAMIS

Mr. Fisher, returned missionary, gave an illustrated address on Friday night in the Baptist church in the interests of the Bible Society.

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Harrison, Miss Gillian, and Miss Rolston of Chesley, called on friends in the village on Saturday on their way to Invermuron, where they will occupy W. J. McKeeman's cottage for July.

Miss Nettie Gunn has secured the Glamis school for the coming term.

The sale of the household effects of the late Mrs. McDermid held on Wednesday was well attended, and everything went well.

Miss Murdena McSween returned on Saturday from Port Elgin, where she had been spending a few days, accompanied by her sister Mary who will visit a week at her home.

Mr. and Mrs. Neil McFarlane returned on Saturday after spending two weeks with their daughter, Mrs. Peacock, in Meaford.

Mr. Roderick McSween is staying at present with his daughter, Mrs. Jas. Thomson.

The Misses McDermid returned to London, where they both have office positions.

Mr. and Mrs. Albert Pickard, of Wiarton, and Miss Ethel Pickard, of Paisley, called on friends in our village on Friday.

Mr. McCauley has purchased Mr. Jas. McLennan's driver and rubber-tired buggy.

Mrs. McClung and four children left on Friday by motor for Lyndock, where they will visit friends and take in camp meetings to be held near by. Mr. McClung will go to Woodstock to meet his wife who is coming from Michigan, where she visited her parents.

Mrs. McCauley, Mrs. Hendrie and Miss Mary McLean, of Bay City, Mich., called on Mrs. MacIntyre on Wednesday.

The annual union Sunday School picnic will be held at Inverhuron this week.

Mr. Geo. Percy is home on leave from London.

Miss Mary Webb and Miss Mabel Kirkelwen are home for the summer holidays.

Mr. Jos. Cunningham and Mr. Jas. Begg motored to Wingham and Belgrave on Sunday.

Mrs. Chittick, of Stoney Creek, spent a few days with her sister here, Mrs. W. J. McKeeman.

ELORA ROAD NORTH

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Begg, of Tiverton, visited at Mr. A. Ewing's.

Mr. Geo. Clayton is employed with Mr. Watson McKinnon.

Mr. Roger Darroch is home from Chesley.

Mr. John Rae has a Government job now, cutting timber for shipment to England.

Privates Angus McDougall and Garnet Campbell were up from London for a few days.

The McArthur property on Pettigoat Lane is again reported sold, this time to Mr. Morris Chappel, of Port Elgin.

No. 7 and 8 school section held their annual picnic at Ross' grove at Port Elgin on Saturday. It was a fine day and everyone had an enjoyable time.

Mr. J. S. Campbell is busily engaged in making tile.

Before the close of school the pupils presented their teacher, Miss Jean McKerracher, with an address and a cut glass dish.

WALKERTON

Major Roy Robertson, who recently won the D.S.O. at the front, in a letter to his father, Mr. David Robertson, K.C., on Monday, states that he had been promoted from a company commander to the command of his battalion, the 9th Canadian Engineers. The rank of Lt.-Colonel will be conferred upon him as a result of this promotion. His successive rise on the field of action from a lieutenancy to a colonelcy has been a rather stellar performance.

George Bros., liverymen of Walkerton, laid an information on Thursday last against two circulation managers of the Canadian Home Journal, Toronto, named Allard and Brophy, whom they charged with fraud and for whose arrest warrants were sworn out. The pair, it seems, came into Walkerton with fifteen returned soldiers, and among them hired on Wednesday about all the available autos in town and drove out into the country to solicit subscriptions for the above journal. Owing largely to the general sympathy for returned soldiers a land office business is said to have been done. On returning they neglected to go through the formality of settling for the car they hired from George Bros., and departing from here left the bill unpaid. On a charge being laid against the two heads of the expedition, Chief Ferguson, who heard that they had headed for Palmerston, advised the Chief of Police there to be on the lookout for them, and if he could locate them to nail the pair and he would go down for them. And it was so, the Palmerston sleuth carrying out orders to a queen's taste and corralling the couple after they and their contingent of ex-warriors had returned to Palmerston after doing up the neighboring country in cars for subscriptions. On being arrested, the pair wanted to settle, but Chief Ferguson over the wire advised the Palmerston baton wielder to hold them and that he would be down next day for the prisoners. As the chief, however, was snoring in anticipation of the early morning trip, he was awakened about midnight by pounding on the town hall door and on going down found the captured pair and their captor awaiting, they having hired a car and driven up during the night. Piloting them to Magistrate Toltor's house, the equal justice was routed from his Ostermoor and persuaded to dress himself and open court at 1 a.m. Saturday, the pair pleading guilty to the charge, and being released on settling the bill and paying all costs.—Herald and Times.

TURNER'S

Miss Clark, of Toronto, is spending holidays at the home of her father

Mr. and Mrs. D. Hyde and Mr. and Mrs. S. Hyde, of Dundas, spent a day at the home of Mr. Archie Pollock.

Mr. John and Miss Mary McKechnie drove over to Mr. John Broadfoot's on Sunday. Miss McKechnie staying for a few days.

Mr. Wm. Howe had his hand badly hurt while working with his ditching machine at Archie Pollock's last week.

While working at the McRae sawmill last week Mr. Ernest Miller met with the misfortune of having three fingers of his right hand taken off by a saw on which he was working.

Mrs. Hyde is visiting her old friends on the 4th of Bruce.

ENTH CON. BRUCE

Mr. Cecil McDonald, from London, spent the week end with his father, Mr. Neil McDonald.

Mr. and Mrs. Angus Atkinson and family, from Wingham, Sundayed at Mr. Alex McDonald's.

Mr. and Mrs. Elliot Brown and little girl motored up from Toronto and Sundayed at Mr. W. H. Brown's.

Mr. Bert Atkinson, from Toronto, spent Sunday at Mr. J. Caldwell's.

Mr. Alex H. McGillivray has been busy sawing wood on this line lately.

Miss Gladys Atkinson is visiting in Paisley at the home of her uncle, Mr. P. C. Kennedy.

Quite a number of the young people on this line took in the celebration on Dominion Day in Port Elgin.

BORN

Brown—In Greenock, on June 25th, to Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Brown, a son.

Warder—In Wiarton, on June 18th, to Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Warder (nee Margaret Anstead), a son.

MARRIED

Ward — Crecine — At the Baptist Church, Owen Sound, on June 24th, by Rev. J. McIntosh, Mr. C. J. Ward, of Dauphin, Man., to Et el Edith, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Crecine, formerly of Williscroft.

DIED

Parrott—At the home of her parents, on June 29th, Minnie May Majury, beloved wife of Lionel R. Parrott, daughter of Jas. and Mrs. E. Majury, Elderslie, aged 27 years, 3 months and 28 days.

Bailey—Drowned, at Paisley, on June 29th, Gordon Elias Bailey, only son of Mrs. Jos. Bailey, aged 10 years, 8 months and 3 days.

—Everything that is great in life is the product of slow growth. Mushrooms spring up in a night, an oak requires decades. Pods survive only for weeks, philosophy for centuries. Nothing develops quicker than a cabbage.

TENDERS WANTED

TENDERS will be received up to July 15th for the building of a concrete arch through the road known as North Street at Paisley in the tp. of Greenock. Plans and specifications may be seen at Dennis Phelan's. Tenders will be opened at the place the work has to be done.

TENDERS will be received up to July 15th for the building of a retaining wall around the concrete abutments of the steel bridge at Riversdale. Tenders will be opened at the bridge at 4 p.m. on Monday, July 15th. Dennis Phelan, Chepstowe, Ont.

GREENOCK COUNCIL

Veiad's Hotel, Riversdale, June 4th, 1918

Council met as per adjournment, all the members present, the reeve in the chair. The minutes of last meeting and of Court of Revision were read and adopted.

The following accounts were presented for payment: B. Waechter, 95 yds. gravel and roadway, 1917, $11.50; A. Cuskenette, 12 loads stone, $1.20; W. McDonald, 11 lbs. spikes, 27c; Geo. Lippert, repairing bridge on s. l. with plank, $1.50; Geo. Colwell, covering culvert on s. l. Brant to pay half, $1.25; Geo. T. Haines, breaking snow road on con. 10, $1.50; W. Wightman, concrete bridge, s. l. 10, con. 18, 49 7-9 yds. at $8.50 per yd., $423.12, filling approaches, $17.00—$440.12; Thos. Metcalf, insp. Wittmans contract 9 days at $3 per day, $27; N. O'Hagan, widening approach at steel bridge, Riversdale, $40.60; D. Phelan, council meetings $26.70, com. work $17.20—$43.90; Jas. D. Campbell, council meetings, $27.10; Thos. Symon, council meetings $31.30, com. work $10—$41.30; Thos. Sawyer, council meetings $29.50, com. work $10—$39.50; C. W. Gilchrist, council meetings $30.30, com. work $7.50—$37.80; M. M. Schutter, half year salary as treasurer, $50; Thos. H. Purdy, half year salary as clerk, $100, 2 special meetings $5—$105; John Valad, room for council meeting, $3.

Sawyer—Campbell—That the foregoing accounts being found correct, be paid, and that the reeve and clerk be instructed to sign cheques for same.—Carried.

Cheques were issued as follows for last payment of grant to Red Cross workers: Emma White, Kingarf Society, $20; Laura Cunningham, Dennis Society, $20; Annie Barrie, No. 10, Bruce & Greenock Society, $20; Maud McCoy, Cargill Society, $20; Grace McDonald, Riversdale Society, $40; Mrs. A. Pinkerton, Pinkerton Society, $40; Ina Alexander, Narva Women's Institute, $40.

Symon—Sawyer—That this council grant the sum of $40 to be spent on con. 2 opp. lot 25, in grading and gravelling.—Caried.

Symon—Gilchrist—That this council grant the sum of $25 to be expended in cutting brush on side line 25 south of Durham road.—Carried.

Symon—Gilchrist—That this council grant the sum of $20 to the Red Cross Society at Kinloss providing Kinloss Tp. supplements this grant with an equal amount.—Carried.

Campbell—Sawyer—That the clerk be instructed to draft a resolution protesting against the striking off of the 5th side line from the Good Roads System of Bruce County, the same to be forwarded to the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council, through the Minister of Highways.—Carried.

Campbell — Sawyer — That this council do now adjourn to meet at Pinkerton on the 22nd day of July for general business.—Carried.

Thos. H. Purdy, Clerk

FARMERS ARE LARGEST AUTOMOBILE USERS

The latest figures issued by the Provincial Department of Highways show that the farmer has at last jumped into the forefront as the largest user of the automobile. The figures showing that out of the 78,804 cars owned in the province the farmers come first with 23,409, while merchants and manufacturers come second with 14,825. Perhaps the most striking feature of this is the fact that it has only been since the outbreak of the war that the farmer has become a consistent user of the motor car, further figures issued by the same department showing that in 1913 there were only 966 motors owned by farmers of Ontario. On the total ownership for the province it is also shown that the rural owners far outnumber the city, the comparative figures being 47,357 and 31,098.

The change in the situation has been so marked that Mr. W. A. McLean, Deputy Minister of Highways, has made a statement on the question after being asked as to whether it was an indication that the farmer was spending his money recklessly. "The automobile is now regarded in many communities as an absolute necessity," he states, "and except in isolated cases the farmer is not purchasing the car as a luxury but as a necessity. There are now hundreds of farmers who regard the motor as a part of the regular farm equipment, and who feel that they could not accomplish the work without this as a means to save time and labor."

—Sid Gun and A. N. Hartley, two eating house keepers in Owen Sound, were recently prosecuted for breaches of the Food Board Order. They were found guilty of having served certain foods on days when they were prohibited, and were fined $100 each without costs. The third, who was charged with not having the Food Board notice posted in his dining room, was acquitted. He showed that he had ordered the notices about three weeks before the inspector called on him, but that the printer had delayed in delivering them. The magistrate held that he was not to blame. He did not receive the cards until the day after the inspector was there.

—It was a town girl—and the same sad story that, alas, has often been told, and checkered many a young life which had its beginning in sunshine, surrounded by luxury and the wealth of the world. Her eyes were now wild and staring, her face was flushed and her hands were nervously working. She was a deeply troubled and injured woman, and we hear her saying: "Oh, cruel one, you have injured the very foundation of my being! Day by day you have tortured me, and yet I could not bear to give you up. When we first met, how your ease and polish attracted me! When you became my constant companion, how my friends envied me. But your understanding is too small for my large soul. You are opposed to my advancing self. You have injured my standing in society. If we had never met I might have walked in peace. So now begone! We part forever!" There was a moment's convulsive breathing, a gritting of teeth and a sharp sigh. It was all over. By a supreme effort she pulled off her new shoe.

LT. H. McCONNELL HAS FLOWN OVER MANY COUNTRIES

Owen Sound Sun: On Wednesday night another of Owen Sound's heroes returned from overseas. Flight Lieut. Hillis McConnell, son of Mr. and Mrs. A. J. McConnell, 4th Ave. E., after serving in France, Belgium, Egypt and Italy in the Royal Flying Corps, is home on leave after some of the most exciting experiences one could very well imagine. It was in the early part of 1916 when he went overseas as a private in the mechanical transport, and in August of the same year entered the Flying Corps as a cadet. Four months afterwards he graduated and was sent at once to Egypt where he saw much service during the time the Turks made their foliah attempt to cross the Suez Canal. At the El Arish, his was one of the planes engaged in the battle, and in numerous scouting enterprises he was well over the enemy territory there. Amongst the souvenirs he brought back with him is a fine collection of Mosaic flooring from the ruins of the ancient city of Canopus and numerous plaster casts of various colorings, which still retain their color though submerged for 3,000 years.

From Egypt he was sent to England and then to France and served with the 52nd squadron at the Somme until June, 1917, when he went to Nieuport, Belgium. He was there during some very heavy fighting and it was there that he brought down his first enemy airplane which crashed behind the German lines and was confirmed by the infantry. In October last he was sent to Italy, flying past way and by train the balance. The British airmen were given a magnificent reception there and feted and feasted in a most hospitable manner. His first work was at Grossa where the first time up his observer was able to bring down a German Albatross (D 5), although the machine they were in was not a fighting machine but was used principally for observing and co-operating with artillery. The enemy plane crashed behind the British infantry lines at the northern part of the Piave line. Shortly after he was moved to another part of the front and did bombing and artillery and photograph work, and was very successful. On Boxing Day (Dec. 26) the Austrians bombed the airdrome he was located at and in reprisal a bombing raid was made into the enemy territory. An airdrome was visited but the occupants except the transport had left. This was subjected to a heavy bombardment by the 16 machines and from photograph observation, the damage was great. On his return the machine he was in was badly crippled by enemy shell fire and explosive bullets, the elevation control wires were broken and the adjustable tail plane post was smashed. This left him in the position of not being able to govern the movement of the plane, and as a result his landing was a bad one and he was badly used up otherwise. He was immediately taken to hospital where he has spent all his time since cent work for the Allied cause.

Lieut. McConnell is very far from being in good condition as yet, as his nerves are very badly shaken up, but with a good long rest and quiet he will eventually probably fully recover. His host of friends here are delighted to see him and welcome him home. He has had wonderful experiences on the fighting front in four countries and has done magnificent work for the allied cause.

—If wrinkles must be written upon our brows, let them not be written upon the heart. The spirit should not grow old.

Spring Term from April 2nd

Central Business College Stratford, Ont.

Commercial life offers the great opportunities. Recent lady graduates of this school are earning as high as $840 per annum. The last application we received from an office man with some experience offered initial salary of $1800 per annum. Students may enter our classes at any time. Good machine played to positions. Commercial, Shorthand and Telegraphy departments. Get our free catalogue.

W. J. Elliott, Pres. D. A. McLachlan, Prin.

Killed by Poisons

All scientists agree that poisonous products in the blood are eliminated by the kidneys and liver. The kidneys act as a kind of filter for these products. When the kidneys are clogged or degenerated, by disease or old age, then these poisons are retained in the body. If we wish to prevent old age coming on too soon, or if we want to increase our chances of a long life, Dr. Pierce of Invalids' Hotel, Buffalo, N. Y., says that you should drink plenty of water daily between meals to flush the kidneys. Then procure Anuric at a drug store. This Anuric drives the uric acid out. Scientific men have learned that in gout, also rheumatism, poisonous uric acid crystals are deposited in or about the joints, in the muscles—where inflammation is set up.

If we wish to keep our kidneys in the best condition a diet of milk and vegetables, with only a little meat once a day, is the most suitable. Drink plenty of pure water, take Anuric three times a day for a month.

You can obtain a trial pkg. of Anuric by writing Dr. V. M. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y., or Bridgeburg, Ont., enclosing 10c.



Mr. Catharines, Ont.—"For sixteen years I have been a sufferer from kidney trouble. I had pains across the small of my back, my limbs and joints were constantly stiff and sore, I have had rheumatic pains in my shoulders, arms and hands, and have suffered and tried every medicine recommended to me, but have never found the relief in anything (no matter how highly spoken of locally) that I have in one small package of Anuric. Anuric is the most powerful kidney remedy I have ever used, and my bladder action is stronger than for years, so that I now get up during at night, where I always had to rise several times during the night, and I hope that many will read this and will try Anuric if they suffer with any kidney trouble." MRS. JACOB LOWERY, 88 Alexander St.



KYANIZE Floor Finish stands kicking, stamping, scuffing. Unequalled inside the house for floors and linoleums—for kitchen, bathroom, stairway, doors, ceiling, woodwork, furniture. Outside the house it's unexcelled for piazza floors and outside doors. A money-back guarantee proves these statements.

Ask for Kyanize Spar Finish for Canoes, Motor Boats, Exposed Surfaces; Kyanize White Enamel for Furniture, Bathrooms, Iron Beds.

Boston Varnish Company

Bruce Phone
Bell Phone

W. H. DAVISON

Overland and Chevrolet Service

Gasoline Oils and Accessories
Automobile Tires, Automobile Repairing
Vulcanizing a Specialty

I have a supply of
Ford Repairs
at prices that ought to catch the Ford owners' eyes. The following are some:

Radius Rods, $3.00	Spindle Body Bushings, per pair 25c
Front Springs, $2.50	Spindle Arm Bushings, per pair 15c
Rear Axles, $1.75	Adjusting Cones, each, $5
Cylinder Head Gas, 55c	
Ignition Lums, 75c	

All repairs are guaranteed first-class materials.

Free Air (in connection with Garage), also Service Car.

Both 'Phones — WM. McKINNON, Prop.



Seeing is Knowing

The glass oven door and the oven thermometer on the Pandora Range make baking an exact, absolutely controlled operation.

You can see precisely how the oven is working—how fast or slow.

Full information about the Sunshine Furnace will be sent free to any address upon request to our nearest branch office.

McClary's
Pandora
Range

London, Toronto, Montreal, Winnipeg, Vancouver
St. John, N.B. Hamilton, Calgary, Edmonton, Saskatoon

J. S. DEWAR
PAISLEY
Builder, Contractor and Cement Worker

Brick or cement buildings erected, brick work, cement work and plastering contracts taken.

Cement Supplies Furnished

Building Blocks, Window and Door Sills, Culvert Tile, Well Curbing, Lawn Rollers, Lawn Vases, Verandah Columns, Balusters and other fancy Cement Products.

Building Material

Cement, Lime, Lath, Shingles, Glazed Sewer Pipe and Flue Lining, Mortar Color, Etc.

PAISLEY MEAT MARKET

Choice Beef, Pork, Veal and Lamb, Smoked Ham, Rolls and Baoon, Lard in 1-lb. pkgs., 3-lb., 10-lb. and 20-lb. pails, Cooked Ham, Headcheese, Pork Sausage, Jellied Tongue, Bologna, Weinners, Etc.

P. OLTSHER

Cash for Hides and Skins — Bruce and Bell 'Phones

The Paisley Advocate.

D. McKENZIE, Publisher
Vol. 49—No. 28

PAISLEY, ONTARIO, JULY 10, 1918

Subscription, $1.50 per Annum

Paisley Mercantile Co.

The People's Popular Store

Again thanks the public for the increased business that they are giving to us. We are expecting greater business, and to show our appreciation of this increased business we are offering to the public

Many Bargains in Seasonable Lines.

FOOTWEAR

Child's White Canvas Slippers, Mary Jane style, rubber sole, reg. $1.35 for **.98**

Child's White Canvas Button Shoes, leather sole, leather heel. Regular $1.65, for **1.19**

Child's Ankle Strap Canvas Slippers, leather sole and leather heel. Regular $1.25 for ..... **.98**

Misses' Canvas Slippers, Mary Jane style, rubber soles. Reg. $1.85 for **1.19**

Misses White Canvas Shoes, Laced, leather sole and leather heel. Regular $2.50 for **1.98**

Misses' White Canvas Shoes, Laced, soles and heels white. Regular price $2.75 for **2.19**

Ladies' White Poplin Pump for..... **1.19**

Child's, Youths', Misses' Boys', Ladies' and Men's all Running Shoes or Slippers clearing at 15 per cent. discount.

MEN'S OVERALLS

Black and Blue at special prices. One line of 1 block at per pair... **1.98**

MEN'S HARVEST SHOES

These are the right kind of Shoes for this time of year. Save those heavy ones for later on and buy cheaper ones, 1918 goods at 1917 price

Sport Shirts for Men and Boys, also Sport Ties. New Goods, 1917 price.

Men's Negligee Coat Style Shirt, good patterns and good washers. Reg. $1.35, now **1.13**

Groceries in Abundance

Canadian Food Control License No. 8—13108

Fresh every week. Prunes in bulk or canned. Dill Pickles, Onion Pickles, Evaporated Horse Radish, Tomic, Fish, a Boiled Dinner in a Can for 30c, Corn Meal, Graham Flour, Barley Flour, Bran. Use these substitutes, save wheat, help win the war

THE PAISLEY MERCANTILE CO.

THE CITY BAKERY

Dealer in all kinds of Bakery Goods

Fresh Groceries always on hand

Fruits in Season

Neilson's Ice Cream in all flavors, and Soft Drinks on ice for the hot days

SPECIAL for 2 weeks—5 large boxes of Matches for $1.00. After July 1st they will be $2.00.

License No. 86329

Sunkist Raisins, seeded and seedless, none better or cleaner. Try some before they go up.

Butter and Eggs taken at top market prices

No. 1 Coal Oil 30c per gal.

D. H. COOPER

Presentation

On Monday evening Mr. F. C. Ryan was summoned in a friendly and informal way to the council chamber, to be rewarded with tokens of esteem which our burgers customarily bestow upon those departing citizens whom they delight to honor. Reeve Steele occupied the chair of state, and conducted the proceedings. The following address was read to Mr. Ryan by Mr. D. Forrester:

Dear Mr. Ryan—

It is with sincere regret that we, your fellow-citizens, learned of your anticipated departure from Paisley, and we felt that we could not let the occasion pass without giving expression to the universal esteem in which you are held. During the nine years you have resided among us we have always found in you a staunch and generous friend, interested in the welfare of the town, and honoring the various positions you have filled with credit to yourself. We are very sorry to lose you, and we will not forget the many happy associations which have surrounded your life in this place. We trust your future may be filled with success and blessings, both for yourself and your esteemed family. As a slight token of our good will and friendship we would ask you to accept of this club bag for yourself, and on behalf of Mrs. Ryan—whose charming personality and goodly influence will long be remembered by us—this umbrella, to Betty this necklace, and when you have occasion to use them may they remind you of the good friends left behind. Signed on behalf of the citizens of Paisley.

The presentation was made by Mr. W. R. Barnett. The recipient responded very neatly, following which eulogistic speeches were made by many of those present, including Messrs. H. McKerracher, D. McArthur, J. B. McBride, F. S. MacLachlan, Dr. Gage, S. F. Ballachey, D. McKenzie, J. R. Laidlaw, G. L. Carter, J. N. Collins, H. B. Putnam, Jas. A. McNeill, W. R. Barnett and Reeve Steele. The singing of "Auld Lang Syne" brought the meeting to a close. Mr. Ryan will be placed in charge of a more important agency of the Standard Bank upon his removal from Paisley, but the management has not yet decided where his location is to be, and the family may remain here for a couple of weeks or a month yet.

A Distinguished Presbyterian

There were large congregations in Knox church on Sunday to hear Rev. Dr. Campbell, the venerable senior clerk of the General Assembly of Canada, who occupied the pulpit at both services. Dr. Campbell is over 82 years of age, but is still strong and vigorous, both physically and mentally. He is not an entire stranger to Paisley, having been here once shortly after the organization of Knox church congregation, and also has some relatives and schoolmates hereabouts, among the latter being our oldest citizen, Mrs. Jos. McDonald. His present visit to Bruce Presbytery is in connection with obtaining future recruits for the ministry, the mission field and the deaconess' work of the church, and his discourse on Sunday evening was addressed to the young people.

—Rev. Mr. Little and family are spending holidays at Southampton Beach, occupying their cottage.

—Fresh Salmon Trout at P. Olaiter's butcher shop.

—Deering Twine and repairs at F. Carter & Son's.

—Good second-hand Deering binder for sale. F. Carter & Son.

—Marriage licenses issued and money to loan. T. H. George.

—For Sale—Good brick house in good location. Apply to D. McArthur.

—We have lots of sugar, by the pound or the hundred pounds. S. F. Ballachey.

—Don't miss Methodist church garden party latter part of July. Date will be given later on.

—Full line of fine engagement and wedding rings at L. Shoemaker's jewellery store.

—For Sale—One 10-h. p. gasoline engine, nearly new, one lumber wagon all complete with box, hand made by H. Reed, one cook stove; apply to W. W. Wynne, Paisley P. O., R. No. 2.

—Highest prices paid for hides and sheepskins. H. E. McGregor, Butcher, Steele Block.

—Lost—In Paisley, on Saturday night, a small gold brooch with amethyst centre. Finder please leave at Advocate office.

—Highest price for beef hides, horse hides, calfskins, sheepskins, tallow, &c. P. Ollaher, Paisley Meat Market.

—A garden party will be held on the manse grounds, Queen Hill, on Monday, July 22nd. Watch for particulars later.

—For Sale—A large and comfortable frame house with good stable, on ½ acre of good garden land, on Water St. N. McArthur, prop.

—For Sale—Two good young Shorthorn grade cows. Good milkers. Due to calve in July and August. R. J. Nelson, Greenock, R. R. No. 2, Paisley P. O.

—E. Stevenston's quick healing salve it the best made. We have a choice line of tobaccos and cigars, stationery and school supplies. Agent for daily papers and magazines. Give us a call.

—Flour, Feed, Seeds, Grain—We keep a full stock of Five Roses and Stark's high grade flours, bran, shorts, Royal Purple calf meal, poultry foods and tonics. Always in the market for coarse grains. Morning delivery only. W. Stark.

Bridge Contract to Let

The undersigned will be on the townline Bruce and Saugeen, east of Queen Hill, on Saturday, July 13th, at 2 o'clock p.m., to let the contract of building a concrete bridge, slab top, 10 ft. opening. Peter Dobson, G. Christie, Com.



Keep a Smart Appearance

You can be smartly dressed without being extravagant if you will leave your next order with us. We have a good assortment of the very newest patterns in fancy suitings. Look them over before buying. Also in Ladies' Suitings we have a full line to choose from of the newest patterns and styles.

I. S. CRUICKSHANK, the Tailor

—Mrs. Forward, of Toronto, is a visitor at Mr. E. C. Wilkins' North St.

—A lot of specials on sale at Henstein & Wittich's, Cargill, on Saturday.

—Mrs. Skinner is up from Toronto, visiting at the home of her son, Mr. R. J. Skinner.

—Miss Shirley Kerr, of Dutton, was a visitor in town last week, a guest at Mrs. T. Kerr's.

—Mr. W. M. Campbell, of Holland, Man., is a visitor at the home of his sister, Mrs. J. Sharpe, Inkerman St.

—Mr. and Mrs. A. R. Evans and Mrs. Will Brigham, of Owen Sound, spent Sunday at Mr. C.E. Brigham's.

—Miss Zeta Black of Clifford and Miss Edna Ross of Grimsby are visiting here, guests of Miss Jean McKerracher.

—Mrs. Hicks and her daughter, Miss Mabel Cranston, of Toronto, are visiting at Mr. Thos. McBeath's, Goldie St.

—Mr. and Mrs. Bealey and children, of Toronto, are visiting at the home of her sister, Mrs. D. Forrester.

—Mrs. J. Brockie, of Fergus, is visiting her old friends in town and vicinity, a guest at Mrs. Dryden's, Victoria St.

—Miss Grace Holmes, of Ripley, spent the week end visiting at the home of her uncle, Mr. H. McMorran, Greenock.

—Among the soldiers home from London over Sunday were Ptes. Harvey Johnston, John Kincaid and Garnet Campbell.

—Prof. John McClinton, of Pueblo, Col., was here for a few days visiting his mother, Mrs. McClinton, Queen St. south.

—Mr. and Mrs. Dan McNeill, of Owen Sound, were here last week visiting the latter's mother, Mrs. W. McBeath, Inkerman St.

—Misses Annie McLennan of Port Arthur, Jennie McLennan of Toronto, and Elizabeth McLennan of Midmay, are home for vacation.

—Mr. Henry McCallum of Winnipeg, and his sister, Mrs. Leonard of Clifford, were here visiting at the home of their mother, Mrs. J. Roberts.

—Mr. Hugh Buchan, a returned soldier who lost a leg at Vimy Ridge, is spending a couple of weeks at the home of his cousin, Mrs. Hugh McKerracher.

—At the Bruce County W.C.T.U. convention at Teeswater, Mrs. Geo. Grant, the veteran Supt. of Flower Mission Work, was presented with a county life member's pin from the county organization.

—Mr. and Mrs. A. Barclay and son Reginald were up from Hamilton visiting his mother, Mrs. A. Blue. Mary and Ethel Barclay, two granddaughters of Mrs. Blue, were also here for a few days.

—Mrs. Hull, her son Charlie who recently returned from overseas after being wounded in France, and her daughter Mrs. Harwood, are up from Toronto visiting friends in town and vicinity. Mr. Harwood was up over Sunday.

—Rev. Mr. Neilson will exchange work for several weeks with Rev. Caleb Harris, pastor of the Baptist church at Dundas. Mr. Neilson and family leave for Dundas to-day (Wednesday), and all will reside in that town for the term of exchange.

Died in Minneapolis

The death is reported of Rev. Geo. A. Ray, Anglican minister at Minneapolis, and a former Bruce county boy. The deceased was born in Port Elgin, and was about 40 years of age. He was filling the position of station agent at Cargill about 20 years ago when he was induced to leave railroading and enter the ministry. He had a good charge in the western city where he died. A widow and small family survive.

Died in Winnipeg

Mr. J. B. McBride received a message on Thursday conveying news of the death of his brother-in-law, Mr. Robt. Hay, at Winnipeg. The deceased was the second son of the late Robt. Hay, of Greenock and Paisley. He had been in the west for many years and of late was engaged in the hardware business. He is survived by one daughter. Two brothers and one sister are living—Dr. J. C. Hay, of Laurel, Neb.; Arthur Hay, barrister, of Killarney, Man.; and Mrs. (Dr.) Windel, of Williston, N.D.

More's Drug Store

This is the place to get all requisites to fight the summer pest, such as **Paris Green, Arsenate of Lead** (in paste form), **Bug Death** (the great bug destroyer and fertilizer), **Bug Finish**, also a fertilizer, **Insect Powder** in packages and bulk, **Mosquito Oil** to keep the mosquitos away, and **Larkspur Lotion** for the boos. **Fly Skoot** for flies on stock, **Limestone, Copperas, Hellebore, Crude Carbolic Acid, Formaldehide** and **Creolin.**

Water Glass for Preserving Eggs

A. BALL

Makes the Extra Special Offerings in Price Reductions during the

Continuation of Closing Out Sale

Specials

for Thursday, Friday and Saturday Business

Men with Big Heads Wanted

To fill our big sizes in Soft and Hard Felt Hats, also the balance of our latest style Straw Hats at greatly reduced prices. So if you have got a big head come at once and be fitted.

Girls' and Boys' Hats

In a large range of styles at Closing Out Sale prices. Worth double. Each ..... **.19** and upward

Ladies' Sweater Coats

Ladies' Fibre Silk and Mercerized Sweater Coats, worth $7.50. Special Sale price each **3.99**

Men's Odd Pants

This is your opportunity to get a pair at the continuation Closing Out Sale reductions.

Boys' and Youths' Grey and Brown Tweed Suits

Greatly reduced and worth double the price asked. If we have your boy's size it will pay you to come and get him that Suit and save money.

Special Continuation Closing Out Sale in Our

Grocery Department

CANADA FOOD BOARD LICENSE No. 8-18458

Early June Packed Peas, large can ..... **.19**

Maple Leaf Sugar Corn, large can ..... **.21**

Maple Leaf Brand Tomatoes, large can ..... **.22**

Cascade Salmon, per can ..... **.22**

Baked Beans, per can ..... **.21**

Jelly Powders, very special, each ..... **.9** or 3 for **.25**

Matchless Ammonia Powders, special per package ..... **.5**

Black Tea, put up in one and three pound bags, very special. Regular price 70c for ... **.55**

Mixed Tea Special, worth 60c, sale price per pound ..... **.45**

Pure Spirit Vinegar, extra special. One gallon, including jar, worth 65c, Closing Out Sale price ..... **.45**

It will pay you to come to this Money Saving Continuation Sale, as we are positively going out of business and the stock must be sold.

All goods sold for **Strictly Cash only.** Will take your **Butter and Eggs** in exchange at Special Sale Price.

Store and Property for Sale, or will Lease for a term of years.

One Ton Ford Motor Truck for Sale, in excellent condition.

A. BALL

The Strictly Cash and One Price Store

Soils and Crops

By Agronomist.

This Department is for the use of our farm readers who want the advice of an expert on any question regarding soil, seed, crops, etc. If your question is of sufficient general interest, it will be answered through this column. If stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed with your letter, a complete answer will be mailed to you. Address Agronomist, care of Wilson Publishing Co., Ltd., 73 Adelaide St. W., Toronto.

Copperas is Not Copper Sulphate.

A very serious mistake in some cases is being made by the farmer and gardener in buying materials for potato spraying. One of the necessaries is blue vitriol. Blue vitriol is copper sulphate. Green vitriol is copperas, or iron sulphate. Copperas costs about 3 to 5c. per lb. Copper sulphate costs in excess of 15c. per pound at the present time. Copperas cannot be substituted for copper sulphate. Its power to kill fungus diseases is very limited. On account of the cheapness of the salt, at times unscrupulous dealers are given to adulterating copper sulphate with copperas. There is a simple test which will determine the presence of the iron salt in the copper. It is as follows: Both copper sulphate and iron sulphate dissolve readily in water. The copper sulphate is blue, the iron sulphate is green in color. In order to make the test for the presence of iron sulphate or green vitriol being found in copper sulphate, dissolve a little of the salt in a glass tumbler, add a crystal of ferrocyanide of potassium. This turns the bottom of the liquid to a reddish brown color if the mixture is strong. If it is weak it will not have any particular effect on it. If sulphate of iron is present the mixture will turn a deep blue color and settle to the bottom. Watch your spray materials and see that you use the right thing. Copperas sounds very much like copper sulphate, but it is an entirely different substance.

Now is the time to spray potatoes and tomatoes to prevent the attacks of Late Blight disease. The spores of this disease, which may be found in the soil and in the garden rubbish, send up their shoots and bear their seeding spores during the warm, damp days of late June and early July. The only method of controlling this disease, which causes rot of both potato and tomato, is by spraying with Bordeaux mixture. Bordeaux mixture is made up of 4 lbs. of copper sulphate, 4 lbs. of lime and 40 gallons of water. If you have a small garden patch, make up the mixture in this proportion. There is no necessity of making up such a large quantity. Dissolve the copper sulphate,—a pound to a gallon of water and the lime in similar quantity. Do not mix them until you are ready to do the spraying, otherwise chemical action will take place between the lime and copper sulphate and spoil the mixture. Spray the growing vegetables thoroughly at least three to five times during the growing season, starting when the potatoes and tomatoes are up about 3 to 5 inches. The copper sulphate attacks the fungus spores and kills them.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

R. H.:—What do you consider the best fertiliser for apple and plum orchards?

Answer:—For apple or plum orchards I would advise from 6 to 10 lbs. per tree of a fertiliser carrying from 3 to 4 per cent. ammonia, 8 to 10 per cent. phosphoric acid and 1 to 2 per cent. potash. When potash becomes obtainable in larger quantities, it would be well to use as high as 5 per cent. potash. This fertiliser should be worked into the soil at about the distance that the branches spread out. The feeding parts of the root are out towards the tips, hence the available plantfood will do more good if worked into the soil in this area rather than close up to the trunk of the tree. Commercial growers are also getting good results from the use of bonemeal, which, however, does not contain any potash. This fertiliser can be applied in the same quantity as advised above.

Farmer:—Will you kindly give fall directions for the preparation of soil for fall wheat? I mean to try it for the first time next autumn.

Answer:—For fall wheat the soil should be plowed as soon as the spring growing crop is harvested. If it is early oats, the ground should be plowed immediately after the crop has been taken off. Some farmers have better success in growing winter wheat on summer-fallowed land. If the piece of land being prepared is sod, it should be plowed as soon as possible and disked and harrowed frequently in order to cut down any weed growth and to make the seedbed as mellow as possible. If you have a supply of stock manure to apply to the wheat field, put it on the plowed ground before the last two diskings and harrowings. By disking and harrowing the field, this manure will be thoroughly worked into the soil. Be sure you get good quality winter wheat seed of a variety that is successfully grown in Ontario. Dawson's Golden Chaff, Imperial Amber, Early Red Clawson, and Abundance, are all good varieties. When seeding the wheat apply 200 to 300 lbs. per acre of fertiliser carrying from 2 to 3 per cent. ammonia, and 8 to 10 per cent. available phosphoric acid. Modern wheat drills have a compartment for sowing the fertiliser at the time the wheat is seeded. This works the plantfood into the soil so that it helps the young growing crop.

GOOD HEALTH QUESTION BOX

By Andrew F. Currier, M.D.

Dr. Currier will answer all signed letters pertaining to Health. If your question is of general interest it will be answered through these columns; if not, it will be answered personally if stamped, addressed envelope is enclosed. Dr. Currier will not prescribe for individual cases or make diagnosis. Address Dr. Andrew F. Currier, care of Wilson Publishing Co., 73 Adelaide St. West, Toronto.

Infant Feeding No. 2.

A baby should be fed every three hours from the first to the sixth month of life, omitting food from 10 p.m. to 3 a.m.

After the sixth month he should be fed only once in four hours. The average quantity for a feeding is three ounces in the first month, four in the second, then increasing one ounce per month until the end of the eighth month.

Cows' milk should be diluted with boiled water, two ounces of water being added for one ounce of milk during the first month, and the quantity of water being then gradually reduced until the tenth month when the milk may be given undiluted.

A teaspoonful of common sugar or milk sugar or maltose may be added to each feeding if it agrees with the child, and it is often desirable to add a pinch of bicarbonate of soda or of table salt.

Instead of using water it is sometimes well to dilute the milk with barley or rice or oatmeal water thoroughly boiled and strained, a tablespoonful of the cereal being boiled an hour or longer in a pint of water.

If the baby's stools contain curds it means the cheese in the milk is not well digested, in which case the milk may be peptonized or predigested with essence of pepsin, letting it stand at ordinary room temperature until it is curdy; it must then be put into the ice box at once to arrest further digestion.

This is important for if you let it stand until it is bitter the baby will refuse to take it.

When the first few teeth have come through, a little clear soup, free from fat may be given and the baby may also have a small piece of toast.

You may also give him whey or milk or weak gelatine water. If he should have diarrhoea give him half a teaspoonful or a teaspoonful of castor oil, thoroughly mixed with an equal quantity or twice the quantity of wintergreen, cinnamon, or peppermint water, lessening the number of feedings or even stopping them altogether for a day.

Also you may wash out the rectum carefully with half a pint of warm starch water, following it up with an injection of half a pint of warm water containing half a teaspoonful of salt.

Be sure and inject very slowly and do not give the baby pain. When a baby's food agrees with him he will increase in weight after the first month and if he weighed seven pounds at birth, he should have gained five pounds when three months old, three and a half pounds more when six months old, three pounds more at nine months, and two and a half more at twelve months.

A well-developed child will therefore weigh about twenty-one pounds at the end of his first year of life.

These are only a few hints, but I have tried to make them plain and free from the complications and mathematics with which many papers on the subject of infant feeding are obscured.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

L. I. B.—1. What is the cause of obstruction of the bowels? Is it due to external injury, and if so what are its symptoms?

2.—Does this occur usually in the aged or may it happen at any period of life? 3.—Can it be caused by rupture.

Answer:—1.—It may be caused in a great many different ways, by the formation of adhesions in the abdomen, drawing the loops in the intestines together, by telescoping of one portion of the intestine to another, by constipation and in various other ways. I suppose it may be possible by external injury, but I cannot for the moment, see exactly how this could be done.

2.—It may occur in any period of life, from infancy to old age.

3.—It is not infrequently associated with rupture.

In the Fields



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is for work as well as for play. Staunch, sturdy styles like the "WORKMAN" and "EVERY-DAY" stand right up to any farm work—yet are light and easy, and enable you to tramp the fields all day without the feet getting over-tired.

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The best Shoe Stores sell FLEET FOOT

DOMINION

HOME-GROWN FERTILIZERS FOR ORCHARDS

The use of cover crops cannot by any stretch of the imagination be classified as a new practice in fruit growing. Orchardists, almost from time immemorial, have used them to advantage, and successful growers are still doing—and as others who wish to successfully tide over the uncertainties of war times, must do. With fertilizers becoming harder to find than a pro-German (not to mention the matter of prices after they are found), the man who would keep up the fertility of his orchard soil is going to find his problem becoming an increasingly baffling one, unless he awakens quickly to the value of cover crops.

"Of all the resources available to the fruit grower at this time, none can be used more effectively in overcoming the fertiliser famine than cover crops," says an expert. "Cover crops, themselves, add neither potash nor phosphoric acid to the soil, but they have the power to make such of these elements as are present in the soil much more readily available to the fruits. What is of equal importance, they do this at a season of the year when these elements are most needed.

"Recent experiments in fertilising commercial orchards have shown that it is possible to derive great benefits from fertilizers which add nitrogen to the soil. Some of the chief advantages of leguminous cover crops lie in the fact that they serve just this purpose, and furnish an element which, if the purchaser had to buy in the form of commercial fertiliser, would be very expensive. Clovers, vetches, beans and peas, when used as cover crops, supply nitrogen to the orchard soils. But cover crops have their greatest value in that they add humus to the soil. This humus tends to maintain the physical condition and increase the water-holding capacity of the orchard land. One of the strongest arguments in favor of cultivation in Ontario orchards is the fact that this practice conserves the moisture. Soils without humus are not capable of holding large quantities of water. The addition of humus makes their capacity in this respect greater.

"The selection of a plant for cover crop purposes depends largely upon the character of the soil and the time at which it can be seeded. On sandy soils, winter vetch is one of the most desirable leguminous cover crops. The must be seeded rather early, that is, some time in July or early August, and it usually is combined with oats or rye, as vetch makes but a slow growth in the fall and early winter. It is able to withstand very dry weather during late summer and fall, as well as the stamping of pickers and packers at harvesting time. If used with oats and seeded with a drill, fifteen pounds to the acre, is sufficient with a bushel of oats; but if spread broadcast, twenty to twenty-five pounds should be used per acre. On the heavier clay loam soils. Mammoth Clover and June Clover are both desirable leguminous cover crops. These crops require a very well prepared seed bed and if the weather conditions are favorable in late summer and fall, a good growth will be secured. Crimson clover is also used sometimes as a cover crop, but its lack of hardiness, especially during severe open winters, makes it less desirable than those first mentioned.

"On orchard lands that have not been previously used for cover crops, where the soil is not in an ideal condition, rye is a desirable crop to use. It brings the soil to a mellow state, so that other cover crops are grown. Rye is also an excellent cover crop to sow if the seeding has been delayed until the fall. It makes a fair growth during the fall, and springs up very early in the spring, so that by the time the orchard is plowed, there is a fairly heavy crop of rye to turn under.

"Of the other crops that may be used oats are probably the most popular. The seed is not expensive, and it is much better than weeds in an orchard. Oats can be sown late, and produce a good cover in the fall. They are also very popular in orchards that are to be disked in the spring, rather than plowed, as there is less difficulty in working them into the soil. Oats also make an excellent crop to sow with winter vetch or peas, but being non-leguminous, they do not themselves add nitrogen to the soil.

"The comparatively high price of seed at the present time makes it important that the soil should be very well prepared, and to obtain the maximum benefit from the amount of seed used, it will often be desirable to drill the seed, rather than to broadcast it. Under the present abnormal conditions fruit growers in Ontario cannot afford to neglect this practice of obtaining the many benefits to be derived from cover crops."

Excellent vegetable broths can be made without any meat at all.

The Dairy

Temperature of the whole milk has a direct effect on the percentage of fat in the cream and the skimmed milk. The temperature of milk being separated should be such that the milk will flow easily, facilitating rapid and thorough separation of the cream and the skimmed milk. It is a wise plan to separate the milk as soon as possible after it comes from the cow. In that case, the temperature is high enough that a thorough separation is effected. If the milk is allowed to cool after being drawn, the temperature needs to be raised to about 85 degrees to 90 degrees to secure the best results when separated.

Many dairymen think that there is an advantage in having the whole milk at a low temperature, because the cream possesses a higher percentage of fat when the temperature is low. However, in these tests the loss of fat in the skimmed milk was greater. It should be noticed that the weight of fat in the whole milk and in all three parts of cream was approximately the same, but that there was a distinct variation in the weight of the cream, and this is the cash end of the dairy business.

The richness of cream, or the percentage of fat, derived from whole milk by use of a separator may be regulated by either the cream screw or skimmed milk screw.

Horse Sense

In the spring of 1916 I began to keep record of the work done by my horses, says a successful farmer. The record consists of a set of cards 5 x 8 inches, which are divided into thirty-one spaces, one space for each day in the month. I use one card a month for each horse. On the left half of each card I enter the cost of feeding, shoeing, medical attention and other expenses, while on the right half I enter the number of hours of work done by that horse, and also credit the value of the manure it produces, the colt, etc.

The figures for last year were quite a surprise to me. Before starting my record I estimated that $5.50 per month would be a fair average cost of keeping my horses, but imagine my surprise when I discovered that each horse was costing me $7.12 per month or $85.44 a year.

After adding up the number of hours, I found that my horse labor had cost me $1.35 a day.

One reason for this large cost was that the work had been unevenly distributed among the horses, and some were idle when they could have been working. I also found that the pastures had not been used as much as it might have been. These errors I intend to remedy during the present year. By distributing the work more evenly I can dispense with the extra horses.

Remember life's paradox—you are no nearer heaven because living is higher.

It do tips for the cow which does not pay, to go to the block, but it is poor economy to butcher profitable producers.

Poultry

The poultryman who aims to keep his hens laying their best during the months of June, July and August, should give careful consideration to what he feeds his flock, avers a poultry expert.

"After a hen has laid heavily during the winter and spring," he says, "she should be fed a food richer in protein, for if she does not receive food containing the elements from which eggs are made, she must draw upon the tissues of her own body to furnish egg-making material.

"To make the summer ration five per cent. of protein should be added to the spring ration. A moist mash should be fed once a day, the moisture being rubbed into the mash with the hands. Do not stir the moisture in with a stick or spoon.

"Plenty of succulent feeds should also be fed, such as lettuce and sprouted oats. It is often worth while to plant a good patch of Swiss chard for summer feeding, for there is no green food during July, August and September that can compare with this green for coloring the yolk and keeping hens healthy. Besides, if the tops of the chard are cut, it will produce second and third crops of leaves.

A grain ration for June and July can be made up of two parts of shrunken wheat (unmillable) and one part of cracked corn (by weight), and one part of soaked oats (by weight).

"A mash ration can be made up of one part by weight of wheat bran, one part by weight of corn meal, one part by weight of gluten meal, one and one-fifths part by weight of meat scrap and one part by weight of ground oats.

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Cabbage Plants

Of all leading early and late varieties, 45c. per hundred, mail prepaid, $2.50 per thousand, express collect.

Also Cauliflower, Brussels Sprouts and Onion Plants.

Plants are being shipped successfully to all parts of Canada. Ask for price list.

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WOOL

Farmers who ship their wool direct to us get better prices than farmers who sell to the general store.

"ASK ANY FARMER!" who has sold his wool both ways, and note what he says—or, better still, write us for our prices; they will show you how much you lose by selling to the General Store.

We pay the highest prices of any firm in the country and are the largest wool dealers in Canada. Payment is remitted the same day wool is received. Ship us your wool to-day—you will be more than pleased with the result and we have a supply of 4 square feet in it.

H. V. ANDREWS
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FUNNY FOLD-UPS
CUT OUT AND FOLD ON DOTTED LINES



Willie planted hollyhocks,
There's nothing strange in that:
But when they bloomed, the flowers were just
Like those on mother's hat.

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This plant is being developed to supply the increased demand for power in the territory served by the Company and enable more manufacturers to locate in this district.

The development of water power now is a patriotic duty, as well as a commercial advantage.

We recommend the 6% BONDS of the SOUTHERN CANADA POWER COMPANY, LIMITED, which we are offering with a bonus of common stock, thus giving investors an opportunity of participating in the future success of the Company.

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GERMAN CRUELTY TO PRISONERS

CAREFUL RECORD BEING KEPT BY GOVERNMENT.

Cases of Gross Inhumanity and Incredible Brutality Being Noted For Day of Reckoning.

It is a great satisfaction to know that the British Government, and, we presume, all the Entente Powers as well, is keeping a careful record of cases of inhumanity and brutality of which its nationals in German prison camps are the victims. There will be an accounting some day, and we can only hope that those made to suffer for the outrages will be the ruffians who inflicted them and not German aristocracy or some other abstraction without a body to be flogged or a soul to be damned.

Some of these prison camp horrors are published in the London Times, the particulars having been collected by a special correspondent in Amsterdam. He relates at least one case of cold-blooded, deliberate murder which occurred on February 27 at Kommando No. 168, Witten 2, which is based on Minden. The murdered soldier was Private J. Desborough, of the Second Battalion of the Suffolk Regiment. This kommando is considered perhaps the worst in Germany, and sends a continual stream of its prisoners into hospital at Minden.

Murdered in Cold Blood.

On the date mentioned Desborough took the part of a French prisoner of war who was being bullied by a German civilian. The German sentry ordered him to go away. He obeyed the order immediately, and as he walked away the sentry shot him in the back, death being instantaneous. A fortnight later he was officially reported to have died in a hospital.

About 50 British prisoners work in this kommando, and it is said that civilian workmen often try to make the prisoners do their work for them, striking them with iron bars when they refuse. The more cultured civilian foremen do not use iron bars, but have provided themselves with rubber piping filled with lead, with which they caress the heads and arms of the British prisoners. These weapons do not leave cuts and gashes as do iron bars, they are lighter, more convenient to carry, and in every respect more suitable to the foremen's station in life.

No Medical Attention.

Another horrible German prison camp is at Langensalza. To this camp last April were brought some 4,000 wounded British officers and men. They were put on the bare floor without anything to cover them. For the first three days they still wore their first field dressings, and naturally there were many cases of septic poisoning. The wounded received no hospital diet, and on the third day were put into a wire-fenced compound at one end of the camp. Nobody was allowed to visit them except one British soldier who was expected to attend to the 4,000 cases needing urgent surgical care. The fish given to the prisoners was putrid, and though the men were ravenous, they could not eat it. For three consecutive days they had no bread.

About the same time, 200 wounded British arrived at Gardelegen. Most of them had broken limbs. Not one of them had been set. Special medicinal chests sent out to the prisoners by Mrs. Bromley Davenport were confiscated by the German Government. One wounded man got hold of one of the bandages for a head wound, but it was immediately taken away from him, and he was given a pad of ordinary newspaper with a paper bandage.

Punishment Camps.

There are certain of these camps which are known as punishment camps. Here are sent not only prisoners of war, but German soldiers undergoing punishment, and presumably German civilian criminals. The German soldiers are in charge of the prisoners, and the more work they get out of them the sooner they expiate their own sentences and are permitted to resume their rank in the army. The brutalities they inflict upon their helpless charges in these circumstances can well be imagined.

The Hameln Kommando is one of these, and is in charge of the notorious Gen. von Hanisch. Here it is said that in June, 1917, a British soldier was stripped to the waist and held by two sentries before an open furnace until his body and face were covered with blisters. It appears from what the Times correspondent writes, that all the camps under the jurisdiction of Gen. von Hanisch, who commands the Tenth Army Corps, famed for its brutality, are simply fields and pens of torture for the allied prisoners who are committed to them.

Parcels Withheld.

There is now no powerful neutral left to see fair play between the prisoners and their captors. Dutch, Swiss, and Spanish inspectors of prison camps undoubtedly try to do their duty, but they have no authority to enforce their demands, and if they became too urgent in their demands for reform they would simply be escorted out of the country, and the lot of the prisoner would be worse than ever.

One form of cruelty which the men find particularly hard to endure is mentioned by the correspondent. He writes that at the end of April, 1918, there had accumulated at Friedrichsfeld about 75,000 parcels, the majority being for British prisoners working behind the German lines. Repeated applications had been made for names of the kommandos in which these men worked, but they could not be ascertained. Many parcels arrived in October, 1917, for unknown men, and not until March, 1918, did a list finally arrive from Berlin which contained 250 names; 85 of the men were stated to have died. About 10,000 parcels have accumulated, for one kommando, known as No. 403, and believed to be situated near Antwerp. All the bread in the parcels had naturally gone bad.

2,000,000 TONS EACH MONTH.

This Amount of Shipping Enters or Leaves the British Ports.

The necessity of keeping an eye upon the importance of sea power in the present conflict, despite the close attention claimed by the land battles, is emphasized by Archibald Hurd, the naval expert, writing in the London Daily Telegraph.

"We have been apt, during the recent offensives on the Western front," Mr. Hurd writes, "to overlook other aspects of the war—notably the fundamental factor, which is sea power. After a period of fifteen months, during which our strength in ships steadily declined, the downward tendency has now been definitely arrested. Not only is our sea power increasing, but our grip on the enemy is firmer than at any previous period of the war.

"Seven million tons of shipping enter or leave our ports monthly. Each ship is the target for enemy submarines, yet there have been days in the present week when the enemy has not secured a single ship.

"Twelve months ago we were with difficulty maintaining one stream of traffic, namely, that which brought us food and raw material. To-day supplies are flowing through this main artery in greater volume than a year ago. At the same time another stream of traffic has started, and merchant shipping has been made available for the greatest transport movement which has ever been carried out.

'For three months past American troops have been coming across the Atlantic by tens of thousands, far faster than at one time was thought possible. That means that the balance between the Allies and the central powers is being adjusted in favor of the former."

A MESSAGE IN VERSE.

British Prisoner Conveys the Information That Huns are Starving.

A British soldier, at present a prisoner of war in Germany, has cleverly defeated the censor by sending home to his parents a letter containing the information that the people in Germany are in dire straits with regard to food. The young soldier wrote his letter in blank verse, a fact which at first caused surprise to the parents, and it was some time before his reason for doing so became apparent.

A sharp young cousin observed that by reading in a downward direction the initial letters to the lines the soldier had succeeded in conveying the reassuring information that "Germany is starving."

The communication, which in itself is interesting reading, is as follows:

"God bless you, my mother,
Every day I am thinking of you.
Recollections of home sustain me.
Memories being so sweet.
Always my thoughts are of you—
Nothing else would console me.

Rub ink spots on linen with half a ripe tomato, and when washed they will disappear entirely.

After a Cup of POSTUM

there's no uncomfortable reaction, but rather a refreshing feeling of health and satisfaction.

It's gratifying, these days, to know that Postum saves sugar and final.

Convenient Economical Delightful

Try **Instant Postum**

"There's a Reason"

For the Summer Wardrobe



Tunics are very popular and this one of figured material, the same as the waist section, is exceptionally smart. McCall Pattern No. 8046, Misses' Dress. In 3 sizes, 16 to 20 years. Price, 20 cents.



This simple dress has the unique feature of having no fastenings and can be slipped on over the head. It is worn over a dainty waist as illustrated. McCall Pattern No. 8261, Ladies' Waist. In 7 sizes, 34 to 46 bust. No. 8343, Ladies' Jumper Dress. In 6 sizes, 34 to 44 bust. Price, 20 cents each.

These patterns may be obtained from your local McCall dealer, or from the McCall Co., 70 Bond St., Toronto, Dept. W.

YES! MAGICALLY! CORNS LIFT OUT WITH FINGERS

You say to the drug store man, "Give me a small bottle of freezone." This will cost very little but will positively remove every hard or soft corn or callus from one's feet.

A few drops of this new ether compound applied directly upon a tender, aching corn relieves the soreness instantly, and soon the entire corn or callus, root and all, dries up and can be lifted off with the fingers.

This new way to rid one's feet of corns was introduced by a Cincinnati man, who says that freezone dries in a moment, and simply shrivels up the corn or callus without irritating the surrounding skin.

Don't let father die of infection or lockjaw from whittling at his corns, but clip this out and make him try it.

If your druggist hasn't any freezone tell him to order a small bottle from his wholesale drug house for you.

Forty British Prisoners Murdered.

The slow murder of British prisoners sent by the Germans to work under fire on the Russian front is related by a member of the Royal Naval Division who reached England on June 6, after escaping from Germany. It had been decided, he says, that thirty-six should die in consequence of an allegation that thirty-six German prisoners had been murdered by their British sentries. They were taken from working parties at the end of the day, made to mount on a block and then tied to a pole. The block afterwards was kicked away, leaving the man suspended with their feet a little off the ground. In this position they were kept for two and a half hours each night for fourteen nights in intense cold. Forty men died under the treatment.

ISSUE No. 27—'18

PEERLESS STARTER
A Guaranteed Starting System for Ford Cars. Sells for $22.50.
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THE MORGAN SALES CO.
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HUNS PUT BOMBS IN BODIES.

To Kill the Allies While Burying Their Dead.

The following letter was written by a member of the United States Tank Forces in France:

"I have been working from a quarter past six a.m. to eleven p.m., and have had little opportunity to write. Well, I've been through it—a little over two weeks of it at the hottest part of the line, where the Hun is putting on his big show. I was on detached service with the French—as a combatant, not as an observer. Tanks, of course.

"It's like nothing one can describe. Some one said that the most difficult thing he could think of would be to describe an orange to an Eskimo. I can no more describe the front to you. For four nights in one week I did not go to bed. For one week I did not have my clothes off, and at no time could I remove anything but my coat, since the Hun was always shelling us with high explosive or gas—and one has to be ready to move instanter. During my stay I was never out of shell fire and often being shot at with machine guns and rifles. I lived ten years during that fortnight, but beyond my control, so there was no use worrying.

"I ran the gamut of all sensations from fear to hatred, and the latter was what I carried away. Any nation that fills the bodies of the dead with bombs in order to kill the chaps that come out to bury them, has no consideration for me, and that is what the Huns do, among other things.

"I got a rap on my steel hat with a bit of shrapnel, but it was a high burst and did not penetrate.

"Summed up, this show over here is 'kill or be killed.' If a few pacifists could get under fire, live like a hunted rat for weeks, wear gas masks for fourteen hours and have all sorts of fiendish cruelties practised on them they'd stop palavering for peace with a crowd of murderers that understand nothing else. But the Hun is courageous, just the same. I don't see how he stands it. He probably thinks the same about us.

"Now I am back for a long time—and I am not saying it to keep you from worrying—it happens to be true. I lost all my equipment at the front and came back with what I had on—and was lucky to keep that. This is a very expensive war."

Minard's Liniment Co., Limited.

Gents,—I cured a valuable hunting dog of mange with MINARD'S LINIMENT after several veterinaries had treated him without doing him any permanent good.

Yours &c.,
WILFRID GAGNE.
Prop. of Grand Central Hotal,
Drummondville, Aug. 9, '04.

Employers' Responsibility.

In view of the lack of farm labor, managers of factories and industries of all kinds should plan to release all men and women they possibly can who are willing to help with the harvest. The agricultural industry is of prime importance to the world to-day.

Minard's Liniment Cures Garget in Cows

Nearly Five Millions Have Starved.

It has been estimated up to a recent period that 4,790,000 people in Europe have been starved to death since the beginning of the war. Unless the 1918 harvest is saved starvation will become general throughout Europe and the suffering among the civilian populations of our Allies unprecedented in the history of the world.

"When a strong brain is weighed against a true heart, it seems to me like balancing a bubble against a wedge of pure gold."—O. W. Holmes.

$2 KEEP YOUR SHOES NEAT $2
2 IN 1 SHOE POLISHES
LIQUIDS and PASTES
for BLACK, WHITE, TAN, DARK BROWN OR OX-BLOOD SHOES
PRESERVE the LEATHER
THE F.F. DALLEY CORPORATION LTD., HAMILTON, CANADA

FOR GERMAN READING.

British Drop Pictures and Information Over the German Trenches.

A curious part of the war appears in the dropping by balloon or aeroplane by the Germans and the Allies of matter tending to weaken the morale of their enemy. A Toronto man recently received some samples of pictures and matter that the British had dropped over the German lines. The pictures show the effect of the British fire on German trenches when they were taken after British advance and showed the dead Germans in the torn-up dugouts. With the pictures was an article descriptive of the view the German Crown Prince took of the war as a sport, and the German soldier was merely a necessary part to his sport.

LEMONS WHITEN AND BEAUTIFY THE SKIN

Make this beauty lotion cheaply for your face, neck, arms and hands.

At the cost of a small jar of ordinary cold cream one can prepare a full quarter pint of the most wonderful lemon skin softener and complexion beautifier, by squeezing the juice of two fresh lemons into a bottle containing three ounces of orchard white. Care should be taken to strain the juice through a fine cloth so no lemon pulp gets in, then this lotion will keep fresh for months. Every woman knows that lemon juice is used to bleach and remove such blemishes as freckles, sallowness and tan and is the ideal skin softener, whitener and beautifier.

Just try it! Get three ounces of orchard white at any drug store and two lemons from the grocer and make up a quarter pint of this sweetly fragrant lemon lotion and massage it daily into the face, neck, arms and hands. It is marvelous to smoothen rough, red hands.

Watch For Egg Clusters.

The same bug that ravages the potato plant often finds its way to the tomato plant and works havoc there. Last year this pest was particularly active and it is quite time to be on the look out for it now. Most people think that if the bugs are taken off, all is well. This is a mistake. Much more dangerous than the well-grown potato bugs are the orange colored egg masses which cling to the leaves on the under side. Hundreds of small bugs are hatched from these clusters. Life should be promptly crushed out of the egg masses whenever they are discovered.

Minard's Liniment Cures Colds, Etc.

When silage corts $3 per ton to raise and store and other feeds are valued at present wholesale market prices 100 pounds total digestible nutrients in corn silage has a net cost of 54 cents, in bran $2.31, corn $4.02, oats $4.29.

MONEY ORDERS.

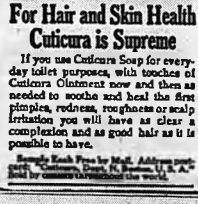
Pay your out-of-town accounts by Dominion Express Money Orders. Five Dollars costs three cents.

In gathering early cabbage from the garden cut off the heads instead of pulling up the roots. New leaves will grow on the stump and these can be boiled for table use and they can also be used for green feed for hens.

Minard's Liniment Cures Diphtheria.

In England seed potatoes are sold by the pound, not by measure.

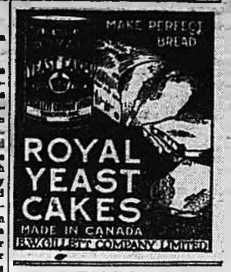
An American potato-grower says that, according to his observations, blight on potatoes appears only in moist, moderate weather, 65 to 77 degrees being the most favorable temperature. At temperatures lower than 50 degrees and higher than 78 degrees it does not seem to develop.



For Hair and Skin Health Cuticura is Supreme

If you use Cuticura Soap for everyday toilet purposes, with touches of Cuticura Ointment now and then as needed to soothe and heal the first pimples, redness, roughness or scalp irritation you will have as clear a complexion and as good hair as it is possible to have.

Sample Each Free by Mail. Address post-card: Cuticura, Dept. L, Boston, U.S.A. Sold by druggists throughout the world.



Think It Over.

Economy in food means:
1. Support and encouragement for the men at the front.
2. More food for our Allies.

Extravagance in food means:
1. Prolonging the war.
2. Increasing suffering.

Minard's Liniment Cures Distemper.

FOR SALE

WEEKLY NEWSPAPER FOR SALE in New Ontario. Owner going to France. Will sell $1,600. Worth double that amount. Apply, J. E. c/o Wilson Publishing Co., Limited, Toronto.

WELL EQUIPPED NEWSPAPER and job printing plant in Eastern Ontario. Insurance carried $1,800. Will go for $1,200 on quick sale. Box 68, Wilson Publishing Co., Ltd., Toronto.

MISCELLANEOUS

CANCER, TUMORS, LUMPS, ETC., internal and external, cured. Without pain by our home treatment. Write us before too late. Dr. Bellman Medical Co., Limited, Collingwood Ont.

FEMALE HELP WANTED

WANTED 100 GIRLS

to work in knitting mills. All kinds of operations on Underwear and Hosiery. Good wages paid while learning. Write or 'phone

Penmans Limited
PARIS, ONTARIO

SMOKE TUCKETTS T&B CUT

HIRST'S PAIN Exterminator

Paint Hirst's will stop it! Used for 40 years to relieve rheumatism, lumbago, neuralgia, sprains, lame back, toothache, and other painful complaints. Have a bottle in the house. All dealers, or write us.

HIRST REMEDY COMPANY, Hamilton, Can.

HIRST'S Family Salve, (20c) HIRST'S Powder Spray (35c) Hawthorne and Blossom, (25c) 35c BOTTLE

"BEST MEDICINE FOR WOMEN"

What Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound Did For Ohio Woman.



Portsmouth, Ohio.—"I suffered from irregularities, pains in my side and was so weak at times I could hardly get around to do my work, and as I have four in my family and three boarders I hadn't very much for me. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound was recommended to me. I took it and it has restored my health. It is certainly the best medicine for woman's ailments I ever saw."—Mrs. SARA SHAW, R. No. 1, Portsmouth, Ohio.

Mrs. Shaw proved the merit of this medicine and wrote this letter in order that other suffering women may find relief as she did.

Women who are suffering as she was should not drag along from day to day without giving this famous root and herb remedy, Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, a trial. For special advice in regard to such ailments write to Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., Lynn, Mass. The result of its forty years experience is at your service.

SMOKE - TUCKETTS ORINOCO CUT FINE FOR CIGARETTES — CUT COARSE FOR PIPE

The Paisley Advocate

PAISLEY, JULY 10th 1918.

—Temperance people of Canada take the blues when they talk of the lack of success that the prohibition propaganda meets with in Britain. But there is good ground for hopefulness of the results attained by the referendum taken in the seaport city of Hull, England. The city has a population of over 300,000 and gave a majority of 11,512 in favor of shutting off the manufacture and sale of liquor during the war. Numerous test votes similar to this have been taken in England, and all have been favorable. The process of educating the people of Canada and inducing them to support prohibition took time in Canada, but in the end accomplished a complete reform. With continued activity on the part of the opponents of the liquor traffic in the mother country the same results may be attained before the war is ended.

—There are some things being brought about by this war that can be put on the compensating side of the scale to help balance the losses and sacrifices that are talled for. Take for instance the renewal of relationship between Britain and the United States. There was estrangement between the national parent and offspring ever since the Teuton king of England and his henchmen by their stupidity caused the war in which the American colonies broke the family ties and set up government of their own. But since Britain had boldly and effectively gone to the support of freedom against Hun oppression in Europe, and later her American kindred had broken away from Hun influence to enter the struggle for the same world cause, there is a great reconciliation which the progress of the war only makes more sec—e. The old family relationship is being renewed and restored by new bonds stronger than those of infancy or childhood. Ultimately this relationship is bound to be a tremendous factor in establishing an all-embracing brotherhood among the nations more stable than has ever yet existed on this old earth.

OLD AGE AND WIDOWS' PENSIONS

A man died recently leaving a wife and eight children, and as he had served at the front as a soldier in the war, had been invalided home, and discharged, a claim is put in for a war pension for his wife and children. The Pension Board, claiming that there is nothing to show that the ex-soldier's death was due to his service in the war, declares itself unable under the regulations to grant soldier's pension in this case.

Whether this widow and these eight children receive this pension or not is a matter, to them, of the utmost importance. Whether they receive it or not will make every possible kind of difference to them now and throughout their lives.

But just now, while public attention is centered on this and similar cases, we would like to ask people to consider whether it would not be well to adopt a national plan whereby any widow with children under sixteen would receive a sufficient pension to ensure that the mother could maintain a home and keep her family together?

This is a question to which every body should give serious thought. The mother and the home, if they are maintained, will give those children their best chance, and the family, if kept together, will be of most service and credit to the state and society at large. In making these assertions we believe there will be few who will feel inclined to dispute them by advocating any plan, however good, for caring for children in public institutions, and letting the mother fare for herself, having been cut adrift from her natural life, and the maternal service which is the highest duty she can possibly perform in this world.

Some like to say that in a young country like this there is no need for old age pensions, and no need for pensions to widows with children. It is quite proper to think highly of one's country, but it is not right to close one's eyes to the facts of life as they are being spread open to view every day. There is need for such pensions even in this young country, for no matter how young the country may be many of its people are old and many widows with children are left to battle with no fair chance at all. A young country like ours offers fine openings to the hearty and strong and fortunate, but men and women grow old here as elsewhere and husbands die, suddenly sometimes, leaving wives and children capsized.

There is need for such pensions. From facts and figures compiled—not by Socialists, but by the American Bankers' Association—it appears that—

Out of 100 average healthy men 25 years old—when they reach the age of 65—

One will be rich.

Four will be well-to-do.

Six will be earning their own living.

Fifty-four will be dependent upon relatives or charity.

The other thirty-five will not have lived to the age named. Of the hundred only one will be rich, and only another ten self-supporting or better. As for the others who survive to the age of sixty-five, they will be dependent on charity or will be supported by their relatives—most of whom will themselves be marching towards the day when they, too, will be dependent on the support of others.

These are the hard facts of the busy life we see about us. The figures quoted are compiled, as we have said, not by Socialists, but by the American Bankers' Association. The figures apply to the United States, a country nearly as young as our own.

When a generation of men devotes itself to industry with the result that in old age of those who survive not one cent is rich, and 83 per cent. are dependent for support on others there is, of course, something seriously wrong with the distributive system by which the profits of a generation's toil are conserved and apportioned. That is another phase of the subject.

But there ought to be pensions for the old, and there ought to be pensions for the widows with children. Not only in their interest, but in the public interest there ought to be pensions.

It may be that much poverty and want is due to improvidence and lack of prudence in the days when one's earnings are large. But if the individual lacks prudence that is an additional reason why the community should exercise it.—Toronto Daily Star.

WOULD ABOLISH THE ENTRANCE EXAM.

As a veteran teacher of 45 years' experience, Mr. Wm. Houston, of Toronto, who took out his first certificate while a resident of Greenock in the early days, in a letter to the Globe in reply to a communication from the principal of Paris public school, says: I was the principal of a union high and public school when the first entrance examination was held. I remember perfectly the motive of its institution and I have watched closely its operation as an officer of the Education Department, as a member for a dozen years of the former Toronto High School Board, and as a member for half that interval of the present Toronto Board of Education. I have heard repeatedly everything that can be said for and against maintaining it, and in the light of all this experience I state my long-time conviction that it should be absolutely and immediately abolished.

Mr. Bell admits that the entrance examination is "a compromise between its legitimate function and a public school graduation," and that it "serves neither purpose quite well." This is surely condemnation enough, but it is too superficial to reach the root of the matter. The chief objection to this, or any other uniform Province-wide examination, is that it so restricts the freedom of the teacher as to make the best teaching impossible, and merely tolerable teaching needlessly difficult. The greatest sufferers from its inevitable and injurious misdirection are the inexperienced young people who are at present in charge of most of our rural schools. No wonder there are to be found few teachers of long experience, such as used to be abundant two generations ago.

Mr. Bell seems to see no substitute for the entrance examination but "recommendation of candidates by public school principals." There is another alternative—the only legitimate and effective one—which he mentions in his letter, when he says that under the old grammar school law "the examination was to be conducted by the head master of each grammar school and nothing was said as to whether it should be oral or in writing." The right to admit applicants for entrance into a high school should be entrusted to its principal, and the local public school inspector, subject always to the arbitrament of the high school inspector, and the tests applied should be both written and oral.

The philosophical and pedagogical reason for this measure of local freedom is that it would enable the officials specified to ascertain with a degree of certainty amounting almost to infallibility whether the applicant has been so trained as to be able to give thoughtful answers to reasonable questions, and to perform with neatness those exercises that have to be done by hand. The fatal defect of the present entrance examination is that it puts a premium on the memorization of information which lapse of time will make untrustworthy, and that it affords no opportunity to test the entrance candidate's capacity for ratiocinative mental processes. As a means by ascertaining his fitness to profit by a high school course a conversation of five minutes would be worth more than a week of reproduction of memorized information.

SCHOOL REPORTS

S. S. No. 4, Elderslie

Sr. IV—Ivan Grant, Innis Sparrow, John Wolfe. Sr. III to Jr. IV—Pass Annie Teasdale and Mary McKelvey (equal) George Jerram. Jr. III to Sr. III—Honors—Edna Palmer. Pass—Evelyn George, Edward Wolfe, Wallace Teasdale. Sr. II to Jr. III—Honors—Jennie Palmer. Pass—Tena Walpole, Clifford McKelvey. Jr. II—Viola Jerram, Florence Teasdale, Roy Palmer, George Sparrow, Gordon Patterson. Sr. Primer—Harold Sparrow, Johnnie Patterson, Bert Walpole, Ida Palmer, Harold Wolfe, Stewart Robinson, Raymond Brownell, Robert Beech. Jr. Primer—Nellie George, Verli Dudgeon, Oscar Sparrow, Arthur Teasdale. No. on roll 30, average attendance 28.

Annie M. Hanbidge, Teacher

S. S. No. 1, Elderslie

Sr. III to Jr. IV—Honors—Keith McIntyre 78 per cent. Jr. III to Sr. III—Pass—Austin McPherson 71, Norman Somerville 67. Jr. III—Pass—Alex McIntyre, Thelma Gowanlock 60. Failure—Gladys Bradley 58. Sr. II to Jr. III—Honors—Clifford Walpole 81. Pass—Peter Reid 63, Lillian Stoddart 63. Jr. II to Sr. II—Honors—Gordon Reid 75. Jr. I to Sr. I—Honors—Gordon McIntyre 79. Pass—Dave Somerville 67, Clifford McPherson 66. Jr. Primer—Gladys Walpole 51. Sr. Primer—Honors—Adele Muir 76, Donalda Reid 76.

E. B. McCordy, Teacher

Quality Counts Every Time

ELLIOTT Business College

Yonge and Charles Sts., Toronto, has lately been asked to fill positions worth from $600 to $1200 a year. The demand for our graduates is five times our supply. Boys of 14 to 21 years of age and young ladies are in great demand where properly prepared. No vacations. Enter now. Write for prospectus.

W. J. ELLIOTT, Principal

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One reason why "Fruit-a-tives" is so extraordinarily successful in giving relief to those suffering with *Constipation, Torpid Liver, Indigestion, Chronic Headaches, Neuralgia, Kidney and Bladder Troubles, Rheumatism, Pain in the Back, Eczema* and other Skin Affections, is, because it is the only medicine in the world made from fruit juices.

It is composed of the medicinal principles found in apples, oranges, figs and prunes, together with the nerve tonics and antiseptics of proven repute.

50c. a box, 6 for $2.50, trial size 25c. At all dealers or sent postpaid by Fruit-a-tives Limited, Ottawa.

LOCAL AND DISTRICT NEWS

Picnic Postponed

By Monday evening the Sunday school picnic managers found themselves in a quandary, on account of not being able to secure enough automobiles to transport all the children to Southampton beach, where the afternoon was to be spent. It was decided to postpone the trip for the kiddies, and arrange for a civic holiday picnic in Riverside Park for those who wished to put in the afternoon there. When rain came on, however, and continued all Tuesday forenoon, this plan was also completely disarranged, much to the satisfaction of the majority interested, as another effort will now be made to hold a good outing either at home or to Southampton.

Died in Walkerton Hospital

Mr. John Beaton passed away in Walkerton hospital on Thursday morning last, after having been there for about three weeks, afflicted with pernicious anæmia and dropsy. The deceased was a son of the late Arch. Beaton, of 12th con. Bruce, and was born at Durham. He went west from here when he was quite a young man, and followed lumbering in Wisconsin and Minnesota for the greater part of his life. He was also at Lydiard, Man., for a time. During the last eight years he has made is home with his only remaining brother, Mr. Duncan Beaton, of Lake of Bruce. The funeral took place on Friday last to Lovat cemetery, the services being conducted by Rev. G. C. Little. The deceased was 65 years of age.

Children's Aid Society

Mr. H. W. Elliott, secretary of the County of Bruce Children's Aid Society, and Rev. C. W. Cosens of Walkerton, were in Paisley on Monday evening and attended a local meeting in Putnam's hall at which the Paisley branch of the Society was re-organized with the following officers: President, Dr. Allen; Vice-President, J. S. Dewar; Sec'y-Treas. H. B. Putnam; Committee—J. Shoemaker, F. S. MacLachlan, P. McKinnon, D. McKenzie, Mrs. Geo. Craig, Mrs. S. Dalgleish, Mrs. Geo. Fullerton and the local clergy. Mr. Elliott, the new county secretary, who has been in charge of the work for several months, is devoting his whole time to the welfare of children who are born and living under such conditions that in the interests of society they should be looked after by others than their parents. At present he has quite a group of little ones in the Peninsula to attend to, and will shortly bring them down to the county shelter in Walkerton, from whence they will be distributed to desirable homes that may be found for them. Mr. Elliott will be in Paisley again on Friday, July 19th, when another meeting of all interested in the work will be held in the evening in Putnam's hall.

The Elderslie Picnic

The annual picnic of the Associated Sunday Schools of Elderslie Tp. held in McDermid's bush at Gillies Hill on Thursday last was again a great gathering and a splendid success. We are told that there were over ninety motor cars there, and nearly all belonged to farmers of the township. The programme was a good one, consisting of solos by Miss Kemp, Miss Alice Fraser, Mr. Neil McArthur and Clarence Hammond, duet by Hopper Bros., music by Piper McCaffrey of Owen Sound, and the Hammond-Buchanan-Pearce string band, addresses by Messrs. J. E. Cass and C. J. Halliday. The chair was occupied by Mr. Wm. Pearce, convener of the S. S. Association. Following are the winners in the foot racing events: Boys under 7 years—M. Lloyd, Frank Hammond, C. Collins; girls under 7—Annie Milne, Jean McMurray, Edith Hopper; boys 10 years—John Oswald, Jos. Oswald, Norman Moore; girls 10 years—Jean Burns, Annie Milne, Edna Allen; boys 15 years—Alex Ewart, Jas. Milne, G. Rudolph; girls 15 years—M. Hopper, A. Tanner, Alma McPherson; young ladies—A. Tanner, O. McCannell, E. Rudolph; young teachers—L. Hamilton, J. Halliday, Thos. Powell; fat men's race—J. McDermid, N. McArthur, A. Herron; boys' relay race—D. Lloyd and E. Milne, W. McCannel and R. Forrester; girls' relay race—Aileen Tanner and Isabel McKay, M. Hopper and Janet McCannel. A baseball match between Selem and Dobbinton was won by the former. By selling tags there was $52.30 raised for overseas Y.M.C.A. and Prisoners' Aid Funds. The Ladies' Aid of Salem Presbyterian church realized the sum of $126 for Red Cross work from the sale of a quilt. The ladies wish to thank the bidders who thus contributed to the fund, viz: Jas. Thompson, $18; John Patchell, Adam Henderson and D. Durroch, $10 each; Alex. Anderson, Geo. McKay, F. Legge, H. Davis, J. McDermid, D. Reid, R. Oswald, R. Alexander, Rev. A. H. Wilson, Jas. Lewis, T. Currie, J. Oswald, P. Buchanan, W. Lewis and D. Henderson, $5 each; C. Whippler, $2; J. Graham, $1.

—A platform or grandstand, erected for the Orange 12th of July celebration at Wingham in 1917, collapsed, and Jas. Stacey died of injuries received at the time. Last week a damage action was entered at Osgoode Hall, Toronto, against the members of the Orange demonstration committee of Wingham.

Death of Alex Galbraith

Stricken by paralysis and felled at the steps of his home on Thursday evening last, Mr. Alex Galbraith lapsed into unconsciousness very shortly after and passed peacefully away a few hours later. The sad tidings of Mr. Galbraith's death spread very quickly next morning, and expressions of heartfelt sorrow were heard from every lip, as the deceased had been a life-long resident of this community, and enjoyed the friendship and esteem of all citizens. The deceased had been in a precarious state of health since last February, on the 18th of that month having taken suddenly ill while up town, and was confined pretty much to his home until early this summer. Of late he had been improving very much, however, and was about town daily as he used to be. On Thursday at 6 p.m. he walked home quite briskly, and had gone out to his garden to pull some onions, for the evening meal, and was about to re-enter the door when stricken with the fatal attack of paralysis. He dropped to the ground, and his call for help was heard by Mr. Dan Sutherland, who was the first to reach him. The doctor was summoned immediately, but the stricken one was beyond aid, and the end came, as above stated, shortly after midnight. The funeral, held on Sunday afternoon, was very largely attended by fellow townspeople, and many were present from the surrounding country and neighboring towns, a striking tribute to the popularity and worth of the deparetd. The services were conducted by Rev. Dr. Campbell, of Montreal, who preached in Knox church that day, assisted by Rev. Mr. Diehl. The pall-bearers were Messrs. D. McArthur, H. Irwin, J. B. McBride, Alex C. McGillivray, F. C. Ryan and J. H. Steele. Interment was made in the Paisley cemetery. Among those present from a distance were Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Parrish of Caledonia, Mr. and Mrs. Ed Hay of Toronto, Mr. C. M. Bowman, M.P.P., Mr. Alex. McNeil of Southampton, Mr. R. E. Truax, M. P., Mr. John Rowland, Mr. D. McKeracher, Mr. and Mrs. H. Irwin, of Walkerton; Mr. S. Wright, Mrs. Wright, Mrs. Crowe, of Chesley; Mr. D. C. McMorran, of Lucknow; Mr. J. Coulter, Mr. H. Crowe, of Port Elgin. The deceased was the fourth son of the late Donald Galbraith, and was born on the Elora road north 53 years ago. He had been a resident of the village ever since early manhood. For about twenty years past he was engaged in the live stock business, dealing largely in horses. He was a man of rare good judgment in business and other matters, and was much consulted as an adviser by his friends. Always taking a keen interest in public affairs it is notable that, although frequently urged to serve on the council or other boards, he could not be prevailed upon to do so, but was last year pressed into service as a member of the local military tribunal. He was an active and prominent Liberal in politics, and was for a time president of Centre Bruce Liberal Association. He was married about nineteen years ago to Margaret McArthur, daughter of Mrs. R. M. Hay, who, with one daughter, survives him. One sister is also living—Mrs. Parrish, of Caledonia. To them in their deep bereavement the sympathetic community extends sincere condolence.

S. F. BALLACHEY

The Store with the Stock

IN OPENING UP under my own name, I do so with the knowledge that I am no stranger to most of you. I have been dealing with you in a business way for many years, and I hope to have the pleasure of doing so for many more.

It is my intention at present to continue in the conservative manner you have been accustomed to, and one which, I think, best serves your interests as well as mine.

Any stocks which have been depleted during out sale are being replenished, and I intend to have whar you want when you want it, and at the price you want to pay.

S. F. BALLACHEY



Tired Eyes

Sensations exist for our guidance. They are Nature's warnings. Over-worked eyes demand rest. Eyes that tire easily call for help. Properly adjusted glasses afford the only assistance possible. We make a specialty of relieving tired eyes and guarantee satisfaction.

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in great variety of novel patterns and artistic designs, rings, chains, necklaces, bracelets, everything in the jewelry line, may be found at our store. We give you a cordial invitation to come in and see what we have to offer, for we feel sure there will be something that will just suit you.

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We have a Complete Line of

White Shoes Pumps and Slippers

Our stock includes a Shoe for every purpose, for every use, for every person.

It will pay you to buy them. Save the leather shoes.

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DOMINION LIFE ASSURANCE CO.

You have the added benefit of being a sharer in its splendid profits.

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Our Harness includes quality, durability, appearance and right prices—you will invariably find in no other makes of harness.

Baggage Trunks, Suit Cases, Club Bags, Grips. Good assortment and right prices.

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Contracts taken for any class of House-building and Repairing

Sash, Doors, Dressed Lumber and other Building Material on hand

Dwelling and shop two doors north of the Belmoral Hotel

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Are needed in war time to replace the office men who go overseas to fight in France and Flanders. Thousands are going now; thousands will go soon. Be prepared and begin now to prepare to fill their places by attending the

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Students admitted at any time. Circulars free.

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Jas. McKay, N.G.
W. H. Bannon, R.S.

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By saving white flour. We have Barley and Rye Flour in stock. Try it and see how nice it is. . . . . .

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Successor to Dr. Morrison.

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W. H. BAKER, Paisley

Desirable Village Property For Sale

THE HYDE property in Paisley village. The dwelling house is a brick cottage, with all modern conveniences, and is in good repair. The property is situated on Queen street, and will be sold at a reasonable price. For further particulars apply to the undersigned or to T. E. BOLTON, Paisley.
MRS. G. H. HYDE.

Teacher Wanted

FOR U. S. S. No. 10, Bruce & Greenock. Duties to commence Sept. 3rd. Second-class certificate. State salary and qualifications. Applications received up to July 15th. R. J. Colwell, Secy, Paisley P. O., R. R. No. 2

GREAT POTATO WASTE

Can Be Prevented by Thorough Spraying.

Women's Meetings In Full Swing—The Summer Institute Meetings Are of Benefit to Every Woman Who Attends—Topics to Be Discussed and Work Planned.

(Contributed by Ontario Department of Agriculture, Toronto.)

POTATOES are sprayed to prevent such fungus diseases as Early Blight and Late Blight and Rot. These diseases are caused by plants known as fungi Those fungi which derive their nourishment from living plants injure them in so doing in various ways and thus give rise to what are known as fungus diseases.

In combating the great majority of fungus diseases methods of prevention only are practicable. Spraying potatoes is not done to cure but to prevent disease. In other words the object of spraying is to cover the surface of the leaves and stems with a substance, poisonous to the spores of fungi, in which they cannot grow and penetrate the plant. Spraying, therefore, in order to be effective, must be timely and thorough. The spray mixture must be on the plants before the spores reach them and the surface of the leaves and stems must be covered so completely that there is not the smallest space on which a spore can germinate.

Efficient spraying of potatoes depends:

1. Upon the use of the proper fungicide. Bordeaux mixture has so far proved to be the only satisfactory spray mixture for potato diseases.

2. Upon timely and repeated spraying. Spraying should be commenced when the plants are from six to eight inches high and repeated at intervals of from a week to ten days throughout the growing season. From three to seven applications will be required, the number depending upon the weather, the wetter the weather the more frequent the spraying.

3. Upon the liberal use of Bordeaux mixture. From 50 to 150 gallons of Bordeaux mixture should be used per acre at each application.

4. Upon thorough spraying, which means the covering of every portion of the plant with the Bordeaux mixture in the form of a fine mist. This can be done only when the solution is applied with good pressure so as to insure covering every portion of the plant. The best results from spraying are obtained when potato sprayers are used which are fitted with T-joint attachments, so as to insure covering both surfaces of the leaves at each spraying.

5. Upon spraying before rather than after prolonged rainy periods. Infection of the plants takes place during or soon after rain. Therefore it is of the utmost importance to have the spray mixture on the plants when the rain comes. — Prof. J. E. Howett, Ontario Agricultural College.

The Importance of Women's Institute Meetings.

A series of meetings which, to the women of rural Ontario, have always proved worth while, and increasingly so the last year or two, is the Women's Institute meetings. These are important because they are so far-reaching in their nature. They afford the town and country woman, no matter what her denomination may be, a channel through which she can be of all-round service to humanity.

Since the war began Red Cross and other patriotic work has, of course, received first consideration. The alleviation of suffering seems peculiarly woman's work. The need is greater to-day than ever.

The great demand by the Allies for certain foods such a beef, pork, wheat and sugar has caused the housewife to change her methods of pre-war days. She must now learn to substitute and to eliminate various forms of waste. Perishable foods must be more widely used, not only in summer, but also in winter. These must be conserved through proper storage, canning or drying. Such subjects as these may be discussed at the meetings. An expert demonstrator may be secured from the Department to give information or a practical demonstration to assist the housewife. The members may club together and do their canning at one centre with one fire if they so choose, and in addition to the work accomplished may have a sociable time together.

The children in the rural districts must not be forgotten. They must be prepared for the great responsibilities which are too soon to fall upon them. Their education must not be neglected. They must not be handicapped by physical imperfections. Subjects of importance to the child must be discussed and means adopted to improve conditions. The Medical Inspection of rural schools and the clinics held through the Women's Institute are doing much to improve conditions.

The girls also need attention. We are apt to forget the girls in our anxiety for the boys. Their lives and their prospects for the future are being affected by this war. Hence opportunities for study, for amusement, for developing their talents to the full, must be afforded them. Many of these opportunities may be secured through the Institute.

Surely with subjects of such vital importance as the above-mentioned, all meetings should be worth while.

We would call the attention of all to the importance of the summer meeting, held throughout June, when the delegate from the Department is in attendance. She has the latest information on all subjects of importance to the Institutes, and is a specialist on her own particular subjects. — G. A. Putnam, Superintendent Women's Institutes.

Letters from the Soldiers

WAR AND SPORTS, SUNSHINE AND ROSES IN FRANCE

Gnr. Stewart McKenzie, who has been with his battery at the front since last December, has lately been in hospital, at Bologne, suffering from septic poisoning in his foot. His last letter, dated June 19th, was written from the convalescent camp there, where he expected to be for another week before being sent first to the base and then back to the battery. "My foot is all better," he says, "and all I need now is a little work and exercise to put me in good trim again. On account of rain this morning I am trying to put in some of my time writing letters, which is not such an easy job as it might appear, as I have no news to begin with. Though it is raining this morning, this country seems to have been rightly named "Sunny France," as practically ever since spring set in here, with the exception of about a week at one time and a few days here and there, the weather has been the finest I ever saw in spring and early summer. I used to think we had some pretty fine roses at home and still think so—but I just wish I could send you a few from here to add to your collection. Some of our fellows have tried sending the plants to Canada, but I haven't heard whether they arrived there in good condition or not. Up in the neighborhood of our guns nearly every garden had its rose bushes. At the time I left there the buds were just about ready to open, so I expect that before this our dug-out table will be adorned with a pretty fine bunch of roses from the gardens about there. Even the inside of the gun pit is probably well decorated with them, as it was with other kinds of flowers before I left. Even up the line, where the people at home think we do nothing but fight and work, we like to have our homes looking as cheerful and beautiful as we can make them.

Yesterday afternoon field sports and games of all sorts were held on the camp grounds here, No. 3 Canadian putting on most of the program. The Canadian football team was beaten 1-0 by a picked camp team, but the baseball team from the hospital beat a picked team of Americans from the Base by 8—6. The Yanks appeared to be considerably the better team in the earlier stages of the game, but the Canadians made a rousing finish and won out in the last couple of innings. A big crowd of nurses, officers, hospital patients and convalescents watched the game, and though the majority of them didn't know anything about the rules of baseball, many of them went without their suppers to see the finish and were more excited at the outcome of it than those of us who understood the game. In fact, one Britisher who was watching the game from a tree nearly fell off the limb he was perching on when the hit was made that brought in the winning run. Ask a Britisher what he thinks of the American and Canadian game and he will probably say "It's a crazy fool of a game, and I can't see anything exciting about it," but before the game is half over he is yelling like a madman and you couldn't chase him away with a 9.2 howitzer."

PROSECUTED FOR SUNDAY FISHING

The big dam at Eugenia Falls is becoming a very popular fishing resort, and many go there from long distances in search of sport and recreation. Some of the fellows who were too busy to take a day off through the week got there on Sunday. The Markdale Standard tells what happened a couple of bunches of the seventh day sports:

There are still some people in this country whom apparently the war has not touched, who refuse to obey the laws of God and only will they obey the laws of man when force is exerted. Ten men of this class were rounded up on Sunday, June 24, for fishing in the hydro pond on the Lord's day. The prosecutions were instituted under the Lord's Day Act, and Constable Plantt, of Eugenia, was the instrument used to secure the convictions. The details make interesting reading. Mr. Plantt went over on Sunday and found a number of strangers fishing. He made himself friendly with them for some time until a farmer in the district came along and gave the snap away. The lines were then hurriedly withdrawn from the water and hasty departure made, the men refusing to give their names. These were secured later on from a hotel register in Dundalk where the five men had stayed. Another party of four—two Toronto men, one from Dundalk and one from Markdale—were discovered fishing in a boat, and their names all taken. A very crestfallen party they were and it troubled them greatly to know what to do with their boat, as they did not like to be seen carrying it on the side of their car on Sunday! Strange, isn't it? No accounting for tastes, is there? The boat and one long pole was left with a neighboring farmer. Three of these gentlemen were on hand Monday morning to settle up, and paid into court fines of $10 each and costs or $14.50 in all. The gentlemen from Toronto and Hespeler who imagined their names were not known have since been surprised by having summonses handed to them and will no doubt likewise put up the same amounts for ignoring the customs and laws of their country in order to gratify their perverted ideas of sport.

Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA

—Rudolph Misch, a Walkerton carpenter, was helping a neighbor, Mr. Petch, shingle a barn on Friday. In his hurry he slipped off the roof, lighting on his head and causing a concussion. He never recovered consciousness, and died early on Saturday morning. He was 52 years of age.

VILLAGE COUNCIL

Council met 4th July. Absent—Mr. Logie. Minutes of last meeting read and signed.

Communications read: From the R. S. Bickle Co., offering chemical fire engines for sale; from the county clerk, with copy of county equalization by-law and requisitions 1918, county rates, $1945.88; municipal equivalent, $17.89; war tax, $230.97—total $2213.87; from the Paisley Public School Board, requesting an immediate advance of the sum of $250 out of current year's levy, for current expenses, and that the board required a levy of $3400 for the ensuing year; from the presidents of the Canadian War Hospital Fund for Serbia, Montenegro and Macedonia, requesting monetary assistance in its work; from the Assistant Provincial Secretary, stating that a special committee had been appointed by the Legislature to consider amendments to the Assessment Act, and inviting suggestions; from Dr. P. J. F. Houston, notifying council that on 4th June while driving up Queen St. he drove into an open ditch not protected by a light, damaging his auto, later he filed for damages at $21.67; from D. J. McCuaig, master mechanic, G.T.R., re proposed water supply to that company.

Forrester — Skinner — That the clerk procure 12 printed notices warning the public against defacing or destroying any village property, and that penalties provided by law for infractions in such cases will hereafter be enforced.—Carried.

Pearce—Forrester—That the street committee investigate the facts in connection with Dr. Houston's claim for damage to auto and report on same at next meeting—Carried.

Pearce—Skinner—That the clerk be instructed to make application to the county council for $150 as this municipality's share of the County Roads System grant, as the work has been completed.—Carried.

Forrester — Skinner — That the clerk reply to the letter from the G. T.R. that the council is not in a position at the present time to state terms for the supply of water, but will do so at a later date should our proposed change in waterworks system be carried out.—Carried.

Forrester — Skinner — That this council, as representing the citizens of Paisley, would very much appreciate the building of a new station at Paisley, as the same is greatly needed, and that a copy of this resolution be forwarded to the General Manager of the G.T.R.—Carried.

Forrester — Skinner — That this council borrow from the Royal Bank the sum required for the Paisley School Board as per their requisition, and that the reeve and clerk be instructed to sign the necessary note or notes therefor and affix the corporate seal.—Carried.

Pearce—Skinner—That payments be authorized as follows: Murdoch Leitch $62.50, Weighmaster $7.63, J. H. Maurer $35, Paisley Elect. Light Co. $45, Clarence Flood $9, C. Hepburn $7.50, W. Sparrow $40, Thos. Sparrow $20, D. Sutherland $10, D. McKenzie $28, Tp. Elderslie $13.50, the Clerk $18.21, G.T.R. $2.50, Pearce & Stoddart $400.84.

MARRIED

McAndrew—Lamont—At the residence of the bride's parents, on July 2nd, by Rev. Dr. McDougall, Mr. John D. McAndrew, of Grandin, N.D., to Margaret McK., daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Alex Lamont, con. 2, Saugeen.

DIED

Beaton—At Walkerton Hospital, on July 4th, John Beaton, aged 65 years.

Galbraith—At Paisley, on July 5th, Alexander Galbraith, aged 53 years.

IN MEMORIAM

Irwin—In loving memory of our beloved son, Case M. Irwin, died July 9th, 1917.
Thomas and Agnes J. Irwin

—Printing Invitations is part of THE ADVOCATE'S business.

Court Saugeen, C.O.F. No. 88

MEETS in Putnam's Hall on the third Monday evening of each month, at 8 o'clock. Visiting brethren are cordially invited.

D. FORRESTER, C.R.
H. TOOKE, R.S.

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Will pay for live hogs delivered at Paisley station, F.O.B. prices, less one per cent. government condemnation loss and operating expenses.

Weekly Shipment

For information call
WALLACE MEGRAW
Both Phones.

PAISLEY MARKET

Fall wheat, per bush	$ 2 00	$ 2 10
Peas, per bush	2 25	2 30
Oats, per bush	60	70
Barley, per bush	1 50	1 60
Buckwheat		
Potatoes, per bag	1 80	1 30
Butter, in pound prints	38	35
Eggs, fresh, per doz	40	40

TORONTO LIVE STOCK MARKETS

TORONTO, July 8, 1918

Butchers' picked	$17 60	$17 75
do choice	17 00	17 25
do good	16 00	16 50
do medium	15 00	15 50
Butchers, choice	14 00	14 50
do common	12 00	13 00
Heavy feeders	15 00	15 50
Short feeders		
Milch cows, choice	100 00	125 00
do common		
Sheep, ewes	13 00	14 00
Bucks	11 00	12 00
Spring Lambs	17 00	18 00
Calves	15 00	16 00
Hogs, off cars	18 00	18 00
" fed and watered	18 00	18 00



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To use this *utility* car is Good Business and Good Health!

Its roominess, comfort and beauty make it as *desirable* as it is *useful*.

GEO. W. GILCHRIST, Dealer
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Willys-Overland, Limited
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Lowe Bros.' High Standard Paint in the following colors, at

98c per Quart

True Blue — Straw — Warm Grey — Lavender
Coral Pink — Greenstone — Terra Cotta
Dark Blue — Silk Green — Sandstone

These colors are being discontinued by the manufacturers, but are all high standard colors. Regular price $1.25.

All other colors in stock $1.25 per quart.

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PAISLEY GARAGE



Ford and Maxwell Service Station

We carry a full line of Ford Parts and Repairs

We aim to give up-to-date service to all car owners. With our experience in city garages we are in a position to do work that we can guarantee as satisfactory. Motorists should call us up by either phone when they have trouble.

High Grade Oils, Gas and Accessories of all kinds.
Repairing at Reasonable Rates. All kinds of Vulcanizing done.
We are equipped to remove carbon by oxygen gas.

G. E. MILLER, Prop.

The Man Who Was Afraid



By Anna S. Ellis

Above the mists of the land, with a whirring sound, passing the air aside as a thing spurned, the great war-bird flew up, up, its pathway cleaving the sky.

Dan Loring was its brain, its eyes, its hands, controlling, guiding with lightning flashes this thing of power whirring, sweeping, swooping curving, lifting, falling, seeking the enemy with a singleness of purpose, carrying human woe into that realm of peace nearer the stars. Dan Loring, who had stoutly declared himself unfit for war! Dan Loring, who had said, "I could never kill a man, even in battle, no matter who he might be." Dan Loring, straight, lean, strong like fine steel, sitting now in his narrow seat, impelled by a single desire, to meet the enemy and silence him forever.

Below circled other ships of war, other birdmen out to win. Dan noted well their shape and course, enemy planes, every one. A slow, grim smile failed to soften his tense face; his keen eyes watched, singled out, the nearest foeman and the firm hands acted. Up, up the sky soared the war-bird, curved, turned and sped downward with a flash of wings.

Somewhere in the back of Dan's brain there came to him as he swept through the air, a kaleidoscopic review of the path that had led him skyward. War had cast its net of steel over his own little home town, and, with others, he had been drawn therein. Then came the day when he had faced fear, when he had known as soul-loathing for the thing he had been asked to do. Back in this strange dust brain of his he remembered, while his real brain was controlling eyes and hands with undeviating purpose. Remembered! Could he ever forget the night just before he left for camp when he went to Mary, his wife, with his trouble?

"I am ready for war," he had told her. "I am ready to do all any man can, save this one thing. I never could deliberately kill a man, no matter who he might be, nor what his motion had done to mine. I know I should show the white feather, Mary; I know it would turn me soul-sick. I am not made for a soldier."

"Kill a man!" Mary had exclaimed. "I could—if he needed killing."

Dan could see her yet, all pink and white, a wee bit of a thing, but the womanliest woman of them all.

"I trust you, Dan," she said at parting, her face white, but her smile brave. "I trust you. You have never failed me yet."

And now above the battlefield her faith strengthened him onward in his race with death. No white feather showed in his plumage; his and his machine were one, a perfect mechanism, with a guiding brain as perfect. The foe below needs watch most sharply.

"Almost a line on him that time," flashed through the brain that guided.

Odd how things long forgotten kept creeping into that hub-brain that acted independently of the tragic things of the hour, remembrances that had no part in to-day. How Mary's brave words rang above the whirring plane!

"I trust you, Dan. You have never failed me yet."

He straightened in his seat; his keen eyes never wavered in their watching.

Quick! A swift dip downward, and —ping! The shot cleft the air, and boomed through great spaces. The enemy plane curved and dropped; righted and flung itself forward. Dan's lips drew a straighter line. A second ping spoke. A reply whistled close by his ear, and the battle was on, up there in the sky, the blue overhead, serene, undisturbed; hell beneath.

Like two great fighting cocks, the planes pranced and sidestepped, bent and reared, seeking, ever seeking the surest way to destroy. Now and then a sharp ping snapped out; ever the whir of the planes filled the air.

Still that queer half-brain repeated its message of the past:

"Like a beastie twa its mither—"

The great plane swept upward, and flung down its ball of death.

"A wee birdie cries its cost—"

Ah! Only a curve missed that shot. He was not the only one out to do battle, to annihilate, to destroy.

"I can never kill a man, never!" ran through this strange sub-brain. Had he ever said that? He, Dan Loring!

"Ha! I'll show you, you beasts! Take that, you devil; and that! That got you, eh? Hipped you bad, did it? Glad to see you staggers! Come on, come on again! I've more for you if you want it. Come on, you curs!

"'I will repay,' saith the Lord.

"Surely, in His own good time; just now I am His right hand man. A-h! Curse you! —That's my shoulder, you coward. If you think you can get me that way, you are one count short. Just you wait. I can bring this old bird nearer; I can talk lead as well as you.

"Put up a good fight—Keep the faith—"

Strange thoughts rushed through his over-active brain. Like wind through the tree tops, but his eyes never wavered, nor did his hand lose its cunning.

Nearer and nearer swirled the plane; keener the watchful eyes; now a dip to dodge a bullet, now a rise to give one. Beneath, above, beside, the two fought for more than life, and the swift moments flew.

Dan's breath came hissing as he sent the last fatal bullet home. Like a wounded bird the enemy plane tipped and dropped to earth, lying but a speck in the distance below.

Dan gave a great sigh that was half a groan.

"One less to fight; one nearer the end and peace," he whispered.

How his shoulder burned! No matter. His brain still spoke, his firm hand guided onward, downward, back to headquarters and safely.

"God!" crept through his fagged brain. "Can I have lived a lifetime in a single hour? What must eternity be?"

Food Control Corner

The farmers of Canada will very shortly have to undertake the harvest work with the help of green labor. In this connection they should remember that we are at war. They should adjust the work throughout the farm to suit the new conditions, and they should begin right in their own minds.

The first adjustment necessary is to change the point of view from one of criticism, discouragement, and fault-finding with labor conditions, to that of the soldier and war worker, and realize that we are going through a crisis, the most serious the world has ever witnessed without any exaggeration whatsoever.

There used to be talk among farmers derogatory to the city man and other inexperienced laborers who sometimes sought employment temporarily on the farm. Such talk is out of place now, with the Germans sixty miles from Paris and every available man in Britain and France fighting to save not only his own country but this country as well. Such Canadian farmers forget that they themselves have been farmers all their lives and in war time they can't expect to secure men volunteering from the cities with an experience in farm work equal to their own. That is an impossibility. But if is not impossible that farm production of this country be increased, despite the shortage of experienced labor. That this is true is proven by the experience of this country in the manufacture of munitions.

When the war started Canada was absolutely inexperienced, unskilled in, and without the machinery for the manufacture of munitions. But the manufacturers set to work. They studied the problem and they solved it.

To-day Canada is turning out millions of dollars worth of shells every month from the largest to the smallest, and the most minute mechanical contrivances in connection with fuses and time charges. Canada's record in the manufacture of munitions is one of the surprises of the war. It was not made by Canada saying "Canada Can't" but by adopting the motto "Canada Can". Canada did not refuse to fry because of the scarcity of labor but set to work to organize and employed men and girls who had never been inside a factory before. They accomplished the impossible! These inexperienced helpers were speedily taught their parts and the result is shown in the products of munitions from Canadian factories now known all over the world—not excepting Germany.

The result of organization and the willing wartime spirit in Great Britain is equally convincing. Great Britain last year, largely with inexperienced labor on the land, increased her cereal production by 850,000 tons, its potato production by 5,000,000 tons. The cultivated area was increased altogether by 1,000,000 acres. When in 1917 220,645 men were taken from industrial organizations and placed in the Army the War Office replaced them with 804,000 women, and yet the production of guns was increased 80 per cent., air craft 250 per cent., while the shipping tonnage amounted to 3,168,000 tons, additional.

The best recent illustration of what can be done in an emergency when only inexperienced men are available is that of the battle of Picardy when the fifth army under General Gough was overwhelmed and out-numbered. It looked inevitable that the Huns would break through and capture the city of Amiens, which would have meant the interruption of railway communication between Channel ports and Paris, cutting off the British from one of their chief bases of supplies. General Carey, however, saved the situation. He called upon all classes of men behind the lines, whether they were soldiers, cooks, camp followers, railway construction men, Chinese laborers, medical service men, transport men or whatever they were and organized them to fill the breach. With these men he succeeded in doing what the 5th Army failed to do—he held the line! With no training in trench warfare, and no fighting organization before that time, General Carey gathered them together, and this nondescript gathering of troops kept the Huns back for six days and nights until re-enforcements arrived. General Carey did not say "I can't use this untrained class of men", but he set to work without a moment's hesitation to make the best of them, and he succeeded in saving the British army and its allies from a desperate crisis.

Similarly, if the Canadian farmer makes up his mind that these are war times and war measures are necessary there is absolutely no doubt he can utilize to a tremendous advantage the man power and the woman power of the towns, where people are only too willing to go to his assistance, if they are organized to do so. He must not expect them to be experienced and to know as much about the details of farm work as he does. It has taken him a life-time to acquire his information. Townspeople have spent their lives at different work, but with his knowledge of farming and his intimate acquaintance with his farm and all its needs he should have the ability to organize inexperienced help and show each helper his or her particular job and how best to accomplish it. A few hours' patient teaching in any one particular line of work will very soon enable a greenhorn to "Carry on", as they say in the Army. By patience and consideration the farmers of Canada can, without question, effect an organization from green but willing help from town that will not only surprise themselves but will also be of tremendous benefit to the Empire by the increased results of their harvest.

LIZARDS SAVE SUGAR CANE.

Reptiles Used in Plantations to Combat Insects.

In Trinidad lizards are being used in large numbers to combat millions of froghoppers that are now infesting the sugar-cane fields. These insects, which work devastation by sucking sap from the roots and leaves, have been known in the island for some time, but of late they have increased so rapidly that scientists have undertaken to find a means of exterminating them. One planter has established a special breeding place for lizards, which feed freely on the froghoppers. Special precautions are taken to prevent the destruction of the reptiles by birds or other creatures that might feed on them.

Stake up the roses and other plants as needed. Cosmos, unless growing along a fence, is likely to blow over and break unless staked up.

About the House

DIFFERENT IDEAS OF THRIFT.

The war is developing many ideas hitherto unknown to most Canadians, and the greatest of these is thrift. We hear it on every hand, from the kitchen and linen closet, through every branch of home-making—and in the streets it pursues us in the form of placards beseeching us to save for the different funds which the war has made necessary.

Food we must save, and we're doing it gladly and willingly. Linen we can't buy anyway, and wool is almost out of sight. And we are finding that we can get along beautifully with the Japanese lunch cloths for our tables, and that while shoddy isn't so satisfactory as pure wool for garments, we can wear it and be warm, if it is going to help win the war.

Many women in some way miss just what the food board desires of them, and undernourish their families. It is not thrift, but the worst sort of extravagance to rob the growing children of the foods they need to promote the healthful growth of bone and muscle. Adults may get along for quite a while on diminished rations, but children need certain foods to make the cells which build up the organs and it is nothing short of criminal to deprive them of these things. Milk, which just now is plentiful in Ontario, though there are differences of opinion about its cheapness, is one of the best things for the growing boy and girl. And we are not asked to save on that. On the other hand, we are urged to buy it and save on meat. Few children dislike milk and they should be given it freely—to drink, in custards and puddings, milk gravy and vegetable cream soups. In the soups, especially, it is an ideal dinner or lunch dish. The milk furnishes the protein necessary for growth, and the fat, if the cream is not taken out, while the vegetables give the mineral salts necessary. Any vegetable may be cooked until soft, put through a ricer, and the water in which it is cooked, with the pulp, added to scalded milk, the whole thickened with a little cornstarch, and served piping hot.

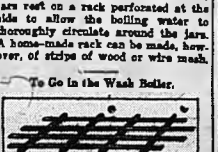
Plenty of milk, eggs, vegetables, fruit, and a certain amount of simple sweets may be given the children without interfering with the thrift program. And if the youngsters do not hear some of the old folks say they dislike the barley, potato or oatmeal breads, they will eat them with a relish. Feed the children well, and don't neglect yourself. Only see that your food conforms to the program laid down by the food board, instead of to the program arranged by the finicky notions of the family. This is not a time to humor your stomach.

There is another form of thrift which is mismanned. And that is the mistaken notion which impels a woman to get along without kitchen conveniences when she can afford to have them. I am not speaking now of power washing machines and vacuum cleaners, mangles and acetylene ranges which every woman longs for but which many cannot afford, but the dozens of little things which every woman could have and doesn't buy for the sake of saving a cent. For instance, a carpet sweeper can be bought for $4.50 which will last for years. Brooms are to-day $1.00 apiece and the carpet sweeper will outwear twenty-five or thirty brooms. Yet how many women go on without this very handy article when they might just as well have it. Charcoal and gasoline irons cost no more than a good set of the sort which must be heated on the stove. But how many women sweat through the heat of July and August because they won't invest in a different iron?

And the host of little things which help. Think of getting along without a pancake turner, when you can buy one for a nickle. Or without a tea cent paring knife, or an egg-beater or whip, either of which costs a dime. Strainers, spatulas, wire potato mashers, knobs for covers, dippers, can fillers, can openers, measuring cups, soap shakers, basins of all sizes, market baskets, scoops—why, what can't you buy for ten cents? Turn a woman loose in a ten-cent store with two dollars and she could pick up enough to save herself hundreds of steps a day. Yet how many women keep on saving money and losing time and temper, under the mistaken impression that they are thrifty.

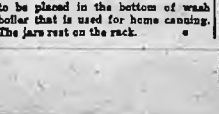
Let us be thrifty, by all means. But be sure that what we practice isn't niggardliness.

Wash Boiler as Canner.



The good old family wash boiler makes a very good home canner. The jars rest on a rack perforated at the ends to allow the boiling water to thoroughly circulate around the jars. A home-made rack can be made, however, of strips of wood or wire mesh.

To Go in the Wash Boiler.



This is a home-made wooden rack to be placed in the bottom of wash boiler that is used for home canning. The jars rest on the rack.

When Wars Are Done.

When wars are done and peace beams like the sun,
When belching cannon, shot and shell's fierce cries
No longer lacerate refulgent skies,
Then shall the triumph ever sin be won.

Man's ghastly race with Death will be contrived;
He shall no soaring as the eagle flies,
Unwearied, and with strength renewed arise;
He shall obscure the sun—when wars are done.

The lion and the ox in calm shall dwell,
The little child shall lead them without harm,
The grey, parched desert's blooms its joys shall tell,
The vineyard's yield, the presses overrun,
When earth is swayed by love's all-potent charm,
Peace shall eclipse the sun—when wars are done!

TELEPHONE DEAFNESS.

May be Avoided by Proper Holding of the Receiver.

Telephone users—and they are all of us—will be interested in the subject of telephone deafness. George Cott, in the Buffalo Medical Journal, calls attention to several cases in which persons when they put the telephone receiver to the ear suddenly hear a loud, high pitched sound, and then could hear nothing more, the deafness persisting for a considerable length of time. His explanation of the cause of this deafness is that any interference to the line while one is listening may jar the auditory nerve suddenly and induce a high pitched sound, followed by prolonged tinnitus with immediate deafness, either partial or total, the symptoms ameliorating after some weeks. This accident can be avoided, because it occurs only when the listener holds the receiver in such contact with the ear that no external sound can enter, a common way to hold the receiver when there is much noise around. If the ear of the telephone applies the receiver in such a way that a space is left for free circulation of air between it and the ear, a shock, cannot be transmitted to the nerve no matter how much disturbance there may be on the line.

DRIVE CAPTIVES TO DEATH.

German Iron and Salt Mines Are Vile Torture Chambers.

Work in German mines is well known to be one of the cruellest forms of torture practised on the unfortunate victims of German ferocity, writes the Amsterdam correspondent of the London Times. Salt and coal mines are among the worst places in which prisoners are forced to labor. One case reported to me is that of a man reduced to a complete wreck after working in a mine called the Kaliwerk Prinz Adalbert. After two months his health broke down and he reported sick and applied to see a doctor. He refused to go down into the mine until he had been examined, and a German Feldwebel replied that if he did not go down he would be thrown down. The Feldwebel made him stand at the edge of the cage, placed a German soldier with fixed bayonet behind him, and told him the bayonet would be run through him if he persisted in refusing.

When pricked by the bayonet the prisoner descended and did his eight hours' work. He was subsequently punished with 14 days in cells, with a diet of bread and water soup, doing his daily eight hours' shift. Eventually he broke down completely and he was seen by a visiting German civilian doctor. He was then sent to Soltau. The change in his appearance was such that an old friend there failed to recognize in this human wreck the fine healthy man he had formerly known.

NICKEL NAMED FOR DEVIL.

Ancient German Miners Called It Kupfernicker or "Devil's Copper."

It was firmly asserted and honestly believed by the ancient German copper miners that Old Nick, alias the devil, worked o' nights making an infernal metal purposely to bother and pester the honest and religious miners. This ore, which to all intents and purposes looked exactly like copper ore, yet no copper could be extracted from it, they called kupfernickel, or devil's copper.

This Old Nick material, nicknamed nickel, was discovered by Cronstadt in 1761, and it was comparatively scarce in the metal world until a New York assayer found a few pounds of it in a shipment of copper ore from Sudbury, Canada.

He assayed the metal and stated its value in his return account. The astonished shipper immediately instituted a systematic search and quickly discovered immense deposits of nickel ores.

Finance never ruined a country, nor an individual either, if he had pluck. —Disraeli.

Dahlias do well in poor soil, without fertiliser, if the soil is loosened up to a good depth and kept cultivated.

"The worst sorrows in life are not its losses and misfortunes, but its fears."—A. C. Benson.

An envelope closed with the white of an egg cannot be opened by the steam of boiling water, as the steam only adds to its firmness.

WIRE FENCE

2,000 Rods, from 32 cents per rod, up. Shipped promptly from stock.

Write for Price List.

A. R. LUNDY 255 King St. West Toronto

Cream Wanted

SWEET OR CHURNING CREAM

We want cream, pay express charged and remit promptly.

Mutual Dairy and Creamery Co. 742-3 King St. West Toronto

Keep celery plants growing by frequent cultivation.

The addition of a scant spoonful of cornstarch in making fudge will prevent its being hard and grainy.

On account of certain substances which they contain that make them poisonous to many persons, rhubarb leaves should not be used for greens.

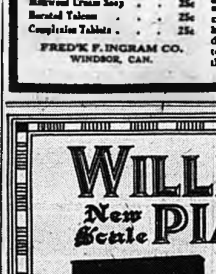
It has been calculated that cattle require two ounces of salt per head per day to replenish the system in view of the amount of the food discharged during the 24 hours.

Vegetable oil margarine, made largely from peanut oil, was manufactured in the United States to the extent of 6,208,000 lbs. in January, as compared with 600,000 lbs. for same month last year.

See that stacks of hay, especially clover and alfalfa hay, are safe from fire. Spontaneous combustion causes great loss annually. The first cutting of alfalfa is most dangerous. If hay has rain or dew on it or if the hay in the stack is not cured thoroughly the moisture will cause fermentation which may produce sufficient heat to start a fire.







Ingram's Velvola Souveraine Face Powder.

The daintiness of a complexion always free from oiliness and shininess is the desire of every woman. Best of all powders is Ingram's Velvola Souveraine Face Powder. It keeps the skin smooth and attractive. Hides minor blemishes, the little wrinkles, and blends so marvelously with the complexion that it is scarcely visible. It adheres even to the skin in a warm and moist, and it has a refined and gentle fragrance.

Milkweed Cream	50c and $1.00
Velvola Souveraine Face Powder	50c
Rouge (3 shades)	50c
Lodonta	25c
Milkweed Cream Soap	25c
Scented Talcum	25c
Complexion Tablets	25c

FRED'K F. INGRAM CO. WINDSOR, CAN.

For the sake of youthful charm use Ingram's Milkweed Cream. Its daily use enables you to retain the charm and color of girlhood. It is curative and healthful for the skin tissues. Your druggist has a complete line of Ingram's toilet products including Zodenta for the teeth. (9a)

WILLIAMS New Scale PIANOS



THE outward beauty that distinguishes a Williams New Scale Piano is an index of its intrinsic worth. Ideals are built into every one of these famous instruments—ideals of craftsmanship that make for the most enduring quality.

Bungalow Model, $450.00

THE WILLIAMS PIANO CO., LIMITED, OSHAWA, ONT.

Canada's Oldest and Largest Piano Makers



The Younger Brothers.

"Too young to volunteer," you said;
and chaffed
When they left us out entirely from
the draft.
What you told us,—(sort o' kind)
That we'd help, who stayed behind,—
Seemed like mocking us. We choked
(it hurt!) and laughed.

But the most of us by now have seen
a light.
We are facing things, and starting in
to fight.
Every muscle we make strong
Means more help in righting wrong;
And we're backing you with all our
growing might!

It's for you, in camp and trenches over
there,
That we save each single penny we
can spare.
You shall know us in the field
Of the Nation's Harvest Field;
And the lift you gave at home we're
learned to share.

We are drilling—as we tramp along to
school,
Gripping facts—and seeing sense in
every rule.
It's some battle—to obey—
But it is the only way,
For the Second Line can't halt for
dunce or fool!

So, we've braced ourselves, and mean
to see it through.
It's no children's work you've left with
us to do.
Brothers, over there in France,
You are giving us our chance,
And we're taking it—and making men
—like you!

Patty and Her Problems.

Patty sat on the porch, chewing the end of a pencil. There was a frown on her face. It was really a pretty face, but you would never have guessed it, because it was hidden behind that ugly frown.

The morning-glories above Patty's head leaned nearer. They kissed the corners of her mouth, and brushed the tip of her nose, and tickled the tiny wrinkles that did not belong there between her eyes. So the morning-glories tried to drive them away.

An old daddy longlegs hobbled up the steps and stopped in front of Patty. To see him walk you would have thought that he was at least a hundred years old. He did not say what was the matter, but probably it was rheumatism. At any rate, he needed a crutch for every one of his eight legs. He stood, waving first one pair of legs and then another, and pointing them at Patty.

A big mosquito rose out of the pansy bed, where he had slept all night. He came tip-toeing and mosquitoing to Patty's head.

"E-e-e-e-e!" said he in the most disagreeable tone, right in her ear. "You don't look a bit sweet, but I'll bite you just the same."

And with that the mosquito bit her in the middle of her forehead—and of course straight in the middle of her frown. And the bite did not help the frown any.

The breeze came drifting down from the big maple tree—a pleasant breeze, smelling of blossoms and dew. It ruffled Patty's hair the right way, to try to drive away that horrid frown. Then it ruffled her hair the wrong way; but the frown was still there.

Then the sun, which had been playing hide and seek with the morning-glories, came over to rest on Patty's book. It danced up and down over the pages, and laughed in Patty's face, and tried to make her laugh, too; but she could not laugh, because the frown would not let her.

Now, the book that Patty was holding was an everyday sort of book on the outside, and on the inside it was just figures, but the figures were made up into problems, and it was the problems that made Patty frown.

"They're too hard," she said, with a pout.

"Nonsense!" said the sun. "Nothing's too hard, if you make up your mind to it. If they were my problems, I should do them in a minute."

"So should I," chimed in the breeze. "And I shouldn't waste time thinking about it. I should begin at once."

"Goodness, yes!" said the mosquito. "Never put off till the next minute the nose that you can bite this minute. That is my motto."

"If you want a real problem," said the daddy longlegs, "just try walking with eight legs."

"The idea of finding anything hard on such a glorious morning!" said the breeze.

"We'll all help!" cried the morning-glories and the daddy longlegs and the mosquito and the breeze and the sun together.

"To please you," said Patty, "I'd better do my problems and have done with them."

So Patty stopped chewing her pencil and spread out her paper. The sun shone on her book so that she could see. The breeze blew softly to keep her cool. The mosquito read out the numbers in a fine, loud voice as the daddy longlegs ran over the page and pointed to each one in turn. The morning-glories looked over Patty's shoulder to admire her work. And the pencil went back and forth, this way and that, over the paper, and put down the figures exactly as the sun and the breeze and the mosquito and the daddy longlegs and the morning-glories and Patty said. And everyone was so pleased and so well that before Patty knew it the problems were done.

As for the frown, you could not find it anywhere, because Patty's face was all smiles; and it was really a pretty face when the smiles had taken the place of the frown and pout.

HOW THE SUEZ CANAL WAS SAVED

THE FRUSTRATING OF A WELL-LAID GERMAN PLOT.

A Brave Indian Sergeant and Six Men Defeated 500 Turks Led by Hun Officers.

During the first year of the war, owing to calls on the British and Indian armies in France, East Africa and Mesopotamia, only a very thin cordon of troops could be spared to guard the Suez Canal, one of the main arteries of the British Empire. The canal is 92 miles long, and the troops available were only sufficient to hold small redoubts a few miles apart and to send slender patrols backwards and forwards between them. During the daytime the task was comparatively easy, for a flat, sandy desert some ten miles in width spreads eastwards and the high bank gives a good view over this.

But at nighttime and especially when there was no moon the work of guarding the canal was both anxious and strenuous. It was quite possible for the Germans to bring small raiding parties furnished with heavy mines unseen up to the edge of the sandy strip, and then directly it was dark to march straight for any point on the canal. So slender were the British forces that only very weak patrols could be furnished to patrol between the redoubts; they consisted therefore at the most of one non-commissioned officer and two men, but generally only two men, without an N.C.O. could be spared.

An Army of Six.

One morning just as the first faint dawn of the East was clearing, and the night's watch and ward seemed to be over, an Indian sergeant with two of his men, was patrolling along when he met a patrol of two men coming from the other direction. To these he said "The night is now over; lets my party and we will return together." A little farther on this party of one N.C.O. and four men met the next patrol of two men; and to them he said the same, "Follow me." The whole proceeding was accidental, and, perhaps, not quite regular, but a little bird up aloft was apparently guilding the unconscious sergeant.

Barely had the little party of seven gone half a mile when one of the two who were out as scouts in front came running back. "Lie down quick," he said. "I am perfectly certain I saw some Ewer hats (the head dress of the Turks, which has replaced the historic fez) peeping over yonder mound. And I think also I saw one or two Germans." "If that is so," said the sergeant, "we will at once attack them."

Forming his six men into a line of skirmishers, he ordered a cautious advance, taking advantage of every scrap of cover. They had not progressed far when a regular hail of bullets fell on them, and the sergeant got one through the knee, whilst one of his little army was killed.

Held Turks Back.

"The enemy is evidently in strong force," remarked the sergeant as he sat and bound up his leg. "Therefore, Sher Shingr, you will run back along the bank and shout across to the Frenchman at the next Gare to stop the shipping both ways. Then you will run on and tell Colonel Sahib what has happened. It is two miles you have to run, but be of good courage; I will remain here with these men and hold the enemy."

At that moment appeared three ships round a bend in the canal followed at a little distance by two more, all running swiftly into the ambush set by the Germans. The sergeant was in an agony, but with his four remaining men opened rapid fire on the enemy, hoping thus to warn the ships in time. To his immense relief he saw the leading ship suddenly turn her engines full steam astern and gradually warp into the far bank out of immediate danger; and the ships behind noticing that something was amiss, though they could neither see nor hear anything, immediately followed suit.

The Turks, now finding they had only a small patrol in front of them, began advancing in large numbers, so as to brush them aside and get at the ships. The sergeant, however, was a brave fellow, and knowing the importance of holding the Turks back, fought a fine rearguard action, disputing every yard of the ground. As the fight went on he lost two more men; so that, himself badly wounded, he had only two men left; and one of these was also wounded. Things looked desperate; but it is always darkest before dawn, and so surely enough at this critical moment the Turkish fire ceased.

The Colonel to the Rescue.

The sergeant was peering about anxiously to see what this meant, and what new plan of attack the Germans were preparing, when the man at his right, a few yards off and higher up, suddenly gave an exclamation of joy. "See there, by the grace of God, we are saved! I can see the Colonel Sahib with some men, a company at the least, issuing from the fort to cut off the Turks—may they perish in Hell."

His sight was keen and true, and the Turks had seen also and were in full flight. Improved afterwards that this brave Indian sergeant and his six men had achieved a very notable success. The German force consisted of 500 Turks with three guns, led by German officers, and commanded by a German general. Their intention was to sink by gun fire the first ship that came along, hoping the next might foul her, or also be sunk by gun fire, and that thus the canal would be blocked for weeks.

BRITISH WOMEN IN THE WAR.

What the Women of the Old Land are Doing to Help Win the War.

According to official announcement there are, at the present time, 4,538,000 women and girls employed in classified trades that are under the jurisdiction of the British Board of Trade. These figures are exclusive of women employed in small trades and on the land. Domestic servants are also excluded. All hospital helpers, Red Cross and other nurses are not counted. Taking all classes of British women war workers the total is considerably over 5,000,000.

Less than 200,000 women were employed in Great Britain before the war began and these were mostly in textile mills. The report for 1917 gives 199,000 in government offices exclusive of civil service and local government. The latter two employed 146,000. Munition workers numbered over 800,000; workers in chemical and engineering plants, 200,000; land workers, 100,000 (with an additional 30,000 called for this summer) and thousands as mechanics, motor drivers, ambulance drivers, street car and omnibus operators, cab drivers, every sort of railway work, letter carriers, bank clerks and office workers of every kind. Recruiting goes on steadily in all these lines and the response has been to the tune of 15,000 a week.

The spirit of these women is wonderful. Difficult work and dangerous work is not shunned but taken up cheerfully. Extra hours are taken as a matter of course. "We're not tired!" is their motto and when holidays are mentioned the reply is: "What will our men at the front do if we go holiday-making?" Girls who never tied their own shoes nor stuck to anything continuously for thirty minutes, work cheerfully through a long day for weeks and months side by side with their former maids or women from the fields.

Skilled workmen have been glad to teach these brave and plucky women the secrets of trade efficiency. Excavating for factories, actually laying the bricks and doing the carpentering is being done every day in order to release men for the front.

"Farmerettes" is a name which carries a pleasant suggestion of picturesque employments but too often it stands for such unlovely tasks as cleaning pigsties or such nerve-racking work as tending horses when one is actually afraid of the creatures. "Make the most of yourself and be worthy of the trust that has been placed in you," was the British Government's advice to applicants for service in the Woman's Land Army. Not one of the more than 5,000,000 women engaged in war work has failed to heed the message.

Train Colts Early.

A colt should always be broken to the halter before it is weaned, while one has a good opportunity of approaching it. Indeed, it should be taught to lead and to stand tied when only a week or two old, and thereafter it should be handled a great deal so that it will be gentle, rather than to let it grow up into a wild young thing that will let no one approach it. After weaning, before the close stabling season arrives, it pays to go to the pasture field occasionally with a halter for the purpose of leading the colt up to water.

A farm work-shop with a place for everything and everything in its place will pay big interest on the investment.

The man who can meet despair and defeat
With a cheer—there's the man of God's choosing;
The man who can fight to Heaven's own height
Is the man who can fight when he's losing.

—Service.

Health

High Blood Pressure.

The heart constantly works against resistance and this is the primary cause of the blood pressure. The amount of pressure is determined by means of an instrument called the sphygmomanometer. Examinations made with this instrument show great variation in the blood pressure in various diseased conditions. In fevers and in many other conditions in which great bodily weakness exists, the blood pressure is often found very low. In cases of Bright's disease with arteriosclerosis, the blood pressure sometimes rises to three times the normal, or more than 300 millimeters, or twelve inches of mercury. In shock, the blood pressure falls far below the normal.

A persistent high blood pressure compels the heart to do an enormous amount of extra work and wears it out, thus leading to dilatation of the heart and heart failure. With a blood pressure of 200 the heart does more than double the work required at 100. The extra labor wears the heart out rapidly. It is a very common thing to find the heart, blood vessels and kidneys simultaneously diseased, so-called cardio-vascular-renal disease. These grave cases require prompt and persistent attention.

The rise of the blood pressure through hardening of the arteries is one of the early symptoms of approaching old age. It is also one of the premonitory symptoms of Bright's disease.

Every person over forty years of age should have the blood pressure taken at least once a year. When this diseased condition is discovered in the early stages, much can be done by change of habits and by the application of proper treatment toward the arrest of the disease and improvement of the patient's condition. A fall of twenty-five to fifty points, often more, is the usual result of a proper regimen and rational treatment in cases of high blood pressure.

WHERE ENGLAND GETS HER PAPER

NORTHERN AFRICA PRODUCES A FIBROUS PLANT.

Since 1862 England Has Been Manufacturing Paper of Excellent Quality From Alfa.

Foreign publications are suffering acutely from the shortage in the various grades of paper which are used for news print and magazines. Prices for the inferior grades are so high that many papers and magazines of small circulation have been forced to discontinue publication.

France and Italy have been affected in this respect more than any other country of the Allied powers. A great number of magazines in the United States have been forced to raise the price during the past year, and others have adopted the other expedient of printing on cheaper stock.

There is so great a demand for paper made from wood pulp that reduction in the size of newspapers in the United States is being urged. At the time it is of pertinent interest that a new source of supply—at least so far as the United States is concerned might be developed in the arid lands of the West to meet this shortage, if Americans are prompted to take a hint from Europe.

A Valuable African Plant.

England has been manufacturing paper from alfa, a fibrous plant growing in Northern Africa, since 1862. This paper is of excellent quality, snowy white and has been extensively used in England in the printing of books and magazines.

It has never been used in any quantity in America, while importations by the European countries have been very small in volume. La Nature (Paris, April 27, 1918), publishes some facts concerning the ease with which importations of alfa pulp could be increased and thus add to the supply. It is pointed out that American and Scandinavian paper is at such a high level that the African pulp can be purchased at a greatly reduced price.

Alfa grows in Algeria, Tunis, Morocco and Triplol. It is planted like grass and matures in tufts which come up from year to year like alfalfa. It is not difficult to secure a good stand and to harvest it. All of the tuft except the roots are cut and the whole blade is available for conversion into pulp. The fiber is short and fine and while giving the paper a good body it is light and takes ink and colors splendidly.

British ships with coal cargoes consigned to Algeria make the return trip with cargoes of alfa which is regarded as ballast, hence the expenses are very light. As the actual pulp yield from alfa is only about 45 per cent., it is necessary to ship a volume of about 2,200 kilos of the raw material to obtain 1,000 kilos of pulp. The plan is being advocated to construct indigenous factories and prepare the paste in Africa, pressing it into blocks for shipment.

THE WEEKLY SERMON

"As his part is that goeth down to the battle, so shall his part be that tarrieth by the stuff: they shall part alike."—I. Sam. 30, 24.

King David returning from battle to Ziklag, found that misfortune had overtaken the place in his absence. A remnant of the Amalekites, whom he had harried so terribly the year before, had taken advantage of his absence, had burned the place to the ground, and had carried off all the women and children.

A wild scene of grief and passion followed; David and his strung men "lifting up their voices and weeping" like true Orientals, "till they had no more power to weep." But grief soon gave way to action.

David with 600 men started in pursuit. So rapid was their advance that 200 were forced to drop out. They were left in charge of the baggage. David, with the remaining 400, pressed rapidly forward, surprised and conquered the enemy and brought back the women and children and an enormous quantity of spoil.

When it came to the point of dividing up this booty, the 400 who had gone forward with David, objected to sharing with those who had been left behind. Then it was that David laid down the principle that later on became part of the Statute law of Israel, that all should share alike.

There are two kinds of service that are rendered in every battle, whether it be the battle for the establishment of the Kingdom of God, or the physical struggle of two opposing nations. We shall speak of them, not as active and passive, but rather as direct and indirect forms of service.

There is the work to be done abroad, and the work to be done at home; the work with the rifle and the machine gun and the work with the needle and the plough; the work of the soldier, and the work of the civilian; the work of those who go down to the battle and the work of those who stay by the stuff. The one is quite as indispensable as the other.

David's men were able to travel rapidly, because their heavy luggage was left behind. So our soldiers have gone, and are going to the Front, care-free, because they have confidence that we who remain at home will make all necessary provision for them. The necessity for a strong home base is greater to-day than in any previous war in history. It is so, because this war, unlike all previous wars, is in reality a war of nations.

Each of the warring nations is being organized into a tremendous arsenal. All our activities are being linked up to one great purpose. We are endeavoring to strike a blow as one man. All our energies at home are being directed to the various forms of necessary production, in order that our soldiers may have everything necessary for battle.

The principle, therefore, that David laid down for his men, is equally applicable to our present position. "As his part is that goeth down to the battle, so shall his share be that tarrieth by the stuff, they shall part alike." And it is only right that they should do so. In the struggle in which we are engaged, it cannot possibly be otherwise.

It is not for gold or treasure or territory that we are fighting, but for freedom and justice and righteousness and brotherly love and a lasting peace; and these things, like God's sunshine, are shared in alike by the just and the unjust, the slacker and the profiteer, as well as by the soldier and the patriot.

And this fact ought to bring home to every one of us the tremendous responsibilities that rest upon us. If there is to be equality of privileges, then there must also be equality of responsibility. If we expect to share alike in the booty, then we must be prepared to share alike also in the effort.

During the past few years we have heard a good deal about "slackers." It is a term that carries with it not a little of odium. No man of spirit or self-respect would care to think of it as applicable to him. But we need sometimes to be reminded that the term "slacker" has a much wider application than is usually accorded to it.

The willing man in any community, who is to accept all its privileges and shirk its responsibilities, whether they be the casting of a ballot, the paying of taxes, or any other civic duty, is a "slacker."

A man in the Kingdom of God or the parish who is willing to accept all the spiritual privileges and leaves its support to depend on a few conscientious and generous souls, or upon the legacies of the faithful departed, is a slacker.

The man or the woman who under existing conditions ignores the regulations that are to-day being made for the purpose of saving beef, bacon and flour for the use of the men who are fighting at the front, is a slacker and a mighty bad slacker.

"No one is exempt in this war. Some are outside the draft for military service, but there is none outside the draft of Duty, for service of whatever form he may be capable.

Are we at home going to be worthy of the sacrifice that the men in the trenches are making for us? That is the all important question for you and for me. They are giving their all. Are we going to grumble because we are asked to exercise trifling self-denial in order that they and the starving mothers and children of Europe may have food to eat?

Our duty is to stay by the stuff, to take care of things at home as well as supply their needs.

We are not to tarry by the stuff for the purpose of profiteering nor are we to tarry in ease and idleness. It ought to be an everlasting disgrace, for any man to grow rich as a result of this war, a war in which so many millions are being impoverished physically and financially.

We are not to tarry in ease and comfort by the stuff, simply keeping it in safety until they come back. David's men were able to go forward with free minds and swift feet, because they knew those who were left behind would care for the baggage. So, too, our boys ought to go, and have gone, with free minds into the battle, because they trust and believe to the uttermost that those at home will do their part.

And it is splendid how the vast majority are responding to the demands made upon them. Right and left, people who never thought they could do certain things, are doing them, surprising themselves and surprising others. They are not asking themselves if they are overtaxed or overtired. They are not consulting their nerves or feeling their pulses. There is no room for hypochondriacs. The need for instant energetic action is opening many doors and windows and sweeping out many a cob-webbed chamber.

All of us, in a time which calls for whatever anyone can do, are taking stock of what we have to contribute to the common fund; not simply of money but of sensible well-directed effort, of patriotism with brains behind the sentiment, of cool tranquility which faces the future and its great constructive work, of faith that sees beyond the present hour to God's eternity.

We are on our mettle. The war did not ask us if we were ready for the struggle; it came. Whether our lamps were burning or not, the importunate message rang in our ears. We have had to show the world the temper and fibre of our nation as a whole, and of our being, separately. We have learned that there are some things that cannot be deferred, that cannot be thrown off for other shoulders to assume, nor overlooked in foolish security on the assumption that they would take care of themselves.

It is a time when every man is called upon to do better than the best. There is no leisure to admire ourselves, to invite applause, to receive engrossed complimentary resolutions. There are doings afoot that requires every ounce of devotion and ability that we possess. Let the respite come after the battle has been fought and won.

And I know of nothing finer in life than the way in which many are responding to the greatness of the call that is made upon them. How the supposedly thoughtless are emerging from butterflyhood! How the "futile and fatuous" as one writer puts it, "are achieving the sublime"! Each day there come stories of the incredible doings whether at the Front or behind the lines, of those from whom nothing but the trivial or craven thing was expected. The coward doffs the mask he wore and discloses a hero. The mere buffoon is transformed into the saint or the martyr. —Of a sudden the immature becomes adult, and those not thought to be fit for responsibility, take up their burden and "carry on" without faltering, like the veriest veterans.

War suddenly discloses not merely the varying beastliness of brutes, but the singular and shining nobleness of humankind that in the long run vastly outweighs and outcounts the evil. We dwell so close to horror that we do not see this other side. The glory is hidden by the black cloud of misery and suffering, but it is only in the narrow valley of the shadow, it is only for this brief term, that we call years. "This too will pass." It is still God's will and we are His children. It is for us to prove who and whose we are.—Rev. Canon J. M. Snowdon.

Fix Fruit Prices in Britain.

In order to assure the supply of jam for the Army and Navy, following the comparative failure of the fruit crop in the United Kingdom, the British Ministry of Food has been forced to take emergency measures and also to fix the prices of these fruits. The information is contained in a cable just received by the Canada Food Board from Lord Rhondda, 'British Food Controller.' The latter again emphasizes the shortage of cheese in Great Britain.

Never iron lingerie ribbons. Wash and wind about a bottle until dry and they are ready for use.

Food Situation in Britain.

To-day, as was the case a century ago before wheat was imported (says a bulletin from the British Ministry of Food), there are no cereals available for cattle. There are not even any offals, for barley and corn are so milled for bread that there is practically nothing left over for cattle food. Food for humans takes precedence over food for the beasts of the fields.

"The art of life, says Trist, is to show your hand. There is no diplomacy like candor. You may lose by it now and then, but it will be a loss well gained if you do. Nothing is so boring as having to keep up a deception.'

EBENEZER

The heavy rain of last week is helping to make the hay an average crop. The grain crop is looking splendid, and with a little warmer weather to help the corn, prospects are good for a plenteous harvest.

Councillor C. E. Thomas is inspector of the new bridge which is being constructed on the B line. Mr. Hugh Watt is contractor.

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Fleming, of Owen Sound, visited at Mr. Sam Fleming's on Sunday.

Ivan and Richard Grant, Russell Fleming and Gertrude McFadden attende the northern summer school held at Wiarton last week.

Mr. Will Grant and Miss Mabel visited friends in Chesley on Sunday.

A large number of Orangemen from here attended the service for their lodge held at Williscroft on Sunday, when Rev. M. Neilson delivered the sermon.

Miss Lina Grant visited friends in Owen Sound last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Pike, of Miller Lake, visited at Mr. John Hanbidge's last Sunday.

McKelvey Bros., John and Earle Grant put a new roof on Mr. A. Robb's new barn, 12th con.

B. M. Taylor, of the Canadian Men's Christian Federation occupied the pulpit here on Sunday, making an appeal in aid of the Belgian relief work, and his hearers certainly showed their sympathy for the Belgians by a splendid contribution. As several families were absent a thorough canvass was impossible, but when all have contributed it is expected that the sum will be over $100.

The new flag poles which have been erected on the church lawn are both beauties. This addition to the church property makes things look real Canadian like.

The Sunday school picnic held on June 29th was a great success.

Miss Marie Thomas is visiting friends in Tara.

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Dickson, of Toronto, are visiting at Mr. J. H. McFadden's.

CARGILL

Miss Edna Ross, of Vinemount, visited friends in the village last week.

Mrs. Gordon Young and children, of Norwich, are here for the summer.

Rev. Geo. Mason, of Harriston, a former pastor of St. Andrew's church, was renewing acquaintances here last week.

Mr. Elliott, of Walkerton, occupied the Methodist pulpit very acceptably on Sunday evening.

Rev. Mr. Tylor, the new Methodist minister, is expected here this week, and will occupy the pulpit on Sunday evening.

Rev. R. M. Gale preached a very appropriate sermon to the Orange brethren on Sunday afternoon. A male choir led the singing.

Mrs. Vansickle, who has been visiting her sister, Mrs. Bell has returned to her home in Galt.

Mrs. Weisman and children, of Ayton, visited at Mr. J. H. Brown's last week.

Mrs. Thornton and babe of Toronto, are here on a visit to Mrs. A. Keyes.

Mrs. Whaley, of Harriston, visited at Mr. Wm. Russell's last week. Mr. Whaley was also here on Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Himmer and Miss Fink, of Mildmay, and Mr. Knechtel, of Hanover, visited at Mr. Hunstein's on Sunday.

Mr. Leisimer, of Buffalo, N.Y., and Messrs. Leisemer and Kalbfleisch, of Mildmay, were in the village on Sunday.

Five rinks of bowlers were in Walkerton on Monday night playing with the kitty chasers of that town.

PINKERTON

The local Red Cross packed and shipped the following articles last week: Red Cross supplies—30 towels, 22 suits pyjamas, 1 pillow, 2 pillow covers, 1 quilt, 1 pd. old linen. Soldiers' comforts—24 towels, 89 prs. socks, 72 personal property bags, 50 flannel shirts.

Mr. and Mrs. Ruby and family, of Kitchener, spent over the holiday at Mr. Jas. Clark's.

The ladies of the Red Cross Society wish to thank Mr. Wm. Taylor for his generous donation of $25.

Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Moffatt, of Edmonton, are visiting the former's parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Moffatt.

Mr. Tom Reid, who has been confined to bed by a severe hemorrhage, is greatly improved in health. His daughter, Miss Adeline Reid, of Kentucky, is visiting at her home.

CANTIRE

Haying operations will be general this week.

Mr. John Eason had a new Toronto windmill erected at his house and is having a water system installed in his stable.

Miss Mary Gillies, of Toronto, is visiting at Mr. D. Reid's.

Mr. Kerr, Mr. and Mrs. Neil Taylor, Mrs. Arch. Watson and Miss Margaret, of Owen Sound, were Sunday visitors at Mr. Angus Taylor's.

The Pringle family, of Shallow Lake, spent Sunday at Mr. Jack Eason's. They came by auto.

Pte. Sylvester Gowanlock, who is training at Carling Heights, London, spent the week end at his home here.

GILLIES HILL

About $100 was taken in at the garden party under the auspices of the Presbyterian church, on Thursday evening, June 27th. A slight rain drove the people to the township hall where the supper, or balance of it, for part was served on John Eason's lawn, was eaten. The threatening rain kept down what would otherwise have been a very large attendance. The programme consisted of addresses by the pastor, Rev. A. H. Wilson, and ex-Reeve Cass of Elderslie; song by S. C. Cooper, of Owen Sound; recitations by Harry Stevens; solo by Miss McInnis, of Paisley, and duet by Miss McInnis and Miss Buchanan.

SECOND CON. ELDERSLIE

Mrs. C. Smellie has been laid up for a couple of weeks with blood poisoning in two fingers.

Miss McNaughton of Drew is the new teacher engaged for S. S. No. 2.

Mr. and Mrs. Minto Jackson visited Paisley friends on Sunday week.

Mrs. S. Gordon of Greenock visited for a week with Mrs. H. McKindless.

Miss Jess Kelth has gone to Woodstock to train for a nurse.

Messrs. D. C. Lillico of Guelph and Arthur of Toronto visited over the holiday at their home here.

Miss Mabel of the Canadian Soo is also spending the vacation with her parents.

Mr. and Mrs. Stewart and child of Brantford visited last week at the home of their uncle, Mr. A. Dawson.

Mrs. D. Allen, accompanied by her sister, Miss Flora Bell of Saubie Falls, are visiting Toronto friends for a couple of weeks.

Mr. and Mrs. Dalton, also Mrs. (Pte.) Dalton, of Toronto, motored up on Saturday and visited till Tuesday at the home of Mrs. Dalton's brother, Mr. Henry McKindless.

Owing to the severe wind storm on Monday, Mr. J. B. Allen's barn raising was postponed until Tuesday, when a good gang of men soon had all the timers put in place.

The teachers and pupils of S.S. No. 2 held a picnic on the closing day of school. Miss Laton, who has been a very efficient teacher for the past four years, was presented with a nicely worded address and beautiful cameo ring as a small token of the esteem in which she is held by the parents and scholars.

Mrs. R. J. Lillico and little son Douglas, of Toronto, visited recently with Mrs. A. Lillico of this con.

Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Allen, Miss M. Burrell, Mr. Jas. Allen, Elizabeth and Edna Allen motored to Bervie and Kincardine and spent a day with friends there.

The 2nd con. S. S. will be closed until the first Sunday in September.

Pte. Hugh Campbell, in training in London camp, is spending a few days with friends in this vicinity.

A large number from this concession attended the Gillies Hill picnic last Thursday and all came home feeling that an enjoyable afternoon had been spent.

Mrs. D. Walks is able to be out again after a very severe attack of la grippe.

Wilson Patterson, jr., is the latest ford driver on this line.

Mrs. A. Campbell, Mrs. J. D. Allen, and Miss M. Burrell were calling on Paisley friends last week.

WALKERTON

Over 600 autos were counted at the Carrick camp meeting near Deemerton on Sunday afternoon, as against 160 horses and rigs present. As nearly all the cars belonged to farmers, the way times have changed since the days when the agricultural slogan was "keep the autos off the road," shows how contradictory life is in this particular stretch of our country.

Mr. Moses Filsinger, reeve of Carrick, will appear before Magistrate Jas. Hinton in Walkerton this Thursday afternoon at 2 o'clock to answer to a complaint laid by a Dominion policeman, and in which Moses is accused of having made some disloyal and seditious statements.

Since the revelations in Toronto when one doctor was fined $1200 for prescribing liquor too freely and certain other physicians were found to be as reckless with booze as a bartender, License Inspector White of Walkerton has been instructed by the Department to draw the attention of the medical fraternity in this riding that prescriptions for booze must be the very minimum that the patient requires. For instance, a Walkertonian with a cramp in his stomach couldn't have a barrel of suds prescribed for his ailment when a thimbleful of the moisture would do. As a record is kept of all such prescriptions any pill-man making a run on booze is liable to do some high financing in court.

An echo from the big German offensive of March last has reached town in the form of a letter from Nursing Sister Marion Heughan, who was on duty at a base hospital in France when Fritz sprung his big surprise attack and made his most sensational advance of the year. The town in which her hospital was located was captured by the Huns, who haven't shown any too nice regard for Red Cross or hospital works. The fact that Marion and the other nurses assisted to get their patients away safely before vacating themselves, demonstrates that she had to show some speed in getting away before the Boches came in. She seems to have won by a neck, as she was able only to rescue merely the clothes she had on, the rest of her belongings falling into the hands of the foe when they cleaned it up in the town. After tramping twenty miles she and some other nurses concealed themselves in an old cattle shed and here they remained until picked up some hours later by a Red Cross wagon and conveyed far back of the lines to the safety zone.—Herald and Times.

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Chas. H. Fletcher

INVERHURON

There are only a few cottages occupied at Inverhuron yet, but more are coming in each week.

Mrs. Geo. Harrison and daughter Lillian of Chesley, Mrs Shepherd and four children of Guelph are occupying "Cosy Nook Cottage."

Mr. and Mrs. Oliver of Hamilton will spend the summer at their cottage, "Bide a Wee."

Misses McIntyre and Cunningham, of Glamis, and Master Donald C. McIntyre, of Toronto, are occupying the McIntyre cottage.

Mrs. Chittick, of Stoney Creek, is the guest of Mrs. J. B. Campbell.

Miss Jessie Oliver, of Hamilton, was a week end visitor at "Lynewood Cottage."

Two picnics were held here last week—a union Sunday school picnic from Glamis, also one from the 4th of Bruce.

ELDERSLIE COUNCIL

Gillies Hill, July 1st, 1918

Council met on above date, all members being present.

A communication was received from the county clerk intimating that the amount required for county purposes was as follows: General county rate, $14,694; municipal equivalent, $135.10; war tax, $1,896; total, $16,725.10.

Mr. H. J. Daley asked the council to have some trees on roadway east of 30 sideroad, con. 10, cut down as they held the snow in winter and obstructed the road. On motion of Messrs. Fraser and Allen, the reeve and councillors Oswald and Clement were appointed to investigate.

Clement—Oswald—That orders be issued for the following accounts.—Carried.

W. E. Barnfather, gravelling lot 6, con. 2, $42.75; W. J. Allen, 50 yds. gravel per W. E. Barnfather, pathmaster, $5; Earl Grant, 7 yds. per H. Walpole, 70c; Thos. Dinsmore, 56 yds. per H. Walpole, $5.60; Paul Ditcher, 90 yds. per Jas. Sheepy, $9; H. Wilson, 85 yds. per Wm. Calhoun, $8.50; N. Scarrow, 44 yds. per Thos. Ferris, $4.40; A. McKinnon, 43½ yds. per H. Rudolph, $4.35; A. McKinnon, 132 yds. per A. Mitchell, $13.20; J. Palmer, 45 yds. per A. Rushton, $4.50; Jas. Thomson, 37 yds. per A. McCannel, $3.70; A. Watson, 82 yds. per Thos. O. Brown, $4.20; J. Palmer, 40 yds. per A. Strong, $4; J. Walpole, 12 yds. per J. J. Thompson, $1.20; Jas. Thomson, 8 yds. per J. J. Thompson, 80c; Thos. Collins, 28 yds. per J. J. Thompson, $2.60; A. L. McKinnon, 32 yds. per J. H. Turner, $3.20; Earl Grant, 72 yds. per D. H. Sparrow, $7.20; Thos. Dinsmore, 48 yds. per D. H. Sparrow, $4.80; Thos. Dinsmore, 56 yds. per Geo. Daniel, $3.60; Arthur Slomski, 56 yds. per John Shaw, $5.60; Harry Wilson, 81 yds. per John Thomson, $8.10; C. Hickey, 8 yds. per John Thomson, $3; Harry Wilson, 140 yds. per W. T. Cruickshank, $14; Edward Bone, 85 yds. per H. J. Daley, $8.50; Edward Bone, 62 yds. per Jas. Hammel, $6.20; I. T. Buchanan, 128 yds. per J. T. Buchanan, $12.80; Henry Schmids, 66 yds. per Andrew Green, $6.60; John Ickler, 27 yds. per Wm. Pepper, $2.70; Henry Schmidt, 36 yds. per And. Young, $3.60; W. J. Allen, 34 yds. per And. Young, $3.40; Jas. Thomson, 91 yds. per John F. Crooks, $9.10; W. J. Allen, 93 yds. per J. C. Blue, $9.50; Jas. Thomson, 3 yds. per J. C. Blue, 30c; Henry Pegelo, 78 yds. per J. McCullough, $7.80; F. Lawrie, 80 yds. per F. Lawrie, $8; Jas. Vancise, 136 yds. per Jas. Vancise, $13; W. J. Allen, 75 yds. per J. Stoddart, $7.50; Arch. Thomson, 55 yds. per D. Ruthven, $5.50; Henry Schmidt, 9 yds. per J. Prudz, 90c; Jas. Sheepy, performing arrears statute labor, $9.75; A. Mitchell, performing arrears, $11.25; H. Rudolph, performing arrears, $2.25; J. J. Thompson, performing arrears, $16.90; W. T. Cruickshanks, performing arrears, $22; Wm. Pepper, performing arrears, $9.25; Angus Taylor, removing ash from bridge, 5 sideroad, $1.50; R. C. Pearce, 6 mos. salary as clerk, $92.50; D. McArthur, postage for clerk's office, $2.50; D. Sparrow, gravelling Walkerton this Thurs. David Connor, gravelling 25 sideroad, con. 9, $45; Jas. Mair, building stone wall, filling and gravelling, lot 30, con. 7, $35; H. Walpole, grading, gravelling and repairing culvert, con. B, $30; Cedric Calhoun, drawing tile and gravelling contract, 25 sideroad, $47.80; Wm. Calhoun, gravelling and repairing culvert, 25 sideroad, $36.30; I. T. Buchanan, gravelling lot 11, con. 9, $2; August Gobert, building culvert, Dobbiston, $1571; John McAllister, caretaking at nomination and half year's salary as caretaker of Tp. hall, $8.50; J. Shoemaker, rings for soldiers, $60.50; E. J. Cohean, rings for soldiers, $60.50; Wm. McDonald, part payment printing contract, $50; And. Green, gravelling, lot 25, con. 2, and fill at bridge, $66.44; Gray & Ewart, spikes, etc., $18; S. K. Ewart, spikes, etc., $6; grader, $42.05; Jos. Stoddart, gravelling, 5 sideroad, con. 4, $67.50; Jas. C. Blue, gravelling and repairing culvert, 15 sideroad, $6; Jos. Stoddart, removing jam, bridge 10 sideroad, $4.

Oswald—Allen—That this board do now adjourn to meet again at the call of the reeve.—Carried.

School boards are requested to have their requisitions in the hands of the clerk by August 1st.

R. C. Pearce, Clerk

GLAMIS

Miss Flossie McLennan, who has been teaching at the Soo for the last year, returned last week for the summer holidays.

Miss Muir, of Toronto, is visiting at Rev. J. Reith's.

Miss Tessie Patterson left last week for North Dakota, where she goes to be united in marriage to a Mr. McDonald, formerly of Paisley.

The picnic to Inverhuron on Tuesday, July 2nd, was a success. All three Sunday schools were represented—Presbyterian, Baptist and the Congregational on the 10th.

Rev. J. F. McLennan, of Perth, is visiting friends. He took the service in the Baptist church on Sunday evening.

Miss Pearl Francis, of Toronto, is visiting at Mr. Angus Campbell's and at Mr. Murdoch McK—y's.

Mr. McCauley drove to Tara on Wednesday to see his mother, returning on Saturday.

Miss Hendrie's sale on Wednesday went well. Everything was disposed of.

An accident that might have had serious results happened to Mr. McNabb, of Chepstowe, on the boundary below Glamis on July 2nd. While motoring his car turned turtle. He was alone in the car and fortunately escaped injury.

Misses MacIntyre and Cunningham and Master Campbell MacIntyre are spending a short time in their cottage at Inverhuron.

Mrs. Patterson motored to Ripley last week to visit friends.

Sudden Death at Underwood

Mrs. H. Murray, postmistress at Underwood, was missed from her home on Sunday evening by a neighbor who called, and her body was found in the back yard, where she had apparently dropped dead.

SAUGEEN COUNCIL

All the members of Saugeen council were present at their meeting on June 29th. The clerk was instructed to advertise for a tax collector, and on motion of councillors Webster and Greatbead it was carried that soon 6de residents of Saugeen enlisting and accepted for overseas be given a five dollar gold piece as a slight recognition of the services they are being called to.

The following accounts were passed: John Wallace, road in spring, $5; John Scott, road in spring, $5; T. Stanton, road in spring, $5; cedar $2.97; The Advocate, advertising contracts, $1.60; Wm. Hogg, supplies for M. Gibbons, $9.90; John Cook, 60 hours grading, $66; J. G. Scott, 4 sheep killed by dogs, $80; J. A. Roech, sheep valuator, $2; Geo. Osborne, 111 yds. gravel at $1.14 (less ½ inspecting 56), $120.54; Jas. McEwing, 6 days inspecting, $12; D. Cairns, fixing two culverts, $11; Jas. Currie, 20 hours, 2 men and team, $15; D. A. Campbell, repairing washout, $205; A. Dier, two men and team, 3 hours, $2.25; F. W. Elliott, 3 months' salary and postage, $57.50; W. Steele, part contract, Kolb bridge, $75; N. A. McGillivray, part culvert, con. 4, $230; M. Black, filling washout, $1; Council meeting No. 5, $14.95.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children

In Use For Over 30 Years

Always bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher

CARD OF THANKS

The undersigned desires to thank neighbors and friends for kindness and sympathy extended to him in his recent bereavement.

D. Beaton.

TENDERS WANTED

TENDERS will be received up to July 13th for the building of a concrete arch through the road known as North Street at Paisley in the tp. of Greenock. Plans and specifications may be seen at Dennis Phelan's. Tenders will be opened at the place the work has to be done.

TENDERS will be received up to July 15th for the building of a retaining wall around the concrete abutments of the steel bridge at Riversdale. Tenders will be opened at the bridge at 4 p.m. on Monday, July 15th. Dennis Phelan, Chepstowe, Ont.

Clerk's Notice of First Posting of Voters' List

Municipality of Elderslie

NOTICE is hereby given that I have transmitted or delivered to the persons mentioned in section 8 of the Ontario Voters' List Act, the copies required by said sections to be so transmitted or delivered of the list, made pursuant to said Act, of all persons appearing by the last revised assessment roll of the said municipality to be entitled to vote in the said municipality at elections for members of the Legislative Assembly and at Municipal Elections and that the said list was first posted up at my office on the 15th day of July, 1918, and remains there for inspection.

And I hereby call upon all voters to take immediate proceedings to have any errors or omissions corrected according to law.

Dated this 19th day of July, 1918.

R. C. PEARCE, Clerk, Elderslie

Spring Term from April 2nd

Central Business College
Stratford, Ont.

Commercial life offers the great opportunities. Recent lady graduates of this school are earning as high as $1,000 per annum. The last young man we received from an office man with some experience offered initial salary of $1200, per annum. Students may enter one day any time. Graduates placed in position. Commercial, Shorthand and Penmanship departments. Get our free catalogue.

W. J. Elliott Pres. D. A. McLachlan, Prin.

MOTHERS OF CANADA
PREPARE FOR TROUBLE

When a girl becomes a woman, when a woman becomes a mother, and when a woman passes through the changes of middle life, are the three periods of life when health and strength seems most needed to withstand the pain and distress often caused by severe organic disturbances. Many thousands in this section would testify as do the following:

St. Catharines, Ont.—"Over forty years ago I was restored to health by taking Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. It was after medicine and doctors had failed to help me or give relief. I was through overwork, become all run-down in health. I was weak and finally became a nervous wreck. The 'Prescription' was recommended to me and at the time I started to take it I had not been able to do anything for over a year. I took the "Favorite Prescription" and the 'Golden Medical Discovery' as well. It took several bottles, but I was completely restored to good health and since that time when I have felt the need of these medicines I have taken them and always with perfect satisfaction."—Mrs. Wm. Hagen, 23 Page St.



Stratford, Ont.—I was all run-down, weak, nervous. I also suffered with severe pains through my back. I was very miserable when a friend advised me to try Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription and one bottle seemed to give renewed strength. It stopped the pain in my back, also helped my nervous condition. It is surely a good tonic for women.—Mrs. Florence Cullum, 100 Milton St.

IT STANDS WEAR



IT STANDS WATER

Ryanize YOUR HOME

KYANIZE Floor Finish stands kicking, stamping, scuffing. Unequalled inside the house for floors and linoleums—for kitchen, bathroom, stairway, doors, ceiling, woodwork, furniture. Outside the house it's unexcelled for piazza floors and outside doors. A money-back guarantee proves these statements.

Ask for Kyanize Spar Finish for Canoes, Motor Boats, Exposed Surfaces: Kyanize White Enamel for Furniture, Bathroom, Iron Beds.

Boston Varnish Company

Bruce Phone
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W. H. DAVISON

Overland and Chevrolet Service

Gasoline Oils and Accessories

Automobile Tires, Automobile Repairing

Vulcanizing a Specialty

I have a supply of

Ford Repairs

at prices that ought to catch the Ford owners' eyes. The following are some:

Radius Rods, $3.00	Spindle Body Bushings, per pair 25c
Front Springs, $2.50	Spindle Arm Bushings, per pair 15c
Rear Axles, $1.75	Adjusting Cones, each, $5
Cylinder Head Gas, 55c	
Ignition Lums, 75c	

All repairs are guaranteed first-class materials.

Free Air (in connection with Garage), also Service Car.

Both 'Phones

WM. McKINNON, Prop.



No Heat Waylaid

Straight walls in the deep firepot of the Sunshine Furnace prevent ashes from collecting and absorbing the heat instead of allowing it to do its work in heating the home—one of the features that make the Sunshine the kind of furnace you want for your home.

Full information about the Sunshine Furnace will be sent free to any address upon request to our nearest branch office.

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London, St. John, N.B. Toronto, Calgary Montreal, Hamilton Winnipeg, Edmonton Saskatoon, Vancouver

J. S. DEWAR
PAISLEY
Builder, Contractor and Cement Worker

Brick or cement buildings erected, brick work, cement work and plastering contracts taken.

Cement Supplies Furnished

Building Blocks, Window and Door Sills, Culvert Tile, Well Curbing, Lawn Rollers, Lawn Vases, Verandah Columns, Balusters and other fancy Cement Products.

Building Material

Cement, Lime, Lath, Shingles, Glazed Sewer Pipe and Flue Lining, Mortar Color, Etc.

PAISLEY MEAT MARKET

Choice Beef, Pork, Veal and Lamb, Smoked Ham, Rolls and Bacon, Lard in 1-lb. pkgs., 3-lb., 10-lb. and 20-lb. pails, Cooked Ham, Headcheese, Pork Sausage, Jellied Tongue, Bologna, Weinners, Etc.

P. OLTSHER

Cash for Hides and Skins

Bruce and Bell 'Phones

The Paisley Advocate.

D. McKENZIE, Publisher
Vol. 49—No. 29

PAISLEY, ONTARIO, JULY 17, 1918

Subscription, $1.50 per Annum

Paisley Mercantile Co.

The People's Popular Store

Again thanks the public for the increased business that they are giving to us. We are expecting greater business, and to show our appreciation of this increased business we are offering to the public

Many Bargains in Seasonable Lines.

FOOTWEAR

Child's White Canvas Slippers, Mary Jane style, rubber sole, reg. $1.35 for .98

Child's White Canvas Button Shoes, leather sole, leather heel. Regular $1.65, for 1.19

Child's Ankle Strap Canvas Slippers, leather sole and leather heel. Regular $1.25 for ..... .98

Misses' Canvas Slippers, Mary Jane style, rubber soles. Reg. $1.85 for 1.19

Misses White Canvas Shoes, Laced, leather sole and leather heel. Regular $2.50 for 1.98

Misses' White Canvas Shoes, Laced, soles and heels white. Regular price $2.75 for 2.19

Ladies' White Poplin Pump for..... 1.19

Child's, Youths', Misses' Boys, Ladies' and Men's all Running Shoes or Slippers Clearing at 15 per cent. discount.

MEN'S OVERALLS

Black and Blue at special prices. One line of blues at per pair... 1.98

MEN'S HARVEST SHOES

These are the right kind of Shoes for this time of year. Save those heavy ones for later on and buy cheaper ones. 1918 goods at 1917 price

Sport Shirts for Men and Boys, also Sport Ties. New Goods, 1917 price.

Men's Negligee Coat Style Shirt, good patterns and good washers. Reg. $1.35, now 1.13

Groceries in Abundance

Canadian Food Control License No. 8—13108

Fresh every week. Prunes in bulk or canned. Dill Pickles, Onion Pickles, Evaporated Horse Radish, Tumic, Fish, a Boiled Dinner in a Can for 30c, Corn Meal, Graham Flour, Barley Flour, Bran. Use these substitutes, save wheat, help win the war

THE PAISLEY MERCANTILE CO.

THE CITY BAKERY

OWING to the Food Board's order to use a large percentage of substitutes in making bread, we are compelled to raise the price of bread to 11c. per loaf. . . . . .

License No. 86329

A Full Line of Bakery Goods, also Groceries always on hand

Full Line of Substitutes and Flour for sale

Large Fowl taken at top market Prices. Bring them to me

Goods delivered promptly.

D. H. COOPER

ADVERTISING RATES

Subscription Price—$1.50 per annum in advance. To United States subscribers $2.00 per year in advance.

Advertising Rates—Legal and other casual advertisements 10c per nonpareil line for first insertion, 3c per line for each subsequent insertion.

Advertisements of Strayed, Farms for Sale or to Rent, and similar, $1 for first three weeks and 25c for each subsequent insertion.

Advertisements without specific directions will be inserted till forbidden and charged accordingly. Transient display advs. charged by the inch. Rates on application.

Advertisements in the local columns are charged 10c per line for first insertion, and 5c per line for each subsequent insertion. This includes announcements for church or school entertainments, garden parties &c. No notice less than 25c. Regular advertisers 5c per line; and any less than 1/4 Set in black-faced type, price and one-half.

—Fresh Salmon Trout at T. Oliver's butcher shop.

—Deering Twine and repairs at F. Carter & Son's.

—Good second-hand Deering binder for sale. F. Carter & Son.

—Marriage licenses issued and money to loan. T. H. George.

—This is cherry and black currant week. Shipments arriving daily. S. F. Ballachey.

—Full line of fine engagement and wedding rings at T. Shoemaker's jewellery store.

—For Sale—One 10-h. p. gasoline engine nearly new, one lumber waggon all complete with hay hand made by J. Reed, one cook stove. Apply to W. W. Wynne, Paisley P. O., R. R. No. 2

—Highest prices paid for hides and sheepskins. H. E. McGregor, Butcher, Steele Block.

—Highest price for beef hides, horse hides, calfskins, sheepskins, tallow, &c. P. Oliver, Paisley Meat Market.

—For Sale—A large and comfortable frame house with good stable, on ½ acre of good garden land, on Water St. N. McArthur, prop.

—For Sale—Two good young Shorthorn grade cows. Good milkers. Due to calve in July and August. R. J. Nelson, Greenock, R. R. No. 2, Paisley P. O.

—F. Stevenson's quick healing salve is the best made. We have a choice line of tobaccos and cigars, stationery and school supplies. Agent for daily papers and magazines. Give us a call.

—Flour, Feed, Seeds, Grain—We keep a full stock of Five Roses and Stark's high grade flours, bran, shorts, Royal Purple chop meal, poultry foods and toniks. Always in the market for coarse grains. Morning delivery only. W. Stark.

—Mrs. (Rev.) Diehl has been visiting in Clinton.

—Miss Agnes Gibson is home from Guelph to spend holidays.

—Myrtle McKenzie, of Toronto, is a visitor at Mrs. A. McKenzie's.

—Mrs. Hynes and Miss Hynes, of Renfrew, are guests of Mrs. (Dr.) Allen.

—Mrs. John Hargreaves, of Toronto, was in town for a few days last week.

—Mr. Wm. McQueen, city clerk of Vancouver, visited Mrs. Cheves one day last week.

—Ola Irving is up from Toronto, visiting at the home of her aunt, Mrs. G. B. Irwin.

—Miss Nettie McIntyre, of Regina, arrived last week on a visit to Paisley and Elderslie friends.

—Miss Beth McGillivray, of Inkerman St., has gone to visit friends at Huntsville for a couple of months.

—Mr. Duncan Livingston, of Durham, was a visitor at Mr. Alex McGillivray's, 12th Bruce, for a few days.

—The regular meeting of the Women's Patriotic League will be held in Putnam's hall on Friday, July 19, at 3.30.

—Miss Agnes Pearce, who has completed a course at the Northern Business College, Owen Sound, is home for holidays.

—Miss Annie McLaren, of the post office staff, is spending a two weeks' vacation visiting friends at Fort Stewart, in eastern Ontario.

—Mr. Colin Cameron and Mr. Norman Somerville, of Woodbridge, were visitors at the home of their cousins, the Misses Cameron, last week.

—Bruce Presbytery met in Knox church on Thursday last. One item of business dealt with was the call from Underwood and Centre Bruce to Rev. Mr. McLachlan, which was assented to.

—Would those who bought pie or cake on plates at the garden party please return the plates to McArthur's bookstore, as some of these belonged to sets.

—Misses Bessie Laidlaw, Beulah Rudolph, Edna Cumming and Eva Somerville are among the Normal students who have successfully passed the exams.

—Mr. Dan McInnis, of Spokane, Wash., is at the home of his brother, Mr. J. S. McInnis, 2nd Bruce, having come when he learned of the serious illness of his mother, who passed away on the 10th inst.

—The Methodist and Anglican Sunday schools held their picnics at home on Wednesday last, and the Baptists went to Goble's Grove, Port Elgin, on Tuesday.

—Mr. and Mrs. Dan McNeill, who were visiting in Paisley last week, hurried home to Owen Sound on Thursday last upon learning through the daily papers that their son, Pte. Arch. McNeill, had landed from overseas and would likely reach Owen Sound in a day or two. Archie enlisted with the First Contingent, and was wounded at St. Julien. After coming out of hospital he was in the army postoffice at Shornclife.

—Bruce telephone rentals due July 1st, and payable now. R. Fullerton, agent, Paisley central.

—Have you tried Domestic Shortening, in 1-lb. blocks? Cheaper and more economical than lard. S. F. Ballachey.

Oddfellows Attention!

Special business at Shiram Lodge meeting next Tuesday night. A large attendance requested.

—Stop! Look! Don't forget the Methodist church garden party, to be held on the Methodist church lawn on July 26th. Admission and tea—children 15c, adults 35c. Tea served from 6 to 8.

—A garden party will be held on the manse grounds, Queen Hill, on Monday, July 22nd, under auspices of the Young People's Guild. A good programme has been provided for. Speeches by Rev. W. McGillivray, of Chin, Rev. J. C. Robinson of Tiverton, Messrs. C. M. Bowman, M.P.P., I. J. Hunter and E. R. Savics. Music by Rayner's Orchestra of Southampton, etc. Tea served from 5.30 to 8.0. Admission—adults 35c, children 15c. Proceeds in aid of Red Cross and Missions.



Keep a Smart Appearance

You can be smartly dressed without being extravagant if you will leave your next order with us. We have a good assortment of the very newest patterns in fancy suitings. Look them over before buying. Also in Ladies' Suitings we have a full line to choose from of the newest patterns and styles.

I. S. CRUICKSHANK, the Tailor

—Mrs. M. Blue and daughter, Miss Gladys, were visiting friends in Toronto for a few days.

—Mr. and Mrs. R. Johnston, Misses Hazel Fieldhouse and Anna Howson motored up from Toronto and spent the week end at Mr. T. Johnston's.

—Mrs. Geo. Hoath and family have returned home after spending three weeks with her sister at Eugenia Falls. She was accompanied by her niece, Miss Martha Fenwick, who will visit friends here during the holidays.

—A Cargill rink of bowlers motored up on Thursday evening and played a game with Paisley trundlers on the old green. The home men won by 5 shots. The rinks were: Cargill—Sirrs, Garland, Kyle and Fowlie (sk). Paisley—McGill, Rae, Jack and Shoemaker (sk).

—Mr. F. C. Ryan, who has been director of the Methodist choir for some time, giving his time and services without remuneration, was presented with a handsome easy chair on Thursday evening last when the members met in the church for their regular practice. A nicely worded address accompanied the gift.

—Mr. Beaton Wells, of Pinkerton, ex-councillor of Greenock, is working in one of the big shipbuilding yards at Toronto. He was for several months on the construction of the big ocean freighter, War Ontario, which was launched last week. Mr. Wells, who was home for a few days the past week, says he likes the work and the wages are nigh.

—Printing Invitations is part of THE ADVOCATE'S business.

VILLAGE PROPERTY FOR SALE OR RENT

GOOD frame dwelling, stable and outbuildings, with five acres of land—formerly the George property—near Stark's mill. Will be sold on reasonable terms or rented. Also a 6-yr-old driving mare for sale. Apply to D. DUNLOP, Prop.

CARD OF THANKS

The family of the late Mrs. Jos. Hyde desire to thank the friends for their kindness and sympathy extended at the death of their mother, and for the beautiful floral offerings.

CARD OF THANKS

Mr. and Mrs. J. N. McInnis desire to thank neighbors and friends for the kindness shown the late Mrs. McInnis, sr., during her illness, and the sympathy extended since her death.

Had to Pay

The County Court case of McGlynn vs. Hastie was before Judge Dickson at Goderich recently. The defendant, W. R. Hastie, of Gorrie, in October last bought six hogs from the plaintiff, Thomas McGlynn, a farmer of Howick township, and gave in payment a cheque of Chas. C. Munro, of Wingham, for whom he was buying the hogs. When Munro's cheque was presented there were no funds, and Munro subsequently made an assignment. McGlynn entered action against Hastie, and although the defendant entered the plea that he was simply Munro's agent in the transaction, judgment was given against him for the amount involved, $200.10 and costs.

More's Drug Store

This is the place to get all requisites to fight the summer pest, such as **Paris Green, Arsenate of Lead** (in paste form), **Bug Death** (the great bug destroyer and fertilizer), **Bug Finish**, also a fertilizer, **Insect Powder** in packages and bulk, **Mosquito Oil** to keep the mosquitos away, and **Larkspur Lotion** for the boos. **Fly Skoot** for flies on stock, **Limestone, Copperas, Hellebore, Crude Carbolic Acid, Formaldehide** and **Creolin.**

Water Glass for Preserving Eggs

A. BALL

Makes the Extra Special Offerings in Price Reductions during the

Continuation of

Closing Out Sale

Specials

for

Thursday, Friday and Saturday Business

Men with Big Heads Wanted

To fill our big sizes in Soft and Hard Felt Hats, also the balance of our latest style Straw Hats at greatly reduced prices. So if you have got a big head come at once and be fitted.

Girls' and Boys' Hats

In a large range of styles at Closing Out Sale prices. Worth double. Each ..... .19 and upward

Ladies' Sweater Coats

Ladies' Fibre Silk and Mercerized Sweater Coats, worth $7.50. Special Sale price each 3.99

Men's Odd Pants

This is your opportunity to get a pair at the continuation Closing Out Sale reductions.

Boys' and Youths' Grey and Brown Tweed Suits

Greatly reduced and worth double the price asked. If we have your boy's size it will pay you to come and get him that Suit and save money.

Special Continuation Closing Out Sale in Our

Grocery Department

CANADA FOOD BOARD LICENSE No. 8-18458

Early June Packed Peas, large can ..... .19

Maple Leaf Sugar Corn, large can ..... .21

Maple Leaf Brand Tomatoes, large can ..... .22

Cascade Salmon, per can ..... .22

Baked Beans, per can ..... .21

Jelly Powders, very special, each ..... .9 or 3 for .25

Matchless Ammonia Powders, special per package 5

Black Tea, put up in one and three pound bags, very special. Regular price 70c for ... .55

Mixed Tea Special, worth 60c, sale price per pound ..... .45

Pure Spirit Vinegar, extra special. One gallon, including jar, worth 65c, Closing Out Sale price ..... .45

It will pay you to come to this Money Saving Continuation Sale, as we are positively going out of business and the stock must be sold.

All goods sold for **Strictly Cash only.** Will take your **Butter and Eggs** in exchange at Special Sale Price.

Store and Property for Sale, or will Lease for a term of years.

One Ton Ford Motor Truck for Sale, in excellent condition.

A. BALL

The Strictly Cash and One Price Store

OUT WITH THE FISHING CRAFT

AROUND THE COASTS OF THE British Isles.

Death Often Lies in Wait For the Deep-Sea Fishermen in the Perilous Waters of Wartime.

From the pierhead a tiny flicker of flame dances in and out at regular intervals, then a stentorian voice bawls into the darkness, "All ready?"

One by one the little craft leave the harbor, with oil-engines humming and sails idly flapping. Then once clear of the mouth, the canvas bellies to a brisk nor'-west breeze, and out the fishermen go to the grounds.

Each little vessel carries a crew of five, and they are either men well over military age, or else youths in their teens. Some of the men are old—very old—but night after night they sail out with their smack and return heavily laden on the morning's tide.

It is ten o'clock as the boats leave port. For hours the crews have been busily baiting their lines. Choice bits of mackerel or portions of whelks—"bickies," as the fishermen call them, are arrayed neatly on each shining hook, and the whole is carefully arranged in a special low basket.

Stores of oil and coal are taken on, as well as provisions, for the weather may turn out nasty, and then the fishing craft would perchance seek shelter on the other side of the water.

The Grounds.

The night is pitch dark. No stars glimmer in the sky, no lights are visible from the sea-front. The harbor lamps are masked, only in the distance flashes the arm-like ray of the one undarkened lighthouse on the coast.

They left the harbor in line, but now the fishing-smacks separate, and soon all they see of their companions is the bright light marking the low cabin of the boat.

The little seaport is left many miles to the east, but still the bobbing craft go on, their engines droning and their sails humming in the stiffening breeze. The fishing-ground is at last reached. It is nothing but a shallow, sandy stretch of water, many miles in length, and the home of myriads of fluke, gurnard, and other fish.

Every man is at his post in our smack. Gradually the line is let down into the water. Black, pig-like objects filled with air, known as "mollegs," go down as markers buoys, and soon the whole line is paid out and left. This is the process known as a "shoot."

Harvest of the Sea.

Again the smack goes on and shoots her other lines. Then begins the weary patrol up and down. Sails are taut in the breeze; the engine is silent.

The time is slipping by. The fishing-boat ceases her running up and down, and glides away to visit her first line. All is bustle aboard. By the glare of a flickering oil-lamp the shining line is drawn in. Over the side stands an old man with a "gaff" to spear the fish as they appear. Skate, fluke, gurnard, and shimmering cod come floundering up, and soon the deck is a mass of slime and blood.

As the line comes dancing in, strange shapes hurl past our boat. Huge passenger steamers with eerie designs on their hulls flash past; slow-moving coasting craft with a Vickers' quick-firer churn across your bows; motor-launches, high-pooped trawlers, all pass with lights out. Only the absence of these light remind you that a war is really on.

Out on the eastern horizon appears the first flush of dawn. The fishermen troop down below, and by their little coal fire warm themselves or drink coffee. All their work is finished for the present.

Making It Worth While.

At last, with the turning of the tide, the engine is started, the sail reefed, and away the little boat bobs merrily towards home. But the eyes of the crew are ever peeled for the lurking U-boat.

One after one our fellow-craft loom up in the distance, a good-natured race for port begins, for it is a matter of "first come first served," and before long the whole line is making rapidly for home.

The harbor mouth is gained. Thankfully, be it noted, for these are dangerous times for the fishermen, and anxious times for the womenfolk at the pier-head. Poor souls, they have suffered! Many is the gallant son and husband lost in the past four years. Each little boat ties up for a short rest. The fish are laid neatly on the concrete slabs of the old quay, and before long are disappearing rapidly under the hammer of the auctioneer.

The fishermen betake themselves to bed for some hours, or perhaps discuss the market with their brother workers over a well-won pipe. And then begins the baiting.

But this life, though hard and strenuous, fraught with danger, is one which brings handsome remuneration to the hardy fishermen. Often enough he goes home at the end of a hard week with perhaps £150 in his pocket.

CRADLE OF MODERN WARFARE

LIES IN THE VALLEY OF THE OISNE RIVER

There The First Dugouts were Excavated and Fence Wire and Rabbit Netting Used As Obstacles

The Aisne looms large in the history of the war. After the battle of the Marne and the stopping of the first German rush, the enemy fell back towards the Aisne. On September 12, 1914, the Boches were cleared out of the valley of the Vesle. The historic story of the next days is graphically told by Captain C. A. L. Brownlow, D.S.O., R.F.A., in his "The Breaking of the Storm."

"On September 13 and for the ensuing three or four days the British army crossed the Aisne and fought fiercely to advance further, but without success. Gradually the front crystallised into immobility, and here our troops remained for three weeks. During this period one can trace the beginnings and growth of the methods of trench warfare which are now familiar to so many.

How the Trenches Grew

"The trenches, first begun by the individuals of the firing lines scooping each for himself a hole in the ground, grew apace into a network of excavations, while away behind the firing line there appeared systems of reserve trenches, sited and dug under the directions of G.H.Q.

"With the ever-increasing ramifications of the trenches began the first dugouts, which were small caves burrowed into banks, or widenings of the normal trench, roofed in with such material as was to hand and covered by a layer of earth sufficient to give protection against splinters. With the propinquity of the opposing lines it was necessary to get accurate artillery fire close in front of our firing trench. This necessitated most accurate observation, and this in turn necessitated forward observation officers and telephone wires laid from the batteries to the infantry.

"And now began the allotment of a definite section of the front for each battery to cover with its fire, which developed in time to the barrage or curtain of fire, the basis of present tactics.

The First Wire Guards

"To prevent a sudden rush of the enemy, obstacles such as wire cut from fences and rabbit netting from the neighboring woods were erected, fore-runners of the vast barbed wire entanglements which now stretch from Switzerland to the sea.

"On the Aisne also began for the first time the direction of artillery fire from aeroplanes, which was done occasionally by wireless, but mostly by the use of colored lights. Here, too, appeared the first observation balloon; needless to say, it was the enemy who had it.

"It was on the Aisne, too, in those September days that British forces received from the Kaiser the immortal title of the 'contemptible little army.'"

Increasing Acreage in the West.

Mr. J. D. McGregor, in a report to the Minister of Agriculture, cites the following figures as his estimate of the increased acreage under grain crop in the three Prairie Provinces: Wheat, 2,010,567 acres; oats, 554,625 acres; barley, 93,320 acres. The total acreage for the three Provinces in grain crops as compared with 1917 shows an increase of 11%, according to Mr. McGregor's figures. These are: 1917, 24,038,900 acres; 1918, 26,687,412 acres; increase, 2,658,512 acres.

The supply of borlap is nearly exhausted, and mill feeds may have to be shipped in bulk ere winter.

"GETTING THERE" IN FRANCE

DESCRIBED BY ONE WHO HAS HAD EXPERIENCE.

Travelling Behind the Front is an Adventurous and Erratic Matter Which Needs Grim Resolution.

When at the Front your battalion is resting, and an afternoon off offers possibilities of a joy ride to visit a friend or dine at a neighboring town, the choice of means of transit is large. If you are an extra A.D.C., of course, all you have to do is to push a button, and the next moment the general's Rolls-Royce glides up to the door to await your pleasure, says a British officer. If you are, as I was, a humble subaltern of the foot-sloggers, you can rarely aspire so high. Various modes of locomotion are, however, still at your service. There are horses, "hairies," bicycles, motor-lorries, motor ambulances, your two feet, or perhaps a train. I put the train last, because, though it sometimes happens that a battalion goes into reserve at a place which boasts a railway-station, I have never heard of one being close to a station from which trains started for any place worth going to.

"Dark Horses"

I have made a distinction between horses and "hairies," not because they are different animals, but because a "hairy"—in other words, a transport horse, is unlike any example of the equine species that one ever saw at home in England. You must picture a shaggy, wild-eyed brute with a mouth of iron and a back like an ironing board, as capricious as a prima donna, and as full of tricks as a waggon-load of monkeys. When you saunter down to the transport lines to pick your hairy for your joy-ride, you are apt to be bitterly deceived by appearances. A gentle, wild-eyed beast, with "fed up" writ large upon its expressive countenance, which the transport officer will warrant as quiet as a mouse, will probably behave like an unbroken broncho, once he tastes the liberty of the high road.

There are also bicycles. Every battalion has a certain number of cycles for the use of the signallers. Please disabuse yourself of the idea that an Army cycle is anything like one of those glistening, black-enamel and nickel-rimmed machines you see in the shop windows. Even as these, it has two wheels, a like number of pedals, and handle-bars and saddle, but there the resemblance ends.

Taking What Comes.

Still, the old Army "bog-wheel" is the subaltern's great stand-by in France. I have gone a-hiking on it, I have ridden to many a joyous dinner-party, and wobbled perilously homeward after a gay evening. I have been to combats at divisional or brigade headquarters on it, and I have always come back alive. Sometimes, it is true—when the country has been hilly—I have wished I had walked both ways!

But, to my mind, the most delightful way of getting about in France is to sally forth and take your chance of a conveyance. What sensation could be more delightful, I ask you, than to walk out on one of the great main roads of France, the map of your route pretty clear in your head, ready to stop the first conveyance which seems likely to give you a lift? You have to be a little careful, however. It might be awkward to hold up a car conveying a riverish brigadier, who has just been "told off" by his divisional general.

It is always safe to stop one of those long trains of motor-lorries which are the commonest sights on the roads of the Army zone to-day. Any driver will gladly make room for you by his side at the driving-wheel, but you cannot depend on him for a knowledge of the geography of the country. The British soldier knows where he has come from and very often where he is bound for; but beyond that—napoo! Therefore, it is necessary to find out from the driver his destination, and contrive that he will set you down at some frequenid point, whence you may travel your next stage. And so by motor-lorry, ambulance, staff-car, or even a "G. S." horse-waggon, you at length reach your destination, having had a delightfully varied time, and collected a pack or so of more or less veracious rumours of doings at the Front.

One blazing July afternoon I was stranded at a large town, with the prospect of a four-mile walk—after a heavy lunch—to get me back to camp. I set forth alone to trudge my weary way campwards. I had got clear of the town, when I saw a car coming towards me in a cloud of dust. Sir Douglas Haig himself might have been in that car; but the discomfort of the heat and the dust gave me courage. I stepped out into the middle of the road, and stopped that car.

Besides the chauffeur, its only occupant was an angel, disguised, it is true, in a brass hat, but a seraphic personage for all that. For, without waiting for me to speak, he expressed his conviction that I wanted a lift; and, what is more, he turned the car round and drove me back to camp. And then I found he was the O.C. staff cars, or whatever the position is called in that part of the world.

A Risky Proceeding.

Sometimes the position is reversed. When I was driving in a staff car once near St. Pol a British cavalryman rode out into the centre of the road, his hand raised above his head. We slowed down. Approaching the car, the horseman, who was a simple trooper, announced very simply that if he could get a lift to a certain railhead—which, as a matter of fact, was some miles out of the way—he would be able to get twelve hours more leave in England. From a disciplinary standpoint, this stopping of a staff car by a private soldier was rather an audacious proceeding. But the colonel at my side, bade the man jump in, which the trooper, having handed his horse to another man with him, did with alacrity.

"That lad will go far," the colonel said to me, "if he always asks for a thing when he wants it badly enough."

Food Production in France.

More than 1,000,000 Frenchmen have been killed in war and 1,500,000 are physically unfitted by their injuries to carry on farm work. The women are managing the farms and doing most of the work. In battle zones, such as the Champagne district, women dd not forsake their work in the fields even when German shells were bursting around them. When the cannonading was heavy they lay flat on the ground and as soon as there was a lull they would be up attending to their grape-vines. The wives of the French farmers have always helped their husbands in the fields. They now do double duty, rising earlier and working later. Horses were conscripted for he army and French women have taken their place to draw the plows and harrows. Food production in France, despite the efforts of women, children, od men and cripples, has dropped to one-third.

The Dead Wife.

When she belonged to me
And day and night
Dwelt in my house
For my delight,
She thought of God
And saw Him plain
In storm and cloud
And singing rain.

Now she is God's
And dwells at length
Where He can serve her
With His strength.
Does she not see
In His land's grace
Of fields and hills
And skies my face?

Measure.

In a tiny pool
You could jump over
I saw reflected
All of the sky.

I wondered: How
Should one rightly measure
This lovely water,
By the earth that holds it?
By the heaven it holds?

Volunteer Farm Workers.

Hundreds of thousands of volunteer workers will be needed to save the crop of the United States and they are coming forward from every walk of life. At a recent convention of bankers, a question was asked, "How many of you grew up on a farm?" The count showed 80%. Everyone present agreed to leave his bank and work on the farm for periods from ten days to two weeks.

Substitution in Flour.

In England and France from 15 to 20 per cent. of wheat substitution, chiefly corn, barley and rice, are required by the food scarcity in the milling of flour. The people of Great Britain are not now making or consuming white bread.

The AUTOMOBILE



Care of the Muffler.

"Why is a muffler used on a car? is a common question among motorists," says a motor expert, and they sometimes add, "what care does it need and to what troubles it is subject?"

"The purpose of the muffler is to diminish the noise of the exhaust. The gas escapes from the exhaust valve at high pressure and strikes the ear with disagreeable force unless it is silenced. It is necessary to reduce the pressure from each explosion and to allow the gas to escape so that a great deal of its force is dissipated and its disjointed nature completely changed. The gas then passes out quietly with only a slight pulsation or throbbing.

"The methods by which this is brought about are very simple. A gas passing along an ordinary pipe would be slowed down and spread out. But this arrangement would require too long a pipe. So baffle-plates are used to make the gas turn corners and force its way through small holes in the plates. In some mufflers the gas enters an expansion chamber. All this time it is losing heat and so contracting and thus it slows down more and more. The final effect is, as stated, to have the gas issue from the muffler in a steady, quiet manner.

"The care of the muffler is to leave it alone until it becomes clogged. It does its work without any attention and requires nothing from the driver. The only time we think of it is when we wish to find out if the engine is missing explosions. Then we cut out the muffler and listen to the sound of the exhaust. Do this cautiously on the road, as there are laws against it in many localities. If the sound of the exhaust is not sufficiently loud it may be increased by retarding the spark and opening the throttle part way. The sound of each cylinder will then be brought out distinctly and any weakness will be noticed immediately.

"About the only trouble to which the muffler is subject is that it becomes clogged with soot. This may be caused by too rich a mixture from the carburetor, indicated by black smoke from the exhaust, or it may be caused by oil working up on top of the pistons, giving the bluish white smoke characteristic of too much lubricant. Another cause is where the carbon has been scraped loose from the cylinders, but allowed to fall on the piston. This is carried into the muffler, and so helps to clog. In order to clean it, it must be taken apart and all the carbon deposits removed. If the small holes are closed with soot they must be reamed out with a three cornered file or bearing scraper. The parts are then reassembled carefully and replaced on the car.

"It is easy to tell if the muffler is clogged where there is a cut out. Run the machine up a fairly steep hill. If the car speeds up with the cut out open it shows that the muffler is clogged. A well designed silencer should not cut down the power of the engine more than three per cent. This difference will hardly be noticeable on an ordinary hill. So the fact that the car slows down would indicate back pressure due to clogging."

TASKS OF THE MODERN AIRMEN

MILITARY AVIATORS MUST BE VERSATILE YOUTHS.

On Them Rests the Responsibility of Preparing For and Directing An Attack.

The vast responsibilities which devolve upon the youthful airman before a successful infantry attack can be made on the western front are thus set forth by an experienced French aviator:

"The time has passed when one could make an improvised attack upon the enemy, relying simply upon superior numbers and the morale of the attacking troops to gain the victory.

"To search out in all their details the defensive works of the enemy (barbed-wire entanglements, trenches, block-houses), the position of all his batteries, to locate the trails, railways, munition and supply depots, and headquarters of the commanders—such is the work to be performed by the scout plane before every offensive operation.

"To direct the firing of all the artillery, whose task is to destroy the barbed-wire entanglements and the trenches; to bombard the batteries and destroy the larger part of them; to set on fire the munition depots within its range; to prevent or render perilous any passing along the roads and railways; to delay traffic in the supporting railway stations; to control the destruction of objectives and the efficacy of long-range firing—such are the principal tasks of the scout planes during the preparatory period of an attack.

Enormous Responsibilities.

"Moreover, they assume the enormous responsibility of the faithful execution of this program, which is carried out entirely through the intermediation of their eyes.

"Finally, on the day of attack, it is they who, flying at a low altitude over the assaulting waves of the infantry, signal its progress to the superior command; it is they who discover the active batteries and reduce them to silence by causing them to come under destructive fire; it is they who cause the dispersion of wagon trains and troop columns venturing along the roads and trains near the battlefield; it is they who watch for the possible launching of a counter-attack, always to be feared, and which they must announce at the right moment to the infantry and to the commander in charge.

"Thanks to the promptness of their reports, sent by radio, the commander is enabled to make his authority felt during the progress of the operation. When in the midst of the hazards of battle the energies of the combatants become scattered, causing confusion and disorder, the scout planes, by the accuracy of their reports, permit the harmonizing and coordinating of effort necessary to the final victory.

"Evidently it is the observer who must have charge of the mission of reconnaissance of photography, of artillery adjustment or of infantry communications; but he is greatly assisted by the pilot, whose skill and decision contribute in no small measure to the successful accomplishment of the aerial task."

Pigs and People.

So like is the pig's eye to the human eye that fledgling oculists learning their trade, practice all sorts of operations upon eyes of freshly killed swine, which are easily obtained from the market.

Even the skilled and highly trained ophthalmogist, when he wants to try out an idea—for instance, a new kind of operation for cataract (which means the removal of the crystalline lens)—will get a pig's eye and see how it works. If it succeeds, he tries it on a patient.

All the wonderful muscle-cutting operations, by which squint and other irregularities are so successfully remedied, were worked out originally by experiments with pigs' eyes.

At Twilight.

Far in the west the sun's rays die;
'Tis the close of a weary day.
Far in the woods the night birds cry,
And the moon in the lift holds away.

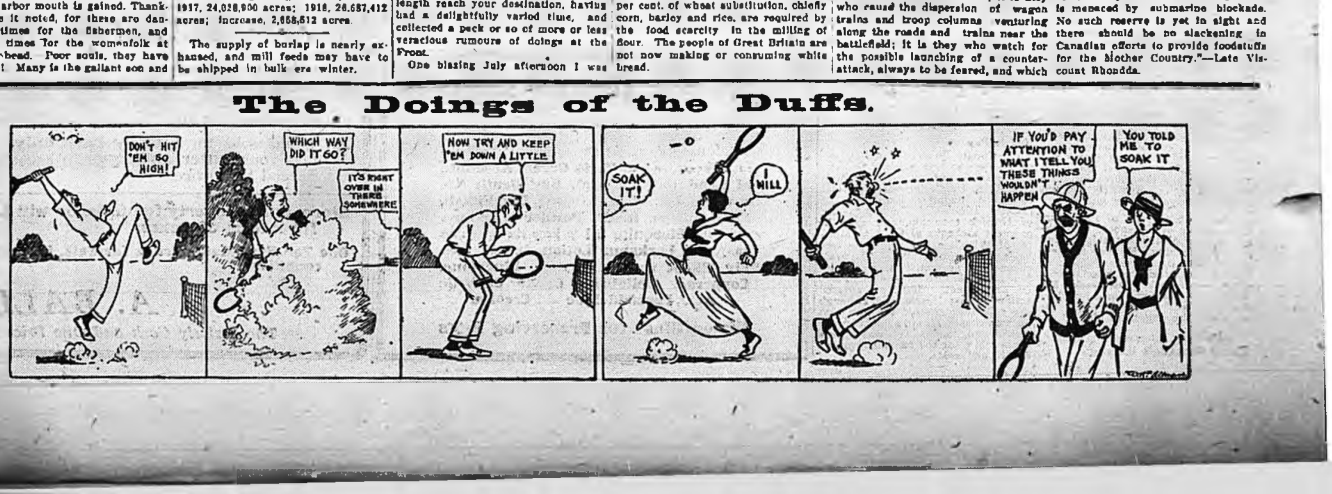
Clear, on the soft, warm summer breeze
A bugle sounds in the night;
A cool wind stirs in the bare black trees,
And a war-note tells of the fight.

Firm and martial, low and sweet,
The notes of "The Last Post" fall;
The guns belch forth, and 'tis but meet
That a hero obeys the call.

No Food Reserve in Britain.

"It is obviously an elementary precaution to build up as large a reserve of food as possible in an island which is menaced by submarine blockade. No such reserve is yet in sight and there should be no slackening in Canadian efforts to provide foodstuffs for the Mother Country."—Late Viscount Rhondda.

The Doings of the Duffs.



The Home Bank of Canada Makes Steady Progress

Steady progress and expansion is reported by the Home Bank of Canada in its statement for the fiscal year, ending May 31st.

Under conservative and energetic direction the Home Bank has been forging ahead and improving its financial position.

Right along the Management has carried out a number of thrift campaigns and these have resulted in a very considerable increase in the number of savings accounts at the various branches.

With its larger resources the Bank, in turn, has been able to handle a larger amount of general business throughout the country.

One of the outstanding features of the report is the gain of almost $1,000,000 in total deposits. During the Victory Loan campaign the Bank lent every assistance to its customers and depositors, with the result that large sums were withdrawn by depositors for investment in Victory Bonds—in all some to $2,000,000. If this campaign had not developed the increase in deposits for the twelve months period would have been close to $3,000,000.

The marked gains made by the Home Bank during the past few years must be regarded as the best indication of the further strides it is likely to make with its organization strengthened in different parts of the country.

The total assets have increased almost $3,000,000 and now stand at $23,675,755, compared with $18,745,-239 a year ago. Of this amount liquid assets amount to $11,612,112, holdings of Dominion Notes amount to $1,112,010, Canadian municipal and British, foreign and colonial public securities amount to $3,751,-112 as compared with $1,214,450 last year.

The success of the thrift campaigns carried out by the Bank has steadily reflected in gains in savings deposits, these now standing at $11,-610,648 up from $10,212,552, while deposits not bearing interest now stand at $6,142,564 up from $2,894,-111.

WOMEN FIRST TO GREET KING.

War Workers Congratulated Their Majesties on Silver Wedding Anniversary.

Three thousand women engaged in war work, representing twenty-two organizations, presented King George and Queen Mary with an address on June 29, expressing loyalty and extending congratulations upon the silver wedding anniversary of the royal couple, which was celebrated on July 6. It was the first time any British ruler had received such a deputation of women. There were no precedents, therefore, to serve as a guide for marshalling the parade and for the reception.

Among the organizations represented were those of the nurses, the munition workers, the workers on farms and those more actively connected with the operations in the field. An address was made by Mrs. F. H. Dersham, chief woman inspector in the Ministry of Labor. King George replied with an address to the women.

The King spoke as follows:

"We are touched by the thought that the first expression of loyalty and devotion on the occasion of our silver wedding should come from this representative body of women who, by their services, have assisted the State in the full mobilization of its manpower.

"In our visits to various centres we have had opportunities of seeing and appreciating the great part which all the women of our land are taking in all the branches of war service, and everywhere we have been filled with admiration at their achievements, an admiration which we believe to be shared by the whole nation. When the history of the war is written, no chapter will be more remarkable than that relating to this service. The range and extent of the women's participation in this service has been rendered only at the cost of much self-sacrifice and endurance.

"I trust this procession to-day will bring home to those who have not yet realized it the country's need of their help. Sure in the hope that your labors soon may have their reward in that decisive victory and enduring peace toward which we, with all our brave allies, are ever striving, I wish you god-speed. In that happy day it will be your proud satisfaction to feel that you have nobly shared in securing these priceless results."

Keep all gates closed and all gaps up. It will save steps.

When You Eat Grape-Nuts

you get the solid nourishment of whole wheat, malted barley and other grains in more pleasing, easily digestible form than in any other way.

This great, ready-cooked cereal is very economical—requires no sugar, less milk, yet is probably the richest of all prepared cereals.

Grape-Nuts

A Fitting War-time Food

"There's a Reason"

Canada Food Board License No. 8-018.

NORWAY SUFFERS FROM WAR TURMOIL

ECONOMIC SITUATION BRISTLES WITH DIFFICULTIES.

Necessity of Increasing Imports Grows Steadily More and More Imperative.

Never since the memorable war between England and Norway 110 years ago has the Norwegian nation been confronted with a situation so full of difficulties as the present one, says a despatch from Christiania. Until the United States entered the war the difficulties, although great, did not impress themselves so strongly on the public mind as they do now, owing to the fact that, even if other European sources of supply dried up, here was still something to be had from the United States.

When the United States finally ranked herself on the side of the allies the question gradually arose how Norway, dependent as she is on her imports for the most important necessities, would manage to get on in the long run under these altered conditions.

It was obvious that an arrangement ought to be made, and in order to settle the question a delegation to Washington was appointed under the leadership of Professor Nansen. The pinch of the rationing system has now begun to make itself felt, and stricter rules are officially announced. Norwegian trade and industry are handicapped for want of regular supplies, the coast traffic is disorganized and Norwegian resources in general are diminishing at an alarming rate. Travelers fresh from Germany are surprised at Norway's scanty rations of bread, which they say are even smaller than they are there.

Imports a National Necessity.

It is a matter of the highest importance to Norway to procure at the earliest possible date as many imports as possible. The supply of foodstuffs and raw materials needed by the population has, from a statistical point of view, been much misunderstood abroad. Owing to the fact that several countries from which, in time of peace, Norway was drawing rather heavy imports, have been virtually closed—for example, Russia and Prussia as cereal exporting countries—Norway has been bound to draw more heavily on America and other overseas countries.

This fact has been overlooked and too willingly it has been believed in the Allied countries that the greater part of these imports were destined for Germany. Nor has it been realized either by the authorities or the general public of the Allied countries that the economic expansion of Norway during the last few years has necessitated a larger supply of raw materials.

The vast majority of Norwegians expect nothing from Germany. Her disgraceful submarine war, which during the last year has inflicted upon us a loss of 435 vessels and 700 lives, speaks volumes. It also is a public secret that her own means are very scanty.

On the other hand, it is no use to deny that Norway is largely dependent on England, while at the same time Norwegians feel entitled to say that in view of the services rendered to England and her allies through the courage and intrepidity of the Norwegian seamen and the energetic straightforwardness of the shipowners they have a reasonable claim upon their gratitude.

Thinks England Ungrateful.

Norwegians regret that this fact is far less understood in England than it ought to be, and express the opinion that this state of things not only impairs Norwegian friendship for England, but is detrimental to British commercial interests.

Through their cruel treatment of defenceless Norwegian seamen, the Germans have gradually lost all sympathy in this country. England's executheon is untarnished, but Norwegians consider it their duty to tell her that the treatment to which they have often been subjected by British officials has created a painful impression in this country. Norwegians regard it as unreasonable that their authorities and the Norwegian business community should be measured by the standard applied to Germans. When they pledge their word, they mean no less than the British to keep it. They do not regard their treaties as "scraps of paper," but as obligations. They claim to be considered as gentlemen, and are not willing to stand the pinpricks of suspicion.

Over and over again prominent men of business have told me of their experiences. They describe the suspicious attitude of the British authorities as entirely unfounded, and say that it would be ridiculous were it not so detrimental to important interests. A leading shipowner in conversation with me said:

"If England had been less suspicious toward us we should have had considerably more supplies in this country at the present time, and England a considerably heavier Norwegian tonnage at her disposal, to her own benefit and those of her allies."

These words express the general opinion of all Norwegians entitled to speak with authority in these matters. They consider it a matter of importance that the two kindred nations should never cease to meet one another in a friendly and businesslike spirit of mutual confidence.

The Latest Models.



Girlishly simple is this attractive little dress. McCall Pattern No. 8432, Misses' Dress. In 4 sizes, 14 to 20 years. Price, 20 cents.



The cape's the thing, this year, at any rate! McCall Pattern No. 8421, Ladies' Cape. In 1 size. No. 8415, Ladies' Two or Three-Piece Skirt. In 6 sizes, 22 to 32 waist. Price, 20 cents each.

These patterns may be obtained from your local McCall dealer, or from the McCall Co., 70 Bond St., Toronto, Dept. W.

YES! LIFT A CORN OFF WITHOUT PAIN

Cincinnati man tells how to dry up a corn or callus so it lifts off with fingers.

You corn-pestered men and women need suffer no longer. Wear the shoes that nearly killed you before, says this Cincinnati authority, because a few drops of freezone applied directly on a tender, aching corn or callus, stops soreness at once and soon the corn or hardened callus loosens so it can be lifted off, root and all, without pain.

A small bottle of freezone costs very little at any drug store, but will positively take off every hard or soft corn or callus. This should be tried, as it is inexpensive and is said not to irritate the surrounding skin.

If your druggist hasn't any freezone tell him to get a small bottle for you from his wholesale drug house. It is fine stuff and acts like a charm every time.

Use Your Fresh Vegetables.

Now is the time to use the fresh vegetables which the war gardeners have been so assiduously striving to cultivate. We must never forget that the use of these short-lived greens results in the liberation of the more concentrated and staple foods for overseas.

Usually there is great waste where garden stuff is concerned. It seems so abundant that we do not value it sufficiently. As a matter of fact, by the judicious use of vegetables many meatless meals can be prepared, and the housewife should regard them during the hot weather, when appetites are jaded.

The French people are now reduced to three meatless days a week of necessity. We in Canada might get down to that by choice, at least for as long as our war gardens flourish. It will mean all the more meat for the people of France, who need it so badly.

The use of canned goods at the present time is anything but patriotic. Most families have a garden of their own. For those who have not, the stores are selling plenty of fresh vegetables and they are about as cheap as anything we can buy.

RE-MODEL YOUR Winter Coat

Our Mail Order Department will assist you with Dyeing and Remodelling. Dyeing is our specialty, the most delicate fabrics and finest furs can be dyed to your own color without injury. Remodelling is done by our skilled workmen in the latest styles. Write us for further information. Our prices are moderate. We will reply at once with suitable suggestions and prices. We shall be pleased to have your inquiries for this advice. You can then instruct us to do the work or return your coat to you at our expense. Dyeing over 250 colors and shades. Guaranteed not to fade. Prices for dyeing ladies' coats, $2.50 and upwards. Dyeing gentlemen's suits, $2.50 and upwards. Dyeing feathers, 25c per gram. Send for price list. Parcels returned by parcel post or express. Established 40 years. Write us to-day and we will send you our booklet. Dyeing Instructions and Price List. We do this work for Merchants or Private Homes.

ROSE-SYKES CO. 71 Bay St., Toronto

Somehow.

Somehow I never thought that you would go,
Not even when red war swept through the land;
I somehow thought, because I loved you so,
That you would stay. I did not understand
That something stronger than my love could come,
To draw you, half reluctant, from my heart;
I never thought the call of fife and drum
Would rend our cloak of happiness apart!

And yet you went. . . . And I—I did not weep;
I smiled instead and brushed the tears aside.
And yet, when night time comes, I cannot sleep.
But silent lie, while longing fights with pride—
You are my man, the foe you fight my foe,
And yet—I never thought that you would go!

Western Crop Conditions.

A need of rain over considerable sections of the grain growing areas in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta is indicated in the weekly crop report of Canadian Northern Agents to the general offices of the company. There are, however, a large number of agents who report that as yet the drought had not affected any damage, and that rain would entirely relieve the situation. Moreover, advices received show that rain has already fallen over a considerable section.

The presence of cut-worms is reported in a small section to the north on both sides of the border of Manitoba and Saskatchewan, the damage however appearing to be but slight.

To Kill Potato Bugs.

The potato bugs should be poisoned before they get too much of a start. Paris green used at the rate of one-half pound to fifty gallons of water is satisfactory. If a pound or two of lime is added it will prevent any leaf burning that might otherwise occur. Arsenate of lead is a good poison and sticks on the leaves for a long time. It does not burn the leaves. Of the dry use one and a half pounds to fifty gallons of water, and of the paste three pounds.

I fell from a building and received what the doctor called a very bad sprained ankle, and told me I must not walk on it for three weeks. I got MINARD'S LINIMENT and in six days I was out to work again. I think it the best Liniment made.

ARCHIE E. LAUNDRY.

Edmonton.

Horse Sense.

In the mines of Hainault horses that travel back and forth over a certain road exactly thirty times each day go to the stables of their own accord after their last trip, and refuse to take another step. In Montaigne's Essays we read that the oxen employed in the royal gardens of Susa for turning the wheels to which the water pails were attached refused to make more than the hundred rounds that constituted their daily task.

Minard's Liniment Cures Garget in Cows

Catch Hold of the Golden Bird.

There are two ways of saving money: Some man get hold of the golden goose and proceed to pull all her feathers out. Then they squeeze her so she will never be good for anything more. What is left they put in their socks or hide in a crevice in the wall. Other men get hold of a golden goose, promptly put some eggs under her, and in a short while there are more golden eggs—and so on. Then the surplus is put into thrift stamps, thus allowing others in need to supply their wants.

The useful dollar is the one that continues to serve its owner and his Country year in and year out.

Minard's Liniment Cures Colds, Etc.

When a man is eager to show you how to do something, it means that he doesn't know a thing about it himself but wants to experiment.

In the Balance.

What can we do
To match those men who stand to-day
—a wall of pulsing blood; of fearless hearts—between the savage lust of brutes unleashed and
All that we hold dear?
What can we do?

How can we help
To match these men who severed ties of home and outstretched arms—treasures of the years of peace—and bravely placed their gift of priceless youth between a race gone mad and
All that we hold dear?
How can we help?

What can we give
To match those men who gave and gave, and gladly gave, until at length they offered up their lives at Freedom's shrine? They had no more to give. And this they did for us and
All that we hold dear.
What can we give?

LEMON JUICE IS FRECKLE REMOVER

Girls! Make this cheap beauty lotion to clear and whiten your skin.

Squeeze the juice of two lemons into a bottle containing three ounces of orchard white, shake well, and you have a quarter pint of the best freckle and tan lotion, and complexion beautifier, at very, very small cost.

Your grocer has the lemons and any drug store or toilet counter will supply three ounces of orchard white for a few cents. Massage this sweetly fragrant lotion into the face, neck, arms and hands each day and see how freckles and blemishes disappear and how clear, soft and white the skin becomes. Yes! It is harmless.

Valuable Australian Wood.

Figured blackwood is mentioned by a consular report as perhaps the most beautiful of Australia's many ornamental hardwoods. The "fiddleback" and "mottled" grains are most sought, the grain of the former being not unlike that of the North American curly maple. The color, however, is different, being a rich golden brown. The panel effects are obtained by combining the figure with the plain blackwood.

MONEY ORDERS.

It is always safe to send a Dominion Express Money Order. Five Dollars costs three cents.

The Real Proof.

From idle bragging stay aloof:
You'll find that this is true:
Your work is taken as the proof
Of things that you can do.

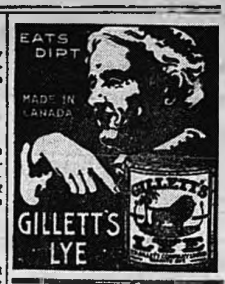
Minard's Liniment Cures Diphtheria.

New Air Raid Alarms.

For the suburbs a new system of air raid alarms has been devised to supplement the sirens and the firemen's signals, says a Paris despatch. The new device is the use of a sort of rocket, which, when lighted, produces two explosions, one as it leaves the ground, the other at a considerable height in the air.

Tests showed the noise was distinctive, that it could be heard at a considerable distance and could not be confused with the noise of the anti-aircraft guns.

The shortest answer is doing it.



Mares with foals may be given some light work, but the real heavy work should be left for the other horses. The proper development of the foal depends very largely on the quality of the milk the mare gives, so that every precaution should be taken that the foal is not allowed to suck when the mare is at all overheated.

Pinard's Liniment Cures Distemper.

The poorest fish alive are the selfish.

FOR SALE

WEEKLY NEWSPAPER FOR SALE in New Ontario. Owner going to France. Will sell $1,200. Worth double that amount. Apply J. H. c/o Wilson Publishing Co., Limited, Toronto.

WELL EQUIPPED NEWSPAPER and job printing plant in Eastern Ontario. Insurance carried $11,000. Will go for $1,100 on quick sale. Box 14, Wilson Publishing Co., Ltd., Toronto.

MISCELLANEOUS

WILL PURCHASE ALTERNATING Current Motors for Cash. Milton and Peculiar, Traders Bank Building, Toronto.

CANCER, TUMORS, LUMPS, ETC., internal and external, cured without pain by our home treatment. Write us before too late. Dr. Bellman Medical Co., Limited, Collingwood, Ont.

FEMALE HELP WANTED

WANTED 100 GIRLS

to work in knitting mills. All kinds of operations on Underwear and Hosiery. Good wages paid while learning. Write or 'phone

Penmans

Limited

PARIS, ONTARIO

HIRST'S PAIN Exterminator

Don't Suffer Pain—Buy Hirst's

and be prepared against attacks of rheumatism, lumbago, neuralgia, sprains and all similar painful ailments. For over 40 years a family friend. Don't experiment—try Hirst's—at dealers, or write us.

HIRST REMEDY COMPANY Hamilton, Canada

HIRST'S Family Salve, (50c). HIRST'S Personal Soap purifies, bound and Circumpane, (25c) 35¢ BOTTLE

KEEP YOUR SHOES NEAT

2 IN 1 SHOE POLISHES

LIQUIDS and PASTES

For BLACK, WHITE, TAN, DARK BROWN OR OX-BLOOD SHOES.

PRESERVE the LEATHER

SMOKE TUCKETT'S ORINOCO CUT COARSE FOR PIPE USE

ABSORBINE

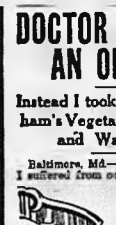
Will reduce Inflamed, Strained, Swollen Tendons, Ligaments, or Muscles. Soothe lameness and pain from a Splint, Side Bone or Bone Spavin. No blister, no hair gone and horse can be used. $2.50 a bottle at druggists or delivered. Describe your case for special instructions and interesting horse Book, 2 R Free.

ABSORBINE, JR., the antiseptic liniment for mankind, reduces Strained, Torn Ligaments, Swollen Glands, Veins or Muscles. Heals Cuts, Boils, Bruises, Allays pain. Price $1.25 a bottle at druggists or postpaid. W. F. YOUNG, P. D. F., 310 Lymans Bldg., Montreal, Canada.

DOCTOR URGED AN OPERATION

Instead I took Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and Was Cured.

Baltimore, Md.—"Nearly four years I suffered from organic troubles, nervousness and headaches and every month would have to stay in bed most of the time. Treatments would relieve me for a time but my doctor was always urging me to have an operation. My sister asked me to try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound before consenting to an operation. I took five bottles of it and it has completely cured me and my work is a pleasure. I tell all my friends who have any trouble of this kind what Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has done for me."—NELLIE B. BRITTINGHAM, 809 Calvarton Rd., Baltimore, Md.



It is only natural for any woman to dread the thought of an operation. So many women have been restored to health by this famous remedy, Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, after an operation has been advised that it will pay any woman who suffers from such ailments to consider trying it before submitting to such a trying ordeal.

SMOKE TUCKETTS T&B CUT PLUG



The Paisley Advocate

PAISLEY, JULY 17th, 1918

LOCAL AND DISTRICT NEWS

Prepare for Patriotic Shower

Owing to the great need for supplies, we are going to ask for a shower of all kinds of work the last Saturday in August. So come to the town hall on Saturday, July 20, and get your supply of work for the shower. An abundance of cut work and yarn ready for July 20.

Died at Leamington

Mr. John Leonard, who was one of the early residents of the 2nd of Arran, and for some years later a citizen of Paisley, died at his home in Leamington on July 10th, at the age of 85 years. The deceased was well known here, and his demise will be regretted by many old friends. He is survived by his widow (nee Mary Harper), two sons and one daughter.

Died in Michigan

William Collisen, who passed away at his home in Cheboyan, Mich., on June 25th, was born in Osborne Tp., Ont., and lived in Bruce Tp. from childhood until he was married, when he went to Michigan. For 26 years he was a cripple, unable to walk, having sustained the disabling injury when he was struck on the head by the limb of a tree while working in the lumber woods. He is survived by a widow and two sons. Two sisters in Ontario are Mrs. R. Hyde of Dundas, and Mrs. L. Shipley of Shallow Lake. The deceased was 62 years of age.

Predict Gasoline Shortage

Although at the present time the gasoline supply throughout western Ontario is sufficient to meet ordinary demands, garage men and oil dealers of Windsor agree that before the year is out a real shortage will be experienced. Tank cars which have been conveying oil to all parts of the country, and a majority of which are owned by American railroads, are being rapidly called in by the United States railroad administration, as they are needed to carry fuel to the seaboard, and this will mean that many interior points far from the main arteries of railroad travel will be left without facilities for obtaining gasoline.

An Old Pioneer Gone

Mrs. Margaret McInnis, widow of the late Donald McInnis, and one of the early settlers on the 2nd of Bruce, departed this life on July 10th, at the ripe old age of 89 years, after an illness of three weeks. The deceased, whose maiden name was Margaret McDonald, was a native of Tiree, Scotland, and after coming to Canada in 1852 lived with her parents at Fergus until her marriage in 1855. Her husband predeceased her by seventeen years. The surviving members of their family are: Mrs. Jas. Beaton, of Paisley; Malcolm and Dan., of Spokane, Wash.; Alexander, Hugh and John, of Harrington, Wash.; and J. Neil, on the homestead. The funeral took place on Friday to Purdy's cemetery, Rev. P. Reith conducting the services.

Has an Arm Broken

Mrs. I. Johnson, of the town plot east, met with an accident one night last week by which she had an arm broken near the shoulder, and the fact since been in a rather serious condition. Mrs. Johnson had not been in very good health lately. On the night mentioned she felt faint while in bed, and arose to get a breath of fresh air by going to the door. She apparently did faint away and fell out of the doorway, and must have lain there for a little time, as she did not realize where she was when she became conscious. Thinking she was still in bed but feeling cold, she made a movement to pull the clothes over herself. Finding nothing but damp grass about her she screamed for help and was heard by her son, and was thus rescued from her cold, open air berth.

A Lively Runaway

Mrs. Brick, of Greenock, whose husband is employed on Senator Donnelly's farm, had a miraculous escape from serious injury or death while driving into Paisley on Saturday afternoon. She was coming up the hill at the railway bridge when overtaken by a runaway team which collided with her buggy and made a total wreck of the rig, while she only had part of her clothing torn off in the mishap. The team was owned by Mr. John Robinson, of 7th Elderslie, who had left them at Mr. D. Dunlop's gate while he went inside to get some hee hoxes. Following the collision all three horses galloped down Interman St., and were caught near the fair grounds, none the worse of their flight. Mr. Robinson has, we understand, agreed to pay $40 for damage to the rig driven by Mrs. Brick, and it will cost something to repair his own outfit.

Protection for Motorists

The motorist whose car has not been more than a few miles away from home, but nevertheless gets a polite invitation to appear before a magistrate several hundred miles away, in the other end of the province, can in future afford to smile at it. An inconspicuous amendment of last session to which the Highways Department is drawing the attention of the motoring public, removes the necessity for a motorist travelling to answer a speeding charge of which he is obviously not guilty. In future where the defence of the motorist is that his car was not in the municipality from which the summons comes, and that there is evidently an error in taking the number, he may appear before a local justice of the peace with two witnesses and prove his contention. If the local J. P. is satisfied, he must issue a certificate which when sent to the J.P. or magistrate issuing the summons, will be that official's justification for dismissing the charge, provided he has no reason to doubt the truth of the testimony on which the certificate was based. The certificate will cost the motorist $1.25.

The Bruce County Highways System

The Plans and Aims of the Committee in Charge

Everyone is interested in the good roads project. To give our readers a proper idea of what is being accomplished by those in charge of the Bruce County System under the organized efforts to make improvements, we print below an extract from the June County Council proceedings that did not appear in the newspaper report published a couple of weeks ago. This is part of the report made by Reeve Whicher, chairman of the Highways Committee:

I have the honor to present herewith the First Report of the Bruce County Highways Committee. In doing so we are much impressed with the importance of the work with which we have been entrusted, fully realizing the greatness of the task, to create and bring into operation an organization for the satisfactory care and maintenance of our County Highways. Such a system, with the co-operation and help of Road Supt. Izzard (who has a very extended knowledge of the County), we have endeavored to establish, but without any equipment or road machinery. Owing to the unusual difficulty in getting delivery of such purchases, together with the scarcity of labor, we have not been able to make the progress we desired. However, we are making advancement and hope to soon show increasing progress.

The following is a brief outline of the System we are endeavoring to organize, viz: To establish on or about every seven miles of the System a responsible man, or overseer, fully equipped with road drag, pick and shovel, whose duty will be to care for that particular section of the road, dragging it from time to time, and especially early in the spring; to make minor repairs as approved by the Road Superintendent, also reporting to him from time to time other needed work, or machinery required for the needs of the road, such as grader, &c.

With a complete organization of this kind your Committee believe the entire staff of overseers with their helpers could be placed in operation almost simultaneously throughout the County, thereby having the entire System repaired in the course of a few days. This would be very important, as the value of drags and graders largely consists in the work being done at the right time.

Your Committee and Superintendent found it necessary to secure at least a small equipment of road machinery in order to make a start in caring for the System, the chief purchases being a tractor costing $1700; grader, $595, both hitches; some 30 road drags at $12 each; and a Chevrolet car, practically as good as new, at $350. The car we consider exceptional value and of absolute necessity to enable the Superintendent to do his work.

Your Committee, Superintendent and Government Engineer Huber went practically over the whole System, viewing bridges, culverts and needed repairs to the roads and extension of the System as asked for at last session of Council. The work was done with the County car, and a good knowledge of the System obtained at a comparatively small cost.

We also attended, on the invitation of the Deputy Minister of Highways, a meeting of the Good Roads Association at Toronto, and thereby gained further knowledge of the work. Your Committee when in the city, with the courtesy of our member for North Bruce, secured an interview with the Minister of Highways, in which we placed before him the substance of Resolution No. 99 of the January Session, 1918, in which was set forth that the portion of the County Highways north of Wiarton where, on account of there being no railway facilities, it had to sustain an unusual amount of traffic and should therefore be named a Provincial County Highway and thereby be entitled to 60 per cent. for construction and 40 per cent. for maintenance instead of 40 per cent. and 20 per cent., respectively, as at present. The Minister was impressed with these views and gave us assurance that this would be accepted by the Department as soon as our Council would pass a resolution... ming this portion of the road entitled as above stated.

Owing to the unusual severe conditions of the past winter a considerable expenditure was required to keep the System in passable condition, and in order to reduce this expenditure we believe the erection of wire fences should be encouraged by bringing the bonus of 25c per rod offered by this Council more into public notice.

ENTRANCE EXAMINATION RESULTS

Cargill

16 candidates, 13 successful

Vera Abell (Honors)
Mary Beckberger
John Clancy
Bernice Garland
Lillian L. Grainger
Florence Hetrick (Honors)
Vera Lambertus
Marie Meagher (Honors)
Mary Mullin
Thomas Sowers
Lilla Scott
Ellen Waechter
Joseph Zettel

Chesley

35 candidates, 46 successful

F. J. Allen (Honors)
E. Arthras
M. Ahrens
A Ankenmann
V. Bieghighauser
S. Buckley
M. Clark
M. Connolly
J. Cope (Honors)
E. Cruickshank
E. Dacison
A. Diebel (Honors)
J. Dirstein
M. Emke (Honors)
G. Engel
H. Fishleigh
W. Gillies
I. L. Gorden
G. Green (Honors)
F. Halliday (Honors)
D. Halliday (Honors)
L. Harrison (Honors)
E. Henderson
M. Hetherington (Honors)
D. Lockhead (Honors)
E. Lockhead
R. Martin (Honors)
L. Metzrer
I. Milne
H. Monk
L. McCullough
G. McCurdy
O. McLaughlin
E. M. McPherson
I. McPherson
J. O'Connor
L. Reilly (Honors)
L. Reid
B. Ross (Honors)
W. Schneider
I. C. Sparrow
M. Stevens
O. Stodders
M. Sutcliffe
P. Sutcliffe
E. Wright

Highest marks in East Bruce obtained by Marion McAsh, Tara public school.

—Hundreds of thousands of volunteer workers will be needed to save the crop of the United States, and they are coming forward from every walk of life. At a recent convention of bankers a question was asked, "How many of you grew up on a farm?" The count showed 90 per cent. Everyone present agreed to leave his bank and work on the farm for periods from ten days to two weeks.

THE LATE ROBERT F. HAY

The Winnipeg Free Press had the following reference to this former Paisleyite, whose death was briefly mentioned in our last issue:

One of the best known business men of Western Canada passed away last night at his residence, 16 Elsmore Apartments, in the person of Robert F. Hay, at the age of 62 years.

The deceased was born at Paisley, Bruce County, Ont., and came west in 1882, settling in the Virden district, where he was for many years agent for Massie-Harris Company. He afterwards was transferred by the company to Carberry.

Following the death of his wife in 1899, the deceased moved into Winnipeg, and in 1903, along with J. A. Thompson, formed the Moose Mountain Lumber and Hardware Co., with many branches throughout the west. He was president of this concern up until the time of his death. He was also a director of the National Paving Co. Along with Mr. Thompson he also owned the Happy Farmers' Traction Co., with warehouses and offices at Winnipeg and Regina.

He has been in failing health for over a month, the cause of death being angina pectoris, aggravated by pneumonia.

He is survived by one daughter, Gladys, at home; two brothers, Dr. Jas. C. Hay, of Laurel, Neb., who was present at the deathbed; and Arthur G., barrister, of Killarney, Man.; also one sister, Mrs. (Dr.) H. C. Winddell, of Williston, N.D.

The late Mr. Hay was a member of the Masonic Lodge at Carberry. The funeral will be held from Thomson's undertaking parlors on Friday at 2 p. m.

—A certain man with his little dog was driving a Ford car along the road when it became stalled, and not able to make it go, he tied a cord to the car and fastened it to the dog's tail who pulled it into the nearest garage for repairs. On entering the place a constable stepped up and arrested the man, who was taken by surprise and asked for an explanation as to his arrest, when he was informed that it was against the law to tie a tin can to a dog's tail.

Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA

BORN

Houston—On July 12th, to Mr. and Mrs. Thos. Houston, Greenock, a son.

McArthur—In Saugeen, on July 3rd, to Mr. and Mrs. Chas. McArthur, con. 1, a daughter.

MARRIED

Johnson—Brown—At the residence of the bride's parents, on July 12th, by Rev. L. W. Diehl, Mr. George Johnson, son of Mrs. I. Johnson, to Miss Grace, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Thos. W. Brown, all of Paisley.

S. F. BALLACHEY

The Store with the Stock

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Club Bags from $2.75 to $7.50.

Suitcases, black and brown, with straps and without, $1.75 to $8.50.

Trunks, fibre covered and canvas covered, in many sizes. Prices $5 to $12.

Raincoats, Sweaters, Shoes, a New Cap, or any of the many necessaries for fixing yourself up to leave home for a jaunt.

Top Prices for all Produce.

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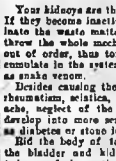
"WHO WILL WIN THIS BATTLE?"

Your kidneys are the filters of the body. If they become inactive and fail to eliminate the waste matter, they are apt to throw the whole mechanism of the body out of order, thus toxic poisons can accumulate in the system and be as deadly as snake venom.

Besides causing the minor ailments of rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago and backache, neglect of the kidneys is apt to develop into more serious diseases, such as diabetes or stone in the bladder.

Rid the body of toxic poisons—clean the bladder and kidneys and cure the twinges of rheumatism with Anuric and you win the battle of life.

Anuric was first discovered by Dr. Pierce, and has benefited thousands of sufferers as well as appeased and eliminated the ravages of the more serious kidney diseases. Now procurable at any good drug store, or send Dr. V. M. Pierce, Invalids' Hotel, Buffalo, N. Y., or branch office, Bridgeburg, Ont., 10 cents for trial package.



Thoroid, Ont.—"I was wonderfully helped by taking 'Anuric.' For about three years I had kidney trouble and rheumatism. I also had backache. My limbs would swell and I had rheumatism in my arms and hands. My hands would swell and joints would be so sore and stiff I could scarcely do my work. They would pain me something awful. I doctored but without relief. At last I saw 'Anuric' advertised. I began its use and two bottles completely cured me of all my rheumatism, and I think it was permanent for that was a year ago and I have never had any return of this ailment. I have never found a medicine as good as 'Anuric'."—Mrs. R. H. Berry.

Fall Term Opens Sept. 3rd

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B. Fennessey, C.R.
H. Tiffin, R.S.

MAKING FARMERS WORK THEIR LAND FOR THE NATION

A recently arrived English newspaper records the fact that at Buckingham a day or so before publication, Farmer John Robert Gough, of College Farm, Maidmerston, was summoned by the board of agriculture for neglecting cultivation. He was ordered to give up possession of the farm in fourteen days, and to pay a fine of $50, and $250 in costs. Gough had occupied the farm, which comprised 200 acres, for over thirty years. The above is a remarkable illustration of the way in which the British Government is seeing to it that every available acre of land in the British Isles is set to work to do its share in producing food. Evidently it matters little what a man's position may be. If he is an owner of land it is up to him to see that all of it is enlisted in the national food-raising campaign, and furthermore, it is necessary for him to be able to show that the land is producing an amount of food as near as is reasonably possible to its maximum power of production.



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When a Man Dies

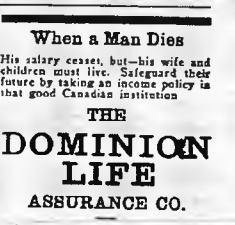
His salary ceases, but—his wife and children must live. Safeguard their future by taking an income policy in that good Canadian institution

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DENTIST, (formerly of Toronto.
Graduate of the Royal College of Dental Surgeons of Ontario. Honor Graduate of '13 senate University Dental Department. Master of Dental Surgery. Graduate of the Dr. Mey ers' Post Graduate School of Prosthodic Dentistry, New York. Office over Moir's Drug store, opposite the Post Office.

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DR. H. E. GAGE, Physician, Surgeon and Accoucheur. Specialist in Diseases of the Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat. Late house surgeon Manitoba General Hospital. Office hours—10 to 8 a.m., 1 to 5 p.m.
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Desirable Village Property For Sale

THE HYDE property, on Inkerman St. Comfortable White house, good stable and garden, with a number of fruit trees in full bearing. Apply on the premises, or to Mr. Hyde, writer, Toronto, or to Mr. GEORGE or MRS. G. A. DEWIS.

—"Advertising is the education of the public as to what you are, where you are, and what you have to offer in the way of skill, talent and commodity. The only man who should not advertise is the man who has nothing to offer the world in the way of commodity or service." Elbert Hubbard.

AFTER THE WAR—WHAT?

"The war has merely hastened the settlement of a host of problems that would have led to all sorts of trouble, if not revolution, in some of our so-called democratic countries. It is an open secret that not long before the war broke out there were serious fears of a revolution in Great Britain; and in the United States business men ten years ago shook their heads and spoke in bated breath over the fear of nation-wide trouble.

"The fact is that this old world, and even new America, and newer Canada, were ripe—in some cases almost rotten—for radical changes in attitude, thought and action in relation to may subjects. The basis of society was wrong, unjust, wasteful. Even the United States business, as a whole, was being run on a shop efficiency of only five per cent.—and this in spite of all the preaching and teaching and training that had been done in that country. This means that ninety-five per cent. of possible capacity was wasted; yet enormous private fortunes were being made, because of unfair distribution. Surely a more fruitful source of revolution could not be imagined.

"Waste; increasing taxes on food and other necessaries of life; high cost of living combined with wages not raised to meet these costs; display and extravagance of the newly-rich; increase in luxuries and comforts of the few while the many live in hovels, tenements or cramped apartments, always on the verge of starvation and uncertainty from lack of full employment; to say nothing of the increasing frivolity, sensuality, materialism and Godlessness—all these causes combined to make the foundations of society most unstable. The same causes which brought about the terrible French Revolution were at work in our midst, and if long continued would have brought about a similar result.

"The newspapers of Canada indicate the various forms of reconstruction that are called for in this country. At church and other assemblies there are calls for reforms of all kinds—for the protection of girls, by raising the age of consent; for the saving, by proper housing, sanitation, fresh air, pure water, pure milk and other food at prices within the reach of the poor—of the annual "slaughter of the innocents" 15000 children under five years of age (as large as Canada's losses in battle in the world's greatest war); for the prohibition of manufacture of intoxicating liquor; and shipping it into 'dry areas'; for preventing labor on the rest-day; for the recognition of women in church councils; for church federation; for greater production; for better distributing or utilization of labor; for curbing extravagance in dress and the display of wealth; for higher wages for workers; for conscription of loafers; for political, social and moral reform. In short, there are demands for drastic changes in everything, including the distribution of honors and titles, and entire abolition of hereditary titles.

"The war alters our point of view, and makes us agree to changes that would otherwise have shocked us. This habit of accommodating ourselves to changes is one of the best things that could happen us, war or no war; for mankind is naturally conservative, stand-pat, let-well-enough-alone, and all that. This is why radical reformers always have such a hard time; and why institutions that fall in with the general smugness and self-satisfaction of humanity are fat and flourishing.

"We must prepare for many fundamental changes, not only in our families, in our Provincial and Dominion relations, but in our national affiliations with the outer world.

It would not be amiss to look at the key-word of all the proposed "reconstruction" problems—the word Democracy. It is a new word in Canada. We have never had Democrats here—at least nobody called them by that name. In the United States the two great political parties are called Democratic and Republican, though both words mean practically the same thing, the latter meaning back to the people (from not to a king), while Democrat is made up of two Greek roots—Demos, the people, and crat, rule or government. So Democracy—the rule of the people—is what we are fighting for, as opposed to Auto-cracy, the rule of one man, such as the Kaiser, who plays the 'crazy' part (some Democrats think it should be spelled with a 'z').

"Now if we are to be true, real, simon-pure Democrats we must trust the people; laws must be enacted by the people of the people, for the people, through representatives of the people:—the people in preference to kings, governors, prelates and all rulers. As for titled gentry—what the farmers' convention in Toronto called 'mock aristocrats'—these will vanish as Democracy is understood and applied. Democracy must deal with all phases of the life of the community, and must understand how to regulate trusts, combines, mergers and other forms of combination which tend to affect the people by hampering, even if they do not oppress and repress, their activities.

Democracy must always consider the great masses of the people, especially the producers. This means not only that workers should be properly paid, should be kept in constant work, should be provided for when unable to work through sickness, accident or old age, but it means a great deal more. It implies that workers should be properly trained, first at ordinary schools, then at special trade-schools, later-wards at classes and lectures, by reading, by demonstrations and other methods after leaving school and while at work. It means also that there should be in every part of the country, methods and means for guiding young people into occupations in which they can do their best work for the community and themselves. It means, further, that tramps, hoboes, loafers, must be set to work, must earn their own honest livings. There must be service for service. It means, moreover, that the whole community shall be classified, controlled, guided and managed so that the greatest good to the greatest number may result. Men who now make their living as "speculators," "exploiters," and as "professionalists," "exploiters" and as "professionalists," whose methods are based on grabbing property and public rights (franchises) which belong to the community, and which should be controlled by and for the people for the public benefit—such men must be either controlled or eliminated.

Is Democracy Safe for the World?

Could the world be run on a purely democratic basis—leaving everything to the people, the masses, as they are called? Are the masses of the people able to carry on the business, the industries, the commerce, the banking, the legislation, the education, the religious institutions, the medical, scientific, and all the other necessary departments of and adjuncts to such civilization as ours?

"There must be trained leaders in every department. The trouble in Canada to-day is that we have not sufficient trained leaders. We have leaders, but most of them do not lead, for they are not only put in the position of leaders by accident or a poor political system that does not bring really able men to the top, but pushes up those who can best play the political game—which is very different from being trained for leadership. One of the changes we must make in our political system is to make sure that we will train leaders to manage national, provincial, municipal and local affairs, and then that we shall see that they are placed in those positions for which they have been trained. But in order to bring about such a change as that we must first train our people in the principles of democratic government.

"A real democracy would be thinking all the time of the people—the masses about whom Abraham Lincoln said, 'The Lord must have loved the common people, he made so many of them.' Our common people must themselves be made intelligent, so that they will not only do their duties faithfully in their own sphere, but will see to it that trained leaders are elected to fill the important duties in the community for which they have been specially trained. If the common people were intelligent they would not stand for the present order of things. As Hon. Dr. Cody told the Canadian Press Association, the people must be made 'intelligent and honest' in order to make Democracy safe as a governing plan.

Independent Thinking Wanted

"We would take a great step forward if we could get our Canadian people to think for themselves—to think problems through to their logical conclusions.

"The men's organizations of Canada, such as the trades unions, fraternal orders, various clubs, young people's associations connected with churches, and small groups of neighbors, should be studying and discussing the problems of this country and trying to learn the meaning of them. Set speakers can easily be had everywhere, who have made special study of particular problems, and who are usually glad to give their views and lead off in discussions. The Canadian Problems Club has been organized in Toronto for the special purpose of guiding and helping small groups in any part of the country who want to study any particular problem.

"Women, now that they are voters, should be keen on the study of this young nation's problems, and anxious to lend a hand in their solution. Now is the time to help mould the new order of things in Canada. The women can become potent factors in this work. Through the Women's Institutes, particularly, they could give voice to the sentiments of the plain-living, high-thinking, sensibly-dressed, sane and healthful part of femininity. (There is not much hope of clear thinking from the short-skirted, high-heeled, diaphanously-dressed females who think more of corns than of corn, and of feet than wheat).

"The tremendous task before Canadians after the war will be to reorganize society so that this country will be an outstanding example of pure and prosperous democracy; when production will be developed to the utmost; when the development of our unlimited natural resources will be scientifically managed so that our financial position will be safe and strong; when co-operation will be encouraged, so that 'team-work'—the happy name given by Hon. Mr. Balfour for Democracy—will be fully developed and utilized; and when, as the result, the proceeds from the united labor of all our people will be so distributed that there shall be no abject poor, no starving children, no slums, no dangerous tenements, no tramps, no loafers, no non-producers; so that there will be plenty to provide for the care and comfort of the helpless and the aged; so that hours of labor shall be reduced so as to provide for improvement and pleasure outside of working hours; so that the best facilities for education, music, art, and all the uplifting and enlightening agencies shall be afforded to all.—Canadian Home Journal.

SCHOOL REPORTS

S. S. No. 15, Bruce

Jr. IV to Sr. IV—Isabel Howe 99 per cent, Marie Wanamaker 87, Christine McAngus 70. Jr. IV—Reba Kissack 45. Sr. III—Charlie Kissack 52. Jr. III—Gordon Haney 83, Howard Anness 79, Rodger Cumming 76. Sr. II—Alex Sinclair 89, Cecil Kissack 78, Elmer Rankin 75, Zelta Atkinson 62. Pt. II—Norman Anness 90, Eddie Howe 87, Sadie McIlvore 67. Primer—Reta Haney 86, John Friar 73, Robbie Haney 45.

Nellie MacGillivray, Teacher

No Risks for Him

At a Scottish watering place one summer, Macpherson was found stretched in a contested match on the sands, puffing his pipe. "Come on, Mac," said his companion, who had just come from golf, "it's a fine day for a game." "Hoots, mon," Macpherson slowly shaking his head, "I've had a guid dinner an' I'm no' fond o' thirsts and sairpents, an' I'm takin' no risks."

GROW YOUR OWN SEED

Every Gardener his own Seed Grower while there is Danger of a Shortage of Vegetable Seeds

While rigid selection from year to year is necessary for most kinds of vegetables when grown for seed, and while to keep them pure the different varieties have to be grown some distance apart, yet most of the seed grown in the home garden is likely to give almost or quite as satisfactory results or even better than that which is bought, and, as some seed may be difficult to obtain next year, it is recommended for each person who has a garden to let a few plants or specimens ripen, from which seed can be saved.

It is better to mark the best plants and save the seed from them rather than to save the seed after the plants have been cropped.

The following minimum number of feet, plants or specimens to be saved is suggested as being sufficient to supply enough seed for the home garden in 1919: Beans, 5 ft.; corn, 1 ear; cucumbers, 1; lettuce, 1; muskmelons, 1; peas, 5 ft.; radishes, 3 plants; spinach, 3 plants; squash, 1; tomatoes, 3.

Either reserve a few feet of the row of beans, or better still, mark a few productive plants free from disease.

The seed stalks of lettuce are thrown up after the heads are full grown. The seed ripens rather unevenly, and in order not to lose any of it, each head should be picked over as it shows white, it being necessary to go over the plants every few days. The plants can, however, be pulled and hung up to dry.

If some radishes are left unpulled after being ready for use, they will soon throw up stalks and good seed will develop. For best results the plants should be at least six inches apart.

Spinach, if thinned to six inches, will produce an abundance of seed.

In saving home-grown seeds, it is important to dry them as soon as possible after they are ripe, then clean them, and keep them dry until needed the following spring.

Peas and beans will soon be spoiled for seed if they do not dry rapidly in the pod after being harvested.

As corn sometimes has to be pulled before it is quite hard, it is desirable to see that there is a good circulation of air around each ear. A good plan is to husk the ears and then stick each one separately on nails driven into a board and far enough apart so that the ears will not touch.

The seed of tomatoes for home use should be saved from the plant bearing the largest crop of early and best fruit. Where a quantity of seed is saved, the tomatoes may be cut in half and the pulp pressed out into some vessel, adding about one-third this volume in water. Put in a dark room until fermentation sets in, which will be in about two days, when the seed will separate readily from the pulp. Wash and dry where the sun does not shine on it.

Following are the quantities of seed which one might expect: Beans 1 or more oz. per plant; corn, 300 to 600 kernels per ear; cucumbers, ½ to ¾ oz. per specimen; lettuce, ½ oz. per plant; muskmelon, 1 to 1½ oz. per specimen; onion, ½ oz. per plant; pea, 4 oz. per 3 ft. or row; pepper, 1-16 to ⅛ oz. per specimen; radish, 1 oz. per plant; spinach, 1½ oz. per plant; squash, small seeded, 2½ oz. each; squash, large seeded, 3 oz. each; tomato, 50 to 100 each; watermelon, 2 to 3 oz. each.

BRITAIN MENACED BY RATS

Among the internal enemies of Britain not the least formidable is the rat. The yearly damage to food by this prolific rodent is estimated at $300,000,000, according to a caution and warning just issued to British farmers by a government committee that urges the opening of a ruthless offensive against the pest. The circular tells the farmers that in their buildings, granaries and barns they have an undreamed enemy that destroys their food supply almost as much as does the submarine. The nation, it says, cannot afford to keep rats at a moment when every sack of wheat is urgently needed. Ten rats, the farmers are informed, will eat, apart from what they spoil, as much grain as a farmer and his wife will consume.

At a moderate estimate, the English countryside is feeding one rat per head of the total population of the British Isles. Their increase is attributed mainly to neglect, owing to the rush of work on the farms, and the fact that rats breed faster than any other vermin. Farmers are advised to keep their grain protected, and to make the fullest possible use of traps, snares, ferrets and dog. Barn owls, they are told, are among their best friends. They are also advised to organize rat hunts and encourage rat catching by the offer of small rewards. Other devices and methods are mentioned with an earnestness that shows the committee to be deeply impressed with the gravity of the rat menace. In Australia also the question of wheat in store has led to an enormous increase in rats and in their depredations.

A Plasterer's Evidence

An old plasterer was called upon to give evidence in a law case. The opposing counsel tried to bully him. "Your name is John Dobbs?" "Yes." "Are you the same John Dobbs who was sentenced to a couple of years hard labor for theft?" "No, that wasn't me, either." "Then you have never been in prison?" "Yes, twice." "Ah, and how long the first time?" "One whole afternoon." "What, and the second time?" Only one hour." "And pray what offence had you committed to deserve so small a punishment?" "I'm a house decorator, and I was sent to whitewash a cell to accommodate a lawyer who had cheated one of his clients."

The Thrift Car Overland

The Spirit of Thrift will help win the war—

Model 90 coincides with the vital necessity for efficient, economical, personal transportation.

It is a quality car selling at a popular price and backed by a real Canadian institution, prepared to take care of all service and parts requirements now and later.

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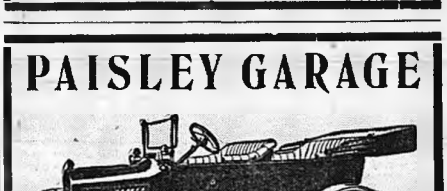
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High Grade Oils, Gas and Accessories of all kinds.

Repairing at Reasonable Rates. All kinds of Vulcanizing done.

We are equipped to remove carbon by oxygen gas.

G. E. MILLER, Prop.

Unfeeling

The doctor and the lawyer had a difference one evening.

"I tell you," the lawyer later told a clergyman, "doctors are callous brutes, with not a spark of human feeling within them."

"Come, come," replied the clergyman, trying to calm his friend, "that is rather a sweeping statement, you know."

"Not a bit of it," declared the lawyer. "Why, when I was ill a few weks ago and suffering untold agonies, I sent for the doctor ("Doctor," I moaned, "I'm suffering the torments of hell." "What! Already?' was his unfeeling retort."

The Original Baptist

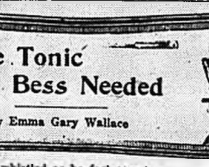
A negro minister of the Baptist church, in order to strengthen and confirm the faith of his congregation, took as his text: "In those days came John the Baptist, preaching in the wilderness of Judea." "Oh," said he, "how I like to read these precious words in the blessed Bible! You don't read anywhere about John the Presbyterian, or John the Methodist, or John the Episcopalian. No, brethren, it is John the Baptist."

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but we rely absolutely on the inimitable flavour and quality to make you a permanent customer. We will even offer to give this first trial free if you will drop us a postal to Toronto. B 113



The Tonic Bess Needed

By Emma Gary Wallace

Robert Barton whistled as he fastened the barn door for the night. Bess would be pleased with what he had to tell her. Of late she had not been her own cheery self, and he was distressed to recall the weary droop of her shoulders and the dark shadows which had been painting themselves beneath her eyes.

He picked his way carefully to the side stoop, where he always entered the house. Some day he would put in some sort of a walk and a big, flat stone or a cement block at the foot of the steps. It would save the tracking in of a lot of mud.

Suddenly he stopped and looked about him. Yes, a narrow, substantial walk out to the hennery, and to the pump as well, would make things more convenient and save work, too. The side stoop sloped uncomfortably toward the front; the posts needed replacing, and the house was crying for a coat of paint!

Robert went slowly up the three steps to the piazza floor, and as he did so it dawned upon him that they were unnecessarily steep. Five shallow steps would be much easier to climb and more attractive to look at. A moment later he was singing out gaily, "Good news for you, Honey. You can't guess what has happened!"

Bess Barton stopped wiping the kitchen table. "Why, what has happened, Bob?" she inquired with a smile.

"Table's sort of low, isn't it, Bess?" he asked kindly. "If it were two inches higher, or even three, you wouldn't have to stoop so. I never noticed before how low it is for you."

His wife loked reflectively at the table over which she had been bending. "Yes," she replied, "it would be a help to have my work-table and sink the right height; some days when I have a lot to do in the kitchen, I get a frightful backache, but I suppose women get used to those things after a while."

"Nonsense," retorted Robert. "There is no sense in putting up with a condition which can be remedied. You ought to have told me. But aren't you curious about the news I've got for you?"

"Of course I am! Did you sell the white heifer, or have you found a new horse to match up with Nell?"

"Neither I don't believe you'd guess if I went without my supper for another hour! I'm almost starved, so I might as well tell you first as last. See here!"

Rob Barton drew a stained leather wallet from his inside pocket and turned over the contents until he found a narrow slip of paper. "See!" he commanded triumphantly.

Bess was leaning against his arm by this time. "Why, Rob," she cried, "a check for $300! Where in the world did you get it, what is it for, and what are you going to do with it?"

"Not so fast," laughed her husband. "Let's take your questions one at a time; but while I am answering them, suppose you set my supper right here on the kitchen table. I see you've kept something warm for me in the oven." It took but a moment to set out the generous meal which Bess Barton had saved.

"It's this way," Robert explained after he had taken a few mouthfuls and dulled the edge of his appetite. "I haven't told you about it, for I didn't want to disappoint you. The Electric Light and Power Company has been dickering with me for the right of way across my land for their poles and transformers. They own the Telephone Company, you know, and they've wanted the privileges for that, too. Well, to make a long story short, I've had Lawyer Brown looking after my interests, for I realize that it's his business and not mine to be on technicalities. He has handled the case mighty well, for after taking his fee there is $300 left for me. Besides that, I am properly protected in every way. Don't you call that good news?"

"Well, I should say so," Bess returned enthusiastically. "You can have the colt you want, pay cash for it and have something left over besides. Why, Bob, you might even start that special job of fencing on your corner lot!"

Rob Barton laid down his knife and fork and frowned heavily. "Now, see here, Bess," he remonstrated "I don't like that—not a little bit. Why not say 'our' corner lot? Aren't we partners for life in the farming deal and everything else?"

"Didn't you say only a minute ago that the Light and Power Company had been dickering for certain rights over 'my' lands?" said Bess.

"That was a slip, and I want to tell you that I shall not buy the colt with it nor start the fencing job," and Rob Barton eyed his wife meditatively as he finished his cup of coffee.

"I've been doing some thinking lately, and while it's all right for me to have a bank account, I think it would be well for you to have one, too. Every woman ought to have a little training in business, learn how to get a check, balance up, and keep track of her finances. Of course, we might arrange a joint account so that either of us could draw upon it, but as I have the help to pay and farm expenses to meet from time to time, there mightn't be much left for you. So what do you say to starting a little account of your own with $300 as a beginning?"

Bess eyes were sparkling and her cheeks glowing. She looked more like the girl he had wooed and won a few years earlier.

"I was thinking," said Robert, "that it wouldn't cost much to put a cement curb around the pump, and to lay a walk from that to the side door and down to the hennery. You know how muddy it is when it rains. We could raise the cement walk a little bit where the path is low, and you could skip back and forth without getting your feet wet."

"Wouldn't it be fine, Rob, to have a big cement block at the foot of the piazza steps!"

"Sure thing," her husband replied. "Tom Hale can do it in between times, and I can help him. It wouldn't cost very much, and while he's here, he might cement the cellar bottom as well. We've got a dandy cellar, but it isn't so comfortable to use as it would be if a drain were laid and the floor cemented."

Bess was looking at him eagerly. "Rob," she exclaimed, "I believe that's one thing that gave your mother so much rheumatism. The cellar was damp and that made the house damp, and she couldn't have gone back and forth for her supplies without having a damp feet many times. I know just how it has been with me. If you put that $300 into the bank to my account, it won't stay there long, for there are so many places where it can be used."

"Blow yourself as hard as you like," Rob laughed, "and I'll help you get the value received."

Bess was moving about clearing away the remains of her husband's supper with new energy. "Hurry up, Bonbaby," she called as her husband started out with a pail toward the pump. "I'm just through, and we must plan all the other things we are going to do."

Robert Barton smiled as he went out the door. "I reckon," he said to himself, "that this is just the tonic that Bess needed!"

WHAT IS A CALORIE?

People Have Asked If it is a New Breakfast Food.

Since food conservation has become a vital factor in carrying on the war against Germany, the layman has encountered in his reading the new word calorie. This word, which formerly appeared only in scientific journals, now jumps at once from the daily papers, from the magazines, agricultural and trade press. In a way, the Food Board is partly responsible for the increased use of the word, and as a result has received letters from all parts of the country asking: "What is a calorie?" Some people have gone so far as to suggest that it is the name of a new breakfast food, while in one instance the enquirer stated he had heard that it was a new type of explosive discovered by the War Department and wanted to know what the Food Board had to do with it.

When fuel is thrown on a fire under a boiler heat is produced. This heat is required in order that the engine may perform its work. To do work of any kind requires energy. Food used or burned in the human machine produces energy to maintain the normal heat of the body and to do its work. Work done by the body comprises not only that which requires muscular or mental exertion, but also involuntary exertion, such as the beating of the heart, the expansion of the lungs, etc. The chemical process within the body which transforms our food into energy is similar in nature to the process which takes place when fuel is burned over fire—though, in the body, the burning takes place very slowly and in every tissue, instead of in one central place. The value of food is determined by the amount of energy it yields to the body; and it also has a building and regulation function.

It was necessary that a unit be established for measuring the amount of heat produced when food was completely burned. The unit chosen or universally adopted as the unit for measuring fuel value or energy value for any kind of food is called the calorie. It represents the same principle in measuring as the inch or foot, the units of measuring length; the pint, or gallon, the unit of volume, and the ounce or pound, that of weight.

The calorie is the amount of heat required to raise the temperature of one kilogram of water 1 degree Centigrade, or one pound of water approximately 4 degrees Fahrenheit. Our requirements of food, so far as the amount is concerned, can therefore be expressed in the number of calories needed for each person a day. It must not be forgotten that the calories must be derived from the proper kinds of food.

WAR'S INSISTENT CALL TO THE WOMEN OF CANADA

Canada Appeals to Her Daughters to Rally to Her Aid in This the Greatest Crisis in History—Enlist For Food Saving and Food Production.

With the insistent note of a clarion call to service, the message has gone forth: "To the farms!"

For months past it has wavered across the country, and the echo has been caught up and thrown back from time to time. But now it comes with a direct challenge that is as irresistible as the soldier's bugle call.

It sounds from end to end of the country. Men and women are hearkening. They are thinking about it; talking about it. But there is no time to play battledore and shuttlecock with such an issue. There must be action—immediate, clear-cut, whole-hearted action.

The challenge is to men and women alike. Equality of service is demanded of them. Employer and employee are asked to help; the rich and the poor; the busy and the idle. There is no intention that any industry be put out of joint or business disorganized. There is every intention that all the resources of the country be judiciously used in making the most of Canada's harvest this year. The need is imperative. Nothing can offset this fact.

What the women of Europe have done to save the crops is an old tale; yet ever new in the wonder of it. What the women of Canada have done in this line is negligible yet, although there has been some brave pioneering in Eastern Ontario, and for years past in the West, when no other labor was obtainable, the farmer in desperation enlisted his wife's help in the outdoors.

Not even the deeds of the thousands of men who are daily sacrificing themselves on the battlefields of Europe have eclipsed the heroism, the endurance, the patience of the women of France, Belgium and Great Britain. They have known the extremity of suffering. They have tasted the dregs of war. They have lacked the stimulus of the excitement of war. Yet they have nobly "carried on." Even as their men have fought, they have worked.

What they did in the fields of Europe temporarily staved off the wolf of starvation from the doors of the people. What they did in the munition shops kept the guns supplied with shells. What they did in office, in factory, in work-shop, in every phase of industrial life, kept the wheels of commerce turning and steadied the fluctuating pulse of an over-wrought nation.

It was in those early days when the men were suddenly called to arms and the crops would have rotted had they not harvested them that the women first showed their mettle and rose to the occasion voluntarily. As Lloyd George said of them:

"They know their country is in the grip of grim tragedy. In Flanders, girls harnessed themselves to heavy harrows and plod along the towpath, thanking God they've released—not a man, but a horse to help in the war."

In Russia and Italy the women plow, sow and reap. Even on the beautiful Riviera the shadow of war has fallen, and the young girls in the work of transportation stagger under bags of wine or water weighing eighty pounds.

In Scotland, girls single turnips, plant potatoes, drive horses and carts in the fields, and help in every kind of farm work. In Britain to-day, there are 5,000,000 women taking the places of men in various forms of work. There are 300,000 engaged in agricultural work alone.

The women of Canada can do these things. They have been spared the suffering and the humiliation of the women of invaded countries. They have had few material privations, even in three and a half years of war.

They have worked splendidly, and time and again they have reiterated their desire to do everything asked of them by the Government. Indeed, they have pleaded for a wider field of activity.

They have had the answer now. The way has been clearly indicated.

The greatest need of the hour is for labor on the farms. Mr. Henry B. Thomson, chairman of the Food Board, has put it up to the men and women of Canada in no equivocal terms.

The women can answer this call to arms in one of two ways. Either they can go out on the land themselves, or they can release a man for the period of the harvest.

The farmers have done their share. They are working like slaves, and their wives are doing no less. They responded splendidly to the appeal for increased production earlier in the year, with the result that it is estimated that there are now 2,600,000 acres more than last year under the principal grain crops in Western Canada.

It stands to reason that if labor was scarce before the war, the greatly increased acreage, coupled with the exodus of young men from the farms to the cities, makes the situation infinitely more serious. It has been estimated that over 100,000 men are needed to gather in this year's harvest.

The teen-age boys have been called upon, and have responded gallantly. Some thirty thousand Soldiers of the Soil will help the farmers through the arduous period ahead of them.

How about the women?

Canada needs her daughters to rally now. She needs the help and the inspiration of every one of them. There is none so weak that she cannot do something, and surely none so craven that she WOULD not do something.

No true Canadian woman would let the grain spoil on the stalk were she actually to see it wasting before her eyes—the grain that is now more precious than gold or rubles.

But when it begins to rot would be too late.

The time to act is now!

It does not matter a scrap what a woman is or ever will be; what her social status, her occupation or her share of this world's goods. There is a new democracy abroad—a wonderful levelling of grades. Usefulness and service are the things that count.

Every woman must search her soul and ask herself how she can best help in taking care of the harvest of 1918. She does not need to be a trained farmerette, though if she is, it's all the better.

If she is a city girl who was brought up on the farm, she should be useful right out on the land.

If she is a good housekeeper, she can volunteer to help the farmer's wife for a time.

If she knows of any male loafers, she can report them and have them sent to "pasture new" to pitch hay.

If she can take a man's place temporarily in the city, then by all means let her do it and add one man to relieve the labor situation.

If she can give up her holidays this year to work on the farm, she will be doing a plucky and patriotic thing.

If she is a girl of leisure, it is up to her to go out on the land or send a man from the city while she fills his shoes.

In short—every woman and every teen-age girl can do SOMETHING during July and August towards assuring the country of the full benefit of those crops which Nature so bountifully yields, war or no war. It is one of the biggest things ever asked of a woman. It is for the sake of our Allies. But most of all—for our men "over there." They provide the irresistible argument why every woman should turn her hand to food conservation, to food production, or to both.



Men Must Fight—and Women Must Reap.

Food Control Corner

Bolsheviki doctrines have brought Russia down from one of the greatest food producing countries on the globe to a condition of starvation. Drunk with liberty, which they did not understand, filled with idealistic notions about the equality of man, and lacking individual initiative, production in Russia has practically ceased, according to the evidences reaching the outside world. Transportation and distribution is so disorganized that even were the peasants of the land producing their usual amount of foodstuffs, the people in the manufacturing population would still be without the necessary food supplies to sustain them in safety and comfort. Unless the people of Russia steady down and organize themselves or allow other authorities to organize them, there is the possibility of one of the most stupendous disasters to a nation and a great people that ever occurred in history. Without authority for whom they have fear and respect, the Russian peasant seems to be without motive or initiative. We read of peasants in their anger against the property holding class of the late aristocrat regime, destroying not only the personal effects of the nobility and the owning class, but the very crops which they had themselves under the former social organization produced for the nation at large. In their re-action against property owning, they have destroyed the goose that laid the golden eggs. We read of peasants in certain villages having gone to such extremes as to seize the cattle of the local land owner, now deposed, flay them alive and turn them loose. Without the old motive of compulsion to cultivate the land for the land-owner, now that the land has reverted to the peasants and they themselves are the owners, they have neglected to work and to produce the necessaries of life. To such a pass is the nation drifting that recent dispatches have reported that the so-called Government of present-day Russia are sending plenipotentiaries to China, the formerly despised and so-called decadent neighbor to the east, to make arrangements for provisions to tide them over next winter. It is difficult to imagine China, one of the most densely populated areas in the world, living largely on rice and very meagre fare, having sufficient surplus to feed 150,000,000 people in starving Russia.

Bolshevism is sometimes quoted in this country as an ideal, worthy of imitation. The pass to which Russia has drifted is a warning that Bolshevism and insanity are not very far apart. The nation that will weather the storm of this war the best, is the nation that organizes most efficiently and disciplines itself most strictly. Production must be carried on to a limit of our power. Destructive criticism and petty fault-finding are weaknesses and dangers. Unity of purpose and constituted leadership is essential. It is a case of a strong pull, a long pull and a pull altogether. Men must be found for the army, for munition making and for food production. Non-essential industries must provide men for essential industries. Women in this country must take the places of men to the limit of their power when called upon. Farmers must recognize the necessities of war and the public in general must unite to save the harvest of 1918.

Garden crops will not give good results unless the soil is kept well cultivated.

No need of your screen doors or windows rusting if you will paint them as soon as purchased, with good paint and oil.

Cream Wanted

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UNEASY LIES THE HEAD—

The Army Bed is Really a Serious Subject at First Acquaintance.

A mere civilian does not know what a bed is. To him it is something soft and yielding, something the body can snuggle in and the soul can dream in.

What a delusion! I speak from experience when I say that a bed is no such thing. There is only one kind of bed nowadays—one kind, at least, worth reckoning. It consists of three boards, a couple of low trussels, a mattress more or less stuffed with straw, and three blankets.

"No 'ot-water bottles this trip," says the red-cheeked sergeant.

You grin, to show your appreciation of the point. If the sergeant says so, it is so. And then you examine the structure which is going to turn you from a flabby, namby-pamby, puny molly-coddle (the sergeant's phraseology, this) into a real live man.

The boards, you discover, are really boards. There is nothing yielding or elastic about them. To look at them, you might take them for innocent deal boards in need of a scrubbing. But when you have spent one night on them you have a fairly vivid notion of how the ancient martyrs felt after a course on the rack.

And the mattress! It is a snare and a delusion! It has lumps in it. There are some big lumps and small lumps, and there are also spaces where the top and bottom meet through lack of straw.

Still, with luck, you occasionally fall asleep on the lumps, and dream that your ear is on Mount Everest, your shoulder in the Thames Valley, and your legs on an escalator.

But you need not worry. The dream won't last for ever. There are various ways of waking up. One is by suddenly striking the ground with your hands, for the trussels raise you only a few inches above it. Another is the collapse of the trussels themselves.

Well, never mind! You have three blankets.

The civilian idea of a blanket is something white and fluffy and soft and warm. The Army blanket was not designed to fulfil these requirements.

A little disinfectant sprinkled on the straw litter in the coop will keep down vermin.

It is fine for cleaning cans—says the dairyman

Comfort Lye

Canuck BREAD MIXER



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Louis XV Model, $550.00

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Canada's Oldest and Largest Piano Makers

Soils and Crops

By Agronomist.

This Department is for the use of our farm readers who want the advice of an expert on any question regarding soil, seed, crops, etc. If your question is of sufficient general interest, it will be answered through this column. If stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed with your letter, a complete answer will be mailed to you. Address Agronomist, care of Wilson Publishing Co., Ltd., 73 Adelaide St. W., Toronto.

Freshening the Cows.

A short while ago I went into the stable of a farmer friend who lived about a mile or so from me. He was just feeding his cows. I noticed that he measured out the grain ration for the different ones and also each one the hay that was needed. There was one cow that only received hay for her fed. I asked him why he did not give her any grain.

"Oh! That one, why she is dry. I expect that she'll come in' in about a month or so. After one of my cows stop giving any milk, I do not give them any more grain," he told me.

"But, in her case," I asked him, "don't you think that she is so near freshening time that it might pay?"

"I do not see where there'd be any profit," he answered. "How can any cow that is dry be worth giving anything but hay to?" And he laughed as he thought that it was quite a joke to feed anything but hay to his cows that were dry.

As I looked at the cow that was getting only hay, the one that he had told me he expected would have a calf in a few weeks, I was surprised. She was very thin. To look at her I would not have known that she was to freshen soon. I felt that the joke was really on him. I know that there are quite a few farmers that feel as he does. They do not think that a cow that is not giving any milk needs much to eat.

But a cow that is to have her calf ought to be fed quite liberal. While she is not giving milk perhaps, she is using feed to grow the new calf to be born soon. She needs food to bring her into moderately high condition, without too much fatness. Excessive fat is apt to make difficulty at time of calving. But if the cow has a liberal quantity of it with good flesh she is ready to start immediately to make a large quantity of milk. Fat that has been stored up, is ready as a reserve to be drawn upon to help at the time that she is to make the largest quantity of milk.

While there are farmers that do not dry off their cows for any length of time before they freshen, most farmers agree that cows should have from six weeks to two months rest from milking, before they have their calf.

Cows should have exercise in moderation during pregnancy, as with these that are kept in too close confinement, there is sometimes difficulty during calving time. Of course, too much and violent exercise or conditions which might lead to slipping or jumping is bad, as such may cause abortion. Cow yards where they get their exercise should be free from ice and be even and smooth. Cows that are kept in the stable a large part of the time should have the platform or floor under them level; floors that slope towards the rear cause an unnatural pressure to be brought to bear on the generative organs which makes a tendency to lose the calf, develop.

When the time draws near for the cow to have the calf, she should be placed in a separate pen or box stall, large enough so that she can move around easily. The bowels should be kept free by the use of laxative feeds. Roots are valuable. A good feed for a cow some time before and after she has her calf, is whole oats that have been swelled by having boiling water poured over them. Three pounds of these, three pounds of bran, and one-half pound of linseed oil meal mixed with warm water and a little salt, makes a good feed and has the tendency to prevent the retaining of the afterbirth. Of course, hay is to be given. After calving give this feed for a week or so, increasing one-half a pound a day as the cow increases in her milk flow, and gradually change to the regular ration. For at least ten days before the cow calves she should have water with the chill taken off; also for two weeks after.

While, as a rule, cows have their calves born without much trouble, they should be watched carefully as the time draws near, and if there are any signs of difficulty, help should be gotten quickly, if it is to be of use. After the calf is born the danger from milk-fever should be guarded. While perhaps it may not be necessary for every farm to have a milk-fever outfit, there ought to be one at least in every neighborhood and every farmer that has many cows should understand how to use it. It is very simple; in fact, many times a common bicycle-pump with a small tube attached to it that is small enough to be inserted into a cow's teat, has been successfully used. After filling with air, the teat is tied with strips of cloth to hold it in for an hour or so, and the process repeated until recovery takes place. Particular directions come with every outfit.

The capacity to give milk is developed in cows by breeding early. While a heifer is not fully grown at two years of age, it seems to be the rule among most breeders that that is about the right age for a heifer to have her first calf, providing she is in no way stunted in her growth. To fix the habit of persistent milking, a cow is not bred so that her second calf comes within a year and a half. Of course, the best of care at this time is required so that the future cow may have a chance to develop as much as possible.

While cows are bred until they are twenty years old sometimes, the best period is from four to five or six, up to twelve years old.

To get the best from any cow, good care is important at all times, and even though she is not giving milk, she should have a properly balanced ration to prepare her for the work that is to come to her as soon as she freshens.

Realizing the War.

Margaret Deland, the noted American author, writes from Paris: "Over in America we thought we knew something about the war and the conditions in France, but when you get here the difference is as the difference between studying the laws of electricity and being struck by lightning. I have been struck by lightning. The only way in which I can keep sane and steady is to look very, very closely at my own immediate little trivial, foolish job—writing or working in the canteen—for if I dare to lift my eyes to the black horizons I lose my balance."

You may not be the best farmer in your neighborhood, but you can at least strive not to be the worst.

Topics in Season

Feeding high-priced fertilizer to weeds indicates the slacker at his worst.

Why spoil a fifty-dollar mower for the sake of two cents' worth of machine-oil?

The bug that takes the biggest toll is the bug of carelessness.

A good way to get rid of poisonivy is to spray it with kerosene and set fire to it.

Burying the water jug in the furrow will keep the water cooler. But have a big jug.

Beware of so-called headache pills, tablets or powders. Practically all of them contain a coal-tar, heart-depressant drug which is often dangerous.

One of the most popular utensils on the farm is the dinner-bell.

The greatest achievement in harvesting is beating bad weather to it.

Many folks have forgotten how to stack hay. This rule is a good one: Keep the middle full and drive around or every side to unload.

Women ought to be good farmers, seeing that they are deeply interested in husbandry.

Now that so many farmers are hauling produce on auto trucks, the necessity of having better roads is being realized as never before. We must have them.

There is only one right way to sharpen a hoe and that is by filing or grinding the blade on the under side of the edge as you hold it ready to use. A sharp hoe is a fine cure for the backache.

That which we acquire with most difficulty we retain the longest.

Poultry

This year it would seem patriotic to grow the broilers to a large size before marketing them, but reach a weight of about two pounds. The small broilers should bring a fair price and when turned into cash they will furnish available funds for properly feeding the pullets.

At the present price of grain it does not seem that capons and roasting chickens can be very profitable this year. The present indications seem to predict that it will be safer to market young broilers and raise high-class and well-fed pullets to produce eggs next fall and winter.

When there is time for marketing small orders to private customers it pays better than selling to the local dealers or the commission men. However, every farmer has to figure out most of his own marketing problems for himself. Some find it takes too much time to dress and market poultry to private consumers and they make more money by giving their time to production problems. This practically means that the farmer hires the local dealer to be his agent or poultry salesman. There is a lot to learn about poultry marketing problems. Most farmers know that they have not yet found out the best method. A little more instruction along that line from the experimental farms will be appreciated.

There will be little time on the farms this year to listen to agents.

A corn crop kept thoroughly cultivated is, as a cleaning crop, almost equal to a summer-fallow.

GOOD HEALTH QUESTION BOX

By Andrew F. Currier, M.D

Dr. Currier will answer all signed question is of general interest it will be answered personally. If not, it will be answered through these columns; if stamped, addressed envelope is enclosed. Dr. Currier will not prescribe for individual cases or make diagnosis. Address Dr. Andrew F. Currier, care of Wilson Publishing Co., 73 Adelaide St. West, Toronto.

HEADACHE REMEDIES.

The frequency and variety of headaches have stimulated the medicine manufacturers to devise means for their relief, and the market has been flooded with their products.

Headache is a very compschensive term. It may be a simple neuralgia due to disturbance of the nerves on one side of the head, the forehead, or the top or back of the head.

The blood current of the head may be unaffected in such cases, or there may be less blood than usual with resulting pallor of the face.

Or the face may be red, the head hot and throbbing,—with a painful sense of fullness and congestion.

Again, there may be dizziness in addition to the head pain, and perhaps nausea and vomiting, these symptoms being due to some trouble in the digestive apparatus.

Yet other headaches are due to some trouble in the eyes, the ears, the kidneys, to growths within the skull, or a thousand other causes.

Is it reasonable to imagine that all these different kinds of headaches can be cured by the same medicine, and is it not expecting too much of any powder or tablet that it will be equally useful for all of them?

It is safe to say, therefore, that any medicine which promises to cure all kinds of headache, is a fraud.

Furthermore, headache may be merely one of the noteworthy symptoms in a more or less important disease, and a headache powder, no matter how good it may be, may only mask and obscure other symptoms, unless it goes to the cause of the disease, which so far as I know no headache powder can do.

What, for instance, could such a medicine do in headache proceeding from tumor of the brain?

It would be unlikely to produce any impression upon the tumor; it might not even relieve the pain, and if a considerable quantity were taken, it might cause weakness and faintness from its depressing action on the heart and make the patient worse instead of better.

If any of the headache powders does not have such a depressing action, I do not know which it is; and if all of them have this quality, none should be given unless we know at the time what the condition of the patient's heart really is.

Even with people whose hearts are apparently sound, some are extremely sensitive to the action of such drugs as headache powders are composed of, even in small doses.

This is especially true with children, hence we cannot be too particular in recommending them to others, or in taking them ourselves, for there is an element of possible danger in them, which must not be overlooked.

A popular combination is a coal-tar product of some kind, in connection with a stimulant like camphor or caffein; and when such a combination is used, the possibility of harm will be diminished.

One of the worst features of headache powders, is the danger of forming the drug habit, of using them when there is no real excuse for taking medicine.

We must also remember that the quantity of medicine which will relieve a headache to-day, may make little impression on the changed bodily condition of to-morrow, and by increasing the quantity we may have crossed the border line of safety.

I do not imagine that these words of caution will have much effect in preventing the use of headache powders; but it is proper to present the facts and suggest that the physician is the one to decide whether such a medicine ought to be used.

Moreover, physicians also should realize their responsibility in prescribing them, and give them with the same precautions which they are supposed to use in giving other drugs which are commonly admitted to be dangerous.

Over 45 Municipalities

in the Eastern Townships and vicinity are now being served with light and power by the Southern Canada Power Company, Limited.

This territory is a good industrial district, and is growing rapidly, thus insuring increased demand for power and light.

We recommend the 6% Bonds of this Company, which we are offering with a bonus of common stock, thus giving investors an opportunity to participate in the future success of the Company.

Send for circular, and map showing territory served.

BONDS MAY BE PURCHASED FROM US ON MONTHLY PAYMENT PLAN

NESBITT, THOMSON & COMPANY
Investment Bankers — *Limited*
Mercantile Trust Bldg. - - Hamilton
222 St. James Street - - Montreal

Cabbage Plants

Of all leading early and late varieties, per hundred, mail prepaid, 12.50 per thousand, express collect.

Also Cauliflower, Brussels Sprouts and Onion Plants.

Plants are being shipped successfully to all parts of Canada. Ask for price list.

Meroldy Farms, Fruitland, Ontario
Dept. "F" Niagara District

WOOL

Farmers who ship their wool direct to us get better prices than farmers who sell to the general store.

ASK ANY FARMER! who has sold his wool both ways, and note what he says—or, better still, write us for our prices; they will show you how much you lose by selling to the General Store.

We pay the highest prices of any firm in this country and are the largest wool dealers in Canada. Payment is remitted the same day wool is received. Ship us your wool to-day—you will be more than pleased if you do, and are assured of a square deal from us.

H. V. ANDREWS
13 CHURCH ST., TORONTO

THE NINTH ANNUAL
TORONTO FAT STOCK SHOW
Union Stock Yards, Toronto
December 5 & 6, 1918

The management of the Show wish to announce the following changes over previous shows:

There will be no classes for female cattle.

All stock entered must be owned by exhibitor at least ninety days before opening date of show.

In addition to single cattle classes there will be classes for three animals.

Premium list will be ready for distribution August 1st.

Facts About Fall Wheat

ONTARIO Fall wheat growers from many localities claim that fertilizers saved their 1917-18 wheat crop. How did they do it?

Fertilizers are carriers of available plant food. This suitable food is to the young wheat crop what new milk is to the calf.

Last fall the fertilized wheat made stronger top growth and wider, deeper root growth than the unfertilized wheat.

Last winter the fertilized crop stood the severe weather while much unfertilized wheat was killed.

Last spring the fertilized wheat started growing earlier and stronger than the unfertilized wheat.

That is why fertilized wheat will yield much heavier this summer than unfertilized wheat. It pays to fertilize Fall wheat.

New Free Bulletin on Fall Wheat Production now ready. Write

The Soil and Crop Improvement Bureau
of the Canadian Fertilizer Association
1111 Temple Bldg., Toronto

FUNNY FOLD-UPS

CUT OUT AND FOLD ON DOTTED LINES



Willie built his dog a house.
I think it's fine, don't you?
And from the smile on puppy's face
I judge he likes it too.

HOW IS YOUR BERRY PATCH?

I was surprised to find how few berries are grown by farmers for their own use. I had always imagined every farm would have the fruit garden as certainly as they had the vegetable garden, as I had grown blackberries, strawberries, and grapes and found them so little expense or trouble, and the fresh fruit so much superior to the crushed, half mouldy, and otherwise unsalvable fruits purchased at the grocery. Of course, nice home-grown fruit from the store is all right, but that is what you can hardly find unless there is a regular fruit farm in the vicinity, for farmers that do not grow for their own use will not grow for others. Considering the value of these fruits and the pleasure we get from their use I can see no possible reason why they should not be more generally planted. Let's see what the farmers say.

A Patch that Didn't Bear

One farmer told me he had a patch of strawberries that never bore and he just plowed them up. He told of several patches in his neighborhood that had run out in a few years and, while they bloomed every year bore no fruit. Now I had some experience with just such a patch years ago. There was a big patch of berries on the place when we moved there, but we were told it bore none at all. We plowed two furrows together, then left a strip six inches wide, plowed two more furrows together, and continued this until the patch was made into a six-inch hedge. We pulverized the middles and set out rows of new plants, setting alternate rows of staminate plants and young plants from the old patch, buying the staminates. We figured that the old patch had been allowed to go and the stronger growing infertile flowered variety had killed out the weaker growing staminate variety, if there had been such planted in the first place. Our supposition was seemingly correct, for we got a fair crop that year and a good crop the next, after which we removed all the traces of the old rows and kept the new rows from crossing the middles, thus preventing the plantlets from crowding out the staminate. If you have a patch that is not bearing, nine chances out of ten this is the trouble. If you do not want to clear up the whole patch and renew, just clear room for a row through the middle and plant it thickly with a fertile variety, setting the plants so early in the spring that they will bloom in season and fairly freely, and you will get berries the first year, for a few staminate plants will fertilize quite a patch of berries, especially if you have plenty of bees around.

Easy Way to Care for Blackberries

A farmer complained that taking care of blackberries was too much trouble. He had planted a patch but the sod and weeds had taken it and he wouldn't keep it clean for the fruit. Now I saw that patch, and it was a case of planting and letting it go. Of course, nothing could be expected, and nothing was received. It does take some attention to keep a blackberry patch in condition, but it is worth it, and few fruits will give a better account of themselves. If the farmer is too busy or not interested enough to give good culture let them haul out a load of manure and mulch the patch fairly deep and this will keep down the weeds and give the fruit a chance; for blackberries are very hardy in plant, and not easily discouraged. If the mulching is done at once after planting there is less likelihood of the vines sprouting so much, for the roots will not be disturbed.

Grapes Are Easy to Grow

Grapes can be grown anywhere, over arbors, along fences, over windows, or in vineyards on hillsides that are fit for nothing else, and these can be mulched to advantage, also. Have grapes anyway, for this is one of the finest fruits grown and the very easiest to have, and sure to produce almost every season. Care is necessary for best results but fruit will be borne without much attention. Pruning will give finer fruit, but I have seen large quantities of very good fruit grown on vines running along a fence without having been touched in any way for several years. If you want to have something for nothing, just stick a grape vine in an odd corner and eat the fruit thereof.

This is not advocating planting and then leaving to grow without care, but it is saying that if care cannot be given plant anyway and do the best you fruits anyway. Care for your fruit in can for them and you will have some the most approved style if you will, but if you won't plant it and care for it the best you feel you can, and then take what you get, and you will get more than you have earned, you may be sure of that.

Growing is Cheaper than Buying

I have seen farmers buying and carrying home crates of these fruits to put up for winter use and pay out more for a very limited supply than it would have taken to plant and care for a patch of their own. A friend of mine picked as much as three dollars worth of strawberries from five rows sixty feet long, and did this at every picking during the height of the season. That patch cost about a dollar and a half for plants, took about fifteen minutes after every rain the first season to run through it with the wheel hoe, and probably an hour or two during the summer to cut runners and pull weeds that escaped the hoe. After the first year it was mulched in the fall, the mulch stirred in in the spring after the fruiting season, when a good hoeing was given all the space between the rows. After the first heavy rain another mulch was given, manure from the barn being used for this mulch. Not much work, but a fine lot of fruit you must concede.—J. A. Kent.

The Dairy

In the stable, the best way to break a calf-sucking cow is to tie her both ways in the stall so that she cannot get her head back to her udder. If you are persistent in this, after a while she forgets the habit.

But in the pasture lot a different plan must be used. The cow can be tied then by having a surcingle around her body and a rope extending from the surcingle to either side of the head so that she cannot get her head to her udder. This, however, prevents her from fighting flies and is really quite a punishment.

I think the best way probably is to get at almost any hardware store what is known as a calf-weaner. This is an arrangement that is fastened in the nose like a bull ring and extending all around on this ring are long, sharp spikes so that when she goes to suck herself these spikes are prodded into the udder and flank and she soon gives it up. Cows can eat fairly well out of a manger with an arrangement of this kind in the nose. They seem to get along on pasture all right. After a reasonable length of time if this don't break the cow of the habit, I would dispose of her for beef because it is a nuisance to have to keep this thing up every year.

A Lettuce Tip.

Lettuce should be sown three times during July, and the young seedlings must be kept well watered. In fact, all lettuce should be kept very moist to prevent it from running to seed too quickly.

Good, crisp lettuce is something that all war gardeners are keen to have, and frequently it is a disappointment to them to find it going to seed, and coarsening in the process.

If you have not planted your lettuce in a shaded place, you might build a cheesecloth frame over the plants that are beginning to head up, and spray them night and morning during the warm weather. This is the real secret of good, crisp lettuce.

Farmers are buying and using more two-row cultivators this year.

SMOKE DOCKETT'S
ORINOCO
CUT PLUG FOR CIGARETTES

FOURTH CON. BRUCE

Mrs. Jos. Hyde, sr., passed away very suddenly on Friday last, having been ill only half an hour from heart trouble. The deceased had been an invalid since about five and a half years ago, when she took a stroke of paralysis. She was 81 years of age, and was born in Lincolnshire, England. Her maiden name was Elisabeth Beat. She was married in England and came to Canada with her husband 48 years ago, and in the intervening period had lived on the 4th of Bruce, except the past few years when she made her home with her daughter at Aberdour. Mrs. Hyde was a member of the U. E. church, and a very active worker in the congregation. Her husband died nine years ago. The family surviving are five sons and one daughter—William, of Rocanville, Sask.; Fred, of Didsbury, Alta.; James, of St. Helens, Ont.; Harry, of Monteith; Jos. W., 4th Bruce; Mrs. Arch. Pollock, of Aberdour. The funeral on Sunday afternoon was a very large one. Rev. Mr. Hallman, of Port Elgin, conducted the services. Interment was made in Wrightson's cemetery, 4th con.

GRESHAM

(Intended for last week)

Miss Bessie M. Young, of Wesley Memorial Hospital, Chicago, who was spending vacation at home, returned to her duties last week.

Messrs. Alex Wood and Jas. McKenzie were the two elders in charge for the signing of the call to the Rev. Mr. McLaughlin.

Miss Gertrude Megraw is visiting at Mr. Shipley's.

Mr. Aitchison and family, of Clifford, visited at the home of Mr. A. Woods last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Robt. Reed Sundayed at Mr. Leonard Shipley's.

Many of the old friends of the late Mrs. Murray, of Underwood, regret her sudden death. She was one of the first residents of Underwood.

We are sorry to report Mr. Nelldige Struthers ill at present.

Miss Isabel Cameron, teacher near Chalk River, is home for summer vacation.

Mr. Henry Dent, of Underwood, visited under the parental roof recently.

Mr. and Mrs. Angus Anness visited friends on the 2nd lately.

SIXTH CON. BRUCE

Mr. Joe Reptke from Guelph, and Pte. W. F. Wendt from Mildmay, Mrs. Bruce Keyes and son from Toronto, and Miss Reta Schmallbach from Owen Sound, visited for a few days at Mr. John Reptke's.

Mrs. Miller and son, from Port Elgin, spent a few days at Mr. Menno Roppel's.

Pte. J. D. McGillivray is home from London camp on leave.

Mr. and Mrs. Everett Westman went to Owen Sound for the 12th.

Mr. and Mrs John McGillivray, Misses Bessie and Mabel Nelson made a trip to London a few days ago.

Mr. Irvine and Mis Pearl Reptke spent a few days in Owen Sound.

Miss Margaret Mills, 10th con., spent a few days at Mr. Wm. Foster's.

Misses Margaret and Jennie Russell are visiting their sister, Mrs. Wm Baptist, near Teeswater.

Mr. and Mrs Robt. McKay were in Walkerton on Thursday.

EBENEZER

Miss Annie Hambidge is visiting friends in Orangeville.

Milburn and Florence Fleming are spending holidays at Owen Sound.

Mrs. George Grant received word on Monday that her father, who lives at Lakefield, Ont., was seriously ill, and Mrs. Grant left on Tuesday for that place.

Mr. Reggie Lipsett, of Chesley, is visiting friends here.

A large number from here attended the 12th of July celebration held at Arkwright. Baseball was the chief attraction, and the Dunblane boys brought home the honors of the day. They first defeated the Tara nine in a very interesting game by the score of 5 to 3. After Allenford had defeated the Dobbinton team, the two champions came together and the boys in blue and white proved to be too fast for Allenford. The score was 27 to 11 in favor of Dunblane.

INVERHURON

The weather has been rather cool for camping out these two weeks, but now it seems more settled and warmer. There were a good many spent Sunday at the lake. Week end visitors at the different cottages were: Mr. Geo. Harrison of Chesley, Mr. Sheppard, Mrs Yeiman and little boy of Guelph, at "Cosy Nook;" Mr. and Mrs. Chittick, Guthrie and Miss Chittick of of Stoney Creek, Mrs. Cross and young Jack and Hardy Sanderson of Chesley, at J. B. Campbell's; Miss Nina Cunningham at McIntyre's.

Others who have moved in are Mr. Blair's family from London, and Mr. Blackwells. Mr. and Mrs. Murdoch McDonald and Mrs. Henderson, of Toronto, are occupying Mr. Gam McArthur's cottage.

CASTORIA.

Bears the Signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher* The Kind You Have Always Bought

TENTH CON. BRUCE

(Intended for last week)

Pte. Norman McLeod was up for a couple of days from London last week visiting his mother.

Mrs. Harry Wade and little boy, of Regina, are visiting at Mr. Alex Shipley's.

Mr. Jas. Bradley, from Ashfield, and Mr. T. Bradley, from Tiverton, Sundayed at Mr. W. H. Brown's.

Mr. and Mrs. Will Cole, of Underwood, Sundayed at Mr. C. Walmsley's.

Mr. Dan Sinclair and Mr. Campbell, of Hamilton, spent the week end with friends on this line.

Mrs. McLeod is in very poor health at present.

HEPWORTH HAS NEW SUPPLY OF NATURAL GAS

Drillers Find a Pressure of 450 lbs. at Depth of 1415 Feet

A good flow of gas was struck by the drillers at Hepworth on Tuesday of last week, after operations occupying twenty-four days. The new well is six inches in diameter and 1415 feet in depth. The new well is only 900 feet west of the old wells sunk sixteen years ago, and there is only about three feet difference in the depth. The main difficulty with the old wells was that there was salt water flowing into them, but there is none in the new hole. The Hepworth people are naturally jubilant, says the Owen Sound Sun. The discovery places them within easy reach of a great supply of fuel, which in these days of coal scarcity, is a matter of no small importance. But it is not only Hepworth that is interested. Owen Sound has been watching the operations, hopeful that a sufficient quantity could be procured to warrant a pipe line to that town, thereby affording some relief to the fuel situation. The discovery at Hepworth is of the utmost importance to Owen Sound, Shallow Lake, Wiarton and other points.

There are hundreds of wells in Southern Ontario not nearly so valuable and which have been yielding for years. But more than anything else, it proves that gas in paying quantities exists in this field.

The company will proceed with another well at once. The discovery so far is such as would indicate the presence of large quantities of gas in the district and drilling will start again in a location not far distant. It is understood that the company has quite a stretch of land under lease and it is their intention to fully develop the field.

It is the intention to supply the village of Hepworth, but this will not be undertaken until fall. For the present the company will confine itself to drilling new wells. The pressure of 450 lbs. is more than sufficient to force the gas to Owen Sound were a pipe line available.

THE LATE MRS. HUGH MURRAY

The death of Mrs. Murray aged 69 years, relict of the late Hugh Murray, occurred at her home, Underwood, suddenly on Sunday, July 7th. The late Mrs. Murray was a woman of exceptionally fine Christian character, and in her passing the township of Bruce loses a pioneer resident whose life has been an inspiring example to those about her. She was a lifelong member of the Underwood Presbyterian church. Her maiden name was Catherine McDougall, she being a daughter of the late Hugh McDougall, of the 5th of Bruce. She was born in Ontario County and came to Bruce with her parents when a child four years of age. Her late husband was postmaster at Underwood, and on his death several years ago she was appointed to the position which she ably and conscientiously filled until the time of her demise. In church work ever active, and gave of her limited time much assistance to all worthy objects. The family left to mourn her are: Mrs. J. Savage, New York; James, New York; Dr. D. A. Murray, who has been serving in one of the hospitals in England since shortly after the outbreak of war; Roy, who joined the American army at Phoenix, Arizona, and has just safely landed in England; Hugh, manager of Union Bank, Calgary; John, sailing on the lakes, and William, of Toronto. The following brothers and sisters also survive: Hugh and Colin McDougall, 5th Bruce; Mrs. N. McLean, Glamis; Malcolm, Phoenix, Arizona; John, Seattle. To those the sympathy of a large circle of friends is extended in their bereavement. The funeral took place to Baie-de-dore cemetery on Wednesday, the services being conducted by Rev. J. C. Robinson, pastor of Knox church, Tiverton. The only member of the family able to be present at the last sad rites was her son, William, of Toronto.—Reporter.

ARRAN COUNCIL

Council met July 6th, all present. On motion of Scarrow and Thomas it was decided to instruct those who are overseeing the expenditure on roads to see to the cutting of weeds on the highways. The question of altering the Ash ditch as proposed was discussed and C. E. Start's opinion in the matter was read which went to show that the council should pass a by-law making the change further south from the centre of the highway, as in the proposed site it would be dangerous to have such a large ditch near the travelled part of the road. The council acted on this opinion and passed by-law No. 13 making the change. Treas rer's statement showed $3854 to the credit of the township. On motion of George and Miller, Wm. Baux was appointed pound keeper instead of T. W. Foster, who declined to act. The reeve gave a synopsis of the doings at County Council. He stated the intentions of the County Council to withdraw the portion of the 30th sideroad of Arran from the north gravel road to the village of Tara from the good roads system, and that he and Reeve Grant of Tara, and Craig of Amabel, with Wm. McDonald, M.P.P., interviewed the Deputy Minister of Public Works protesting against the change intended. They were assured that it would require the best of reasons before the change would be made. Moved by Samuel Miller, seconded by Fred George, that whereas this council has been informed that it is the intention of the County Council of Bruce to withdraw from the Good Roads By-law that portion thereof adopting the 30th sideroad of Arran from the northern boundary of said township to the village of Tara as one of the roads to be improved; and whereas that by-law was adopted in good faith and with the belief that it would be faithfully carried out, and was supported on that understanding; we, therefore, the council of the township of Arran, do earnestly register our protest against the intended action of the said County Council of Bruce, and we would appeal to the Hon. the Minister of Public Works, to intervene in the matter, as the Government contributes largely to the highways improvement, and will it is hoped insist that fair play will be meted out to all alike. And we instruct the clerk to forward a copy of this resolution to the Public Works Department.—Carried. A large amount of money was paid out for work on the roads and also $200 advanced on contract of Saar's bridge. Council then adjourned until the 10th of August next.

H. T. Potts, Clerk

TO BE TRIED FOR SEDITION

Reeve Filsinger, of Carrick, Committed—Out on $500 Bail

Reeve Moses Filsinger, of Carrick, received a summons to appear at Walkerton Police Court to answer a charge of having made treasonable and seditious utterances before a number of individuals in the village of Mildmay. The information was laid by Dominion Police J. E. Grieves and T. A. Muxworthy, of London.

Court was held at the town hall on Thursday, before Magistrate Tolton, County Crown Attorney Dixon appearing for the Crown. Four witnesses were examined.

Mrs. Jacob Schmidt, of Mildmay, gave evidence that Reeve Filsinger had talked to her at the home of her mother, Mrs. Susan Kloepfer, at Mildmay, last December and was settling up with her brother Mike. He said: "We won't fight for the Catholics in France," and also "They are shipping the women over there by the carload for the use of the men."

Filsinger was permitted by the magistrate to question the witness. In doing so he denied having made the statements, saying that as he had known Mrs. Schmidt all her life to be a Catholic, he was hardly likely to make any such statement to her.

Mr. Ed. Kalbfleisch, hardware merchant and garage owner of Mildmay, said that at the beginning of June he, Jack Harper and two others had a conversation with Reeve Filsinger at his garage. Filsinger was in town to take the train to Toronto with the farmers' delegation. He quoted the defendant as saying, "The boys now being sent across are sold like little pigs at $8 a head. Perhaps the Government was using the money for clothing or transportation."

The defendant, on being allowed to question the witness, asked: "Did I not say that I heard what you say about the boys being sold? Did I not say "You hear so many things that you can't believe anything!" The witness answered "yes" to both questions.

John Harper, farmer, of Carrick, corroborated Mr. Kalbfleisch's testimony. Asked by Magistrate Tolton whether he made any comment at the time in reply to Filsinger's remark, Harper said, "I told Filsinger I would not like to make that statement."

Filsinger, on taking the box for examination, said he had been down to Ottawa with the Farmers' Delegation and was going to Toronto on the day referred to by the witnesses. A meeting of the ratepayers of the township had been called without consulting him. He was made chairman and asked if farmer boys ought to go and fight. He replied that he thought one man had as much right to go as another and that the military authorities certainly knew more about it than we did. He asked them to choose somebody else as a delegate but the meeting elected him into it. He heard so many matters discussed by the farmers at Ottawa. One of them was: "Is it true that the boys are sent over that way at $8 a head?" When I got back to Mildmay, said Filsinger, we were talking about this matter. I told them I heard it, but you hear so much you don't believe anything. I think, said the defendant, I have done as much as any white man. He stated he had given the casting vote at the council to give $1,000 to the Y.M.C.A. He produced statements signed by Mr. J. C. Thompson, president of the Carrick Preparedness League, stating that Filsinger had been largely instrumental in securing patriotic grants from the Carrick council and had been active in patriotic work on many occasions. A statement from the township clerk, J. A. Johnston, said that Filsinger had devoted a great deal of time and energy to patriotic movements. In concluding his statement, Filsinger said that the trouble had been made for him through spite by people who never contributed anything nor did anything.

Asked by the two Dominion Police present if he didn't try to settle the case with W. J. McNally, the defendant said he had asked him to drop it as there was nothing in it and he didn't want a great splurge in the papers.

Philip Gress, farmer, of Carrick, was permitted to make a statement on behalf of Filsinger. He said, "As regards the statement with reference to soldiers being sent at $8 to $10 a head, we heard them at Ottawa and on the train both going and coming. They were heard at Toronto. The reason for those statements may be due possibly to the temper the farmers were in. I can corroborate Mr. Filsinger's statements about this talk going on about the soldiers. Where it was originated nobody knows, but it was there and circulated quite freely, so it is altogether likely that Mr. Filsinger just gave that talk as he had heard it."

At the conclusion of the hearing, the magistrate, at the suggestion of the Crown Attorney, decided to send the defendant up for trial.

He was allowed to go on his own bail for $500.—Telescope.

CASTORIA

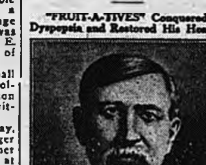
For Infants and Children

In Use For Over 30 Years

Always bears the Signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher*

FRIENDS THOUGHT HE WOULD DIE

"FRUIT-A-TIVES" Conquered Dyspepsia and Restored His Health.



MR. ROBERT NEWTON,
Little Bras d'Or, C. B.

"I was a terrible sufferer from *Dyspepsia and Constipation* for years. I had pain after eating, belching gas, constant headaches, and did not sleep well at night. I lost so much weight—going from 185 pounds to 146 pounds—that I became alarmed and saw several doctors who, however, did me no good. Finally, a friend told me to try '*Fruit-a-tives*'.

In a week, there was improvement. The constipation was corrected; and soon I was free of pain, headaches and that miserable feeling that accompanies Dyspepsia. I continued to take this splendid fruit medicine and now I am well, strong and vigorous". ROBERT NEWTON.

50c. a box, 6 for $2.50, trial size 25c. At all dealers or sent postpaid on receipt of price by Fruit-a-tives Limited, Ottawa.

Clerk's Notice of First Posting of Voters' List

Municipality of Elderslie

NOTICE is hereby given that I have transmitted or delivered to the persons mentioned in section 8 of the Ontario Voters' List Act, the copies required by said sections to be so transmitted or delivered of the list, made pursuant to said Act, of all persons appearing by the last revised assessment roll of the said municipality to be entitled to vote in the said municipality at elections for members of the Legislative Assembly and at Municipal Elections and that the said list was first posted up at my office on the 5th day of July, 1918, and remains there for inspection.

And I hereby call upon all voters to take immediate proceedings to have any errors or omissions corrected according to law.

Dated this 8th day of July, 1918.

R. C. PEARCE, Clerk, Elderslie

Fall Term from Sept. 3rd

Central Business College Stratford, Ont.

The call for trained help is greater now than ever before in the history of this country. Our graduates are securing splendid positions. We have Commercial, Shorthand and Telegraphy Departments. If you purpose taking a business college course during fall or winter months write now for our free catalogue.

D. A. McEachran, Prin.

Local Agent Wanted

for the Old Reliable

Fonthill Nurseries

Thousands of orchard trees need replacing.

War Gardens call for small fruits, early bearing fruit trees, asparagus, rhubarb plants, etc.

The demand for ornamental stock in the towns and villages is large.

Secure a paying agency with liberal commissions.

STONE & WELLINGTON
Established 1837
TORONTO - ONT.

The Farmers' Live Stock Shipping Club

Will pay for live hogs delivered at Paisley station, F.O.B., prices good one per cent. government and drovers' commission and shrinking expenses.

Weekly Shipment

For information call

WALLACE MEGRAW
Both Phones.

PAISLEY MARKET

Fall wheat, per bush	2 00	2 20
Peas, per bush	2 25	2 50
Oats, per bush	60	70
Barley, per bush	1 50	1 50
Buckwheat		
Potatoes, per bag		1 00
Butter, in pound prints	35	35
Eggs, fresh, per doz	40	40

TORONTO LIVE STOCK MARKETS

Toronto, July 18, 1918

Butchers' picked	$15 00	$15 25
do common	13 50	14 00
do cows	12 00	12 50
do bulls	7 50	10 00
Stockers, choice	9 00	11 00
do common	7 00	7 50
Heavy feeders	9 50	10 00
Short keep		
Milch cows, choice	100 00	125 00
do common		
Sheep, ewes	12 50	14 00
Bucks	10 00	12 00
Spring Lambs	20 00	22 00
Calves	10 00	15 00
Hogs, off cars	17 25	18 25
" fed and watered	18 00	18 25

IT STANDS WEAR



IT STANDS WATER

Kyanize YOUR HOME

KYANIZE Floor Finish stands kicking, stamping, scuffing. Unequalled inside the house for floors and linoleum—for kitchen, bathroom, stairway, doors, ceiling, woodwork, furniture. Outside the house it's unexcelled for piazza floors and outside doors. A money-back guarantee proves these statements.

Ask for Kyanize Spar Finish for Canoes, Motor Boats, Exposed Surfaces; Kyanize White Enamel for Furniture, Bathrooms, Iron Beds.

Boston Varnish Company



Bruce Phone
Bell Phone

W. H. DAVISON

Overland and Chevrolet Service

Gasoline Oils and Accessories

Automobile Tires, Automobile Repairing

Vulcanizing a Specialty

I have a supply of

Ford Repairs

at prices that ought to catch the Ford owners' eyes. The following are some:

Radius Rods, $3.00	Spindle Body Bushings, per pair 25c
Front Springs, $2.50	Spindle Arm Bushings, per pair 15c
Rear Axles, $1.75	Adjusting Cones, each, $5
Cylinder Head Gas, 55c	
Ignition Lums, 75c	

All repairs are guaranteed first-class materials.

Free Air (in connection with Garage), also Service Car.

Both Phones **WM. McKINNON, Prop.**



Utilizing all the Heat

Any furnace will burn fuel, extract the heat from it. But only a properly built and installed furnace will utilize all the heat to warm your home.

McClary's Sunshine Furnace installed the McClary way is guaranteed to warm your home—every room in it.

Full information about the Sunshine Furnace will be sent free to any address upon request to our nearest branch office.

McClary's Sunshine Furnace

London, Toronto, Montreal, Winnipeg, Vancouver, St. John, N.B., Calgary, Hamilton, Edmonton, Saskatoon

J. S. DEWAR
PAISLEY
Builder, Contractor and Cement Worker

Brick or cement buildings erected, brick work, cement work and plastering contracts taken.

Cement Supplies Furnished

Building Blocks, Window and Door Sills, Culvert Tile, Well Curbing, Lawn Rollers, Lawn Vases, Verandah Columns, Balusters and other fancy Cement Products.

Building Material

Cement, Lime, Lath, Shingles, Glazed Sewer Pipe and Flue Lining, Mortar Color, Etc.

PAISLEY MEAT MARKET

Choice Beef, Pork, Veal and Lamb, Smoked Ham, Rolls and Bacon, Lard in 1-lb. pkgs., 3-lb., 10-lb. and 20-lb. pails, Cooked Ham, Headcheese, Pork Sausage, Jellied Tongue, Bologna, Weinners, Etc.

P. OLTSHER

Cash for Hides and Skins — Bruce and Bell Phones

The Paisley Advocate.

D. McKENZIE, Publisher
Vol. 40—No. 30

PAISLEY, ONTARIO, JULY 24, 1918

Subscription, $1.50 per Annum

Paisley Mercantile Co.

The People's Popular Store

HOT WEATHER SPECIALTIES

For a cool dress yet beautiful in their colorings and natty in their design, look at our many different pieces of

Striped Voiles

These will satisfy your taste, and the price is right.

Ladies' Underwear

In separate garments or combination suits. Porous Knit in long sleeve, half sleeve or no sleeve.

Goods just arriving which should have been here in April, bought last November. We are marking our percentage on buying price when bought, not on to-day's prices. See some of these goods in

Skirting Material

They are the goods for this season. We are also showing a range of

Ladies' Hose

Ladies' White Hose we are selling at 25c per pair. Be sure you secure a pair. Also a big range of Ladies' Silk Hose in many different shades.

Men, save your heavier underwear by wearing

Porous Knit Goods

Now is the season for them. We have a full range of sizes yet. They will not last long.

Men's Light Weight Trousers

with a neat pencil stripe, cuff bottoms, either in brown or light colors. These goods are hard to get, but our price is low for them.

Lounge Shirts and Sport Shirts

for the men and boys. Invisible Braces, etc.

Groceries

Canada Food Board License No. 8-13188

Save white flour. We have the Bran, Corn Flour, Barley Flour, Rye Flour, all of which is suggested by our Food Controller. Fresh Groceries always on hand. Rats for the soldiers. Come. Bring your Cash or Produce.

THE PAISLEY MERCANTILE CO.

THE CITY BAKERY

OWING to the Food Board's order to use a large percentage of substitutes in making bread, we are compelled to raise the price of bread to 11c. per loaf. . . . . .

License No. 8-6329

A Full Line of Bakery Goods, also Groceries always on hand

Full Line of Substitutes and Flour for sale

Large Fowl taken at top market Prices. Bring them to me

Goods delivered promptly.

D. H. COOPER

More's Drug Store

This is the place to get all requisites to fight the summer pest, such as **Paris Green, Arsenate of Lead** (in paste form), **Bug Death** (the great bug destroyer and fertilizer), **Bug Finish**, also a fertilizer. **Insect Powder** in packages and bulk, **Mosquito Oil** to keep the mosquitos away, and **Larkspur Lotion** for the boos. **Fly Skoot** for flies on stock, **Bluestone, Copperas, Hellebore, Crude Carbolic Acid, Formaldehide** and **Creolin.**

Water Glass for Preserving Eggs

VILLAGE PROPERTY FOR SALE OR RENT

GOOD frame dwelling, stable and outbuildings, with five acres of land—formerly the George property—near Stark's mill. Will be sold on reasonable terms or rented. Also a 6-yr-old driving mare for sale. Apply to D. DUNLOP, Prop.

TEACHER WANTED

FOR S. S. No. 8, Elderslie. Second-class Normal certificate. Salary $600 to $650 according to qualifications. Applications received up to August 10th. J. J. Sparrow, Sec'y, Dobbinton P. O.

—Among those who have recently fallen in France is Dr. McKinnon, a son of Prof. McKinnon, of Edinburg, who has a number of relatives and friends in this part of Canada, and was here on a visit about eight years ago.

—Mr. and Mrs. A. J. McDougall and children, of Hamilton, were up visiting his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Alex McDougall, 8th Bruce. A. J. is manager of the Standard Business College, Hamilton, an institution at which numerous Bruce Tp. young people have received a good business training. An adv. for the college appears in this issue.

—No paper next week.

—Mrs Rowley, sr., went to Peterboro last week.

—Miss Edna Rose is home from Chicago on holidays.

—Mrs. T. Kerr is visiting her brother at Rockwood.

—Miss Nellie Grant, of New York City, is visiting Mrs. Geo. Grant

—Miss Meta Allen was home from Toronto for a few days last week.

—Mrs. Adams, of Toronto, is visiting her sister, Mrs. H. McKerracher.

—L.-Corp Neilson Stark was home from London camp on a few days' leave.

—Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Nicol, of Greenock, spent a few days in Toronto.

—Miss Elizabeth Gibson was visiting her brother in Kitchener last week.

—Miss Ethel Kennedy, of Orillia public school staff, is home for the holidays.

—Mrs. E. Bain and grandson, Glen Sinclair, are up from Hamilton for the holidays.

—Rev. A. H. McGillivray, of Hamilton, will occupy the pulpit of Knox church on Sunday next.

—Miss Mollie Carter is home from Toronto on vacation, accompanied by her friend, Miss Johnson.

—Mr. and Mrs. Wm. W. Gibson, of Toronto, are visiting their respective homes and friends in town.

—Misses Bessie and Mary Laidlaw have gone to Grimsby to work on a fruit farm during the holidays.

—Don't forget to come to Methodist church garden party, on Methodist church lawn on Friday night.

—Rev W. A. Mulligan, M.A., LL.B., B.D., has declined the call extended to him by Geneva church, Chesley.

—Mrs. R. Lovelace and daughter Bernice, of Baltimore, Md., are visiting the former's uncle, Mr. Alex Bird.

—Misses Jean, Eva and Bess Flegg, of Tiverton, spent the week end at the home of their aunt, Mrs. Alex Rose.

—Knox church, Walkerton, has given a unanimous call to Rev. W. H. Burgess, a young minister from Chatham.

—Miss Helen Kemp, of Toronto, has been visiting at the home of Mr. and Mrs. John Buchanan, 9th con, Elderslie.

—Come and have tea and enjoy a good programme on Friday evening on Methodist lawn.

—Rev. J. L. Guinn, M.A., of Ancaster, Mrs. Guinn and children, are visiting at the home of his sister, Mrs. J. A. Logie.

—Mr. Alex McKeeman, late of Eden Grove, has taken a position in Brantford, and moved with his family to that city.

—Mr. and Mrs. R. H Muir, of Yellow Grass, Sask., are here on a visit at the home of the latter's parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Bryce.

—Hugh Watt has the contract of erecting a cement bridge on the townline of Saugeen and Bruce, for $335. Other tenders received by Reeves Christie and Dobson were Thos. Brigden at $343, and Neil McCallivray at $336.

—Mr. Jas. McLelland, of Ethel, is renewing acquaintances in town and vicinity, a guest at Mr. A. McRae's. His son George, who has been serving in France with the signal corps, was severely wounded in the head on June 21st, and is at Bologne Hospital.



Keep a Smart Appearance

You can be smartly dressed without being extravagant if you will leave your next order with us. We have a good assortment of the very newest patterns in fancy suitings. Look them over before buying. Also in Ladies' Suitings we have a full line to choose from of the newest patterns and styles,

I. S. CRUICKSHANK, the Tailor

S.-O.-S.

CONTINUATION OF THE

SELLING OUT SALE

ANOTHER WARNING to our numerous customers of the necessity of their prompt attendance at the great money savings and sharing of profits with the people of the County of Bruce. . . . . .

A. BALL

Will continue the Sale at Sacrifice Prices of the balance of his stock of **Staple and Fancy Dry Goods and Groceries** at prices that will mean a **big saving to every buyer** and resident in the townships. It will pay you to come many miles to participate in this money saving event, as **positively I am discontiuing business,** and the stock must be sold out, and at prices that will be greatly below the present market values of every article in the store. . . . . .

Following are a Few of our

Specials *for Thursday, Friday and Saturday's Business:*

Grocery Dept.

Canada Food Board License No. 8-14958

Extra Pure Spirit Vinegar, **35c** per gallon, or **3** gallons for **$1.00.** Worth 45c per gallon. Get ready for pickling time.

Maple Leaf Brand Baking Powder, 15 oz. tin net, only **23c**, worth at the present time 40c.

Jelly Powders, all flavors, **9c**, or **3** for **25c.** Regular price 12c.

Matchless Ammonia Powder. Special closing out sale price **5c.** Regular 8c.

The last chance to procure ***Our Best Black Tea*** at **55c** per lb. Worth 70c. (in 1-lb. bags).

Also a good ***Mixed Tea*** at **45c.** Regular price 60c, put up in 1-lb. bags.

Daphne Seeded Muscat Raisins, 15-oz. net packages, **12c** per package.

Spic-and-Span— makes the kitchen bright and sanitary. **9c** per tin, **3** for **25c**, worth 13c a tin.

Omo, the home bleacher, cleanser and purifier. **9c, 3 for 25c.**

Soaps—Sunlight, Naptha, Lifebuoy, Fairy, Infants' Delight—all at one price, **3** cakes or bars for **25c.** Crest Castile Soap, guaranteed pure, **5c** per cake.

Fancy Assorted Biscuits put up in 1-lb. bags. Special, **25c** per pound.

Simcoe Brand Baked Beans, the finest quality, **21c** a large tin.

Aylmer June Packed Peas. **19c** a large tin. Regular 25c.

Now, don't forget to look up and see about your ***Lamp Chimneys.*** Three sizes in stock. Also ***Lamp Wicks.*** Get ready for the dark days.

Dry Goods Dept.

Ladies' Corsets at prices ranging from 59c a pair to 2.99 a pair. The very latest styles from the best makers, such as the Goddess and La Grace styles.

Ladies' Sweater Coats in fibre silk and Mercerized materials. Just the thing for present wear and outing coats. Closing out sale price, **3.89** each. Regular values $7.50. Colors—in black, with large white collar, cuffs and sash; old rose, with belted backs, striped collar and cuffs. Also canary and sky colors.

Lace Curtains at very special prices.

Striped Flannelette. Closing out sale price, 25c per yard. Regular price to-day is 35c a yard.

All summer weight goods in ***Wash Dresses, Waists and House Dresses*** at closing out sale price reductions. Buy now, as next year's prices are very likely to be double the present price.

Closing out sale prices in the ***Men's Furnishings Department*** — Shirts, Underwear, Neckwear, Suspenders, Collars, Half Hose, Belts, Straw and felt Hats, Tweed and Silk Caps, Overhauls, Pants, Raincoats. All must be closed out at prices that cannot fail to please you, in the face of the rapidly rising markets.

A CORDIAL INVITATION is extended to you to come and pay a visit to the only strictly Cash Store in the County, and One Price and fair and honorable treatment to all. And you are under no obligation to purchase. So just "come on in" and look around, make yourself feel perfectly at home and enjoy yourself in the coolest and best lighted store in Paisley. . . .

Bring your Eggs and Butter and get a fair deal. Will give you goods in exchange at closing out sale prices. . . . . . .

Store and Premises for Sale, also the fixtures, or will lease for a term of years. This is without any doubt an exceptional opportunity to secure an old established store in which to continue a general business. Terms and price on application. . . . . .

A. BALL

The Strictly Cash and One Price Store

Soils and Crops

By Agronomist.

This Department is for the use of our farm readers who want the advice of an expert on any question regarding soil, seed, crops, etc. If your question is of sufficient general interest, it will be answered through this column. If stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed with your letter, a complete answer will be mailed to you. Address Agronomist, care of Wilson Publishing Co., Ltd., 73 Adelaide St. W., Toronto.

HANDLING FARM MANURE IN RUSH SEASONS.

Almost everyone who has made a study of the matter would agree that the only way to conserve all of the fertilizing elements in farm manure is to place it on the land as soon as it is available. There are some conditions, however, which preclude such disposition of the manure supply and it becomes necessary therefore, to so arrange the materials and appliances at hand that the greatest amount of fertilizing constituents in the manure shall be saved and made available for future use. At the same time it is agreed manure should be put on the land as soon as made, it is just as well agreed that it should not be placed upon hilly or rolling land, but a short while before that land is to be plowed or worked up. Freshets and showers when falling upon manure so placed on rolling or hilly land carry away a very large amount of the fertilising ingredients and for this reason it is not wise to make such a risk.

The other condition which makes it impossible to spread manure as soon as it is made is in the rush season. If there was some way of getting at the exact amount of loss that takes place while the manure is being stored under ordinary conditions for three or four weeks until the work lightens sufficiently to put it on the soil, we probably would find that there is no season too rushing nor no work that pays better than putting the manure directly onto the soil as soon as it is made. However, since we have been accustomed to think this job can not be done during these rush seasons, it becomes necessary to provide some suitable storage place for the manure.

Taking all the farm manures, by and large, it comes about as close to the truth as we can get to say that sixty per cent. of all the fertilising elements lie in the liquid part of the manure, while forty per cent. lie in the solid part. If we wish to put it in another way, we might say that eighty-five per cent. of the available fertilizing elements are in the liquid manure while fifteen per cent. are in the solid portion. In other words, the liquid portion is much more valuable than the solid, and where manure is placed out in piles under the eaves of the barn or wheeled out to the side of the hill with the expectation that the rain will wash out portions of it that are too heavy to haul to the field, it will readily be seen that any manure supply so handled might as well be dumped into the river in its entirety since the solid portions of the manure that remain are very inert and it takes a long time before they are decomposed sufficiently to be used by the growing plants.

There are some facts concerning manure that should be kept in mind whenever any system for its handling is mapped out. One of the first is that the liquid portion of the manure is much more valuable than the solid; the next one is that under normal conditions the nitrogen of the manure is the most valuable part of it. When the small boy goes out to the barn to clean out the stable that he neglected the morning before, he usually gets an eye full of foul smelling gas. This gas is nothing other than ammonia, a combination of nitrogen and hydrogen, and for this reason every bit of ammonia gas should be saved since it contains the nitrogen which is so costly when bought as a fertilizer. The commercial ammonia, so-called, which is bought on the market for use so wash day is nothing more nor less than ammonia gas dissolved in water. Ammonia gas dissolves very readily in water and is somewhat heavier than air and when ammonia is dissolved in water this gas may be driven off very quickly by an application of heat so in both the liquid and solid portions of manure there is a large amount of ammonia gas. It is a well known fact that when horse manure or any other dry manure, is thrown out in a heap, there is bound to be some heat with further decomposition of the solid or woody portions.

Sometimes in the morning we approach the barn and if we had not seen the sight many times before, we would believe the manure to be on fire, with danger of burning up since there seems to be much smoke and gas coming out of the top of the pile. However, the gas that is passing off is the most valuable part of the manure. The fact that the manure heats, of-itself, does no particular harm, but the coincidence that the manure in heating drives off the ammonia gas which is dissolved in the moisture of the manure is the fact which makes it dangerous to allow this thing to occur.

And so in any system of manure storage, it is absolutely imperative to have the bottom of the pit tightly closed so that the liquid portion of the manure will be saved and to have the eaves of the storage house so arranged that rain water can be put in from time to time when needed to cool down the decomposing pile of manure and to re-dissolve the ammonia that may have been partially expelled by the heating.

This year when the various fertilising elements are so costly, it behooves us even more than any other year, to save all that is available in the supply of farm manure on every farm. To do this requires some sort of a storage house. An old shed may be used and the manure dumped into this. With a little cement and time, it will be possible to hollow out the floor of the shed so that the liquid portion of the manure will neither be wasted nor allowed to leech away. Then too, the roof of the shed should be arranged with eave spouts so at any time surplus water may be run on the pile of manure. If there is enough cow manure mixed with the horse manure, however, it is not necessary to run in extra amounts of water. Added to this, there is another precaution which should be taken and that is to keep the flies out. The manure pile is the place where flies breed, with all the consequent damage which an army of flies can do, and if there are any windows in this manure shed, they should by all means be screened. The door, however, should be solid and fly-tight. In this way the flies will gather on the screens at the windows whereas if a screen door is used, flies would gather on the door and as soon as it is opened they flock directly inside.

It is necessary to have some sort of a manure storage plan and this plan should have in mind not only the saving of the greatest amount of the fertilizer value of the manure, but also the bettering of sanitary conditions about the farm. There is no one nuisance that causes so much trouble as the fly and since he and his like may be "nipped in the bud" by screening in their breeding places, or the manure piles, it would seem that any manure shed should profitably conserve the liquid portion of the manure as well as providing some means whereby the escaping ammonia gas caused in heating may be retained and redissolved in water. If in addition to this, this shed is by some means or other kept free from flies, we shall have a manure storage that is directly in line with the spirit of the times—embodying both conservation and sanitation.

Over 7,200 Customers

Are being supplied with Light and Power by the Southern Canada Power Co., Limited, in over 45 Municipalities in the Province of Quebec, and the number is growing daily.

In order to supply the increasing demand for Power, and also to enable more manufacturers to locate in this territory, the Company has commenced the development of one of its large water powers on the St. Francis River at Drummond ville. This plant will have an ultimate capacity of 17,000 H.P. to 20,000 H.P.

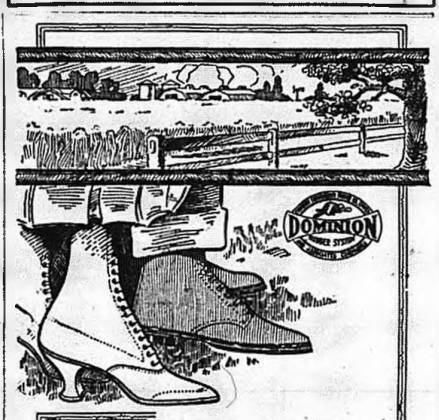
The development of water-powers is a patriotic duty as well as a commercial advantage, as it saves the importation of coal.

We recommend the 6% Bonds of the Southern Canada Power Company, Limited, which we are offering with a bonus of common stock, thus giving investors an opportunity of participating in the future success of the Company.

Send for circular and map showing territory served.

BONDS MAY BE PURCHASED FROM US ON MONTHLY PAYMENT PLAN

NESBITT, THOMSON & COMPANY
Investment Bankers — *Limited*
Mercantile Trust Bldg. - - Hamilton
223 St. James Street - - Montreal



FLEET FOOT

comes as a welcome comfort as well as a summer economy to the farmer, his wife, his son and daughter.

FLEET FOOT SHOES will make farm work easier because they are light and springy, and so staunch that they stand up to any farm work.

Their sturdy wear and low price make them the most economical shoes you can put on this summer, for you can have two or three pairs of FLEET FOOT for the price of one pair of leather shoes.

None genuine without the name FLEET FOOT stamped on the sole. Look for it.

The best Shoe Stores sell FLEET FOOT

GOOD HEALTH QUESTION BOX

By Andrew F. Currier, M.D.

Dr. Currier will answer all signed question is of general interest it will be act, it will be answered personally if stamped, addressed envelope is enclosed. Dr. Currier will not prescribe for individual cases or make diagnosis. Address Dr. Andrew F. Currier, care of Wilson Publishing Co., 73 Adelaide St. West, Toronto.

Movable or Floating Kidney.

Mrs. S. McE.—Please write an article on floating kidney, from which I have suffered three years. Was told it would return to its place if I got stouter and wore an abdominal belt. Have suffered severely, of late, particularly in connection with an attack of grippe. I desire to avoid an operation, if possible, as I have a weak heart and barely pulled through another kind of operation. Is there danger that floating kidney may lead to something serious like Bright's disease? Could the condition be due to strain or injury. Would exercise be beneficial? And what would happen if it got twisted?

Not so much is heard about this condition, as was heard a few years ago, when it was a novelty.

The kidney is embedded in a thick layer of fat which is a very yielding tissue and varies in quantity from time to time.

If this envelope becomes thin and weak, or is subjected to strains, the kidney may become loose and mobile and the envelope stretched, so that it will wander more and more from its proper site.

It may move very little, or it may move as far down as the pelvis, but almost invariably remains extra-abdominal, away from the abdominal organs. This is called movable kidney, in distinction from floating kidney, which is within the abdominal cavity at birth and swings upon its pedicle of peritoneum like a polyp upon its stalk.

The latter is a rare condition and need not receive further consideration at this time.

Movable kidney is much more common in women than in men, more often on the right side than on the left.

As it is produced and accentuated by strains and injuries, it often follows the severe efforts of childbirth, prolonged constipation, sudden and violent muscular effort, or injuries in the region of the loins.

It may be free from symptoms, many people being unaware that they have it until their attention is called to it in the course of a physical examination; or it may produce discomfort or pain severe in character or dull, aching and dragging and intensified by exertion.

If the kidney is very loose and movable, it may possibly be twisted on its axis, which would be a serious matter for its pedicle containing the ureter, renal artery and renal vein, would be greatly compressed, great pain or colic would ensure, its blood circulation would be interrupted, the urine could not pass down to the bladder and the result might be a fatal one.

Fortunately this accident is not of common occurrence. In addition to pain, this condition is often associated with constipation, indigestion, dizziness, palpitation and more or less intense nervousness.

It is not a particularly difficult condition to determine, especially if one is accustomed to the interrogation of the organs of the body.

In the majority of cases the symptoms may be relieved by a well-fitting abdominal belt; but if this does not give relief, an operation may be required.

It used to be the fashion to operate upon every case that came along, but since it was shown by Treves, the distinguished English surgeon who has done more than anybody else to inform us in regard to displacements of the kidney, that operation was seldom necessary or desirable, the craze for operating has subsided.

Operations are sometimes very desirable, but one should know when, as well as how, to do them.

C

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

Mrs. S. M.—1—Is there danger that a floating kidney will develop into anything serious? Was told by my doctor that if I gained weight and wore an abdominal supporter, the kidney would return to its place.

2—Would playing ball cause the kidney to be misplaced?

Answer—1—You are evidently under good advice. Continue to wear your belt and do as your doctor tells you, and you will probably get good results.

2—The kidney might be detached by violent exercise while playing ball. I can see how that could be possible.

In Paddock and Pasture.

This is a good time to rediscover the value of farm manure. Manure reinforced with acid phosphate is the most effective fertilizer known. More of it is needed.

The fertilizer shortage is real—not imaginary. Even at advanced prices, its use is warranted. Get the fertilizer if you can. If it is not to be had, keep up the fertility of the land by raising more stock and feeding more crops to animals.

An acre of alfalfa furnishes twice as much protein as a ton of bran, four times as much as a ton of cornmeal, and nine times as much as an acre of timothy, and it can be grown successfully.

In twenty-four hours the sweat-glands of the horse eliminate waste material equal to that passed through the lungs. Never allow the sweat-glands to become clogged with dirt and sweat particles for lack of grooming.

Tankage, which is composed of the scraps and refuse from packing houses, has received a great deal of attention from hog feeders the last few years. Its composition makes a good source of protein for use with corn in feeding shotes.

Cows may have a pedigree a foot long and not have a sixteenth part of an inch in cream on their milk. It pays to find out about that before putting good, hard-earned money into a pure-bred cow. What we want is cream, not simply a big name. Cream pays the bills.

Often when a cow freshens the udder is milked dry, stimulating the flow of milk. Soon the udder gets sore, and milk fever may result. To prevent this trouble, take only a few quarts of milk the first time, and gradually increase the amount. In a few days it will be safe to milk her dry.

Rape seeded at the last cultivation of corn will furnish abundant nitrogenous feed for hogs when corn is "hogged" down. By suspending a tin can with a small hole in it, on each side of the cultivator, rape seed may be distributed in the corn-field without extra labor. From one to two pounds of seed to the acre is the usual rate.

Thousands of horses will suffer with tender or scalded shoulders this summer, and galls will develop later. To prevent the galls, get a can of talcum powder and dust the shoulders well before putting on the collars. Your druggist will sell you a pound for about fifty cents, which is very cheap. This will save many times its cost later.

Devices for mixing milk with butter to make the latter "go further" should be regarded with caution. Such a product soon becomes sour in warm weather and wastes the butter it contains.

To make a shabby-looking wicker chair look new again, dust well, and scrub well with soapy water. When the chair is quite dry again, apply stain with a fine brush.

Poultry

Sweep down the cobwebs and clean up the house generally, for July is a hot month, and heat and filth make a strong combination favorable to disease and vermin. The work should be done thoroughly, and the premises sprayed with a good disinfectant.

If summer hatching is not done, the male birds should be removed from the flock and placed in separate quarters until after moulting. Males that are not to be kept for next season had best be marketed now to save the feed and to prevent fertile eggs, for infertile eggs are better keepers during hot weather.

As soon as the cockerels start to crow they should be separated from the pullets and fed all they will eat up clean. Those that are not to be kept over for breeding should be sold to make room for the others. All surplus stock should be gotten rid of, for there is no profit in feeding birds that are not needed.

July is an excellent month for the sale of roasting fowls and spring chickens. It is the best season to sell spring chickens.

The drinking vessels should be put in the coolest possible place, and the houses should be well ventilated at night.

There is still a good profit in the sale of dressed ducklings.

When all things are equal, summer hatches can be grown at less cost of money, labor and worry than those brought out during the winter and early spring. If chicks are provided with a cool range they will grow with surprising rapidity.

The greatest cost in growing chicks is for the first two pounds weight; after that each additional pound will average about half the cost of the first. This makes it more profitable to grow the youngsters up to roaster size than to sell them as broilers—at least it is so in very many sections where roasters are preferred.

A soft roaster should not weigh more than four pounds when dressed, and should be finely developed in four to six months. These are usually hatched in early spring and sold during the summer. Roasting fowls hatched in summer are classified as "large roasters" and must weigh from four to six pounds.

Two objections have been raised against summer hatches: First, there is too much danger from the depredations of lice; second, the chicks are weakened and die from the effects of the hot sun. These objections apply when no care is given the youngsters, and would apply equally well in early spring when the days and nights are likely to become suddenly cold.

The secret of raising summer chicks is to keep them comfortable and contented, and to see that they do not lack anything that is for their good. Over-crowding must be avoided, and the houses well ventilated so the chicks keep cool at night. Fresh air is a great tonic; along with range and shade, green food and sound grain, it does wonders.

"Much of our time is spent in warring over our own influence and turning others' belief in us into a widely concluding unbelief, which they call knowledge of the world, while it is really disappointment in you or me."—George Eliot.

Horse Sense

Many people who use three-horse teams seldom give a thought to the strain on the middle horse. His position is the hardest in pulling, backing and turning, especially if he is a free worker, for many three-horse teams are improperly reined, so that poor control is exercised over the willing worker, and the drones are not made to work into their collars or against their breechings and do their share.

Another great strain on the middle horse, especially in summer, is the heat thrown off by the horses on either side of him. This is severe where heavy hauling is being done by free-sweating horses. Much of this injustice to the middle horse can be overcome. Teams should be so handled by their drivers that "turn and turn about" is the order of the day's work, and the middle horse to-day is the outside horse to-morrow. In this way each horse will have his turn, and the general efficiency of the team will be greatly increased, for too many horses get so used to working on one side of the pole that they are almost useless on the other.

Observant Child.

Teacher.—"What is water?"

Willie.—"A colorless fluid that turns black when you wash your hands."

Oxford is the greatest university in the world. It has twenty-one colleges and five halls.

WOOL

Farmers who ship their wool direct to us get better prices than farmers who sell to the general store.

ASK ANY FARMER! who has sold his wool both ways, and note what he says—or, better still, write us for our prices; they will show you how much you lose by selling to the General Store.

We pay the highest prices of any firm in the country. Cash on the barrel the moment the wool is received. Ship us your wool to-day—you will be more than pleased. Twine and bags supplied free of charge.

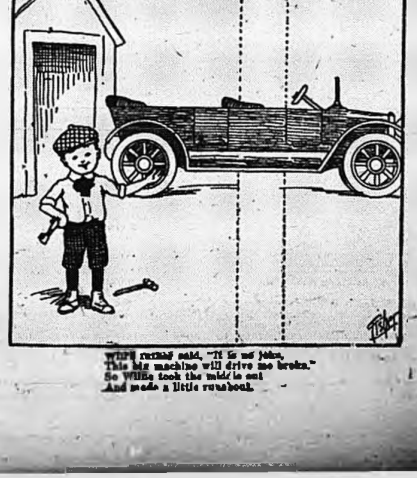
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SPARK PLUGS

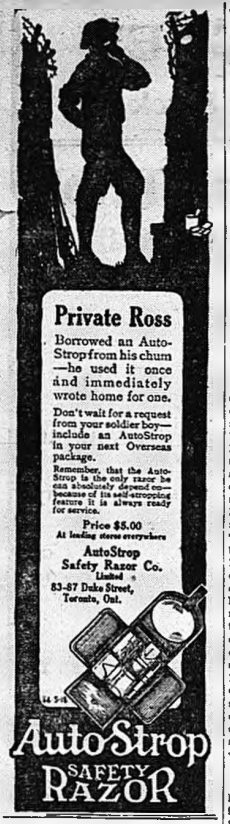
T&B PLUG

FUNNY FOLD-UPS

CUT OUT AND FOLD ON DOTTED LINES



Willie rarely said, "It is no joke,
This big machine will drive me broke."
So Willie took the hint to heart
And made a little runabout.



Private Ross

Borrowed an AutoStrop from his chum —he used it once and immediately wrote home for one.

Don't wait for a request from your soldier boy—include an AutoStrop in your next Overseas package.

Remember, that the AutoStrop is the only razor he can absolutely depend on—because of its self-stropping feature it is always ready for service.

Price $5.00
At leading stores everywhere

AutoStrop Safety Razor Co. Limited
83-87 Duke Street, Toronto, Ont.

AutoStrop SAFETY RAZOR

THE BATTLE OF THE "MIDDIES"

MIDSHIPMEN ARE PLAYING A GALLANT PART IN WAR.

Big Share in the Operations That Led to the Blocking of the Channels at Zeebrugge and Ostend.

Middies (or "Scottles," as the Navy alternately calls them) were not asked to volunteer for Zeebrugge—and the middies didn't like it, says a British naval officer. But a good many bore a hand in this important venture because they had the good fortune to be serving in coastal motor-boats, or "scooters."

"Scooters" are little more than a shell filled with high-powered engines. They slip through the water at tremendous speed, standing almost bolt upright on their sterns amidst a moving cloud of spray. Where nothing else can go the "scooter" slides daringly in, and there's no possible place where their young officers—one of whom is frequently a middy—will not take them.

Its Future Admirals.

Both at Ostend and Zeebrugge they did splendid work. At the former place one of them put down the Brussels, Captain Fryatt's old ship, which the Huns were using as a training school. Zeebrugge, in fact, was the "scooters'" first great opportunity, and they pulled it to the limit. To their credit, it should be remembered that middies are, so far as years go, only lads who are doing men's work at an age which finds most other boys still at school—and doing it remarkably well. Over thirty of them have already won special decorations for bravery. These awards were made for such diverse reasons as "whilst in charge of steamboats behaving with exemplary courage, skill, and coolness under heavy fire," for "showing great ability and resource in important duties whilst assisting the naval observation officer," for "valuable services in aircraft," and for "services in the destruction of an enemy submarine." This catalogue of honors shows that the Navy believes in giving its future admirals the earliest possible training in the art of real war, and teaches them the job all round

Lion-Hearted Boys.

During the Gallipoli operations several middies were mentioned in despatches. Here it was that Midshipman Drewry won the V.C. for gallantry in the famous landing from the River Clyde. An example of what these boys in years, but men in heart and training, which counts for much, can do, is furnished by the achievement of Midshipman H. R. Anderson. He was in charge of a launch reconnoitring towards Jabani (Cameroons). The Huns were firing at him from both banks of the river, when his Maxim jammed. "Mr. Anderson not only handled his boat well," says the official report, "but personally cleared his gun under a continuously heavy fire, and then swept both banks with it, the enemy suffering heavily." Midshipman H. Dixon, whilst in command of the Queen Elizabeth's picket boat, saved several officers and men from the irresistible under heavy fire. Equally courageous was the action of Midshipman H. W. D'Arcy-Evans, who, during the fight between H.M.S. Alcantara and the German raider Greif, swam about in the water helping men who were in difficulties to keep afloat.

The Right Stuff.

And who will have forgotten the heroism of Midshipman Donald Gyles in the great fight at night in the Straits of Dover between the first and German destroyers, just over a year ago?

Although wounded in the eye, Gyles, when nearly all others went down, took charge, and gave the foe a very bad beating.

Such deeds as these are clear proof of the fine stuff our midshipmen are made of.

A NIGHT TORPEDO ATTACK

DESCRIBED BY A BRITISH NAVAL OFFICER.

How One Destroyer Made a Dash That Brought About Painful Results For the Germans.

Slowly, silently, the long, low shape of the torpedo-boat-destroyer stole round the breakwater, not a single light showing, her length camouflaged by her sable paint.

On her deck men crouched at gun and torpedo-tube, ready and waiting, hands and faces blackened with soot so that no gleam of white in the darkness should betray them and their desperate enterprise.

Down below, in the dimly-lit stokeholds, stokers fed the ever-hungry fires with the greatest of care lest all-revealing sparks should stream from a funnel.

And silence—a deep, palpable silence, hung over all.

Then, from the fore-bridge, a sibilant whisper cuts into the night.

"Stand by both tubes!" commands the young officer on the bridge, who, peering ahead, hopes, almost against hope, that the enemy will not discover him at this eleventh hour, and frustrate utterly his well-laid plans.

"Into the Jaws of Death."

He has brought his craft, at immense risk, through the enemy's patrols and minefields, and now, at long last, he has achieved a point almost within striking distance of the great Hun Fleet which has believed itself secure behind its elaborate defences. "Half-speed on both engines!" he orders now, and the low hum of the turbines assumes even a more minor note as his order is obeyed.

Then, suddenly, the blackness ahead assumes a deeper tinge, another and another—the black shapes of battleships dimly silhouetted against the black sky. The boat is in the very jaws of hell.

And then comes disaster. A belated picket-boat, containing a captain who has dined with a brother commander, crosses the unseen destroyer's bows. There is a crash and yell that is heard all over the harbor, and the picket-boat that gave the alarm sinks in two pieces as the destroyer picks up her heels and dashes onwards—determined to make the best of things, even if she dies in the attempt.

"Foremost tube—Fire!" No whisper now, but a deep-voiced call, full of urgency. "After tube—fire!"

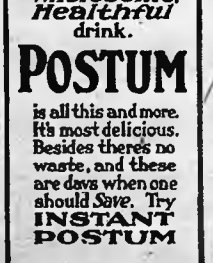
Two sharp cracks as the powder-impulses drive the torpedoes from their seating, two gleaming, silvery shapes leaping the short distance from the destroyer's deck to the water, a churning of foam, and then a parallel pair of tracks of broken water showing where the unseen messengers of death are speeding towards their targets.

"Death Cometh Soon or Late."

Instantly a glaring arm of light stabs into the darkness, hovers for a moment, and then sweeps round till it rests full on the form of the destroyer.

And now the guns commence to bellow, and the myriad shells to tear the ocean to shreds all around the fleeing boat. And, almost in the pandemonium of their first discharge, comes a long, shuddering, thunderous explosion, and two German cruisers, great holes rent in them, just where their hulls kiss the water, easily reel over.

And the German guns take toll, until, with a sudden blast of death, a gigantic eleven-inch shell finds the exact centre of the boat, and under its monstrous tearing force she breaks clean in halves and sinks into the loving embrace of her mother and mistress—the age-old ocean.



The Balance

as between POSTUM and other table beverages is in favor of the *Wholesome, Healthful* drink.

POSTUM

is all this and more. It's most delicious. Besides there's no waste, and these are days when one should *Save*. Try INSTANT POSTUM

Styles for Summer



© McCall

Another version of the cape, that is both smart and becoming. McCall Pattern No. 7859, Ladies' and Misses' Three-In-One Coat. In 3 sizes, small, 32-34; medium, 36-38; large, 40-42 bust. Price, 20 cents.



© McCall

The collarless waist is very smart and attractive, and the draped skirt is proving to be quite popular. McCall Pattern No. 8423, Ladies' Waist. In 6 sizes, 34 to 44 bust. No. 8403, Ladies' two-Piece Draped Skirt. In 7 sizes, 22 to 34 waist. Price, 20 cents each.

These patterns may be obtained from your local dealer, or from the McCall Co., 70 Bond St., Toronto, Dept. W.

Vancouver Women Pledged.

At a mass meeting of nearly two thousand women the pledge was made to conform exactly to the requirements of the Canada Food Board and to apply the restaurant regulations in their own homes. Futhermore it was "especially resolved to discountenance any social functions which promote the consumption of wheat products, pork, sugar and fats."

"Worry is interest paid on trouble before it falls due."—Harry A. Thompson.

Several carloads of tractors have been sent into the Grande Prairie district this year.

If poultry houses are cleaned thoroughly and kept clean there will be little trouble from mites.

The stability of agriculture in any country depends a good deal on the live-stock industry. Selling grain and hay may be most profitable for a time, but marketing these crops through high-quality live stock not only brings in a remunerative revenue, but aids in maintaining soil fertility.

PAIN? NOT A BIT! LIFT YOUR CORNS OR CALLUSES OFF

No humbug! Apply a few drops then just lift them away with fingers.

This new drug is an other compound discovered by a Cincinnati chemist. It is called freezone, and can now be obtained in tiny bottles as here shown at very little cost from any drug store. Just ask for freezone. Apply a drop or two directly upon a tender corn or callus and instantly the soreness disappears. Shortly you will find the corn or callus so loose that you can lift it off, root and all, with the fingers.



Not a twinge of pain, soreness or irritation; not even the slightest smarting, either when applying freezone or afterwards.

This drug doesn't eat up the corn or callus, but shrivels them so they loosen and come right out. It is no humbug! It works like a charm. For a few cents you can get rid of every hard corn, soft corn or corn between the toes, as well as painful calluses on bottom of your feet. It never disappoints and never burns, bites or inflames. If your druggist hasn't any freezone yet, tell him to get a small bottle for you from his wholesale drug house.

NO FOUNDATION FOR TRAVEL RESTRICTION RUMORS

The volume of tourist traffic from the United States this year has been considerably lessened by misleading press despatches appearing in American and Canadian papers regarding the Canadian Registration Act. It was unwarrantably stated that visitors to Canada from the United States would be compelled to register at a post office before they could secure accommodation at a hotel, that passports were absolutely necessary, and more recently the absurd rumour was widely circulated that women from the United States would not be allowed to return home. This latter ridiculous report is specifically denied by Mr. W. D. Scott, Superintendent of Immigration, who officially designated it as "absolutely without any foundation in fact." Senator Gideon Robertson, a member of the Dominion Cabinet, and Chairman of the Registration Board, is equally positive in his denials of the other mischievous reports. The actual facts are, according to the official statement of the Registration Board, that the Registration Act applies only to people permanently resident in Canada and does not affect even remotely anyone living in the United States; that no registration at a post office is necessary, and that no passports are required. The possession of papers showing the holders to be American citizens is all that is necessary to cross into Canada. At the International boundary line the holders of these papers are given an identification card by the Canadian Immigration Officials, which enables the visitors to travel freely where they wish without any interference on the part of Canadian officials.

Senator Robertson, Chairman of the Registration Board, has announced that "neither in the instructions issued, nor the regulations for Canadian registration, is there anything that would indicate desire or intention to impose restrictions upon Americans or aliens, entering, travelling in, or leaving Canada."

The experience of these American visitors who have already come to Canada verifies Senator Robertson's statement, but unfortunately there are many across the border who have not read this announcement, and may still be influenced by the false reports to stay at home, spoil their vacation, and cause a mutual loss to themselves and to Canada.

His Generosity.

A "Tommy," lying in hospital, had beside him a watch of curious and foreign design. The attending doctor was interested.

"Where did your watch come from?" he asked.

"A German give it me," he answered.

A little piqued, the doctor inquired how the foe had come to convey his token of esteem and affection.

"E 'ad to," was the laconic reply.

Minard's Liniment Cures Garget in Cows

During hot weather never permit the drinking pans to go dry. Lack of water will greatly reduce the egg yield and stunt the development of young stock.

DRY YOUR VEGETABLES.

Various Methods Suggested by Canada Food Board.

Try drying your vegetables this year. It's a profitable business any way you look at it. The advantages over canning are the economy in space, the lower cost of jars and diminished risk of injury from frost or heat. There is the old-fashioned method of "sun drying" which is inexpensive, simple and satisfactory where there is enough sun. The most modern and the quickest method is that of using an electric fan, either with or without artificial heat. Vegetables dried by this method are not so likely to discolor. The third method, known as "artificial heat," consists of utilizing the heat of the stove or of the oven. For the majority of town and farm homes this method is the most practicable.

Germany has made a fine art of drying. Indeed, at the present time, the total capacity of the potato-drying factories in the enemy country is 37,000,000 hundredweight. There are about 700 potato drying factories, 250 drying cylinders, 400 open drying plants, 150 corn-drying plants and 250 vegetable-drying factories.

The war gardeners of Canada might give the Hun a little of his own medicine by pitting their vegetable forces against his.

Allies Lack Meat.

The Allies' livestock has been decreased to such an extent as to mean 27.7% of home resources in meat. The percentages for the different countries range as follows: England, 12.5; Belgium, 82.0; France, 21.4; Italy, 17.8; Germany, 36.3; European Neutral Countries, 0.9.

GIRLS! WHITEN SKIN WITH LEMON JUICE

Make a beauty lotion for a few cents to remove tan, freckles, sallowness.

Your grocer has the lemons and any drug store or toilet counter will supply you with three ounces of orchard white for a few cents. Squeeze the juice of two fresh lemons into a bottle, then put in the orchard white and shake well. This makes a quarter pint of the very best lemon skin whitener and complexion beautifier known. Massage this fragrant, creamy lotion daily into the face, neck, arms and hands and just see how freckles, tan, sallowness, redness and roughness disappear and how smooth, soft and clear the skin becomes. Yes! it is harmless, and the beautiful results will surprise you.

World's Wheat Reserves Exhausted.

"Even if the greatest expectations of the 1918 harvest are realized, the fact remains that the world's reserves of wheat are exhausted and it will be absolutely necessary to continue conservation and substitution until the 1919 crop situation is known. Canada is daily increasing the manufacture of substitutes for wheat and consumers are urgently requested to make use of these substitutes to the limit of their ability."—Henry B. Thompson, Chairman of the Canada Food Board.

This is to certify that fourteen years ago I got the cords of my left wrist nearly severed, and was for about nine months that I had no use of my hand, and tried other Liniments, also doctors, and was receiving no benefit. By a persuasion from a friend I got MINARD'S LINIMENT and used one bottle which completely cured me, and have been using MINARD'S LINIMENT in my family ever since and find it the same as when I first used it, and would never be without it.

ISAAC E. MANN,
Metapedia, P.Q.

Aug. 31, 1908.

The Woman of France.

In France recently figures showed that there are now 475,000 women at work in munition factories at $2.00 per day plus 50 cents from the Government, with 25c. additional for each child, if the head of the house is in the army. Thrift is so strong a principle with French women that French banks are carrying larger deposits than ever before, despite the fact that $18,000,000,000 towards the finances of the war came from popular subscriptions.

Minard's Liniment Cures Distemper.

Soldiers-of-the-Soil At Work.

Nearly twelve thousand Soldiers of the Soil boys are hard at work on the farm already, helping in the campaign for greater wartime production. In addition to those who arrange for their own employment independent of the Soldiers of the Soil organization. The Soldiers of the Soil are divided as follows: British Columbia, 669; Alberta, 616; Saskatchewan, 1,405; Manitoba, 1,006; Ontario, 4,521; Quebec, 670; New Brunswick, 677; Nova Scotia, 1,788; Prince Edward Island, 500. Reports indicate that the boys are thoroughly enjoying farm work.

Minard's Liniment Cures Diphtheria.



MAGIC BAKING POWDER
CONTAINS NO ALUM
MADE IN CANADA

Licenses Now Operative.

The Canada Food Board licenses are now operative in the following classes of dealers in foodstuffs in Canada: Grocers (wholesale and retail), bakers, (manufacturing and retail), manufacturers of breakfast foods and cereals, retail butchers, fish dealers (wholesale and retail), flour and feed dealers (wholesale and retail), produce dealers (wholesale and retail), canners, packers, manufacturing confectioners, proprietors of public eating places.

Minard's Liniment Cures Colds, Etc.

Canadians eat three pounds of cheese a year on an average normally. The English eat eleven, French, Belgians and Germans thirty pounds, or ten times as much as Canadians. Cheese is a good meat substitute. More cheese and less meat might be better for us.

MONEY ORDERS.

Send a Dominion Express Money Order. They are payable everywhere.

Bread is the staff of life, but very few Canadians need a staff.

FOR SALE

WEEKLY NEWSPAPER FOR SALE in New Ontario. Owner going to France. Will sell $2,000. Worth double that amount. Apply J. H., c/o Wilson Publishing Co., Limited, Toronto.

WELL EQUIPPED NEWSPAPER and Job printing plant in Eastern Ontario. Revenue now over $1,600. Will go for $1,200 on quick sale. Box 69, Wilson Publishing Co., Ltd., Toronto.

MISCELLANEOUS

WILL PURCHASE ALTERNATING Current Motors for Cash. Milton and Prendiss, Traders Bank Building, Toronto.

CANCER, TUMORS, LUMPS, ETC., internal and external, cured without pain by our home treatment. Write us before too late. Dr. Bellman Medical Co., Limited, Collingwood, Ont.

FEMALE HELP WANTED

GIRLS WANTED
of good character and appearance
To wait on Tables
in Toronto's famous restaurant
Splendid working conditions. High wages and monthly bonus. Excellently furnished rest room for employees. Write, phone or call.
CHILDS CO.
158 YONGE ST. - TORONTO
W. D. TEE, Manager

SMOKE TUCKETTS
T&B CUT

KEEP YOUR SHOES NEAT
2 IN 1
WHITE SHOE DRESSING
LIQUID and CAKE
For MEN'S WOMEN'S and CHILDREN'S SHOES



HIRST'S FAMILY SALVE
FIRST REMEDY
50¢

Heals like Magic—burns, cuts, chafing, blisters, piles, old sores, sunburn, boils, bruises, and other inflammation. • At dealers, or write us.
HIRST REMEDY COMPANY, Hamilton, Ontario

SMOKE TUCKETTS
ORINOCO
CUT FINE FOR CIGARETTES — CUT COARSE FOR PIPE



The Paisley Advocate

PAISLEY, JULY 24th, 1918

No Paper Next Week

To give the staff a chance to take a holiday, and at the same time catch up with the job work on hand, The Advocate will take a week off. The office will be open every day, but our next issue will not appear until Aug. 7th. Keep this in mind.

LOCAL AND DISTRICT NEWS

—Tea served on Methodist church lawn on Friday night, also good programme.

Goes to Parkhill

Mr. F. C. Ryan has been notified that he is to report for duty as manager of the Standard Bank branch at Parkhill, and left with his family for that town on Wednesday.

Red Cross Shipment from Paisley W. P. L., July 18th

152 prs. socks, 38 flannel shirts, 3 suits pyjamas, 24 trench towels, 20 Turkish towels, 15 pillow covers, 1 sheet. Five prs. socks and five housewives to Paisley soldiers.

100 Per Cent. Entrance Results

Paisley public school, as well as several of the rural sections in surrounding townships, were successful in passing all their entrance candidates this year. Of the ten in Paisley four took honors. Miss Ina Galbraith was in charge of this department during the past year, and is being congratulated upon the success of her work.

The Keystone Trophy in Paisley

Thos. Muir, A. Jack, J. H. Glover and I. Shoemaker (sk) comprised a team of bowlers who made a daylight raid upon Chesley green on Friday last and for the first time brought the Keystone trophy to Paisley. The handsome piece of silverware is on view in Shoemaker's jewellery window. A Port Elgin rink came after the trophy on Tuesday evening, but the defenders won the game by a good margin.

Would Assist in Farm Work

According to the returns of registration made on June 22nd, there are 1304 men in South Bruce not actually engaged in farming who are willing to assist in farm work, and have had more or less experience in same: Registered at Chesley 272, Walkerton 255, Lucknow 155, Paisley 111, in Elderslie 91, Bruce 105, Carrick 84, Culross 11, Kinloss 31, Greenock 34, Huron 68. The names of these men are in the hands of Mr. N. C. MacKay, Ag. representative at Walkerton.

Boys Will Get Medals

A public meeting will be held in the Town Hall, Paisley, this (Wednesday) evening, for the presentation of S.O.S. boys' medals to lads who have been working on farms in this district for three months this summer. Addresses will be given by Mr. Wm. McDonald, M.P.P., (who is to present the medals), Mr. T. W. Brock, of the Organization of Resources Committee, Mr. D. R. Cowan, Supt. of S.O.S. work, and others. Meeting at 8.30 sharp. Collection taken to defray expenses. These medals are issued by the Dominion Government through the Canada Food Board.

Johnson—Brown

A quiet but pretty wedding was solemnized at the home of Mr. and Mrs. T. W. Brown, Dundas St., when their youngest daughter, Grace Alice, became the bride of George W. Johnson, son of Mrs. Isaac Johnson, all of Paisley. To the strains of Mendelssohn's wedding march played by Miss Mary Buchan, the bride entered the room leaning on the arm of her brother, Mr. A. J. Brown, and took her place beside the groom under an arch decorated with wedding bells and Union Jacks. The bride's dress was of white voile with touches of old rose, and she wore the usual bridal veil caught with orange blossoms, and also the groom's gift, a gold brooch. She carried a bouquet of roses and maiden hair ferns. The ceremony was performed by Rev. L. W. Biehl, of the Church of the Ascension, in the presence of immediate relatives and friends of the contracting parties. After the ceremony and congratulations were over the young couple led the way to the dining room, where a sumptuous repast was served. The rest of the evening was spent in music and singing, after which the young couple drove to the groom's farm. Their many friends wish them a happy and successful voyage through life. The presents were numerous and useful, showing the esteem in which the young couple are held.

Letter "B" on Oat Straw

We have been shown that natural curiosity, the letter "B" which is to be found on the leaf blade of oat straw growing this year. The peculiar marking is deciphered across the under side of the blade, just at the point where the blade bends over, and is probably due to the continuous motion of the straw in the wind. To many people this phenomena is something to worry over, particularly if they happen to be superstitious. The marking is probably present every year. It is said to have been first noticed in Australia in 1917, and there it was said that the "B" stood for "blood," meaning that the war would continue on for at least the balance of the year. According to another story the leaves on oat stalks were marked by the letter "C" in 1902, meaning that the war in South Africa would cease that year. And of course it did. For several years previous, during the course of the South African war, the letter "B" was on the leaves. It is very peculiar marking and would at be noticed at first glance, but it there on the samples brought in and they were garnered at random. The Advocate entertains no superstitious idea as to the "B" on oats, considering it a harmless, lifeless thing compared with the "U" (light) and "B" (ug) on potatoes, the "W" (eevil) on peas, the "G" (rub) on cabbages, or numerous other pests and conditions that are a menace to other crops.

ADVERTISING RATES

Subscription Price—$1.50 per annum in advance. To United States subscribers $2.00 per year in advance.

Advertising Rates—Local and other casual advertisements 10c per nonpariel line for first insertion, 3c per line for each subsequent insertion.

Advertisements of Strayed, Farms for Sale or to Rent, and similar, $1 for first three weeks and 25c for each subsequent insertion.

Advertisements without specific directions will be inserted till forbidden and charged accordingly. Transient display advs. charged by the inch. Rates on application.

Advertisements in the local columns are charged 10c per line for first insertion, and 5c per line for each subsequent insertion. This includes announcements for church or society entertainments, garden parties &c. No notice less than 25c. Regular advertisers 5c per line. No adv. less than 15. Set in black-faced type, price and one-half.

—Deering Twine and repairs at F. Carter & Son's.

—Fresh Salmon Trout at P. Oltsher's butcher shop.

—Good second-hand Deering binder for sale. F. Carter & Son.

—Marriage licenses issued and money to loan. T. H. George.

—For Sale—Nineteen young pigs 3½ weeks old. S. Haney, Paisley P. O. R. R. No. 4.

—This is cherry and black currant week. Shipments arriving daily. S. F. Ballachey.

—Full line of fine engagement and wedding rings at I. Shoemaker's jewellery store.

—For Sale—One 10-h. p. gasoline engine nearly new, one lumber waggon all complete with box, hand mule by H. Reed, one cookstove. Apply to W. W. Wynne, Paisley P. O. R. R. No. 2

—Highest prices paid for hides and sheepskins. H. E. McGregor, Butcher, Steele Block.

—Highest price for beef hides, horse hides, calfskins, sheepskins, tallow, &c. P. Oltsher, Paisley Meat Market.

—Have you tried Domestic Shortening, in 1-lb. blocks? Cheaper and more economical than lard. S. F. Ballachey.

—Lost—An iron pulley lost between 10th Elderslie and Paisley. Finder please leave at Central hotel and get reward.

—For Sale—A large and comfortable frame house with good stable, on ½ acre of good garden land, on Water St. N. McArthur, prop.

—Contract to Let—Elderslie council will be at the 5 sideroad bridge between 4th and 7th cons., on Monday, Aug. 5th, at 6.30 p.m., to let the contract of repairing that bridge.

—Stop! Look! Don't forget the Methodist church garden party, to be held on the Methodist church lawn on July 26th. Admission and tea—children 15c, adults 35c. Tea served from 6 to 8

—E. Stevenson's quick healing salve is the best made. We have a choice line of tobaccos and cigars, stationery and school supplies. Agent for daily papers and magazines. Give us a call.

—A Red Cross lawn social will be held under the auspices of the Norva Women's Institute, at the home of Mr. Geo. Welsh, con. 14, Greenock, on Tuesday, July 30th. A good programme. Everybody come.

—Flour, Feed, Seeds, Grain—We keep a full stock of Five Roses and Stark's high grade flours, bran, shorts, Royal Purple calf meal, poultry foods and tonics. Always in the market for coarse grains Morning delivery only. W. Stark.

—Centre Bruce Cardan Party, Thursday, Aug. 1st, at the residence of Mr. Alex Mewhinney. Good programme of music, songs and recitations, addresses expected from C. M. Bowman, M.P., and Hugh Clark, M.P., J. J. Hunter, E. R. Sayles, Arch. McLean and others. Kincardine pipe band in attendance. Tea served from 5 to 9 o'clock. Extra refreshments for sale at booth.

—Special Notice for balance of July—As goods and trimmings are at a high mark we are going to give customers an opportunity to select a suit or overcoat at to-day's prices. The order will be completed at your desired date. We have a full line of Black, Blue, Grey Suitings and Overcoatings for fall and winter. These goods are worth considerable more money, and must be advanced for fall. G. B. Irwin, Bell phone.

Chesley's Big Chautauqua Week

Chesley's big six day Win the War Chautauqua, Aug. 8th to 14th, promises to bring many motor parties from Paisley. It will be a veritable travelling university course and concert combined. The huge tent in which the lectures and concerts take place, will hold two thousand people. See programme about the big allied pageant. Preparations have been made in Chesley for the proper accommodation of the crowds and the parking of the cars. Come to Chesley and bring the family, Aug. 8th to 14th. Change of entertainers every night.

—Pte. Norman McLeod, returned soldier, who has been under treatment at a Toronto military hospital since his return, is up on fourteen days' furlough. The doctors found it necessary to remove as much of the stump of his right arm, which was shot away, that it will not be possible to replace the limb with an artificial one. He has also had a piece of shrapnel the size of a one-cent coin removed from his lung, and feels very much the better of that. When he becomes sufficiently recovered from his wounds Norman intends to take up a course in wireless telegraphy, for which he is not handicapped by the loss of his arm. He speaks very highly of the treatment soldiers are being given at the hospital.

Successful Students

Form II Normal Entrance

The following candidates from Bruce County have passed the lower school examinations for entrance into the Normal Schools and Faculty of Education. In addition they require to pass the middle school examination before they can be admitted to the Normal Schools, and the upper school examination before they can be admitted to the Faculty of Education. Names in black type are from Paisley school.

M. M. Armstrong, M. A. Bloin, H. C. F. Bloin, Inez B. Bell, M. E. Barber, F. M. Brockelbank, A. W. Cameron, B. V. Clarkson, L. M. Delong, E. D. Durrant, Vera Ridt, M. J. Finlayson, C. C. E. Feick, S. F. Grentenbach, C. E. Hartwick, L. Hay, J. Hamilton, V. Hedley, A. M. Isard, H. M. Irwin, A. E. Jackson, W. Arthur Kinzeld, K. J. Krug, Janie E. Luttrell, O. M. Lyness, W. Little, E. McLean, Katie McGillivray, Marguerite McLeod, G. I. McGregor, A. McLay (honors), M. I. Moore, J. L. Norris, T. M. Patterson, M. H. M. Rae, F. H. Ruth, L. Sheilds, G. M. Shier, O. A. Sterling, M. Stewart, F. W Shoemaker, C. E. Shierholtz, M. B. Stevens, I. W. Smith, L. M. Thompson, A. C. Trickey, H. W. Trefeaven, Bessie Tyson, D. L. Wilkins, J. S Welch, R. L. Wallace, M. B Wilson

High School Entrance

Honor candidates are arranged according to standing at the examination. Pass, alphabetically.

PAISLEY

Honors—
Gertie Irving
Evelyn H. McMahon
Helen Thornburn
M. Ellen Reid
Catherine Pearce
Ella Matilda Brown
Anna A. McKinnon

Pass—
Grace Allen
Hazel Cruickshank
Arthur Donnelly
Morley Fitzsimmons
Thomas A. Fullerton
Gladys Gale
Helen M Hamilton
Mearle Heohburn
Archie McGillivray
Mary Mclaines
Hazel McIntyre
Clara McMorran
Alberta Pinkerton
Charles F. Rae
Annie Ritchie
J. Fraser Scott
John Fullerton Scott
James Sutherland

PORT ELGIN

Honors—
Emilie Diegel
Milton Miller
Elizabeth Upshall
Della Weick

Pass—
Clara Ament
Margaret Barber
Wilma Bell
Elroy Bolender
Wilfrid Christie
Charlotte Dunlop
Basil Eby
Florence George
Mabell George
C. a Liebold
Donald McArthur
Isabel McKinnon
Mary Muir
Alice Parker
Muriel Reany
Stanley Reany
Mildred Turnbull
Richard Webster

TIVERTON

Honors—
Gladys Haug
Phyllis Moffatt
Emma McLeod

Pass—
Florence Carleton
Jessie McArthur
Wallace Nelson
Emma Urquhart

—On Wednesday afternoon of last week, says the Arthur Enterprise, one of a party of returned soldiers who were soliciting newspaper subscriptions, entered the home of Mrs. Fred Langdon at Kenilworth and helped himself to her diamond ring and gold pendant which she had left on her dresser in her bedroom. Mr. Langdon, who was at work in a field near the house saw the man and told him that Mrs. Langdon was not at home and thought no more about it until on his wife's return she discovered that the theft had been made. She also found that a box in which trinkets had been kept was dumped out on the dresser and some money which it contained was taken. Constable Green, of Drayton, was notified and the man who committed the theft was arrested in Palmerston on the following morning as an hotel there. He was wearing Mrs. Langdon's ring at the time. He was taken to Drayton where he appeared before Police Magistrate Woodman and pleaded guilty to the charge of theft. The magistrate sent him to Guelph for sentence. On Monday he appeared before Judge Hayes. He informed the judge that he had served in France and was wounded and gassed at the Somme. He blamed his physical and nervous condition for his being yielded to the crime. He was allowed to go on suspended sentence.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children

In Use For Over 30 Years

Always bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher

—A disease known as the black leg is working havoc among the cattle herds of Cargill district. A peculiar germ on the grass this season is said to be the direct cause of it. One drover in that vicinity had no less than 28 fine grass cattle succumb to the disease within the past few days, says a despatch to the daily press.

S. F. BALLACHEY

The Store with the Stock

Are You Going on a Trip?

We Can Help You Prepare



Club Bags from $2.75 to $7.50.

Suitcases, black and brown, with straps and without, $1.75 to $8.50.

Trunks, fibre covered and canvas covered, in many sizes. Prices $5 to $12.

Raincoats, Sweaters, Shoes, a New Cap, or any of the many necessaries for fixing yourself up to leave home for a jaunt.

Top Prices for all Produce.

S. F. BALLACHEY



A Woman's Burdens

are lightened when she turns to the right medicine. If her existence is made gloomy by the chronic weaknesses, delicate derangements, and painful disorders that afflict womankind she will find relief and emancipation from her troubles in Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. If she's overworked, nervous, or "run-down," she finds new life and strength. It's a powerful, invigorating tonic and nervine which was discovered and used by an eminent physician for many years, in his large medical practice among women. For young girls just entering womanhood; for women in middle life, the "Favorite Prescription" is the only medicine put up without alcohol, and can be had in tablet or wall as liquid form. It's not a secret prescription for its ingredients are printed on wrapper. Send 10c for trial package to Dr. V. M. Pierce, Invalids' Hotel, Surgical Institute, Buffalo, N. Y., or branch in Bridgeburg, Ont.

Hamilton, Ont. — "When passing through middle life, as in most cases of this kind, I began to fall in health. I had severe pains in my head, dizzy spells, my back ached and I had pains in my side. I became very weak and nervous. I took medicine without getting relief until I took Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription and this medicine built me up in health and strength and I owe through this critical period in a good healthy state. Women will find Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription very helpful during this trying time."—Mrs. Sarah Capes, 100 Robert Ave.

Fall Term Opens Sept. 3rd

ELLIOTT Business College

Yonge and Charles Sts., Toronto, gives high grade training for choice business positions—our courses are controlled in Canada. Demand for our graduates more than five times our supply. Write for catalogue. Our College is open all summer. Enter any time.

W. J. ELLIOTT, Principal



Court Saugeen, C.O.F. No. 55

MEETS in Paterson's Hall on the third Monday evening of each month, at 8 o'clock. Sojourning brethren are welcome.

D. FORRESTER, C.R.
B. TOSH, R.S.

PUBLIC NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN that any person or persons who may injure, destroy, damage, break or destroy any village property will be prosecuted and liable to the penalties in such cases made and provided by statute. By order of council.

—The season has arrived when babies begin to drink fly poison and roll in sticky fly paper, in intervals of falling into carelessly placed tubs of water. Families with babies have no business using fly poison. Little legs are active, little hands reach for everything and little mouths think the world was made to taste. Fly traps and sticky paper are safe, and they will do as much as poison in eradicating flies. The baby who knocks down a fly trap does no damage, if he experiments with sticky paper he is only fit for the bathtub. But the baby who drinks fly poison seldom lives to profit by the experience.

—Major A. McLean Moffat and Paymaster Farquhar Shaw, who crossed overseas with the 160th Batt., have arrived back in Canada.



Our guarantee means something.

We are not here to-day and away to-morrow; you know just where to find us.

Comfortable vision or your money back. No guess work.

Accurate, scientific measurements and tests. Difficult cases a specialty.

BEAUTIFUL JEWELERY

in great variety of novel patterns and artistic designs, rings, chains, necklaces, bracelets, everything in the jewelry line, may be found at our store. We give you a cordial invitation to come in and see what we have to offer, for we feel sure there will be something that will just suit you.

I. SHOEMAKER

Jeweler and Optician

Summer Shoes

We have a Complete Line of

White Shoes Pumps and Slippers

Our stock includes a Shoe for every purpose, for every use, for every person.

It will pay you to buy them. Save the leather shoes.

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Test your insurance company by the actual results it has produced—not for one year or five years—but during its whole existence.

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DOMINION LIFE

has proved itself a True Policyholders' Company by the splendid dividends return it has been making. Write for specimens. They will convince you of this Company's merits.

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STEELE'S For Horse Collars and Sweat Pads, Rubber Lap Rugs, Whips, Auto Plush Rugs, Bickmore's Gall Cure, Star Harness Soap, &c

Our Harness includes quality, durability, appearance and high-class workmanship found in no other makes of Harness.

Baggage Trunks, Suit Cases, Club Bags, Grips. Good assortment and close prices.

Harness parts and Horse clothing of all kinds

J. H. STEELE

N. McALLISTER

Carpenter and Contractor

Contracts taken for any class of House-building and Repairing

Sash, Doors, Dressed Lumber and other Building Material on hand

Dwelling and shop two doors north of the Belmoral Hotel

Young Women

Are needed in war time to replace the office men who go overseas to fight in France and Flanders. Those made are going now; thousands will go later. Be patriotic and begin now to prepare to fill their places by attending the

NORTHERN Business College

Students admitted at any time. Circulars free.

C. A. FLEMING, Pris. Owen Sound

Ahiram Lodge, No. 205, I.O.O.F.

MEETS every Tuesday evening at 8 o'clock in the Hall Odd Fellow Block. Visiting brothers always welcome.

JAS McKAY, N.G.
W. H. BARNETT, R.S.

License No. 8-488

Boys' and Girls'

Sandles

ABOUT 50 PAIRS Boys' and girls tan color Leather Sandles, to clear at 20 per cent. off regular price. These are well made, a good sole, and piece top. Sizes run from child's 6 to misses' size 2.

Thursday, Friday and Saturday only

to clear at 20 per cent. off the regular prices

F. CARTER & SON

Shoes, Groceries, Crockery

Business Directory

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BARRISTER, SOLICITOR AND NOTARY PUBLIC
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INSURANCE—FIRE AND MARINE
GUELPH - ONT.

J. C. GIBSON
Issuer of Marriage Licenses
Paisley, Ont.

DENTAL

DR. A. H. ALLEN
DENTIST, formerly of Toronto.
Graduate of the Royal College of Dental Surgeons of Ontario. Honor Graduate of Toronto University Dental Department. Master of Dental Surgery. Graduate of the Dr. Mayer Post Graduate School of Prosthetic Dentistry, New York. Office over Moore's Drug store, opposite the Post Office.

MEDICAL

DR. R. E. GAGE, Physician, Surgeon and Accoucheur. Specialist in Diseases of the Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat. Late house surgeon Kingston General Hospital. Office hours—8 to 9 a.m., 1 to 4 p.m.
Successor to Dr. O'Neill.

DR. P. J. F. HOUSTON,
Honor Graduate of Toronto University Licentiate of the Royal Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons of Edinburgh and Glasgow, post graduate Coombe Lying-in Hospital, Dublin. Late assistant Edinburgh Eye Infirmary. Specialty—Diseases of the Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat.
Successor to Dr. Morrison.

VETERINARY

BOYD BIGGS, Veterinary Surgeons, Paisley, Graduates of Ontario Veterinary College. Office at residence—two doors north of park factory. Phone numbers—Bell 61, Home 118.

AUCTIONEERS

R. C. PEARCE, Licensed Auctioneer. Sales attended to in all parts of the County at reasonable terms. Orders left at the Advocate Office will receive prompt attention. Telephone at house.

PURDY'S LIVERY

Rates Reasonable, and every effort made to satisfy

F. PURDY

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CARPENTER AND CONTRACTOR
ESTIMATES furnished for the erection of all and every class of building. Large or small contracts undertaken.
Address Chesley or Cargill P.O

Sign and Carriage Painting, House-Decorating and Wall Papering

The undersigned is prepared to do all classes of work in the most stylish, neat and satisfactory manner. Orders executed promptly. Will be glad to receive your patronage, whether in town or country.

W. H. BAKER, Paisley

Desirable Village Property For Sale

THE HYDE property on Inkerman St. Comfortable brick house, good stable and garage, on one acre of land—close to the village, with a number of bearing fruit trees. Apply on the premises or to T. J. GEORGE or MRS. G. E. HYDE.

"Advertising is the education of the public as to what you are, where you are, and what you have to offer in the way of skill, talent and commodity. The only man who should not advertise is the man who has nothing to offer the world in the way of commodity or service." - Elbert Hubbard.

Letters from the Soldiers

The soldier who wrote the following letter in acknowledgement of a parcel is a son of Mr and Mrs Geo. Brown, 8th Bruce:

France, June 18th, 1918

Dear Friend—I received the box and letter dated April 22nd, and thanks very much for the same. The box was a daisy and the contents were in splendid condition. The socks arrived at a very appropriate time and I was glad to get them. We need more socks out here in summer than in winter, as they seem to wear out so much easier on account of the heat and increased marching. The cookies were very good and were certainly a dainty relish when compared to the coarse army food. Glad to hear you had nice weather over there for seeding. The farmers here had it splendid, and like you had daylight saving since early last spring. The daylight saving works fine in the army, but I don't know how the civilians take it. This morning we were up at 3.30 or 2.30 by the old time, as we had to go on a long march. It was breaking day then so you can imagine how early dawn appears in this country. There is about six hours darkness during the night, and that is often all moonlight, a thing very much dreaded owing to bombing excursions from Germany. At that, though, I think the German people will dread these moonlight nights even worse than we do, and I have seen a few German bombing planes brought down, while ours seldom fail to return home. Everything is going well with us lately. We have plenty of sport and recreation when off parade while out of the line, and Fritz has not bothered us directly a great deal this summer. He has caused a lot of hard fighting nevertheless, and seems to be a great distance from his goal yet, but almost as near as he will ever get. I have a big hunch that the time is soon coming when he is going to get the hardest slam he has ever got, and I think by that time the German people will have awakened to the fact that they cannot depend on their army to save their country, and will call for peace at any cost. The Austrians evidently went up against a strong defence when they met the Italians. I believe that front is secure against the enemy, and he will have to content himself with trying to knock this one. Well, I think I will bring this wandering epistle to a conclusion. Thanking you again for the parcel.

Yours very truly,
Jim Brown.

THE HABEAS CORPUS FINDING

The legal lights of Canada who were prepared to drive a coach-and-four through a technical opening in the Military Service Act and bring out from the training camp all those men who had been first exempted from duty and then called to serve, did not make a very popular move. We have yet to find a newspaper that expressed approval of the proceedings that threatened to check the movement of Canadian soldiers into France. Even the London Advertiser, the most outspoken opposition organ, does not utter any commendation, as the following from that paper shows:

The finding of the supreme court of Canada in the habeas corpus appeal on behalf of Pte. Grey may or may not mean that the case has come to a close. The decision may be carried to the Privy Council of Great Britain, and this possibility is likely to necessitate a special session of the Canadian Parliament at an early date. But it will be gratifying to the country as a whole to realize that the large number of men called up after having been exempted just prior to the election contest will remain in the service. Practically, although not legally, the Alberta and Quebec court decisions have been reversed by the supreme court decision, and before a hearing could be secured in England the men involved would be overseas, in the trenches, perhaps in their graves. The case will not be permitted to hold up the sending forward of reinforcements.

While many people are skeptical about the probable action of the men now enrolled in the army in the event that they had been given their freedom because the law had shown the Government illegally to have conscripted them, The Advertiser has felt that a large majority of the men now in training would have stuck with the ship. The only thing inclined to have driven them out was the constantly repeated intimation by certain newspapers to them that they were in one sense in the "slacker" class and must be held by force of law because no force of patriotism would hold them. But they are soldiers to-day going forward to the war, and in the hearts of many the conviction of positive service to their country, their willingness to transfer their bodies from the fields of Canada, where they were first told they were needed, to the fields of France, where they have since been told they were required, has already been made manifest in the spirit they have shown in their training and will be made further apparent when the supreme test has come.

Whatever the merits of the case, however much the Government may have resorted to subterfuge and subverted the rights of the people, it must be said that to have disorganized Canada's new army would have been a fatal development. Mistakenly or not the world would have regarded such a development as a tragic anti-climax to the glorious drama of Canada's war service. We are not a nation of lickspittles who must close our eyes to the blunders and crooked ways of political parties. We shall never be content to suffer indignities to the inherent rights we maintain. But at the same time we shall regard the issues of the day in the broad spirit of the country first, last and always. This country has been invaded by the spirit of the Huns who are being fought back in France by a mighty galaxy of free nations. Only the ocean, millions of men, thousands of ships, keep the Germans from setting foot upon our shores. What part Canada can best play has been debated and become the subject of political gaming. The judges of that part are the men who sit at Ottawa. When the courts uphold these men, it is the duty of every Canadian to recognize that decision as the voice of his country. We shall not permit wrong to be perpetuated in the name of right, but in the vast cause of right we must merge our effort and make it a strong effort even though we smart under the methods employed. The cause of the Allied nations is the first cause.

SAVING THE FARMERS FROM BECOMING PROFITEERS

(Stratford Herald

Nothing else that has happened in the course of the war has demonstrated more clearly the drawing of the United States out of itself and into the world of nations than President Wilson's veto of $2.40 wheat. Probably the most weighty consideration inducing the president to impose his veto was not a desire to save American farmers from the perils of profiteering, but a wholesome wish to save the peoples of those countries that are fighting with the United States for the salvation of the world from German militarism, from the tremendous burden which the increased price would have imposed.

There was no sound economic reason why the price of wheat should have been advanced in the first place. The touching solicitude of the United States Senate for the welfare of the American farmer was explainable in the approach of the November senatorial elections. With "an election on" the plutocrats would make an alliance with the plebians. They have shown their "good intentions," and the President has saved the Allied world numberless millions that would have had to be paid had the added 20 cents per bushel for wheat gone through.

It is not to the point that other interests are piling up profits out of the war. The fact it is not to be denied. We have had evidence of it in Canada. Nor is the Dominion yet wholly free from depredations of the war profiteer. The United States, too, has only recently exposed war profiteering on a scale beyond the dreams of anything accomplished here. It does not follow, therefore, that the American farmer should be given opportunity to indulge in profiteering to the modest extent of 20 cents per bushel on his wheat. The answer to the argument that others are making undue profits out of the war, is that the government should not hesitate to take the excess profits by way of heavy taxation.

President Wilson's veto is not without interest to the Canadian farmer. Two dollar and forty cent wheat in the United States would have compelled an advance to $2.40 for every bushel of Canadian wheat sold to the Motherland. Britain would have had no way of escape. She must have our wheat, or her people and her soldiers must suffer, if not starve. How many Canadian farmers would have welcomed an added 20 cents a bushel for their wheat, paid in blood-stained money?

Farm labor costs greatly more than it did in pre-war days. All that enters into the business of farming has advanced in price. Even at that, would the Canadian farmer deny that he is making a fair profit out of the production of $2.20 wheat? The farmer is nevertheless deserving of the thanks of the people that he has accepted his position with as little complaint as has been heard. It is a stating of but one side of the case to say that the farmer is guaranteed a paying price for his wheat. It must not be forgotten that the price of his wheat is limited. He cannot sell a bushel of it above that price. No other interest or industry of similar magnitude has been asked to submit to the fixing of its prices.

BRUCE TP. COUNCIL

Underwood, June 29th, 1918

Bruce Tp. council met as per adjournment, members all present. Minutes of previous meeting read, adopted and signed.

Large number of communications and accounts were read and dealt with.

Clerk was instructed to notify D. Keyes to have his bridge contract completed by a certain date or committee would call for tenders and have bridge completed at Keyes expense.

Clerk was also instructed to bill telephone system for special meeting of council made necessary for telephone purposes.

The following accounts were ordered paid: J. W. Hyde, repairing bridge, 12-6, $8.50; drawing steel for bridge, $2.50—$11; H. McKinnon, repairing bridge, s.-l. 25-5, $2; A. & A. Brown, work on bill E-6, $8.50; Sawyer-Massey Co., grader boxings and nuts, $6.07; A. G. MacKay, express and cartage, 85c; Arch Brown, s.-l. refund, div. 28, 1917, $3; Ed Smith, s.-l. refund, div. 44, $7.50; Wm. Nelson, s. l. refund, div. 45, $18; J. A. McKinnon, s. l. refund, div. 43, $13.50; D. McKinnon, s. l. refund, div. 34, $9; Chas. McKinnon, rep. bridge and fill, s. l. 15-10, $30; Len Schell, culvert, con. 10, and railing, 1-10, $15.50; Thede & Brill, acct. $1.85; Geo. McFarlane, covering bridge, con. 2, $1.50; Dan McKay, clay on Inv. road, $26.95; Jas. McKenzie, inspecting, $8, rep. culvert and digging ditch, Inv., $10—$18; Alex Brown, fill, S. Alma St., Inv., $5.75, cleaning ditch, con. 4, $11.25—$17; W. J. Farrell, cedar, $3.62; N. A. McGillivray, on bridge, $5.90; H. McLennan, s. l. refund, div. 26, 1917, $10.50; Wm. Johnson, telephone 80c; Mrs. Baker, grant S. S. 9 Red Cross, $50; Miss Barrie U.S.S. 10 Red Cross, $50; Mrs. Cluley con. 14 w. Red Cross (Saugeen to supplement), $25; Jas. Johnson, reeve and special meeting, $7.90; P. Dolson, dep. reeve and special meeting, $5.20; Geo. Baker, com. and special meeting, $5.50; Jas. McKenzie, com. and special meeting, $5.50; M. McNeil, com. and special meeting, $3.40; J. Coleman, caretaking, $1.25; J. G. MacKay, clerk and treasurer, $25, special meeting, $5.10—$30.10.

Council then sat as a Court of Revision to complete the revision of the roll.

Council adjourned to meet on Saturday, July 27th, 1918.

J. G. MacKay, Clerk

MAKING OF ICE CREAM

Food Control Board Permits But 10 Per Cent. Fat.

A Recipe That Has Proven Successful —Stake Vines and Trim Leaves to Grow High-Colored Tomatoes.

(Contributed by Ontario Department of Agriculture, Toronto.)

A GREAT many inquiries have recently come to the Dairy Department of the Ontario Agricultural College regarding the new regulation from the Canada Food Board with reference to the manufacture of ice-cream, and also, as to methods of testing ice-cream for fat.

Order No. 34, section 8, issued by the Canada Food Board reads: "On and after May 1st, 1918, no person in Canada shall use in the manufacture of ice-cream more than 10 per centum of fats, whether of animal or of vegetable origin; or more than six pounds of cane sugar, to eight gallons of ice-cream."

As a result of recent investigations made in the Dairy Department of the O. A. College, by Messrs. McMillan, Purdit, and Miss Miller, of the Dairy Staff, we can recommend the following formula or recipe, for a batch or mix which will produce about eight gallons of plain ice-cream of good quality and which will come within the regulations as laid down by the Food Board:

44½ lbs. (4½ gallons) cream testing 13% fat.
1½ lbs. skim milk powder.
6 lbs. cane sugar—1½ lbs. sugar may be replaced with 2 lbs. corn syrup.
4 ounces vanilla extract.
6 ounces gelatin dissolved in 6 lbs. (½ gallon) skim milk.

The cost of the ingredients in this formula will range from 53 to 67 cents buying in small quantities. If bought wholesale, the cost would be less.

If whole milk and cream are used, mixing equal quantities of these will produce an ice-cream testing not over ten per cent. fat, assuming that the milk and cream are of average fat content—3.5 and 18 to 20% fat respectively.

Three Methods of Testing Ice-Cream for Fat.

It is necessary for the ice-cream maker to test his ice-cream occasionally, and the following methods will give satisfactory results if carefully carried out:

1.—The Glacial Acetic and Hydrochloric Acid Test.

A representative sample of the ice-cream is taken and melted and thoroughly mixed; a 9-gramme sample is weighed into an 18-gramme Babcock cream test bottle. A mixture is prepared using equal parts of glacial acetic acid and concentrated hydrochloric acid. Twenty cubic centimeters of this acid mixture is added to the 9-gramme sample of ice-cream in the test bottle, and is then all well shaken. The bottle is then placed in a water bath of 120 to 130 deg. F., and shaken at intervals until a brown color appears. It is then placed in the Babcock centrifuge and the test completed in the same way as for testing cream and the reading multiplied by two.

2.—The Sulphuric Acid Test.

To make the test with sulphuric acid, a 9-gramme sample is weighed into an 18-gramme test bottle. About 9 cubic centimeters of luke-warm water is then added to dilute the sample, in order to have about 18 cubic centimeters of mixture in the bottle. The sulphuric acid is then added slowly—a little at a time, at minute intervals, shaking well after each addition until a chocolate brown color appears in the bottle. No definite amount of acid can be stated, as the quantity will vary with different ice-creams. As soon as the chocolate brown color appears in the ice-cream a little cold water may be added to check the action of the acid. The bottle is then placed in the centrifuge and the test completed in the usual way. The reading is multiplied by two.

3.—Acetic and Sulphuric Acids.

Weigh a 9-gramme sample of ice-cream that has been thoroughly mixed. About 9 cubic centimeters of water is then added to dilute the sample. Add 6 cubic centimeters of acetic acid and then add carefully 6 to 8 cubic centimeters sulphuric acid. Centrifuge, and then add water the same as in other tests. If using an 18-gramme bottle multiply the reading by two, to obtain the per cent. fat in the ice-cream. A 9-gramme bottle which is graduated to give the percentage of fat directly needs no correction when reading.

—Prof. H. H. Dean, Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph.

To Grow Tomatoes Most Successfully.

If you are growing tomatoes to a single stem, be sure to remove all side shoots before they become of any size. All the extra food which is used in their growth is wasted and the breaking off of large shoots injures the plants. When August 15th comes it is well to nip off all growing ends so that the fruit will finish ripening, also open out the plant, if very thick, to allow the sunlight in.

When first fruits begin to ripen, apply nitrate of soda,—a teaspoonful in a watering can, full of water,—to the plants twice a week to make a liquid manure and use it instead. These are more especially valuable after the growth has been stopped.

Keep a dust mulch around the plants. If the weather is very dry, soak the ground around them thoroughly in the evening, then make a new mulch in the morning.

When the first fruits is staked tomatoes are beginning to color, remove one-half of each leaf. This will hasten the ripening. Sunlight is necessary for rapid ripening.

Leave only growth enough on your plants to carry what fruit will ripen before frost. There is no use in allowing more to set than will be of use to you and the fruits you leave will be larger. — A. H. MacLennan, Ontario Vegetable Specialist.



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98c per Quart

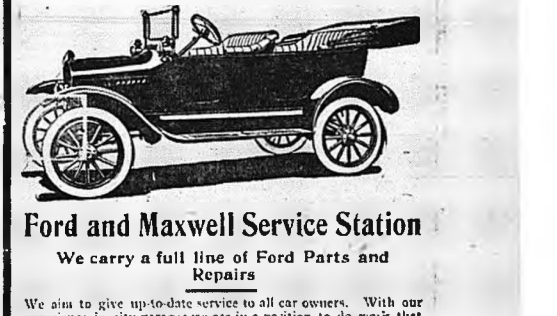
True Blue — Straw — Warm Grey — Lavender
Coral Pink — Greenstone — Terra Cotta
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These colors are being discontinued by the manufacturers, but are all high standard colors. Regular price $1.25.

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and possibly you will not detect this imitation until the tea-pot reveals it. Demand always the genuine "Salada" in the sealed aluminum packet, and see that you get it, if you want that unique flavour of fresh, clean leaves properly prepared and packed.



HOW TO KEEP BABY WELL IN SUMMER.

The Chinese show their progressive spirit by paying their physicians as long as they are in health and ceasing to pay them as soon as they become ill. This is not such a bad idea, after all, for prevention of disease is much more important than curing it.

The mother of the young child dreads the heated summertime, knowing that this is a trying period. A few simple rules persistently followed will do much to keep baby well.

Give plenty of cool, boiled, drinking water. This should be offered at least once every hour when baby is awake. Be regular with the morning bath. If the day is very warm, give a sponge bath also at bedtime. Do not dress too warmly. Avoid drafts, sudden changes of temperature and chills by having a light wrap or jacket which may be put on if the weather changes or it becomes otherwise necessary.

See that baby's bowels are in good condition. It is very important that the little one have at least one complete movement every day. If there is any sign of digestive disturbance, feed more lightly than usual and try to discover just what article of diet is to blame. Perhaps the milk is not modified right or the feed in the pastures is short and the cows are being fed on ensilage. This makes a gassy, indigestible milk. Possibly the food is too rich or not nourishing enough, or something is being given unsuited to the child's age.

If dysentery attacks the baby, withhold milk. Feed upon rice or barley water and whey. Give a dose of castor oil to clear away the offending material and summon a physician at once. There is little use calling him unless you follow his advice to the letter.

One mother whose child had an attack of diarrhea realized the danger of this disease and summoned a physician. He forbade the giving of any milk until his return twenty-four hours later. The baby began to show marked improvement when managed according to his directions. The next morning the mother felt so sorry for the little one because he could only have barley water that she ventured to give him half a bottle of milk. The child was not restless without it, but who was sure he must need it. The child took the milk with apparent satisfaction, however, and the mother was sure she had done the right thing.

Half an hour later the whole family was thrown into sudden consternation by the distressing sight of the child in a terrible convulsion. Fortunately the doctor lived near, and his prompt answer to the call saved the day. When the little one had been taken out of its bath of warm water and its stomach emptied of the mass of curds which had caused the trouble, the doctor turned accusingly to the mother and said:

"I am sorry, but you are to blame for this."

Do as the doctor tells you. You pay him to know. If you have not confidence that he does know, call some one else who merits your confidence.

Be sure that any food supplies are fresh and pure. Gruel used as a diluent should be made fresh every day and kept on ice. Milk should not be allowed to stand about in a doorway or a kitchen, but placed in cold storage at once. See that bottles and nipples are washed and scalded between usings. Throw away any food left over from a feeding. Do not store baby's milk next to fish or other foods which will contaminate it. Do not leave the cleaning of the milk utensils to any one else. See to it yourself. Turn the nipples wrong side out. If the holes in the nipples become so large that the milk flows too rapidly, either throw the nipple away or close up the opening with a red-hot needle and make a new one.

Avoid excitement for children, especially in warm weather, and see that their naps are regular and adequate. Do not wean baby during the heat of summer. Pasteurize the milk as an element of safety unless you are absolutely certain as to its purity and freshness. Know for a certainty where baby's milk comes from—whether the barn or stable is clean and the condition under which it is milked, bottled and delivered. If you cannot make this investigation personally, an inquiry to the proper authorities should bring you the necessary information. The milk of Jersey cows is likely to be overrich and to need more dilution than usual.

Use a glass graduate with the ounces marked on the side in preparing artificial food. Do not depend upon guesswork. See that baby's clothing, and especially the napkins, are carefully rinsed free of all soap, or chafing will result. Do not use napkins the second time without washing. Air and sun bedding and clothing. Do not let a little child lie with its clothing wet. This is likely to cause irritation and encourages the habit of bed wetting.

Be regular with a child in all its habits. Do not offer attention or continual amusement if the little one can be contented without them. Remember that flies and insects are a menace, as they carry dangerous disease germs from place to place. Simple, soft, fresh clothing makes baby much more comfortable than fussy garments, stiffly starched or soiled ones. Avoid the possible contagion of crowds.

After Meal-Time.

Prepare your dishes carefully for their cleansing. It pays. The experienced housekeeper, of course, washes her cooking utensils as she goes along so that not many are left to be taken care of after the meal. These should be piled next to the dish-pan. Greasy pans may be wiped out with soft paper, which then makes good fuel. All other dishes, plates, cups and saucers, and silver should be put together in neat stacks in the order in which they are to be washed. Cups should be rinsed and plates scraped and rinsed before they are piled together. All bowls and other utensils, which have held starchy foods, should be filled promptly with cold water. Those which have had in them sugary foods or sticky ones, like gelatine, should be filled with hot water. As soon as a milk jar or can is emptied it should promptly be filled with cold water. The preferred order in which to wash the dishes is to dispose first of pots and pans. Then, in fresh water, wash the glass, then the silver, and then the china. This order is best, because it gets the worst part of the work out of the way first, and decreases the danger of breakage for the finer dishes. It is also best for the hands.

Keep Your Kitchen Cool.

The farmhouse kitchen should, if possible, face the direction from which the summer winds come. Such an exposure is not always possible, but an opening through another room sometimes allows the air to enter from that quarter. Doors and windows should be well screened; outside blinds will either temper the sun's rays or [illegible] the rain.

Paint or oil the floor if it is hard and smooth. If it is not, cover it with linoleum. Small rugs or rubber mats placed before the stove, sink and table prevent strain on the muscles and rest the feet. Painted walls, or those covered with washable paper, together with well painted woodwork, look and feel cool.

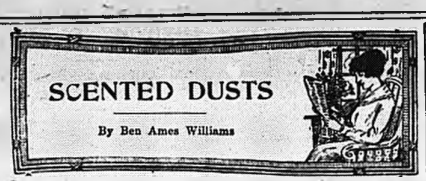
A sink with running water keeps the housewife's temperature down, and so does a fireless cooker. The cool or wood stove should be supplemented by one burning gas or oil. Of the latter type, the blue-flame stove is highly satisfactory.

A kitchen cabinet is invaluable for saving steps and space. No family within reach of ice should attempt to get through the summer without a refrigerator. Where expense must be considered, a well-made ice-chest of good dimensions is preferable to a poor refrigerator or one which is too small to give good service.

The kitchen should open out to a porch so that the busy housewife may be tempted to spend more time in the open air, while he using it, much of the clutter and dirt can be kept out of the kitchen. Air, space, sanitary surroundings and proper equipment are conducive to health at all times, but never more so than during the summer.

A pasture run will greatly reduce the cost of making pork.

There are many things that ought to be handled in no other way than with tongs. Keep your eyes on the the things that come in the mail—letters, circulars and periodicals. Some of the story magazines, for instance, are nowadays unfit to come into the home.



By Ben Ames Williams

Part I.

The shears of Miss Mary Doncaster snipped and snipped and the great bouquet of sweet peas in the crook of her arm grew and grew. She chose only those just emerging from bud into flower. Drops of dew trembled and shimmered like jewels in the sunlight and the fragrance of the old garden filled the air. The little spinster, in an irreproachable morning dress of starched white linen, with a starched white sunbonnet shading her face from the sun and spotless white cloth gloves protecting her hands, snipped and snipped and snipped.

The trowel of Miss Betsy Doncaster dug and dug and the soft earth tumbled richly and heaped itself about the roots of the flowers. She crumbled an occasional obstinate lump between her white fingers; and she laughed when an angleworm lifted an inch of its length from a hole under a clod then retreated to safety again. The moist soil clouded about the head of Miss Betsy Doncaster and she snuffed it hungrily. Her cheeks were rosy, her eyes were bright, there was dirt on her fingers, mold on her gown and a smudge on the tip of her straight little nose. The lovely young person, in a dress of blue-checked gingham, with a blue-checked sunbonnet perched upon her soft brown hair, dug and dug and dug.

"Child!" called Miss Mary Doncaster sternly. "You will ruin your hands! You should wear gloves! And just see your dress!"

Little Betsy Doncaster sat back on her heels and pushed her sunbonnet out of the way till she could feel the sun warm upon her rosy young countenance. "But Aunt Mary!" she cried. "That's half the fun of it!" She laughed happily at the disapproval in the countenance of Miss Mary Doncaster and added, "I'll promise to be spick-and-span for lunch, Aunt Mary!"

Her voice was so sweetly persuasive that Miss Mary Doncaster smiled in spite of herself; and Betsy Doncaster laughed aloud startling a robin which had followed her with an eye to the worms she disturbed. The bird, with an exclamation of alarm, flew up into the gnarled old apple tree at one side of the garden; and little Betsy Doncaster apologized to him very contritely and dug up a particularly fat worm to lure him down to earth again.

The garden was humming and singing in the sun. It was almost possible to hear the flowers grow; there was a stir and movement everywhere and many little sounds like whispering voices behind one's back but it was impossible to catch the blossoms at these pranks for when one looked directly at them, they preserved the utmost dignity, their gay petals yearning upward toward the sun and the sky, their stalks nodding with graceful pride, like composed and lovely maidens.

On a stone pedestal in the middle of the garden there was a bird-trough now empty; and a sleek gray cat was curled up in the dry basin, licking his lips at thought of the many little feathered bodies that had fluttered there. The robin which little Betsy Doncaster had frightened was not the only one in the old garden, by any means; a humming bird followed Miss Mary along the row of sweet peas and perched once upon the low twig of a cherry tree, looking like nothing so much as a fat and dignified little gentleman in a long-tailed coat. Furthermore, the wrens which were nesting in the same old box at one end of the kitchen were investigating every nook and cranny and making considerable fuss and commotion about it.

Miss Mary Doncaster's scissors at length ceased their snipping. "I'm going to put these in a bowl and send them to the house," she remarked, stopping beside Betsy to display the great armful of blossoms.

"She will love them," the girl agreed, dropping her trowel and bending above flowers. She would have stroked them with her grimy hands if Miss Mary had not drawn the bouquet quickly back.

When Miss Mary had departed, Betsy took up the trowel again and attacked the soft earth with no mercy for sprouting weedlings.

She worked industriously and now and then sang during soft little snatches under her breath.

A young man passed by.

That is to say, a young man almost passed by. He came along the shady street, swinging and strong, and he reached a corner of the garden and saw the girl with the trowel. Her sunbonnet shadowed her face so that he could not be sure whether she had seen him or not. He hesitated, started forward again, paused, stood irresolute and at length leaned over the stiff hedge that ran around the garden on three sides and called: "Hello there!"

Betsy Doncaster looked up with a great start of surprise. She was still kneeling and she brushed very busily at the earthy spots on her dress and rubbed at her hands and forgot about the smudge on her nose.

"Why Dick!" she cried. "I didn't hear you!"

Dick Sotheron laughed. "Did I scare you?"

"Dreadfully!"

"You don't look frightened."

"I'm not, now that I know it's only you."

No man likes to be called "only you!" "Oh yes, it's only me!" he echoed spitefully.

Betsy laughed and poked her trowel into the earth again. "I'm awfully busy, Dick."

"So'm I."

"I haven't time to talk to you."

"I've no time for anything else." The young man was grinning pleasantly.

"But this bed must be weeded."

"I'll come in and help you."

"You would dig up all the flowers."

"Then I'll come in and watch you."

"But I'm almost through."

"Well, when you've finished, you'll have time to talk to me."

Dick found the gate through the hedge and was coming toward her. In the way such things happen, she found herself sitting beside him on the rough bench under the apple tree, their tongues racing, their laughter ringing in a way that disturbed even the busy little wrens.

Miss Mary Doncaster was arranging the living room of the little house among the maples when she caught the sound of Dick Sotheron's laughter. She had laid aside her sunbonnet and her cloth gloves. She was as exquisite as a clean counterpane, all in white, her soft brown hair coiled smoothly at the back of her head.

Miss Mary might have passed for twenty-five or thirty-five. No one would have believed her if she had told her real age unless she had supported the assertion with documentary proof. She was a straight little woman with clear blue eyes and a complexion as fresh and soft as Betsy Doncaster's.

(To be continued.)

FLYER BAGS 6 OF FOE IN DAY

RECORD SET BY AN ENGLISH YOUTH OF TWENTY.

Captain Trollope of the Royal Air Force Has Brought Down More Than 50 Enemy Machines.

Here is a British boy airman's bag of German aeroplanes in a single day and incidentally a world's record:

Morning.

Shot to pieces a two-seater.

Brought down in flames a two-seater.

Brought down in a spin and crashed a single seater.

Afternoon.

Exploded in midair a two-seater.

Crashed a two-seater very low down.

Crashed another two-seater, also at a low altitude.

Even Richthofen had nothing to show like this and Bell never totalled more than two German machines in a single day, says a London despatch.

Vice-Commander and Capt. John L. Trollope, Royal Air Force, at only 20 years of age, has flown in France for about six months and during that time has brought down more than fifty enemy machines and three balloons.

His first record day's bag was to bring down four German aeroplanes in ten hours. On another occasion he and another airman brought down seven enemy machines before breakfast, Trollope accounting for three of them. Up to the middle of last October the squadron to which he belongs had brought down 200 enemy machines, and their number now stands at about 250.

Goggles Shot Away.

This is how he describes another fight of his on March 13: "I had a bullet through both my tanks and had to glide for the lines. I turned upside down, landing at some old trenches." He came out O. K., he added.

"I was up in a scrap, but before I was disabled I had a Hun in flames, so that was all right. I never saw anything like it in my life, as the machine absolutely blew up and fell to pieces. I was rather sorry, as we were having a glorious time."

He had a narrow escape when fighting a German two-seater, his goggles being shot away from his eyes. The Verey lights in his machine caught fire, and set the woodwork of the aeroplane alight, but he managed to get his burning machine back to the British lines. Capt. Trollope respects the fighting capacity of the Boche airmen and considers they are good in a tight corner. After emerging scathless from many a tight corner in air fights he broke one leg six weeks ago playing football at an aerodrome.

In March, 1917, Capt. Trollope was sent home, and while acting as an instructor also assisted in home defence. Getting his captaincy in 1917, he was out in France again in January of this year, and between then and March 28, the day he was missing, he destroyed eighteen enemy machines, six of which he brought down in one day.

This was on Sunday, March 24, the third day of the great battle. Of the six machines he brought down three in the morning.

He was still unsatisfied, and, looking about, saw a fellow airman in difficulties with twelve Huns. Capt. Trollope at once went to his assistance and helped him to get safely away. When last seen he was fighting hard with enemy machines, early on the morning of the 28th. His parents later learned he was in the hands of the Germans and wounded.

The Old "Vindictive"

R. I. P.

Grey and grim, she took the tides and served in the old sea ways,
And ever the banner of Freedom flew thro' unregarded days,
And England, happy in peace secure, rested in quiet ease,
While wakeful watch and ward she kept along the heaving seas.
She watched unsleeping where the far tides sweep
And the nearer waters roar,
And her spirit called across the deep,
"Here for Freedom my tryst I keep
Evermore."

Twisted and torn with shot and shell and patterned with marks of pride,
She summoned her strength for a last long call and staggered away on the tide;
No fury of fire could stay her course; she went her destined way,
And sank to rest in her ocean grave, crowned with the salt sea spray.
Her hulk is sleeping where the far tides sweep
And swirl by an alien shore,
But her spirit calls across the deep,
"Here for Freedom my tryst I keep
Evermore."

Ordered His Own Death.

Some British engineers, says M. Andre Tudesq, in the Paris Journal, were surprised by an advance guard of shock troops when blowing up the last of the canal bridges at Merville. The captain in command of the sappers leaped upon the grenades piled in the middle of the bridge and kept the enemy at bay, but his men, seeing that to fire the pile would kill their officer, hesitated. "Fire, boys," shouted the captain, without turning his head, and he died there with the Germans.

Europe's loss in meat animals since the beginning of the war is estimated at equal to one-half the total holdings in like animals in the United States.



Living is becoming so expensive that it will soon be placed on the luxury list.

Keep the chicks growing; if there are any with drooping wings, and sitting around, they are usually troubled with lice. Equal parts of sulphur and lard mixed well and a very little rubbed on the back of the head and the vent under each wing will do the business.





Ingram's Milkweed Cream

Two Sizes—50c and $1

You are young but once, but you can be youthful always if you care for your complexion properly. Daily use of Ingram's Milkweed Cream prevents blemishes, overcomes pimples and other eruptions. Since 1885 its distinctive therapeutic quality has been giving health to the skin and youthful color to the complexion. It keeps your skin toned up, soft and clean.

The refined way to banish oiliness and shininess of nose and forehead induced by perspiration, is to apply a light touch of Ingram's Velvola Souveraine Face Powder, 50c. It also conceals the minor blemishes. Included in the complete line of Ingram's toilet products at your druggist's is Ingram's Zodenta for the teeth, 25c.

A Picture with Each Purchase

Each time you buy a package of Ingram's Toilet Aids or Perfume your druggist will give you, without charge, a large portrait of a world-famed motion picture actress. Each time you get a different portrait as you make a collection for your home. Ask your druggist.

F. F. Ingram Co., Windsor Ontario

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THE Pure, rich, mellow tone, and the sensitive responsiveness of this famous instrument combine to lift it high above the commonplace. It is a piano that will maintain its enduring charm for generations.

Georgian Model, $500.00

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Canada's Oldest and Largest Piano Makers

CANADIANS IN PERILOUS VOYAGE

SAW THE "ORISSA" OF THEIR CONVOY TORPEDOED.

Shell Was Meant For Them—Destroyers Sunk the U-Boats With Depth Charges.

Back from the perils of the sea, saved miraculously from the fate that befell the Llandovery Castle on the same day in the same deadly Irish waters, a number of Canadians, including a contingent of Torontonians, have the events of their recent trans-Atlantic voyage stamped indelibly upon their memories.

The coast of Ireland had faded into the horizon as the convoy steamed westward over a pleasant summer sea. The ocean was not as tranquil as the proverbial mill-pond, but though the long, low-lying torpedo-boat destroyers which guarded the flanks of the convoy of some eight ships, pitched and tossed as they plowed through the waters, the bigger vessels glided smoothly along. A crowd of women and children returning to Canada, a sprinkling of invalided Canadian officers and a party of discharged Canadian men, invalids and cripples, going home, comprised the passenger list of our ship. We were practically a hospital ship of convalescent cases. It was about 4.30 in the afternoon of Tuesday, 25th June, and many, following English custom, were sitting in the saloon enjoying a cup of tea and a biscuit. The writer was standing on deck in conversation with a Toronto lady, who has lost two splendid sons in the war. We were about the only passengers on that side of the deck just then, and we leaned over the rail gazing out across the sunlit sea watching the "Orissa," a small freighter of over 5,000 tons, which was plowing along right abreast of us, and some 600 yards away.

Torpedo Shook Ship.

Suddenly a metallic clang sounded, and a violent tremor shook our ship.

"What is that?" exclaimed my neighbor in a startled voice.

Then, even as she uttered the words, a dull roar came over the water, and from the stern of the "Orissa" a geyser of water and white smoke shot up. Almost immediately the stricken vessel began to droop at the stern and to drop behind. She had been hit by a torpedo. And that torpedo had been aimed at us, the largest vessel in the convoy, and placed in the centre of the convoy for safety. By a strange chance, the "Orissa" had just quickened her pace and moved up abreast of us a few minutes before the Hun hit her.

In less than three minutes' time the torpedoed vessel had stopped completely and slewed around, and lay there with her exhaust blowing off and momentarily settling deeper at the stern. By this time her life-boats were in the water and bobbing around like corks on the slight sea, with the crews rowing hard for the nearest destroyer. The whole happening had been inconceivably rapid—from steaming ship to sinking wreck.

Women Very Brave.

Meantime things were astir aboard our vessel, though not the slightest panic prevailed. Everyone, excepting a few stragglers who were sipping tea and playing bridge in the saloon, had at first actually not known what was taking place, trooped in orderly fashion to the life-boat stations which had been assigned to them but a short time before.

It was, indeed, a pathetic sight to see those groups of women and children thus exposed to the violence of the U-boat murderers. Not a man aboard but whose blood boiled at sight of it. The plight of these women and children, and how to help them should it have been necessary to take to the boats, was the sole anxiety of every man.

Grey-haired mothers there were with grown-up fighting sons and with grandchildren, mothers with little children who hugged Teddy bears as they sat waiting for the worst, mothers with tiny babies. One major's wife sat in a corner of the deck with her little family of four. Every one of these tots was under five. Two were twins of six months, sitting there without a whimper in their big wicker basket. The other two were a flaxen-haired boy and girl, "Sonny" and "Clarie," cute kiddies in bare legs and pink sweaters. These last two, like a dozen other youngsters of their own age on the boat, came scampering along the deck clad in the big, down-filled adult-sized life-belts, which they like all the grown-up passengers, had been obliged to wear continuously since the vessel started on her perilous voyage.

Trying Time of Waiting.

One baby girl of three, who had cut a droll figure the first day of the voyage, running about the deck crying and trying to pull off her unwelcome life-preserver, now toddled along quite resigned to the unwieldly apparatus, tugging on the leather leading strings to which her mother kept her harnessed. Near them sat a mother whose husband was one of the Canadian doctors killed in France as he was operating. She was taking her little daughter home.

Rugs, shawls and wraps and cups of tea were brought out to the anxious waiting groups of women and children. Everyone realized the peril of our position. Everyone momentarily expected to hear the crash, to feel the shudder as a torpedo struck our own ship. It was a trying time for the strongest men—but everyone smiled, and the women—their behaviour was beyond all praise. Though agonies of anxiety must have tortured those mothers, not a whimper did they utter, not an exclamation of fear. With their arms about their little ones they sat there awaiting the worst, calmly, bravely, heroic kinswomen of the Canadians at the Front.

All this time those congregated on deck had been witnessing a terrific performance of the sea close by. A moment after the torpedo hit, our neighbors, the destroyers, whisked around like live things and, putting on full speed, rushed through the seas in the direction of the hidden U-boat, of which we on our vessel caught not the slightest glimpse.

Drop Depth Charges.

A series of heavy explosions sounded as the warships dropped their depth charges into the sea right and left a mile or more away. At each explosion of these fearsome under-water bombs, even at that distance, the stout steel plates of our ship rang as though from the blows of a giant's sledge-hammer. Geysers of black smoke and spray shot skyward at each thunderous detonation.

Two oily periscopes, almost invisible in the choppy great sea, were busy trying to spot more victims among the convoy, but though the Huns fired six torpedoes all told, five went wide of the mark.

The clang of our ship's plates at every blast was rather trying to the nerves of the passengers, who felt in each impact the blow of a torpedo itself, though for that matter the explosion of the missile made actually less noise than the depth-charges. The effect at close quarters upon the fragile plates of a U-boat can well be imagined. If within a certain radius, the U-boat's plates are dented by the shock, and water pours in along the started rivets. Even if too far off for this, and the undersea boat escapes, her delicate interior machinery is liable to serious damage from the jarring.

Just after our unfortunate escort had disappeared bow-up into the sea amid a cloud of steam, some 24 minutes after she had been hit, a destroyer wirelessed us the joyful news that they had got the U-boat. A certain black volcano we had seen upheaved from the ocean's depths had been her funeral. Some time later her sister U-boat, whose presence had been detected before she had done any harm, met with a similar fate.

Gallant Ship's Officers.

The finest traditions of the British merchant service were lived up to all through the voyage by the ship's officers. For days the gallant old white-bearded Scotch captain never left the bridge. Never known to swear, the skipper broke his record this time. The first officer, a splendid type of British seaman, told the writer that the old skipper paced the bridge all through the submarine attack, heartily cursing "these d—— dirty dogs of Huns." As for the Canadian military officers in charge of the civilians and invalided soldiers, too much cannot be said for the manner in which they managed things all through the voyage. Major (Soldier Bill) Grant, formerly sergeant major of the 15th, was O.C.; Lieut. H. Anderson, a Toronto lawyer, and formerly secretary to Sir William Meredith, was adjutant, and Capt. W. Marsden, of the P.P.C.L.I., who holds the proud position of being No 1 in the C.E.F., was O.C. civilians.

It is no exaggeration to say that every passenger sighted the coast of North America, not only with a feeling of profound thankfulness to Providence, but with a true sense of the magnificent work of the British navy, whose swift ships and gallant sailormen outwitted the Hun, sent him to the bottom, and conveyed them safely through the dire peril to the dear home land.

Successful Camouflage.

It is well known that the Germans compel prisoners of war to praise the treatment they receive and permit no letters to pass which contain complaints, but one prisoner evaded their vigilance when he wrote to his parents in Toronto the following apparently laudatory letter:—

"We are having the very best treatment. The Germans provide us with the best of everything. We could not be better treated if we were with our own people. There is only one thing we could wish for, and that is to be at Mount Pleasant."

For the enlightenment of our readers, it may be added that Mount Pleasant is a cemetery.

It Was Correct.

This teacher was having some trouble with a certain pupil in grammar.

"Now, little girl, would it be proper to say, 'You can't learn me nothing?'"

"Yes'm, it would," replied the girl. "Oh! Perhaps you'll tell me why!"

"'Cause you can't!"

No Arguments.

A returned missionary tells the story of how in Darkest Africa two natives were watching a leopard chasing a very large and very fat white man.

Said one native to the other: "Can you spot the winner?"

"The winner is spotted," replied the other African.

OUR SPLENDID ARMY DOCTORS

THE MEN WHOSE MISSION IS TO SAVE.

There Is a Big Debt Owing to the Medical Men in France, Who "Carry On" Unfalteringly.

Few women—and not all men—will ever realize what they owe to the unfaltering courage and the calm skill of those who mend our Army.

Among the ranks of those whose business is to destroy work the men whose mission it is to save. While the bayonet, rifle, and gun do their deadly work, the delicate instrument of the doctor is there also, saving the shattered ones.

All the skill, all the nerve, all the strength of the Army doctor is tried to the uttermost in days like these. He must work on with clear brain and unfaltering hand, hour after hour, operating under fire in cramped dugouts, making quick decisions, wasting on the dead no second that can be given to the living, seeing nothing but broken manhood and the anguish of the newly wounded, with death ever hovering near and raging outside, whilst he steadily, methodically, swiftly works for life within.

Seventy-two Hours at a Stretch.

The valor of those surgeons of the line who man the advanced aid-posts, the dressing-stations, and the casualty clearing-stations is magnificent, the strain on them terrific. Subject to shell-fire and bombing-raids—and exposed to the whole gamut of war—they themselves often pay the supreme price for those they seek to save.

These men in the midst of the clamor of war know little of how the the battle goes; they are there to save, and it is only the result they see. Sometimes there is a hurried exit from their temporary hospital, quick orders and directions are swiftly obeyed, and the great work of reparation is coolly carried on in healthier quarters.

Tommy himself often has a very hazy idea of what happens to him before he reaches the base, or is entrained for Blighty.

One drowsily opened his eyes in an an advanced aid-post. He found himself lying on a trestle, his wounds comfortably dressed. With the slow stare of returning consciousness he made out another bandaged man on a stretcher near by, and then his eyes fell on a figure that lay on the floor between them—a man in a scarlet-stained overall, who had worked through the rush for seventy-two hours without a "break"—seventy-two sleepless hours of blood, noise, and pain—had dressed his last two cases, and then collapsed.

Only the doctor himself knows the pride of victory that comes to him when moments have snatched a man from the gathering shadows.

One wounded Tommy was brought in, pallid as death, having lain two days in a rain-filled shell-hole—pulse gone, heart beating so faintly as to be hardly discernible, life ebbing away every second. Such a case—and they come frequently—is a matter of minutes. Doctor and orderly cut away mud-soaked clothing and boots, the man is rolled in hot blankets, saline is injected, hot water-bottles placed round him, and then the two of them work over the almost lifeless body, massaging, rubbing untiringly, while a machine-gun splutters its defiant staccato bullets outside. Neither men pay any heed; their concern is the fight they are putting up within. And every little while the doctor steals a searching glance at the grey face of the man from the shell-hole.

His Vigorous Offensive.

And at last, bringing with it the mystery and wonder of that moment when the tide turns, comes a long, drawn, shuddering sigh of absolute weariness, a violent perspiration, and then sleep—heavy, healing sleep. Into the doctor's face, as he catches the orderly's eye, flashes a gleam of contented triumph. Old Man Death beaten again! Another life saved for Britain!

A gassed man at this base spoke to me of a medical officer, whose name he doesn't even know, but whose deed will be a life-long memory.

Seven of them were blinded and choked with a tear-shell one pitch black night. Only a doctor and his orderly were in the advanced aid-post in the line, the dressing-station being some three miles behind. To have kept the blind, suffering men in the post till daybreak was impossible, as by that time the fumes from their clothing would have gassed the others. To leave them outside was equally impossible.

Quiet Heroism.

The doctor took the lead. The first sightless man placed his hands on the "doc's" shoulders, the others followed suit, the orderly bringing up the rear, and in single file the nine started their ghastly three-miles walk in that inky, shell-strewn area.

At times the duck-boarding had been blown away, yet one dare not risk a gleam of light for guidance. Stumbling in mud and darkness, it took this tragic little party an hour to crawl round one shell-hole, seven of them crying, choking, blinded men, clinging to each other for dear life, trusting to the man who led.

They started at ten at night. It was three o'clock next morning when the doctor staggered back, soaked with rain and mud, to his "pill-box" in the line.

Dispose of Old Hens and Breeding Stock Early.

As soon as the breeding season is over, get rid of all male birds used in the breeding pens. When the egg yield drops in the early summer, or when the egg yield does not pay for the feed, sell off all hens over two years old and even the year-olds cull pretty well. Poultry at this time of the year will bring a better price than later and feed and space will be saved for the best of the year-olds and the growing chicks. Old hens, as a rule, especially of the heavier varieties do not pay for their feed in late summer eggs.

Sell the young cockerels whenever they are ready throughout the summer. Don't keep everything till the fall. Whenever the price is good, sell the cockerels as broilers or as small roasters.

In an experiment carried on at the Experimental Farm in the spring of 1917 with Leghorn chickens, the sale of the cockerels paid all expenses for incubation, brooding and feed for themselves and pullets up until the first of September. When the pullets went into winter quarters on November 1st, they had cost over and above what had been paid by the sale of the cockerels just 3.9 cents each. This experiment showed not only that it paid to sell the cockerels early, but it also demonstrated that pullets could be raised much cheaper than they could be bought in the fall.

THE RETURN OF THE FLOTILLA

PEN PICTURE OF THE GRIM REALITY OF WAR.

Scene at a Naval Base in the British Isles When His Majesty's Ships Come Home.

Far up in the north of Britain nestles a tiny town consisting of some fifty cottages, two inns, and a tin-roofed church. Its streets are narrow and cobbled, and all lead, sooner or later, to the great harbor which is the key of the village's prosperity—for X—— is a naval base.

Its two inns—Harbor View and the Mariner's Haven—and every room of the fifty cottages, hold as many of the mothers and helpmeets of the officers of his Majesty's Grand Fleet as their grey-stone walls can be compelled to accommodate—and criminally great is the profit of the canny landlords and proprietors thereof.

One day a whisper passed through the town—always on the qui vive for such intelligence—"the Fleet is coming in this afternoon," and soon a breathless atmosphere of expectancy prevailed throughout the busy community, for had not a rumor also stolen abroad that there had been an "action" in the North Sea, and that the "Yth" Flotilla was bringing in its dead and wounded?

Ask any ship's censor (whose own letters home contain little more than the information that he is still in existence) which of the members of ward-room or gun-room has let fall the most ambiguous of hints as to the flotilla's destination, and he will indignantly inform you that these gallant gentlemen "have some ordinary horse-sense," and will add that no letters could be more guileless than those it is his reluctant duty to examine. Yet the wife of every one of the numerous N.O.'s in the "Yth" Flotilla knew, mysteriously, that "her" ship was coming to X—— very soon.

Tattered and Torn.

By noon the streets were full of people hurrying to share the mingled joy and apprehension—and, incidentally, a meal and a window—with some friends, and by two o'clock every window held its crowded group, having as central figure someone kneeling on the window-sill, field-glass in hand.

Towards three o'clock a light mist hung, like the smoke of some superb bonfire, over the leaden waters of the harbor; and at four o'clock an excited exclamation from little Mrs. Dunstan, the wife of the lieutenant of the Buttercup, who occupied the window of the front bed-room of Harbor View Inn, hailed the appearance of the first dark hull sliding ghostily through the mist. From every house came the sound of windows hastily flung up, and heads were craned eagerly forward. As the ship drew nearer, the veracity of the rumor re the "action" was dramatically confirmed. Never one would imagine, had such a battered, disreputable craft managed to crawl into harbor under her own steam—until the next, her wireless dismantled and one funnel leaning at an angle of fifty degrees, loomed out of the mist. Faces grew white with apprehension as ship after ship, each bearing fearful tokens of recent strife, drew slowly in to the harbor. On the deck of each crowded the members of ward-room and gun-room, and anxious eyes were strained to search for beloved faces; till, on seeing a handkerchief somewhat ostentatiously drawn from a breast pocket here, or an almost imperceptible movement of the hand there, the tense faces relaxed and the color flowed back to pale cheeks.

The Late-Comer.

At length the waves of cheering which had greeted the advent of each ship from the gathered crowd died away, and the ever-thickening barrier of mist was unbroken by black hulls. Then the young bride of the Primrose's first-lieutenant turned from the windows to her friends with a queer little gasp. Her eyes sought theirs piteously for some reassuring look. For her ship alone of them all had not come in.

One of them stretched out quick arms, and murmured some brave explanation of its absence which deceived no one, and silence fell upon the group. The less intimate quietly slipped away, leaving two only with the girl. Quarter of an hour passed; then one of them, who still stood by the window, raised her field-glass hurriedly. Surely—surely that was something moving through the fog! For a moment she stood, tense; then, with an incoherent cry, turned and gesticulated wildly. The other, who had her arms round the young wife, looked up quickly, dragged her to her feet, and thrust the field-glasses into her hand.

War Cloud's Silver Lining.

Dazedly she looked where she was directed—and then a great burst of cheering ran through the town, for there, staggering valiantly in, with one funnel clean blown away, and a heavy list to starboard, came the Primrose. With every nerve stretched to the limit of endurance, the first-lieutenant's wife waited till her ship drew near enough for her to distinguish the little group on the bridge. One of them lifted a hand with a quick gesture, and, with a glad cry, she fainted in her friend's arms.

Thus was the fashion of the coming in of the "Yth" Flotilla, covered with laurels, and with an incredibly short list of casualties; and happy were the faces, and joyful the hearts of the little community whose anxious time of waiting is lightened by the expectation of such a day as this.

THIRTY YEARS A KAISER.

Three Decades Last Month Since German Emperor Came to the Throne.

On the fifteenth of June, 1888, thirty years ago, the present Kaiser ascended the throne of his ancestors—that is, so far as the Brandenburg and Prussian portion is concerned. The Imperial distinction was then only of seventeen years' standing.

Kaiser Wilhelm the Second assumed the power immediately on the death of his father, the Emperor Frederick, who reigned only three months. William, the Imperial Wangler, had previous to that exercised considerable power, for, during his grandfather's last illness and while his father was at San Remo, struggling against the incurable disease which carried him off, the then Prince William acted as Regent, and was "run" by Bismarck as a promising pupil, who little dreamed that less than two years later—March 18th, 1890—he, the Chancellor and Man of Blood and Iron, the "Pilot," would be "outed" by his imperial and headstrong master, the young ruler who is to go down to posterity as the prime mischief maker of all time.

The Kaiser succeeded to a fine property, so far as size is concerned. The Empire has been widened by acts of brigandage. It is a pity if the theft of half Denmark and the seizure of Hanover are overlooked when the day of final reckoning comes along.

William opened his first Parliament on June 25th, 1888. He made a vain effort to forget which somewhat overlooked his father's brief reign.

Thirty years has brought a complete change in the method of German education. The Education Bill of 1890 effectually shackled the German people and put the present generation into leading strings.

William was known as the Reise Kaiser, the traveller, early on. He was ever on the move. He found a real pleasure in garrison-ma'ams. He was as proficient at this as he was at Socialist-muzzling. Murdoch was ridiculing him in the nineties.

His eye was on the British Empire as a future suburb of Germany many years ago. His journeyings brought him to England in 1891. On July 10th in that year he reviewed twenty-five thousand Volunteers at Wimbledon.

One way and another a glance at the three decades is very illuminating. In 1890 Heligoland became a part of the German Empire. In 1892 William was busy lecturing his more or less faithful Brandenburgers on the duty of not grumbling at his wishes. On March 3rd, 1892, several newspapers were confiscated in Berlin for daring to quote what "The Times" said of the Emperor's speech. About this period Potsdam fell foul of "Punch."

The foundation was laid. The German State became a Secret Society a year after the death of the old Emperor. The advantage of the Junkers was worked for the benefit of the dishonest and corrupt camarilla in Berlin—see the Eulenberg and Liebenberg Castle revelations of ten years since.

The Fifteenth of June was a date of promise. William's inheritance was in a fairly flourishing condition when he took it over on June 15th, 1888. He has brought the property to—well, those whose business it will be to look into the accounts and inquire into the balance-sheet can be left to do the work.

Thrift is only bridge over the wheat crisis.

ENEMY BLINDED BY HIS OWN GAS

AFTER RESULTS OF GAS SHELL BOMBARDMENT.

New Weapon So Subtle in Its Effects That It Does Inventors Greater Injury.

German ingenuity in producing gas with which to overwhelm the enemy has not always worked out as intended or wholly to the advantage of those employing it. In the recent offensive the intensive gas shell bombardment with which the German precedes his attacks has had occasionally unforeseen after effects upon the Germans themselves.

For the purpose of the offensive the enemy employs a shell containing a double purpose chemical, affecting first the eyes and then the skin. It is a modification of the normal "tear gas" shell, and the usual distinctive odor is very much reduced, so that the gas is not so easy to detect. Men who suffer from its effects are temporarily blinded, and close contact with the fumes produces an unpleasant skin irritation. For the average case eight or ten days' hospital treatment is necessary, but the gas is neither fatal nor does it inflict permanent injuries, for our men are not exposed to it long. So much for our side of the question.

New Weapon Two Edged.

From the German point of view the weapon has proved decidedly double edged. This was especially the case on the Somme during the last offensive. The chemist was so concentrated that it was markedly less volatile than the usual gas content, and wherever a shell exploded a considerable proportion of the charge impregnated the surrounding ground. The fumes suspended in the air dispersed fairly rapidly, but the actual site of the explosion remained virulently poisonous. In the usual way the spot where a gas shell has burst is dangerous for forty-eight hours or so, but this concentrated chemical remained active for a much longer period.

The result was decidedly comic, for it was evidently one of the many little things that the "Grosser General Stab" omitted in its calculations. The German artillery lathered the Allied positions with gas shells in the most lavish manner. Every redoubt, support line, ruined village and road centre was plastered with the stuff. The great assault was launched and the allied line yielded ground. The Germans moved up and occupied it. Their bombardment had been too deep; their advance was in proportion.

Poisoned by Their Own Gas.

Thousands of German troops poured up into the gas infected area, sat down for cover in virulently poisoned shell holes, billeted themselves in abandoned hutments sprayed with their own gas—and only began to notice the effect about six hours later. During the action our men had been exposed to the fumes for a short period, but the Germans came and in their ignorance literally steeped themselves in it.

Exhausted men lay down in the dusk on dew wet ground where the stuff had burst; they woke later on to find the venom actually corroding their bodies through their clothes. Forward machine gun units dug emplacements in innocent looking shell holes. Two hours later the men were wandering about blind and screaming in their pain and terror.

A day or two of wet weather seemed to clear the infected areas; new troops were marched up, the remnants of the old divisions withdrawn and the terror of their own gas hushed up and forgotten. Then came the blazing sun drying up the clay and loam, heating the earth surface inches deep. The latent poison awoke again and for no apparent reason shelters and dugouts that that been safe and habitable for days became deadly as gulf eddies. The unsuspecting troops were overwhelmed.

The Germans are sorry that they ever started gas; still sorrier that they improved it. But one can feel no pity for them. The effect on their morale is bad, for no man can tell now what terror of their own sowing lurks in the ground that they occupy at the cost of thousands of lives.

It Was Worth a Try.

The small boy stood at the garden gate and howled and howled and howled. An old lady paused beside him.

"What's the matter, little man?" she asked in a kindly voice.

"O-o-oh!" wailed the youngster, "Pa and ma won't take me to the pictures to-night!"

"But don't make such a noise," said the dame, admonishingly. "Do they ever take you when you cry like that?"

"S-sometimes they do, and—and sometimes they d-i-don't!" bellowed the boy. "But it ain't any trouble to yell!"

Keep the young animals growing. A calf, pig or colt will never wholly recover from stunting in youth.

It was estimated in 1907, after a full inquiry, that the annual average loss caused in Great Britain by each rat was $1.80, in France, $4, and in Denmark, $1.20.

GLAMIS

Mrs. (Rev.) Reith received word a few days ago of the drowning of a brother who has been living in the U. S. The remains were brought to Toronto for burial, and Mrs. Reith and daughter went down for the funeral.

Master Murray Finlayson, of Port Elgin, is holidaying here.

Miss Jessie Imrig of Kitchener, and Miss Holmes of Owen Sound, are the guests of the Misses Webb.

Miss Pearl Francis has returned to her home in Toronto.

Mrs. Angus McLean accompanied by her daughters of Toronto, have gone to visit relatives at Schreiber, Ont., and points in Saskatchewan.

Mr. Jos. Cunningham is undergoing special treatment in Walkerton.

Pte. Frank Robinson was home from London on a few days' leave.

Nurse Ida McAfee, of Rochester, N. Y., is over on vacation, visiting her mother, Mrs. H. McAfee.

Miss Reta McKinnon is visiting her sisters near Lucknow.

The B.Y.P.U. held a social evening at the home of Mr. Geo. Webb recently. A very enjoyable time was spent.

Miss May Ferris has been visiting friends in Paisley.

Dan Montgomery, of Detroit, is home on a visit.

Mrs. J. P. MacPherson has returned from a visit with relatives at the Soo and Sylvan Valley. She was accompanied by Mrs. Baldenby and Miss Gunn. All are visiting at J. Gunn's.

Mrs. Roy Kennedy and son arrived home from Markdale last week.

Miss Jennie Carr is home from Guelph.

CARGILL

Mrs. Thos. Grice spent the week end with her daughter, Mrs E. Dietrich, in Chesley.

Mr. F. L. Martin spent over Sunday with friends in Guelph.

Rev. Mr. Tyler, the new pastor of the Methodist church, arrived on Saturday, and occupied the pulpit on Sunday evening, preaching an excellent sermon and impressing the congregation very favorably.

Mine Host Tony Rosecaus threatens to close his town if people who use the accommodation when they come to town do not cough up some filthy lucre. All he looks for is a measley little fifteen cents, yet some like out without even saying it is a fine day. No wonder Tony is sore, for surely it is worth something to have a good barn to put your drawer in when you are here, and it costs money to keep up a barn as well as anything else that is worth anything, so dinna forget to cash up before you leave the barn or it is hard to say what will happen.

Mrs. John Thornton returned to her home in Toronto last week after a short visit with her mother here.

The Cargill correspondent to the Free Press had an item in last week referring to the girls here not being farmerettes. We wish to correct him. There are quite a number who are doing a man's work in the fields these days, and the farmers are glad to have their help, too.

SECOND CON. ELDERSLIE

Messrs. Jas Walks and Jas. Allen motored to Eugenia Falls on Sunday week and spent the day there.

Elizabeth Allen and Leila McCullough were successful candidates at the recent exam. Congratulations.

Haying is the order of the day, and farmers in this section have a much heavier crop than was expected a few weeks ago.

Mr. A. Dawson, Misses Mabel and Maude Dawson, also Mr. and Mrs. W. Pepper and little Thelma spent an afternoon at Southampton beach recently.

Mrs. (Rev.) Paidy and children, of the Canadian Soo, are visiting friends here.

Messrs. D. C. Lillico of Guelph, R. J. and A. C. of Toronto, all spent Sunday at the home of their parents here, Mr. and Mrs. A. Lillico.

Mrs. T. Brighty and daughter Miss Jennie Brighty, of Toronto, are spending a few weeks at the home of Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Allen.

Mrs. Beaton, of Winnipeg, visited last week at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Wm. Young.

UNDERWOOD

Rev. Mr. Ferguson, of Stratford, occupied the Presbyterian pulpit in the intercsts of the Dominion Alliance on Sunday evening. Rev. Mr. Robinson of Tiverton preached in the morning.

Mr. D. C. Murray is in charge of the post office here until a new postmaster is appointed.

Miss Pritchard and Master Pritchard, of Toronto, are visiting friends here.

Mr. and Mrs. Gillies McKay have returned to their home at Orono after spending two weeks holidays at the home of his father.

Mrs. (Dr.) Logan, of Niagara Falls, is visiting her brothers, Wat and Geo McKay.

Quite a number took in the garden party at Queen Hill on Monday evening.

Pte. Mac McKay, of London, was home on leave over Sunday.

We are pleased to see that Mr. Albert Inkster is able to be around again after an operation.

CASTORIA.

Bears the signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

NARVA

Mrs. Geo. Fletcher returned from Markham last week where she has been undergoing treatment.

Mr. John and Miss Polly Bell motored to Harriston last week with Mr. and Mrs. Wallace Esplen.

Mr Willie Keyes made a business trip to Chesley on Saturday.

Nat Pitsimmons returned home last week on furlough after a year and a half in the British navy.

Sunday visitors in the burg were Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Young at Mrs. John Keyes', Horace and Irene Moffatt, Harry and Carlotta Murrie at Mr. Alexander's.

WALKERTON

A strange swarm of bees which struck town on Thursday last and clustered on the top branch of a large maple tree in front of Mrs. Jas. Watts' home on Victoria street, caused much suffering to some local youths who were present when Paul Jones attempted a spectacular capture stunt. A lad in the tree who was holding a basket while Paul shook the limb, swayed slightly in the excitement, and missed the bunch of stings with the basket, allowing them to speed by and drop in a mass onto the urchins below, who announced the arrival of the bees in an uproarious chorus of startled yelps, and began pawing the air with their flappers in a vain effort to stay the onslaught and stop, as it were, hostilities at the start. The humming hoard, however, broke through their guard and opened a spirited offensive on the exposed parts of their anatomy, even tripping down their necks and carrying on a secret warfare by stabbing them in the back. Recalling that "pain is our portion here," the boys started to beat it elsewhere, but it took some hard sprinting before they shook the last bee out of their clothes. When seen later the lads appeared "puffed up" by their experience and, to use a society term, look like perfect "swells."

An impromptu aerial demonstration was pulled off in Walkerton on Monday evening last that sent many citizens into a cold sweat and caused others to turn their faces in horror away, as overhead an aviator appeared for over an hour to be courting with death and threatening every moment to furnish the remains for a coroner's inquest. A young cadet, having got lost while making the return trip from Collingwood to Camp Borden, after taking some aerial photographs, ran out of gasoline and alighted on Bobbie Simpson's field east of Walkerton. The gas in town being too coarse, he had to send to camp for the fluid, and in response the military authorities detached the liquid here in a plane driven by Flight Lieut. Randall, the dare-devil of the camp and one of the most expert fliers on the continent. When Randall landed with the gas he found that the Walkertonians had deluged the stranded flier with oranges, cake and all kinds of delicacies and that a royal feast was also spread out awaiting him. In gratitude he decided to give this town a few stunts that wouldn't soon be forgotten in local history. Mounting once into the clouds he looped the loop, and with the machine turning over and over seemed to be tumbling down to earth. When people were almost listening for the crash, he avoided the shock by righting the machine a short distance from the gravel and started up again. Then turning from the dizzy he dove like an arrow to the earth, causing many to seek cover lest he light on them. When he seemed about to strike the clay belt, he swerved and missed by a few feet, and flew like a bird down the main street. Chasing crowds off the hills by almost knocking off their hats was another favorite stunt with him. After "carrying on" in this manner for over an hour, he and his chum turned their machines again towards Camp Borden, which is 76 miles distant, and which they expected to reach in less than half an hour.—Herald and Times.

PINKERTON

Miss Mary McKee, of Stratford, is spending holidays at her home here.

Lieut Harold Pinkerton, of Toronto, is spending a few days at his home.

We extend congratulations to the three successful candidates for the entrance examination—Alberta Pinkerton, Gladys Gale and Arthur Donnelly, and also to Miss Diehl, their teacher, who, we are sorry to say, has resigned as teacher here.

Pres. Harry Mottie and Melville Reid returned home from London last week on leave of absence until further orders.

Pte. Elmer Reid spent Sunday and Monday at his home here.

Miss Aileen Pinkerton is among the successful candidates at the Normal examinations. Congratulations.

Messrs. Wm. Garland, Harvey Garland and John Mottie all secured Ford cars last week.

Miss Jennie McMillan and her cousin, Mrs. McKay of Toronto, are visiting the former's sister, Mrs. Adam Reid.

INVERHURON

On account of the heat on Sunday a great many spent the day at the lake. Bathers enjoyed the coolness of the water. Auto loads came from Pinkerton, Kincardine, Glamis and surrounding country.

Week end visitors were Mr. J. B. Campbell, Mr. Geo. Harrison, Mrs. Watson and Miss B. Rolston, of Chesley.

Visitors from a distance who called on friends on Sunday were Mr. and Mrs. Hugh MacIntyre of Brandon, Man., Mr. and Mrs. Campbell and daughter of Montreal, Mr. Sam Smythe of Strathroy, also some from Durham.

New arrivals are Mr and Mrs. Martin, the latter's sister and two children of London, who came by motor and pitched their tent here.

Mrs. Myers and daughter and Miss Alice B. Taylor, of Toronto are guests of Mrs. McKenzie in her cottage.

Mr. John A. MacIntyre, of Detroit, is spending a few days with his mother in "Rob Roy" cottage.

Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA

—The garden party at Queen Hill manse on Monday night was a great success, the crowd being one of the largest seen this season. A long programme of excellent quality was provided. The list of speakers and entertainers included Rev. Dr. McGillivray, J. J. Hunter, E. R. Sayles, Misses McLean, Nicholson, Lamont and Young, Miller brothers, A. Pfaff, Sandy McDonald, Jas. Scott, E. Smith, McLean and Donaldson, and Rayner's orchestra, of Southampton. The proceeds amounted to about $300

MILK FLOW DECREASING

Flies, Drought and Heat Cause of Trouble.

Suggestions for Most Profitable Care of Dairy Cows and Calves—August Ploughing and September Cross Ploughing Kills Grubs and Worms to Old Sod.

(Contributed by Ontario Department of Agriculture, Toronto.)

DURING the extremely hot weather, cows and calves frequently suffer, sometimes needlessly, from three things —effects of high temperature, lack of water, and from torment by flies.

A great mistake was made in the older parts of Ontario, when practically all the trees were cut down, thus leaving no shade for cattle and other live stock. When the late Prof. Brown was in charge of the Ontario Agricultural College farm and live stock, he planted small groves of trees on various parts of the College farm, and no more pleasant sight may be seen than that of the College herd lying in the shade among these trees on a hot day. These groves make the fields where located rather awkward to work, but the cattle certainly enjoy themselves among the trees. On a live stock and dairy farm, while it may not be advisable to plant trees in the middle of a field, it certainly will pay to have them in as many places as possible, where they do not interfere with the working of the land.

In the meantime, on dairy farms where no shade is available in the regular pasture field, sometimes a wood-lot can be utilized for the stock during the heat of the day, though they may damage the young trees to some extent. Another plan is to keep the cattle in a darkened stable for part of the day. This means a good deal of extra labor cleaning the stable, and keeping the cows clean, and under present labor conditions may not be practicable on many farms. However, where there is the necessary labor available and particularly where cows are receiving soiling or silage feed to supplement the pasture, the feeding in the stable may well take place during the day and the cows be kept inside while it is very hot. This plan also reduces worry from flies, when the windows are covered to make the stable dark.

Water Necessary for Comfort and Milk Production.

Cows frequently suffer from lack of sufficient water. As a boy, the writer remembers driving cattle to "Big Crick," in Brant County, during dry spells. The cows were nearly famished when they reached the "Crick" and would drink until they looked like bursting. By the time they reach home, after walking for a mile-and-a-half over a dusty road, the cattle were nearly as thirsty as ever.

The only safe source of a sure water supply is a deep well, driven or bored, and having the water pumped by windmill or other sources of power, with a storage tank for emergencies. There is no part of Ontario in which an abundance of water cannot be obtained, if we go deep enough to tap the hidden sources of supply.

No matter how it is obtained, the owner of dairy stock, more especially of cows milking, must supply large amount of water, else the stock will suffer, which means lessened milk supply, and small cheques from the creamery, cheesery, condensery, or milk dealer. Milk consists of about 87½ per cent. water, and this water must come from the drink and feed of the cow. A cow giving 100 lbs. (10 gallons) of milk daily, will drink from 250 lbs. (25 gallons) of water in a day. Cows giving less milk will drink in proportion. Give the cows plenty of water. Young cattle, calves, and hogs also need plenty of clean water in hot weather.

Fly Remedies.

There are several good fly remedies on the market. Where there is no time to make one, the purchase of a patent fly-killer or repellent, is advisable. These are usually applied daily, or twice a day with a small hand sprayer.

A home-made remedy may consist of one-half gallon fish oil, or any old grease, one-half pint coal oil, and four tablespoonfuls of crude carbolic acid, cresol, etc. Mix thoroughly. This will be sufficient for twenty-five cows and may be applied with a brush or cloth. If there is no rain it will keep the flies off for several days. Milkers must be careful not to get this on the hands, nor allow hairs to drop into the milk pail, as it will taint the milk. It is safer to apply after milking.—Prof. H. H. Dean, Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph.

What About Seed Wheat This Year?

Good seed of the most desirable varieties of fall wheat is sure to be scarce this autumn. The most of the winter wheat in Canada is grown in Ontario, and the acreage sown in this province last autumn was less than usual. Over fifty per cent. of the crop was winter killed. In numerous instances the wheat which was not ploughed was re-sown with other grains either over the whole areas or in patches. Owing to the scarcity of labor it may be difficult to thresh it a grain from the good fields between the dates of harvesting and seeding. Those growers who have old wheat of good quality should save it carefully for seed purposes. Special efforts should be made to thresh as much of the good wheat of this year's growing at as early a date as possible. Farmers having more seed than is required for home use or for sale to neighbors would undoubtedly receive a good demand by advertising in either the local or the agricultural papers. Tests should be made of the germination of both the old and the new wheat. Strict economy of winter wheat for seed purposes this autumn is essential.—Dr. J. A. Zavitz, Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph.

COULD NOT STOP THE HEADACHES

Until She Tried "Fruit-a-tives" —Made From Fruit Juices

113 Cosmo St., St. John, N.B.

"I feel I must tell you of the great benefit I have received from your wonderful medicine, 'Fruit-a-tives'. I have been a sufferer for many years from *Violent Headaches*, and could get no permanent relief.

A friend advised me to take 'Fruit-a-tives' and I did so with great success; and now I am entirely free of Headaches, thanks to your splendid medicine".

MRS. ALEXANDER SHAW.

50c. a box, 6 for $2.50, trial size 25c. At all dealers or sent on receipt of price, postpaid, by Fruit-a-tives Limited, Ottawa.

Clerk's Notice of First Posting of Voters' List

Municipality of Elderslie

NOTICE is hereby given that I have transmitted or delivered to the persons mentioned in section 8 of the Ontario Voters' List Act, the copies required by said sections to be so transmitted or delivered of the list, made pursuant to said Act, of all persons appearing by the last revised assessment roll of the said municipality to be entitled to vote in the said municipality at elections for members of the Legislative Assembly and at Municipal Elections and that the said list was first posted up at my office on the 5th day of July, 1918, and remains there for inspection.

And I hereby call upon all voters to take immediate proceedings to have any errors or omissions corrected according to law.

Dated this 9th day of July, 1918.

R. C. PEARCE, Clerk, Elderslie

Fall Term from Sept. 3rd

Central Business College Stratford, Ont.

The call for trained help is greater now than ever before in the history of Canada. Our graduates are securing splendid positions. We have Commercial, Shorthand and Telegraphy Departments. If you have a purpose in taking a business college course during fall or winter months write now for our free catalogue.

D A McLachlan, Pres

Local Agent Wanted

for the Old Reliable

Fonthill Nurseries

Thousands of orchard trees need replacing.

War Gardens call for small fruits, early bearing fruit trees, asparagus, rhubarb plants, etc.

The demand for ornamental stock in the towns and villages is large.

Secure a paying agency with liberal commissions.

STONE & WELLINGTON

Established 1837

TORONTO - ONT.

STANDARD BUSINESS COLLEGE

James St. North, Hamilton

All branches of Commercial Business and Shorthand taught by expert instructors. We invite enquiries from all young people who desire to enter commercial or business life with proper equipment. We pay railway fares for students coming to our school.

J. A. McDougall, Business Manager — Jas. Swinton, Principal

The Farmers' Live Stock Shipping Club

Will pay for live hogs delivered at Paisley station, F.O.B., prices less one per cent. government condemnation loss and operating expenses.

Weekly Shipment

For information call

WALLACE McGRAW

Both Phones.

PAISLEY MARKET

Fall wheat, per bush....	2 07	2 10
Peas, per bush.....	2 25	2 50
Oats, per bush.....	60	70
Barley, per bush.....	1 50	1 50
Buckwheat.....	.....	.....
Potatoes, per bag.....	1 30	1 35
Butter, in pound prints.....	38	35
Eggs, fresh laid....	40	42

TORONTO LIVE STOCK MARKETS

Toronto, July 23, 1918

Butchers' picked.....	$13 50	$14 00
do medium.....	9 00	10 00
do common.....	6 00	7 00
do bulls.....	7 50	11 00
Stockers, choice.....	8 00	10 00
do common.....	7 00	7 50
Heavy feeders.....	9 50	12 00
Stock bulls.....	.....	.....
Milch cows, choice.....	100 00	125 00
do common.....	.....	.....
Sheep, ewes.....	12 00	13 00
Bucks.....	11 00	12 00
Spring Lambs.....	20 00	21 00
Calves.....	16 00	17 00
Hogs, off cars.....	18 85	19 00
do fed and watered.....	18 60	18 75

MARRIED

Henry—McCoy—At Chesley, on July 16th, by Rev. Alexander Leslie, Emma Beatrice McCoy, of Chesley, to Charles Joseph Henry, of Elderslie Township.



KYANIZE Floor Finish stands kicking, stamping, scuffing. Unequalled inside the house for floors and linoleums—for kitchen, bathroom, stairway, doors, ceiling, woodwork, furniture. Outside the house it's unexcelled for piazza floors and outside doors. A money-back guarantee proves these statements.

Ask for Kyanize Spar Finish for Canoes, Motor Boats, Exposed Surfaces; Kyanize White Enamel for Furniture, Bathrooms, Iron Beds.

Boston Varnish Company

Bruce Phone
Bell Phone

W. H. DAVISON

Overland and Chevrolet Service

Gasoline Oils and Accessories

Automobile Tires, Automobile Repairing

Vulcanizing a Specialty

I have a supply of

Ford Repairs

at prices that ought to catch the Ford owners' eyes. The following are some:

Radius Rods, $3.00	Spindle Body Bushings, per pair 25c
Front Springs, $2.50	Spindle Arm Bushings, per pair 15c
Rear Axles, $1.75	Adjusting Cones, each, $5
Cylinder Head Gas, 55c	
Ignition Lums, 75c	

All repairs are guaranteed first-class materials.

Free Air (in connection with Garage), also Service Car.

Both 'Phones — **WM. McKINNON, Prop.**



A Simple Proposition

Here is the McClary Sunshine Furnace proposition.

McClary's heating engineers will give you advice and estimates of cost of correct heating plant free. When you purchase a Sunshine Furnace, McClary's engineers will provide you proper plans for installing it the McClary way by which they will guarantee satisfactory results.

Full information about the Sunshine Furnace will be sent free to any address upon request to our nearest branch office.

McClary's Sunshine Furnace

London, Toronto, Montreal, Winnipeg, Vancouver, St. John, N.B., Calgary, Hamilton, Edmonton, Saskatoon

J. S. DEWAR

PAISLEY

Builder, Contractor and Cement Worker

Brick or cement buildings erected, brick work, cement work and plastering contracts taken.

Cement Supplies Furnished

Building Blocks, Window and Door Sills, Culvert Tile, Well Curbing, Lawn Rollers, Lawn Vases, Verandah Columns, Balusters and other fancy Cement Products.

Building Material

Cement, Lime, Lath, Shingles, Glazed Sewer Pipe and Flue Lining, Mortar Color, Etc.

PAISLEY MEAT MARKET

Choice Beef, Pork, Veal and Lamb, Smoked Ham, Rolls and Bacon, Lard in 1-lb. pkgs., 3-lb., 10-lb. and 20-lb. pails, Cooked Ham, Headcheese, Pork Sausage, Jellied Tongue, Bologna, Weinners, Etc.

P. OLTSHER

Cash for Hides and Skins — Bruce and Bell 'Phones

The Paisley Advocate.

D. McKENZIE, Publisher
Vol. 49—No. 13

PAISLEY, ONTARIO, AUG. 7, 1918

Subscription, $1.50 per Annum

Paisley Mercantile Co.

The People's Popular Store

THE MERCANTILE
WEEKLY STORE NEWS

Watch for it. Read it. It has something of real interest for you, therefor profit by it. We want your patronage. We appreciate it.

Men's Harvest Shoes

In black or tan mule skin, 1 ply sole. Good wearers. Regular $2.50. To clear..... **1.98**

Straw Goods

All Men's Straw Hats on sale at 20 per cent. reduction. Get fitted before they all go. A few Panamas left. Regular $5.00, for..... **3.98**

Porous Knitted Underwear

The sizes are getting picked over. Before your size is gone, get it, also the **Sport Shirt and Necktie.**

Men, We Want Your Feet

We have a few Rubbers, also Canvas Top Shoes to put on them. Shades — Blue, Tan and White. Regular $1.85, now **1.58**

Ladies' Feet Wanted

We have but a few odds and ends of Slippers, and the balance of our stock of White Canvas Shoes, Slippers and Pumps on a seperate table. These are cut away down in price to clear them out. Get the bargains.

Child's, Misses' and Boys' Running Shoes

Just the footwear we need for the summer. Wear well. Save leather shoes. **15 per cent. discount** off regular prices.

Groceries in Abundance

Canada Food Board License No. 8-13186

All the Substitutes for breadmaking. We have them. Leave your order for Fruit in season.

Farm Produce always wanted. Highest Prices.

THE PAISLEY MERCANTILE CO.

THE CITY BAKERY

OWING to the Food Board's order to use a large percentage of substitutes in making bread, we are compelled to raise the price of bread to 11c. per loaf. . . . . .

License No. 86329

A Full Line of Bakery Goods, also Groceries always on hand

Full Line of Substitutes and Flour for sale

Large Fowl taken at top market Prices. Bring them to me

Goods delivered promptly.

D. H. COOPER

More's Drug Store

This is the place to get all requisites to fight the summer pest, such as **Paris Green, Arsenate of Lead** (in paste form), **Bug Death** (the great bug destroyer and fertilizer), **Bug Finish,** also a fertilizer, **Insect Powder** in packages and bulk. **Mosquito Oil** to keep the mosquites away, and **Larkspur Lotion** for the boos. **Fly Skoot** for flies on stock, **Bluestone, Copperas, Hellebore, Crude Carbolic Acid, Formaldehide** and **Creolin.**

Water Glass for Preserving Eggs

VILLAGE PROPERTY FOR SALE OR RENT

GOOD frame dwelling, stable and outbuildings, with five acres of land—formerly the George property—near Stark's mill. Will be sold on reasonable terms or rented. Also a 6-yr-old driving mare for sale. Apply to D. DUNLOP, Prop.

TEACHER WANTED

FOR S. S. No. 8, Elderslie. Second-class Normal certificate. Salary $600 to $650 according to qualifications. Applications received up to August 10th. J. J. Sparrow, Sec'y, Dobbinton P. O.

CARD OF THANKS

The undersigned desire to thank their neighbors and friends for the kindness and sympathy extended to them in their recent bereavement.

Mrs. J. Reptke and Family

PUBLIC NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN that any person or persons who may injure, deface, damage, break or destroy any village property will be prosecuted and liable to the penalties in such cases made and provided by statute. By order of council.

ADVERTISING RATES

Subscription Price—$1.50 per annum in advance. To United States subscribers $1.50 per year in advance.

Advertising Rates—Legal and other casual advertisements 10c per inserted line for first insertion, 5c per line for each subsequent insertion.

Advertisements of Strayed, Farms for Sale or to Rent, and similar, $1 for first three weeks and 25c for each subsequent week.

Advertisements without specific directions will be inserted till forbidden and charged accordingly. Transient display advs. charged by the inch. Rates on application.

Advertisements in the local columns are charged 10c per line for first insertion, and 5c per line for each subsequent insertion. This includes all concerts for church or school entertainments, notice of meetings, etc. No notice less than 25c. Regular advertisers 5c per line, no adv. less than 15. Set in black-faced type, price and one-half.

—Deering Twine and repairs at F. Carter & Son's.

—Fresh Salmon Trout at P. Oltscher's butcher shop.

—Good second-hand Deering binder for sale. F. Carter & Son.

—For Sale—Good heifer calf. Apply Roderick McLennan, Paisley.

—For Sale—One coal stove, refrigerator, cot and mattress. To be seen above fancy goods store.

—For Sale—A No. 2 Clipper fanning mill, also a 6½ inch plate for the Vessot grinder. W. Stark.

—For Sale—A quantity of oats and barley. Thos. Switzer, con. 1, Saugeen, Paisley P. O. Bell phone.

Remember the Walkerton Races

Thursday, August 8th, 1918. Good purses, good track, good races.

—Full line of fine engravement and wedding rings at M. Shoemaker's jewellery store.

—We are renovating our grocery department and things you will find it an improvement. S. F. Ballachey.

—Private sale of household effects, including one "Good Cheer" coal heater. Apply to Mrs. D. Galbraith.

—For Sale—One 10-1. 2-cylinder engine nearly new. Also all complete with box, hand made by J. Reed, one cook stove. Apply to W. W. Wynne, Paisley P. O. R. R. No. 2.

—Highest prices paid for hides and sheepskins. W. E. McGregor, Butcher, Steele Block.

—Don't swelter in the hot kitchen when oil stoves are to be had at such low prices at Sinclair's Hardware.

—Highest price paid for beef hides, horse hides, calfskins, sheepskins, tallow, &c. P. Ofaher, Paisley Meat Market.

—For Sale—The cottage dwelling next to the Belmoral hotel. Freshly painted and re-papered. Apply to Neil McAllister.

—We have still men's ready-to-wear suits from $14.00 at $25. Present values are about $10 per suit more. S. F. Ballachey.

—Farm Laborers' Excursion, Aug. 22nd and 29th. For tickets and all information apply at the old reliable C. P. R. Agency, Paisley.

—Embroidered voile with heavy embroidery in different patterns, yard wide, 75c; 18 inches wide, 50c. There is nothing nicer for summer dresses. S. F. Ballachey.

—For Sale—A large and comfortable frame house with good stable, on ½ acre of good garden land, on Water St. N. McArthur, prop.

—E. Stevenson's quick healing salve is the best made. We have a choice line of tobacco and cigars, stationery and school supplies. Agent for daily papers and magazines. Give us a call.

—Flour, Feed, Seeds, Grain—We keep a full stock of Five Roses and Stark's high grade flours, bran, shorts, Royal Purple chop, oil meal, poultry foods and tonics. Always in the market for coarse grains. Morning delivery only. W. Stark.



Keep a Smart Appearance

You can be smartly dressed without being extravagant if you will leave your next order with us. We have a good assortment of the very newest patterns in fancy suitings. Look them over before buying. Also in Ladies' Clothings we have a full line to choose from of the newest patterns and styles.

I. S. CRUICKSHANK, the Tailor

—If you want an oil cook stove read Sinclair's adv.

—Marriage licenses issued and money to loan. T. McGeorge.

—Miss Gladys McCallum went to Toronto on Wednesday.

—Miss Eleanor Stevenson has been visiting friends in Toronto.

—Miss Jean Fullerton is visiting friends in Toronto for a month.

—Miss Janet Petrie is visiting friends in Listowel and Goderich.

—Mrs. Hulls, of Alma, is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. A. Jack.

—Miss Nettie Trelford is visiting friends in Tara for a couple of weeks.

—Mr. Wm. McKenzie went to Galt on Wednesday to attend the funeral of a relative.

—Mrs. Buchanan and Miss Buchanan, of Goldie St., are visiting friends at Williamsford.

—Mr. Arch. McGillivray, of Toronto, was a visitor at Mr. John Bryce's for a few days.

—Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Fullerton are away on a trip to the west, visiting friends at different points.

—Mr. John Thomson is down from the west on a visit at the home of his father, Mr. D. Thomson.

—The Canadian Pacific is advertising $12 rate to Winnipeg for Farm Laborers.

—Mrs. McIvor, of Chatham, is visiting at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Craig.

—Mr. and Mrs. Wilson, from the west, are guests at Mr. Jas. Watson's, con. A, Elderslie.

—Mrs. Kelly of Hamilton and Miss Maude Rusk of Toronto are visiting their sister, Mrs. G. L. Carter.

—Misses Mattie and Alice Watson, of Greenock, are visiting Mrs. Jos. White in Owen Sound.

—Rev. Mr. Guinn, M.A., of Ancaster, occupied the pulpit of the Methodist church on Sunday evening.

—Miss Kate McIleath was home from Guelph for a few days, accompanied by a friend Miss Viel of Toronto.

—The Misses Aitchison, of Clifford, are spending vacation at the home of their uncle, Mr. Alex Wood, Gresham.

—Mr. Miles, who is a salesman in Ballachey's store, has rented Mrs. Chewes' residence and moved his family to town.

—Miss Skelsey, Mrs. Dunn and children, Mrs. Pomroy and son, of Toronto, are visitors at Mr. E. C. Wilkins', North St.

—Mrs. Thos. Barnes and two sons, of Vermillion, Alta., are down on a visit at the home of Mr. and Mrs. E. Barnes, 12th Bruce.

—Rev. A. H. McGillivray, of Hamilton, was greeted by large congregations when he preached in Knox church on Sunday week.

—Mrs. S. Putnam and Mrs. R. McGrath, of Tara, were visitors at the home of their brother, Mr. T. Ellis, for a couple of weeks.

—Mrs. Alex C. Ross and children, of Calgary, arrived last week on a visit at the home of her father, Mr. Wm. Brown, Lockerby.

—Mr. and Mrs. John Eby, daughter and son, of Guelph, motored up on Saturday to visit at the home of his brother, Mr. L. Eby, Saugeen.

—Knox church Sunday school picnic was held at Southampton beach on Thursday, motor cars conveying the children, teachers and friends.

—Misses Maggie and Etta Tully of Hamilton, and Miss Susie Tully of Chesley, drove over from the latter place on Saturday to call on old friends here.

—Mr. and Mrs. Kent, of Linden City, Mich., Mr. Jas. Kerr and daughter of Courtright, and Mrs. W. J. Stewart, of St. Thomas, are visitors at Mrs. T. Kerr's.

Mrs. John Stanley, north of Paisley, was operated on at the Bruce County hospital on Tuesday of last week by Dr. Houston of Paisley and Dr. Laird of Southampton for the removal of a cancer from her breast.

—Mr. John Ribey, of Saugeen, is the proud possessor of a cow that in the months of June and July gave 3,050 lbs. of milk, and is still giving 44 lbs. a day. This fine milker is a Durham grade.

—Mr. Robt. Bradford, of North Dakota, was here a couple of days last week visiting his cousin, Mr. J. B. McBride. Mr. Bradford is an old Elderslie boy, the family having lived on the farm now occupied by Mr. Jas. D. Watson, con. A.

—After successfully defending the Keystone trophy in games with three different challengers—Port Elgin, Southampton and Ripley, our local bowlers lost their grip on it when a Teeswater quartette beat them out on a close finish one day last week.

—A group of boys were pulled up with a short jerk last week when Constable Leitch brought them before Magistrate Gibson on a charge of disorderly conduct. They were found guilty and fined a dollar and costs.

—Rev. Malcolm Campbell, pastor of the First Presbyterian church, Montreal, is visiting at the home of his mother, Mrs. Campbell, Saugeen. Rev. Dr. Campbell, also of Montreal and clerk of the Assembly, is a guest at the same home.

—Mrs. H. D. Putnam was visiting in Toronto, returning last week accompanied by her daughter, Mrs. J. B. Fleming, who will remain for a few weeks.

—Robert D. McBride and Velma V. Winch, two students in Form III, Paisley Continuation School, are among the list who passed the middle school examination for entrance to the Normal School. Several students previously named secured their pending at Easter test before going to farm service for three months.

—Mrs. McLeay of Southampton, met with an accident a few days ago while visiting at the home of Mrs. Murd. McArthur, con. 1, Saugeen. She slipped on a cement step at the back door, and in falling sustained a broken hip. She was taken in an auto to Walkerton hospital. Being an aged person, the shock to her system is a severe one.

—Scofficld Russell had an adventure at the Methodist garden party that was not on the programme, and which provided an extra thrill for many who witnessed the incident. Scofield climbed up behind the refreshment booth to light a gasoline torch at dusk, and in doing so came in contact with the flame, which ignited his clothing in a couple of places. He leaped down at once and those standing near were able to quickly smother the blaze before he was seriously burned, but his skin was blistered in spots where the fire reached it.

—Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Chisholm were in town last week for a couple of days renewing acquaintances. Mr. Chisholm was formerly principal of Paisley schools and recently received appointment as a provincial inspector of public and separate schools. His office will be in Toronto. Mr. Chisholm is one of the most practical, competent and successful educational instructors that we have ever had in our midst, and his latest promotion attests to the value of his services in the higher sphere in which he has been engaged for a few years past, on the staff of the Normal school at Peterboro.

Presented with a Purse of Money

Miss Emily McInnes, of Ross St., has gone on a visit to friends in the west, accompanying Miss Nettie McIntyre, who was returning to her home in Regina. Before her departure Miss McInnes was presented with a nice sum of money by the members of Knox church choir, of which organization she has been a most faithful and valued member for a considerable number of years.

Saw Mill in Firm

Mr. J. P. Fisher has formed a partnership with Mr. Albert Pickard, of Wiarton, for lumber cutting purposes. The firm have rented the Fisher saw mill from the new proprietor, Mr. Armstrong, and will cut the timber standing on the old Collins farm, now owned by Mr. Fisher. Mr. Pickard will bring his family to town from Wiarton. He has rented a house on Victoria St. from Mr. D. McArthur.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP

NOTICE is hereby given that the partnership heretofore subsisting between us, the undersigned, as Ballachey, Laidlaw & Co., in the village of Paisley, has been dissolved as from July 2nd, 1918, by mutual consent. All debts owing to the said partnership are to be paid to J. R. Laidlaw and all claims against the said partnership are to be presented to S. F. Ballachey, by whom the same will be settled.

Dated at Paisley, July 30th, 1918.

D. Forrester, (Witness) — S. F. Ballachey, J. R. Laidlaw.

NOTICE RE ACCOUNTS

THE accounts owing to the late firm of Ballachey, Laidlaw & Co. having been assigned to me, are now payable, and I request settlement of the same at an early date. Interest at 7 per cent. will be charged on all overdue accounts, also for all 1918 accounts, commencing Sept. 1st. Payment shall be made at the office of D. Forrester, Barrister.

J. R. Laidlaw

A. BALL

Stock-Taking Sale

This is Stock-taking week.

Special and final announcements will be made in the next issue of The Advocate

For the balance of this week there will be

Great Bargains

In all lines of

Dry Goods, Clothing Hats and Groceries

during the continuation of the

Closing Out Sale

at Sacrifice Prices

Don't fail to take this opportunity. Come in and see for yourselves.

A. BALL

The Strictly Cash and One Price Store

Soils and Crops

By Agronomist.

This Department is for the use of our farm readers who want the advice of an expert on any question regarding soil, seed, crops, etc. If your question is of sufficient general interest, it will be answered through this column. If stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed with your letter, a personal answer will be mailed to you. Address Agronomist, care of Wilson Publishing Co., Ltd., 73 Adelaide St. W., Toronto.

THE LITTLE ENEMIES YOU NEVER SEE.

It is important that the barns and cattle yards be kept clean and sanitary to prevent the spread of infectious and contagious diseases. Whatever measures are taken should be reinforced by the intelligent use of chemical disinfectants. What shall we use? How shall we apply it? There are so many new products on the market that we are likely to lose sight of the virtues of some of the older materials in the maze of new preparations.

Many new products are greatly over-rated because in the hands of a careful user exceptionally good results will be obtained. Some of the older materials are discredited because of being used under improper or inappropriate conditions. Almost any substance will give good results under certain conditions when in reality the conditions and not the materials are unfavorable for the development of the disease germs. If the substances favorable as cultural mediums for the disease germs are cleaned up before the disinfectant is applied, an erroneous impression will be obtained as to the germicidal value of the disinfectant in question.

Heat and sunlight are the cheapest and most efficient agents for disinfecting dairy barns and cattle yards. Heat may be used to clean and sterilize the pails, cans, utensils, and mangers used in feeding the calves and cows. Sunlight will destroy most disease-producing germs if it can get at them. For the cattle yards a thorough clean up will result in a fairly effective disinfectant. The efficiency of the clean up will be greatly increased, however, if the surface of the yard is covered with a light dressing of fresh burnt lime. The use of lime in the yards not only destroys millions of these disease producing germs but it destroys the breeding places of flies and vermin.

Of the various chemical disinfectants that have been favorably recommended only a few meet the demands of efficiency, economy and practicability. Probably the cheapest and most effective product at the present time is bichloride of mercury in a dilution of one part to one thousand parts of water. It is poisonous and should not be used on metal stanchions and partitions because of its corrosive tendency. This proportion while very effective on clean floors, side walls and partitions is practically worthless unless the organic matter is thoroughly removed before it is applied.

Carbolic acid occupies a foremost position among disinfectants, but it is far too expensive at the present time to be used freely in the dairy barn. When used in a five per cent. solution it is very safe and efficient. During recent years coal tar products sold under a wide variety of trade names have become popular disinfectants and are gradually crowding out many of the older products. Some of the cresol solutions are effective disinfectants and if made by an honest concern can be depended upon to produce satisfactory results. These prepared disinfectants are cheap and effective agents for use in dairy barns, but on account of their strong odor they should not be used in the milk room and the milk should be taken from the stable very promptly after it is drawn from the cows.

No modern disinfectant excels freshly burned lime. According to laboratory tests freshly slaked lime possesses greater germicidal value than some of the phenol and cresol compounds on the market. It is important, however, to use fresh, water-slaked lime. When slaked the lime should be spread about the stable floors and in dark places where the sunlight seldom reaches. If it is desired to use the lime on the side walls and ceilings, it may be applied in the form of whitewash and is very effective if properly applied. Use the stone lime and water and apply while the mixture is still hot. It is best applied with a spray pump. The addition of other substances to make the material stick to the walls reduces the efficiency of the mixture and prevents it from filling the cracks and crevices, which are the favorite breeding places for germ life.

Before attempting to disinfect the premises it is important that all loose boards, litter and pieces of organic matter be cleaned up so that the substances may destroy all forms of germ life. It is a waste of time and money to disinfect a barn without giving it a thorough cleaning before applying the substances. It is useless to give the walls, ceilings and floors an application, of any material without going over the stanchions, mangers and feed alleys with some sort of disinfectant. Nasal passages of infected animals are usually highly infective and therefore the mangers and feeding racks must be given special attention.

For use on the teat cups of milking machines the spread of garget among the cows being milked a strong solution of lime water gives excellent results. Other materials, such as a salt brine, are equally effective but have a tendency to corrode the metal and injure the rubber on the cups.

Chemical disinfectants should not be depended upon as a cure-all or as a prevention of the spread of all diseases of the dairy cow, but used intelligently they are of great value in preventing the spread of infectious and contagious diseases and keeping down flies, vermin and foul odors about the barns and cattle yards.

Raspberry Leaf Curl.

In the interests of market gardeners and small fruit cultivators, this note on Raspberry Leaf Curl has been prepared at the Field Laboratory in Southern Ontario at St. Catharines, and is issued by the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa.

This disease has been known for some time both under the above name, as well as under the name of Raspberry Yellows. Since the curling of the leaves is the most outstanding feature in connection with the disease, it is preferable to use the term Raspberry Leaf Curl.

The disease affects the leaves and shoots and is often confined to a single bush or part of a bush, some of the shoots being perfectly normal and others with the leaves affected. The affected shoots, instead of producing normal large, broad leaves, bear leaves which are conspicuously small and badly curled downwards. In the early stages this symptom is not so pronounced, and while a small amount of curling may occur then, the disease is more noticeable on account of the yellowing which takes place during the summer because of the unhealthy state of the foliage. Since yellowing of the leaves may be due to a number of other causes, such as wet feet, poor soil, drought, etc., it is best to determine the disease mainly by the Leaf Curl symptoms.

In the advanced stages, the canes bear no fruit. When first attacked, they flower almost normally, but the fruit is small and dry and shrivels up before ripening, so that little or no fruit is ever produced from an infected bush. Of the three varieties which are commonly grown in the Niagara district, Cuthbert, Marlborough and Herbert, the Herbert seems to be freest from the disease. The other two varieties are quite susceptible, but one rarely sees signs of Leaf Curl in the Herbert.

So far as is known the disease is not due to any parasitic organism. It apparently belongs to that type of trouble which has been called physiological disease, and could therefore be put into the same class with peach yellows and little peach, and the mosaic diseases of tomatoes, tobacco, potatoes and so forth. No records are available as to how the disease is brought into the field in the first place, nor how it is transmitted from one plant to another. It undoubtedly does spread once it becomes established in a plantation and many fine plantations are known to have been greatly injured by the presence of a large number of Leaf Curl plants. If the disease corresponds closely with the mosaic or yellow disease, one would suspect that it is carried either by insects or pruning operations.

Although too little is known about Leaf Curl to advise a sure means of control, one should always remove the affected plants as soon as they show signs of disease. They are of no use in any case and are likely to spread the disease to other parts of the plantation. In taking out Leaf Curl plants, one should be careful to get the whole of root system, otherwise the parts that are left will start to grow and produce new shoots which will also show Leaf Curl. It is possible that some of our Leaf Curl originates from nursery cuttings and some care should be taken when setting out a new plantation, to avoid this disease.—Experimental Farms Note.

GOOD HEALTH QUESTION BOX

By Andrew F. Currier, M.D.

Dr. Currier will answer all signed question is of general interest it will if not, it will be answered personally closed. Dr. Currier will not prescribe Address Dr. Andrew F. Currier, care St West, Toronto.

letters pertaining to Health. If your be answered through these columns; if stamped, addressed envelope is enclosed for individual cases or make diagnosis. of Wilson Publishing Co., 73 Adelaide

Dentifrices and the Care of the Teeth.

The importance of the teeth is so great that every means of protecting them should always be welcomed.

Dentifrices do not take the place of ordinary care; they are not a substitute for the removal of those teeth which are hopeless and decayed nor a means for removing food between and around them, which decomposes, and causes decay of teeth, indigestion, offensive breath, etc.

But when combined with a suitable tooth-brush, properly used, they may help in the disinfection of the mouth, improve the condition of the gums and retard decay.

The frequent recurrence of receding and suppurating gums with decay and loss of teeth in Riggs' disease or pyorrhoea is one of the arguments for their better care and the persistent use of dentifrices.

The shockingly defective teeth in early life among the poor, especially in cities could often be prevented by suitable hygenic precautions, including the use of proper dentifrices.

People are beginning to realize the important bearing of teeth upon the general welfare.

It is impossible to resist disease successfully when the mouth contains innumerable colonies of disease germs, decayed teeth, suppurating gums, decomposing food, together with adenoids and enlarged tonsils.

Poor teeth are said to have emphasized the pain and distress of many of the soldiers in the trenches in Belgium and France, and they have suffered not only from toothache and neuralgia, but from the clumsy dentistry of their comrades.

A good dentifrice can be made by any competent pharmacist.

It is immaterial whether it is in the form of powder, paste, or fluid, so long as it is good and effective.

The pharmacopoelas of the nations of the world show plainly what a good dentifrice should consist of.

It should contain a fine powder of some alkaline substance, pink, red or black coloring material, fragrant powder to give body to the alkali and invigorate the gums, something to remove stains from the teeth and some kind of aromatic oil to deodorise the mouth and leave a pleasant and persistent taste after the dentifrice has been used.

Carbonate of lime, perhaps in the form of powdered oyster shells or carbonate of magnesium or cream of tartar is often used as the basis of a dentifrice.

Florentine orris root, camphor, myrrh, cinchona bark or sage leaves may be used for the invigorating substance; charcoal is often used to remove stains and absorb bad odors; carmine or cochineal to give the necessary color and oil of peppermint, cloves or cinnamon for the flavoring.

With these substances and knowing the condition of the mouth in a given case, it is a simple matter for a dentist or pharmacist to compound a good dentifrice and it would not be a difficult matter for any one who is accustomed to mixing and handling drugs.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

Mrs. L. E.—Can infantile paralysis be cured? My little girl is suffering from its effects for seven years and I have been told by different authorities that it was incurable.

Answer—My advice to you would be to take the child to the Orthopedic Hospital in Toronto and have the condition examined. It is true that many of the cases of infantile paralysis remain permanently paralyzed, to a greater or less extent, but an expert opinion on the subject would be desirable for you.

L. P.—1. I should think it probable that you were suffering from some form of neuralgia. 2. If walking seems to relieve you, the best thing for you to do is to continue with this means of relief, massaging the feet and legs regularly every night, in addition to the walking.

THE COMMUNITY DRYING PLANT

One Hundred Families Can by This Means Insure Most of Their Winter's Food Supply.

The Canada Food Board conservation programme has emphasized the great importance of drying vegetables, fruits and all perishable foods. If each community would in fact save enough home-grown food to care for the needs of that community, thus doing away with the habit of depending upon factory-canned products during the winter time, it would be a very material aid to the government, relieving the burden of transportation and allowing all surplus food to go directly for export.

Aside from the aid given to the government by saving in the community the winter's food supply, the preservation of perishable products either through canning or through drying is highly desirable from an economic standpoint. Because of the stimulus given to food production, an enormous surplus of garden stuff has been produced last year and this year. There is no possible market for this perishable stuff aside from the local demand and much of it will necessarily go to waste unless it is preserved for winter use either by canning or drying.

In either canning or drying it is very practical for several families to club together for doing this work. Equipment can be purchased jointly and installed in the schoolhouse or in a vacant store or at the home of one of the members of the enterprise. A committee can be selected to purchase the equipment and superintend the work. Where a number of families do canning or drying together it becomes possible to do the work much more cheaply than it can be done in the individual home and also permits a trading of supplies so that each family can have a variety of products.

A typical drying plant consists merely of a cabinet about sixteen feet long, two feet high and three and one-half feet deep. The inside sides and floor may be made of flooring or ungrooved ceiling or compo board. The top of the cabinet is placed by hinged doors.

The cabinet is divided into five sections, four of which are large enough to accommodate two steks of drying trays of ten each. These trays are of convenient size for community drying, being one and one-half feet wide, three feet long, two inches deep, made of half-inch material for sides and braces and pearl-wire screen for bottom with wire screen at one end. The trays are inserted in the cabinet from the top and may be placed in one at a time. The compartments are lettered and the trays are numbered so that the product of each patron can be identified.

An exhaust fan is placed at one end of the cabinet. This fan may be operated by electricty or by a gasoline engine, and the air should be drawn through the cabinet at a rapid rate. The plant is operated by an electric motor of two to five horsepower or by a gasoline engine of similar power. The end opposite the fan is covered with ordinary wire screen so that flies may be kept from the drying fruit or vegetables. Air should enter the cabinet at a rate of not less than one thousand feet per minute and even better results will be secured if the speed is greater. A good test of this air movement is to see if a piece of card-board or a straw hat can be held against the screen at the in-take end of the drier by the suction produced.

The patrons have their vegetables and fruits all prepared when they come to the plant. Two or three slicing machines are provided for the convenience of those who do not have them at home. Every person is urged to have everything in readiness before bringing to the plant, even to the slicing.

A plant such as this has a capacity of one hundred trays, which will take care of about twenty-five bushels of green vegetables per day.

After drying, the product can be stored in jars, paper receptacles or any place where the product will be kept dry and away from the insects. No heat is used in connection with these driers, although it would be well to locate the drier with the open end in a room where a fire could be built, so that, if a prolonged wet spell came, the relative humidity of the air could be lowered by the heat of stove or furnace.

All manner of fruits and vegetables may be dried successfully if due attention is paid to their preparation. Corn, peas, beans, carrots, apples and the like turn out unusually well.

The dried product can be stored in fruit jars, paper sacks or tins. Moisture, insects and rodents are the enemies to watch for but it is easily possible to avoid them. In preparing the dried product for use it is only necessary to soak in water long enough to get back the normal supply. This will depend on the product, soaking over night being the usual rule. When you dry vegetables or fruit in this way all you take out is the water. The food value and the flavor remain. Put back the water and you have the equal of the fresh product.

Dairy

Sweet Corn and Cows.

Sweet corn and dairying are the twin horses on which a number of farmers have ridden to independence. For the sweet corn there is a good market at canning factories, often sold to on contract. The cornstalks are put through cutters and stored in silos. Other parts of the farm produce hay for the dairy herd, which in turn furnishes year-round employment and year-round income, besides contributing to solve the fertilizer question.

John E. Potter was one farmer who made good with cows and sweet corn. Mr. Potter bought an intervale farm capable of carrying, at the time of purchase, 12 cows and 3 horses. In six years the same land carried 35 cows and 6 horses, and the retail sales of milk in town reached 480 quarts a day. He raised 20 acres of sweet corn. In one average year his sweet corn brought $2,000 n cash, and his milk $6,000. He doubled his barn room in these six years, built two silos, and cut off 60 acres of woodland for pasture.

Of course, a farming business of this type cannot be built up in every locality, nor by every man. Canning factories are not always close at hand. Mr. Potter's farm was only a mile from town, so that it was possible to retail milk. Moreover, he had lots of push and business ability. Given the proper business conditions—and they exist on hundreds of farms—sweet corn and dairy cows will make good.

The Safest Investment

CANADA'S

5½%

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Due 1922, 1927, 1937

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FARMERS!

Big Prizes

THE

TORONTO

FAT STOCK SHOW

will this year offer large premiums for classes of 8 steers; must be fed ninety days by owner.

Premium List ready August 1st.

For further particulars write the Secretary, c/o Union Stock Yards, Toronto.

SMOKE CIGARETTES

ORINOCO

CUT PLUG - GARETTES

WOOL

Farmers who ship their wool direct to us get better prices than farmers who sell to the general stores.

ASK ANY FARMER!

who has sold his wool both ways, and note what he says—or, better still, write us for our prices; they will show you how much you lose by selling to the General Store.

We are the highest prices of any firm in the country and are the largest wool dealers in Canada. Payment by remitted the same day wool is received. Ship us your wool to-day—you will be more than pleased, if you do, and are assured of a square deal from us.

H. V. ANDREWS

13 CHURCH ST., TORONTO

TORONTO FAT STOCK SHOW.

The Toronto Fat Stock Show, who are running an advertisement in this issue, have been steadily adding to their premium list, and this year are offering a prize for the best carload of cattle in the show. A few months more feeding might land this for one of our feeders. The cash premium and the big price always obtained in auction sale of prize winners would more than recompense him for the additional time and feed required.

Head Lice in Chickens.

The chicks should be gone over for lice—the head lice are the worst. If the brooder and the surroundings are kept clean as possible there should not be much fear of head lice. Should they appear, however, an application of ointment of some kind should be used at once. If this is not available, use vaseline, olive oil or sulphur and lard. Every head will have to be gone over and the treatment will have to be repeated in a week. It is a troublesome task to go over several hundred young chicks, but it must be done, each head by itself. Rub the paste well into the scalp and around the ears. Some use coal oil, but it is too severe and has been known to kill the chicks about as quickly as lice. Head lice in chicks are sometimes hard to locate. The chicks may be listless, getting thin, wings down, feathers ruffled, and dying off one by one. Upon examining the heads one can see nothing running around and all that appears is what looks like young feathers sprouting out of the head. To make sure that they are there, take some of the ointment and apply thoroughly to the head. Put the chick in a box and examine in a few minutes, time. The young leathers will be gone and large bodied lice will be running for their lives. The "feathers" were the abdomens of the lice, the head and rest of the bodies being buried into the head of the chick eating away at the tissue. It takes only a few days to have a whole flock cleaned out. Absolute cleanliness is the best preventative.

During the picnic season when thousands of people throughout the land gather together for social purposes, a great deal of food is wasted. People seem averse to carrying remnants of luncheons home with them. Waste of this kind should never occur. It has been suggested, therefore, that if signs were posted around picnic grounds, setting forth the fact that in time of war picnickers should not throw away food but take it home and use it, a saving might be effected. Besides effecting a food saving, the signs will serve to call the attention of the people to the serious food situation.

Horse Sense

At present prices for hay and grain feeds many farmers will find it profitable to depend more upon the use of pastures for horses. Where one has a small pasture near the buildings no time is lost in getting the teams up in the morning. The horses keep cleaner on pasture than in the barn, and there is a saving in bedding material as well as in labor in cleaning the stalls and hauling out the manure. If fed sufficient grain feed there is no danger of the horses becoming soft, especially after the grass becomes more fibrous. The beneficial effects of the hay ration during the hot weather are more than offset by the detrimental effects of standing in close, stuffy stables. As a rule, the condition of the horses themselves will furnish a good indication of whether pasture suits them or not.

Sheep Notes

One of the best and cheapest ways to control weeds on farms is to keep a flock of sheep. In addition to controlling weeds without cost, sheep will render a profit by producing food and wool. If weeds are not permitted to grow and develop leaves they will die, but it would require a great amount of hand labor to keep most of the weeds under control by this method. Sheep will keep the weeds down and the more weeds they eat the less will be their cost of upkeep and the greater will be the supply of feed released for other stock. Many rough or permanent grass pastures that require mowing can be kept clean by the use of sheep, while at the same time the cattle-carrying capacity of the pasture is increased.

FUNNY FOLD-UPS

CUT OUT AND FOLD ON DOTTED LINES



Willie wrote a little song,
I hope somebody buys it;
Fold him up and listen while
Our young composer tries it.

The Pirate.

Oh, I am a Pirate blithe and bold,
And I scour the rolling sea;
And every craft
That the brave winds waft
Must give an account to me.

For the ships I hail are the Hearts of Men,
And out of their holds I bear
Ingots of gold
And gems untold
That long had lain hidden there.

And if I discover among the crew
Hate, Envy, Anger or Pride,
I laugh out a grim
"Away with him!"
And I toss him over the side.

Oh, I am a Pirate blithe and bold,
And I steer by the stars above;
The Men of my crew
Are Angels true;
And the Name that I bear is Love.

Seasonable Designs



This is an adorable romper for the tiny tot. McCall Pattern No. 8410. Child's Dress Romper. In 4 sizes, 6 months to 4 years. Price, 10 cents.



Quite refreshingly cool is this delightful frock of figured chiffon. McCall Pattern No. 8394, Ladies' Semi-Fitted Dress. In 6 sizes, 34 to 44 bust. Price, 20 cents.

These patterns may be obtained from your local McCall dealer, or from the McCall Co., 70 Bond St., Toronto, Dept. W.

TAPPINGS SAVED PRISONERS.

Rescued Crew of Hun Submarine Would Let Baltons Drown.

In the course of a recent lecture in London on the Zeebrugge operations, Naval Paymaster Collingwood Hughes narrated a story illustrative of German cruelty and callousness. He said a patrol boat discovered a derelict German submarine from which it rescued the crew. The commander was assured by the German captain that there were no others aboard and he was about to blow up the boat and sink her when he heard tappings from the inside. A search revealed four British seamen tied up as prisoners. "The Germans," the lecturer added, "were going to allow these poor fellows to be buried into eternity after their own lives had been saved."

Combine The Grains

That's what is done in making Grape-Nuts food — barley and other grains are used with wheat. This adds to food value and flavor, and the sum total requires less wheat. The malted barley in Grape-Nuts also helps digest other foods. For an economical, nourishing and delicious food, try

Grape-Nuts

Canada Food Board License No. 8-024.

STRONG SYSTEM OF RAILROADS

HAS GROWN UP AT NEW BATTLE FRONT IN FRANCE.

Canadians Worked Untiringly at New Defences in Which Railways Have Prominent Part.

Behind the new fighting line since the Huns' advance in April there has grown up a network of strategic railways, making a formidable system which more than compensates us for the loss of those lines we had to abandon and destroy in our retirement. Almost from the day the enemy crossed the Nord Canal practically every battalion of Canadian railway troops has been working unceasingly at the task, some units acting as pioneers in the construction of the great defence line that causes the Huns to hesitate on this sector.

Little French villages that never hoped for steel links with the larger cities have now become, as if by the rubbing of some magic Aladdin's Lamp, great junctions where trainloads of supplies come and go every part of an hour. The new lines run through the fertile fields of growing crops, and careful building has saved the Frenchman his harvest, but for the necessary strip of permanent way. There are alternate routes around towns which the Hun might shell, and day by day stores of carefully concealed ammunition dumps grow up, which are fed by the strips of steel.

Stronger Than on the Somme.

"Speaking from a strategical point of view," said a railway staff officer, "we are in a better position to-day than we were on the Somme. The hundreds of miles of new track have been built specially for military use, and conform with the fighting front. All possibilities have been considered. Where, previously, we had to rely on civilian built lines, which would tediously round the country by indirect routes, we now have a military system which takes our supplies in the quickest and most direct way to where they are needed. The latest German thrust gave us the first test of the system, and divisions were shifted with a speed that must have surprised the Huns."

In the same way some of the Canadian auxiliary troops have been working untiringly in the gun spurs behind the new front, off which the big howitzers pound the enemy positions. One battery from the middle West has the record of having, twelve of them, in a week, and each one was cleverly camouflaged from the prying eyes of Hun airmen.

New Defences Powerful.

From the new railheads, many of which have been christened with Canadian names, there street freshly constructed light railway systems that wind their way through little valleys still screened from the enemy to the fine new reserve trenches, which have not yet had to be used, and perhaps never will be. You cannot run trains over a line drawn in blue pencil on an ordinary map, and the railway engineers have to build scores of miles that might be used. They must be there for an emergency.

The construction of the new British defences—railways play a prominent part—have been marvelously complete, and have been so rapid that before the Huns could take breath for another stage of attacks on this Northern section the fabric of a fortress faced them, and grew into such menacing shape that he hesitated. Now, if he takes another fling at the middle road to the coast he will have to pay the same great price in blood. The "army behind the army" has done its duty and built well—even better than it destroyed in the somber days at the end of March.

SOUR AND CLAMMY BREAD.

Letter Tells of Food Conditions in Paris at the Present Time.

Following is an extract from a recent letter from Paris: "As you may know, no white bread is to be bought in Paris, and I am told that in some parts of the provinces conditions are even worse—that bread of any sort is difficult to get. The quality of the bread in Paris is very poor. It is mixed with many substitutes which do not seem to respond to the yeast. It is generally sour and clammy, and has made a number of people sick. Besides no white bread, there is no cream or sugar or butter desserts of any kind except stewed and fresh fruits served in any hotel or restaurant; and no cheese is served if the cost of the meal exceeds a dollar and twenty cents. Imagine sitting down to the early French breakfast at a hotel like the Ritz, in Paris, and being served sour war bread and this miserable French coffee which tastes like chicory and soft soap, and then being told that you could not have butter for your bread, nor sugar nor cream for your coffee."

"Foresight is very wise, but foresorrow is very foolish; and castles are at any rate better than dungeons in the air."—Sir John Lubbock.

Take all odds and ends of soap, tie them up tightly in a piece of soft flannel and dip them in boiling water until soft. Then place in cold water until firm and hard. Remove the flannel and you have a nice ball of soap ready for immediate use.

WHEN RAZZLE-DAZZLE RAN AWAY

EXPLOIT OF A BRITISH TANK IN FRANCE.

Captain Fallon and the Crew of Seven Men Escaped but Where Was Joffre?

We have plenty of outside news of the doings of the British tanks; but inside stories of their exploits are few. So much the more interesting is Capt. David Fallon's account of his adventures while in command of one.

"The dear girl," he begins affectionately, "was named Razzle-Dazzle. She was very young, having been in service only three months, but rather portly. Matter of fact, she weighed something over thirty tons. And in no way could you call the dear little woman pretty . . . . The fact is that she showed every aspect of being a bad, scrappy old dearie. The minute I saw her in her lovely ugliness I knew she would like trouble, and lots of it."

He was quite right; she did. It was at Beaumont-Hamel that she found it when she started forth for the enemy trenches and a fortified sugar mill beyond. Because of long experience with rapid-fire guns, although he had had none with tanks, Capt. Fallon was drafted at an hour's notice to replace her captain.

"It was all new to me, but highly interesting," Captain Fallon related. "My crew consisted of seven men—five of whom were well experienced—and a black cat. Although she was a lady cat, she had been named Joffre. She was very friendly and insisted on sitting either on my knee or shoulder from the moment I seated myself and my men in the tank.

"When the order came to advance, Razzle-Dazzle, groaning, grunting and lurching, got under way slowly but efficiently, waddled across no man's land, crushed the enemy's barbed wire to messes of steel spaghetti and smashed through his trenches, throwing up the earth ahead in chocolate showers of spray, as if the ground we rode over were an angry sea of mud.

18 Guns Blazed At Us.

"Every man in the tank was shouting and yelling with the excitement of the thing, and we were tossed up against each other like loosened peas in a pod. Only Joffre remained perfectly cool. Somehow she maintained a firm seat on my swaying shoulder, and as I glanced round to peer at her she was calmly licking a paw and then daintily wiping her face. We rocked and plowed out of the trenches and went swaying toward the refinery. They had seen us coming, and every window facing us exhibited a working gun. There were sixteen such windows. They all blazed at us. . . . .

"My notion was to circle the mill, and I gave orders accordingly. But the Razzle-Dazzle's chauffeur looked at me in distress.

"'The steering gear's off, sir,' he said.

"'Stop her, then, and we'll let them have it from here!' I ordered.

"He made several frantic motions with the mechanism and said:

"'I can't stop her, either.'

"And the Razzle-Dazzle carried out her own idea of attack. She banged head-on into the mill. She went right through a wide doorway, making splinters of the door; she knocked against concrete pillars, supports and walls, smashing everything in her way, and bowled out of the other side just as the roof crashed in and apparently crushed and smothered all the artillerymen beneath it.

"On the way through, the big, powerful old girl bucked and rocked and reared until we men and the black cat inside her were thrown again and again into a jumble, the cat scratching us like a devil in her frenzy of fear."

So far, the runaway had triumphed; but disaster awaited her in a huge shell crater dead ahead. She slid and wallowed to the bottom, but could not climb out, and the Germans soon got her range with big shells. Her crew abandoned her, and presently a shell reached her tank, and with a bang and a great flare of blazing oil she met her fate. Capt. Fallon and the crew returned in safety to the British lines—at least, all but one. That one, although missing, was certainly not a prisoner; having nine lives to her companions' paltry one apiece, she probably also survived. Capt. Fallon, forgiving her his scratches, magnanimously hopes that she did.

"I wonder," he concludes his narrative, "what Joffre thought of it all? I don't remember seeing her when we fled from the tank except as something incredibly swift and black flashed past my eyes as we thrust up the lid. I sincerely hope she is alive and well, 'somewhere in France.'"

Eggs should be gathered at least twice a day now. This will prevent beating and reduce percentage of "dirties."

Honey, maple syrup, molasses and corn syrup should be used where possible, leaving cane sugar for our soldiers and allies.

Nothing will cause indigestion and general disorder in chickens quicker than food which is musty or mouldy. Look out for beef scraps particularly. It can be quickly tested by pouring a little boiling water on a small amount. The odor will tell whether or not the scrap is good.

WOMEN! IT IS MAGIC! LIFT OUT ANY CORN

Apply a few drops then lift corns or calluses off with fingers—no pain.



Just think! You can lift off any corn or callus without pain or soreness.

A Cincinnati man discovered this ether compound and named it freezone. Any druggist will sell a tiny bottle of freezone, like here shown, for very little cost. You apply a few drops directly upon a tender corn or callus. Instantly the soreness disappears, then shortly you will find the corn or callus so loose that you can lift it right off.

Freezone is wonderful. It dries instantly. It doesn't eat away the corn or callus, but shrivels it up without even irritating the surrounding skin.

Hard, soft or corns between the toes, as well as painful calluses, lift right off. There is no pain before or afterwards. If your druggist hasn't freezone, tell him to order a small bottle for you from his wholesale drug house.

CROP PROSPECTS GOOD.

Railway Official's Conclusions Following Western Tour.

"After an extended tour through the west, both over the C.P.R. and other lines, during which I looked carefully into crop prospects, I think it is safe to conclude that, with the increased acreage under cultivation, Western Canada this year will produce at least as many bushels of grain as last year, provided, of course, that conditions continue as favorable as they are at present." This was the statement made on July 15th by Mr. C. E. McPherson, assistant passenger traffic manager of the C.P.R. at Winnipeg, while in Montreal on a business trip.

Mr. McPherson said that in some parts of Alberta and Saskatchewan drought and winds had cut into the possibilities of the harvest very seriously, while in larger districts recent rains had helped the growing grain along wonderfully, so that where a few weeks ago there was little in sight it now seemed likely there would be at least fair crops. In Manitoba, which province had during recent years fallen behind in wheat production, Mr. McPherson said the prospects were particularly good, with a largely increased area of wheat acreage, and every prospect of abundant yields.

So far as passenger business was concerned, Mr. McPherson said that the roads in the west had never done better than during the present year. As to American tourist business, particularly toward the far west, Mr. McPherson said it was too early to make any predictions, but the prospects pointed to at least as good a season as last year, while the number of visitors to the Rocky Mountain resorts was well up to the average.

SOME TREES DANGEROUS.

Plane-Tree a Disseminator of Disease —Limes Attract Lightning.

The plane-tree, of which many fine examples may be seen in the London parks, is a disseminator of disease. In the spring of the year this tree is responsible for an increase in bronchitis, catarrhal irritation, and severe post-nasal catarrhs, the result of inhaling the tiny spicules which are liberated through the breaking up of the fruit balls.

Lime trees, although not dangerous in themselves, appear to have a peculiar power of attracting lightning. A large percentage of the people killed by lightning in the British Isles owe their death to having taken shelter under these trees.

Elm trees are particularly dangerous owing to the manner in which their limbs snap, often on a quiet summer day, and without the slightest warning. This peculiarity is well described by Kipling in the following lines:

"Elum she hateth mankind, and waiteth
Till every guest be laid,
To drop a limb on the head of him
That anyway trusts her shade."

The dangerous nature of the laburnum is not as well known as it should be. The leaves, seeds, flowers, and even bark, of this tree are all poisonous.

Minard's Liniment Cures Diphtheria.

"It is not what stays in our memories, but what has passed into our character, that is the possession of our lives."—Phillips Brooks.

SPRUCE USED FOR AIRPLANES.

Increased Demand Causes Attempt to Turn to This Species.

So great is the demand for airplane spruce by the Allies that eastern as well as Sitka spruce is now being used. Canada has large resources of eastern spruce, which has hitherto been used mostly for the manufacture of pulp, paper and lumber, and the British War Mission is at present trying to secure in eastern Canada as large an amount as possible of the grades suitable for airplane manufacture.

Eastern spruce has for some time been used for airplane construction in the United States, although only a very small percentage of this timber is sufficiently clear for this purpose. Tests made by the United States and Canadian governments show that where material of suitable quality can be found, this species serves admirably for airplane construction and may be expected to supplement the supplies of Sitka spruce from the Pacific Coast, which are only now beginning to approach adequate proportions.

The timber for use in airplanes has to be sawed parallel to the bark, instead of parallel to the axis of the log, as is done for lumber. In this way, straight-grained boards are obtained, having the highest possible percentage of material free from knots and possessing a maximum of strength.—C.L.

LEMONS MAKE SKIN WHITE, SOFT, CLEAR

Make this beauty lotion for a few cents and see for yourself.

What girl or woman hasn't heard of lemon juice to remove complexion blemishes; to whiten the skin and to bring out the roses, the freshness and the hidden beauty? But lemon juice alone is acid, therefore irritating, and should be mixed with orchard white this way. Strain through a fine cloth the juice of two fresh lemons into a bottle containing about three ounces of orchard white, then shake well and you have a whole quarter pint of skin and complexion lotion at about the cost one usually pays for a small jar of ordinary cold cream. Be sure to strain the lemon juice so no pulp gets into the bottle, then this lotion will remain pure and fresh for months. When applied daily to the face, neck, arms and hands it should help to bleach, clear, smoothen and beautify the skin.

Any druggist will supply three ounces of orchard white at very little cost and the grocer has the lemons.

The Power of Producing Wealth.

The power of producing wealth is therefore infinitely more important than wealth itself; it insures not only the possession and the increase of what has been gained, but also the replacement of what has been lost. This is still more the case with entire nations (which live out of rents and rentals) than with private individuals. Germany has been devastated in every century by pestilence, by famine, or by civil or foreign wars; she has, nevertheless, always retained a great portion of her powers of production, and has thus quickly re-attained some degree of prosperity.

This is to certify that fourteen years ago I got the cords of my left wrist nearly severed, and was for about nine months that I had no use of my hand, and tried other Liniments, also doctors, and was receiving no benefit. By a persuasion from a friend I got MINARD'S LINIMENT and used one bottle which completely cured me, and have been using MINARD'S LINIMENT in my family ever since and find it the same as when I first used it, and would never be without it.

ISAAC E. MANN,
Metapedia, P.Q.

Aug. 11, 1908.

Farm Help at Right Time.

The Canadian farmer does not want gifts next Christmas. He wants help for the harvest, and harvest time will be soon. 12,000 men are needed for Ontario, 12,000 in Quebec, 10,000 in Manitoba, 20,000 in Saskatchewan, 6,000 in Alberta, and 2,000 in British Columbia. New Brunswick needs all her own men she can enlist, and has none to spare. Nova Scotia needs all her own men, so does Prince Edward Island. Help will have to come from the towns and cities, and the time to make arrangements is now.

Minard's Liniment Cures Distemper.

"Cash and Carry" Pays.

A customer of an Ottawa store, which has cut its prices on a cash and carry basis, writes: "I saved exactly four dollars and eighty-seven cents last month, buying in "The Groceteria." I bought the usual amount of goods because I wanted to prove for myself the economy of the "Cash and Carry" system. Now I am fully satisfied that it pays; besides I had no worries about the delivery."

ROYAL YEAST CAKES

HAS BEEN CANADA'S FAVORITE YEAST FOR MORE THAN 30 YEARS

MAKE PERFECT BREAD

MADE IN CANADA

THE E. W. GILLETT COMPANY LIMITED TORONTO, ONT.

The Easiest Way.

Young Edgar was spending the summer on the farm, and sought to assist Mr. Greenbury.

One afternoon they had been making hay while the sun shone, and after finishing a high haystack Edgar shouted from the top, "Say, Mr. Greenbury, how am I going to get down?"

The old farmer studied the problem a minute and finally solved it to his own satisfaction.

"Oh, jest shet yer eyes and walk round a bit!"

Minard's Liniment Cures Colds, Etc.

MONEY ORDERS.

Buy your out-of-town supplies with Dominion Express Money Orders. Five Dollars costs three cents.

Unidentified.

A little cross in Flanders,
Black under sunset sky,
Stands where slim, swaying grass-heads
Bend as the breeze skims by.

O, rich-sown field o' Flanders,
Beneath one rude-framed cross
Lies some heart's sole-sought treasure,
All joy, all hope, all—loss.

Minard's Liniment Cures Garget in Cows

Nearly 2000 Canadian soldiers are now buried in England, nearly every grave having a cross above it, says a London cable. Mrs. Astor has laid out a beautiful cemetery adjoining the Canadian hospital. Every man is by two thirds of the Canadians in hospital in England are now in the Canadian hospitals. Every man is regularly visited by a Canadian chaplain.

FOR SALE

WEEKLY NEWSPAPER FOR SALE in New Ontario. Paying going to French. Will sell $2,000. Worth double that amount. Apply J. H. c/o Wilson Publishing Co., Limited, Toronto.

WELL EQUIPPED NEWSPAPER and job printing plant in Eastern Ontario. Issues carried 2,000. Will go for $1,200 on quick sale. Box 48, Wilson Publishing Co., Ltd., Toronto.

MISCELLANEOUS

WILL PURCHASE ALTERNATING Current Motors for Cash. Miller and Prentiss, Traders' Bank Building, Toronto.

CANCER, TUMOUR, LUMPS, ETC. Internal and external, cured without pain by our home treatment. Write us before too late. Dr. Bellman Medical Co., Limited, Collingwood, Ont.

ALEXANDRA HOSPITAL FOR CONtagious Diseases Montreal. Probationers wanted, between 21 and 35 years of age, for one year's training. Lectures and diplomas given, and arrangements made for the transfer of successful candidates to a general hospital. Strict references required. For terms of application, etc., apply to Miss Grace M. Fairley, Lady Superintendent.

SMOKE TUCKETTS ORINOCO CUT PLUG

CUT FOR PIPE USE

HIRST'S FAMILY SALVE

Soothes and Heals Quickly—Inflamed cuts, bruises, burns, scalds, blisters, piles, abscesses, boils and other troubles. At dealers, or write to HIRST REMEDY COMPANY, Hamilton, Canada.

THICK, SWOLLEN GLANDS

that make a horse Wheeze, Roar, have Thick Wind or Choke-down, can be reduced with

ABSORBINE

Also other Bunches or Swellings. Noblister, no hair gone, and horse kept at work. Economical—only a few drops required at an application. $1.50 per bottle delivered. Book 1 free.

ABSORBINE, JR., the antiseptic Liniment for mankind, reduces Cysts, Wens, Painful Swellings, Veins and Ulcers. $1.25 a bottle at dealers or delivered. Book "Evidence" free.

W. F. YOUNG, P. D. F., 318 Lymans Bldg., Montreal, Can.
Gonorrhoea and Abscesses. No. are made in Canada.

SMOKE TUCKETTS T&B CUT

Myrtle Cut T&B

The Paisley Advocate

PAISLEY, AUGUST 7th, 1918

—While the farmers of this country should assume their proportionate share of the business of legislating for and governing our affairs, should they by organization send a large number of representatives to parliament and legislatures with the object of advancing only the interests of their own class, they will not be improving our legislative status a particle. There is too much class legislation as it is, even in Canada. What we need most is legislation that considers nothing but the interests of the people as a whole.

LANDS FOR SOLDIERS

Major Moffat, of the now defunct 160th Batt., is back from England, having been returned because he is over military age. He has an offer to accept the position of Major in the American army, but was asked by the special committee which met in Walkerton last week to go along with experts from Ottawa and Toronto to select lands in the Peace River District, about 50,000 acres, or on the clay belt in New Ontario, whichever is the most suitable location for soldiers of the 160th or others from this county who will settle in a community. This is no visionary scheme and is likely to be carried out as soon as the soldiers return when the war is over. The soldiers' problem is a big one and it is felt they would be better satisfied if they lived in a community on adjoining farms. The Bruce County committee that has charge of this scheme is composed of C. M. Bowman, M. P.P., W. D. Cargill, M.P.P., Wm. McDonald, M.P.P., Sheriff Jermyn, Messrs. A. E. McNab, J. J. Mickle and W. D. Bell. The committee will welcome suggestions for any scheme to help out their plans. Messrs. Cargill and McDonald have an appointment with the Ontario Minister of Lands, Forests and Mines tomorrow in regard to suitable lands along the Grand Trunk Pacific line of railway.—Chesley Enterprise.

A few weeks ago The Advocate published the extended explanation of the land scheme for returned soldiers, which was furnished by Major Moffat. It will perhaps be generally admitted that if soldiers are desirous of going on the land, apart from returning to their home farm or neighborhood, the community plan would be preferable to settling them on isolated homesteads, where the usual experience of pioneering would have to be gone through before life would begin to be enjoyable. The idea of applying the plan to the settlement of a single battalion, however, is a doubtful proposition. To induce the prospective farmers of the whole Canadian army would be more feasible. Not that all should be planked down on one block of land, but that enough men could be rounded up to organize communities at different points and carried on with some chance of success. We look upon the community system to be an improvement over the individual system, but could put no faith in that plan which provides a fat berth for the organizer, while the real workers dive up the proceeds of their labor that are left after paying the official salaries. Oh, no, what we wish to see is a community in which every one is a communist, and takes his chances equally with the other fellows. Before going to spy out land for the project, the men authorized to do so might do a little investigating as to what part Major Moffat proposes to play in the scheme. It can be safely said that among the soldiers who have already returned from doing their bit on the fighting line there can be found men who will be better judges of land and the farming question than the major who has just arrived back from the training front, and would be more entitled than he is or can be to any easy money that might be expended in connection with the scheme. There may not be two score Bruce County soldiers desirous of accepting land as their reward for services, and in that case the Government would have no right to insist upon them taking to farming. Every man who enlisted and stays in the fight until he becomes incapacitated or sees the finish of the campaign is entitled to some choice as to the compensation he is to receive at the hands of the country and people for whom he went out to fight. By all means give the returning boys all the land they want, but don't force it upon them. And let the conditions be the most favorable that can be secured for all who prefer farming for the future, but don't allow the good things to be handpicked by those who have done no fighting.

WHISKEY SHIPPED AS "BALED HAY"

The biggest seizure of whiskey ever made in Guelph, or even in Western Ontario, was pulled off at Guelph by License Inspector James O'Brien on Saturday morning, and had it not been that the head of one of the barrels broke open the liquor would have been safely delivered to the parties for whom it was intended. The result of the breaking in of the barrel head while being handled is approximately $8,000 worth of Goodsham & Worts whiskey now lying on the C.P.R. tracks under guard.

The whiskey came to Guelph on Friday hidden in a car labelled "baled hay, and addressed to the Imperial Mattress Company, a concern that has no legal existence so far as is known. It was billed from a suburb of Montreal and the whiskey was in 40 barrels, containing ten dozen quart bottles apiece, so far as can be learned, for only one of the barrels was opened. To the casual observer who might pass the car all appeared to contain was baled hay.

—Printing Invitations is part of THE ADVOCATE'S business.

LOCAL AND DISTRICT NEWS

Collapsed from Shock

During a severe crash of thunder here on Thursday evening last, Mrs. Jos. Bailey, of Paisley, while visiting at Mrs. Gordon Bairs, collapsed from the shock, and Miss Brillinger, nurse, has been attending her for a few days.—Herald and Times.

S. O. S. Medals

Thirty young lads from thirteen to nineteen years of age in this village and vicinity are now wearing the Sons of the Soil bronze medals which were presented at a public meeting in the town hall on the evening of July 24th. Mr. Wm. McDonald, M.P.P., made the presentations, and also gave an address. Another speaker was Mr. T. W. Brock, of the Organization of Resources Committee. Mr. D. R. Cowan, Supt. of S. O. S. work, was also present. Mr. Thos. Muir was chairman of the

Methodist Garden Party

The Ladies' Aid of the Methodist church realized over $100 at the garden party held under the auspices of the church grounds on the evening of July 25th. The programme included solos by Miss E. McInnes, Miss Lottie Kerr and Mr. A. Pfaff, recitations by Mr. Harry Stevens of Chesley, selections by a ladies' chorus and a male quartette. Rev. Mr. Walker, the new pastor, was chairman and gave an interesting talk on Japan, in which country he spent six years as a missionary. The ladies served a very nice supper to all who attended.

Paisley Soldier a Prisoner of War

A message received by Mr. and Mrs. Alex Jack on July 27th brought the news that their son, Pte. Harry Jack is officially reported missing and believed to be a prisoner of war. Pte. Jack enlisted as a bandsman with the 160th Bruce Battalion, but after this battalion was broken up he went to France as an infantryman and had been in the trenches for a few months before meeting the fate of a captive combatant. Harry was one of the best known and most popular young men of our town. He had been employed since boyhood in Batchey, Laidlaw & Co's store, with the exception of a year or two when he was travelling for a city firm. We all trust that when hostilities are over Pte. Jack may be among those who will figure in the exchange of prisoners.

High Taxes for the Village Ratepayer

The Paisley tax rate will total up to thirty-four and one-tenth mills on the dollar for this year. At the council meeting on Thursday the village rate was made up at 11 mills, the county rate is 6 9-10 mills, school rate 7 3-10 mills, while the local improvement debentures, general debenture covering carpet factory and Willow Creek bridge, and the school debentures aggregate another 8 9-10 mills—total 34 1-10. In addition there are the sanitation and street watering frontage tax. Not until the war is over, when there will not be the call for heavy county grants towards various patriotic funds, will there likely be any reduction in our annual handout to the tax collector. In two years more the carpet factory bylaw item will be wiped out of the village rate, but by that time there of disorderly conduct. They were to be made that will require a levy.

Death of Mrs. Robt. Bell

Though very sad, indeed, the loss of wife and mother in a home, the death of Mrs. Robt. Bell on Saturday evening came as a relief from great suffering, as she had been afflicted with cancer of the liver, a malignant disease with which medical or surgical skill cannot cope. Everything possible had been done to eradicate or stay the disease. Mrs. Bell had been a resident amongst us ever since her marriage 25 years ago, and was highly esteemed by her circle of friends and acquaintances. Her maiden name was Catherine Hermeston, and she was born in Normanby Tp. She was 50 years of age. Besides the sorrowing husband she is survived by one son, Reggie, who is training with the Royal Flying Corps at Toronto, and Gladys at home. The deepest sympathy is felt for them in their bereavement. The funeral took place on Tuesday afternoon to the Paisley cemetery. Services were conducted by Rev. H. Walker, pastor of the Methodist church.

Death of John Reptke

On Wednesday, July 31st, Mr. John Reptke, of 6th Bruce, passed away after an illness extending over two years, from pernicious acnemia. The deceased was 55 years of age. He was born in Carrick Tp., and had been farming in Bruce Tp. for 31 years. He was married to Lydia Hetkey of this place, who survives him, with two of their children, Irvine and Pearl. The funeral on Friday was attended by a very large number of people who had come to pay their last respects to the departed. The services were conducted by Rev. Mr. Liebold of the Evangelical church, of which congregation the deceased was a member. Among the friends from a distance were Mr. and Mrs. Jos. Reptke from Guelph, Mr. Wm. Erhardt from Hespeler, Mrs. J. C. Helkey from Drayton, Mr. and Mrs. J. Wendt from Wroxeter, Mrs. C. Wendt, Mrs. R. Schwalm and Mr. W. Wendt from Mildmay, Mrs. J. Deacon and son from Hamilton, Mrs. Fred Schmallback and son and Mrs. Fred Schmallback from Owen Sound, Mr. and Mrs. Fred Millhouse and Mr. Arch. Millhouse from Chesley.

NOMINATION MEETING

TAKE notice that a meeting of the ratepayers of the Village of Paisley will be held at the town hall on Monday, the 12th day of August, from 12 o'clock noon until 1 o'clock p.m., for the purpose of nominating one or more candidates for the office of Public School Trustee, made vacant by the removal from Paisley of F. C. Ryan, Esq.

Further, take notice that in the event of a poll, polling will be held o'clock a.m. until 5 o'clock p.m., at the usual polling places.

J. C. GIBSON, Returning Officer

The Greatest of Great Garden Parties.

The superlative degree of success was attained by the Centre Bruce Presbyterians in the garden party record, as the one they held at the residence of Mr. Alex Mewhinney on Thursday evening of last week surpassed, in point of attendance and receipts, any other ever held in this section. Gate receipts were $304, and the proceeds at booth $154—total $458. We are informed that there were nearly two hundred motor cars lined up on the road sides, and some of these came from Chesley, Kincardine, Cargill, Port Elgin, Paisley and even more distant points. As usual at Centre Bruce garden party, the grounds were well lighted, gasoline torches and wood fires furnishing the illumination. The committees in charge had all arrangements well in hand, and provided a first-rate entertainment programme. Mr. J. J. Hunter, of Kincardine, was chairman, and presided with marked acceptance and ability. An address was given by Mr. E. R. Sayles, of Port Elgin, solos by Miss Nicholson, Mrs. Duncan McDougall, Messrs. W. McKay and A. Pfaff; recitations by H. Stevens of Chesley, F. Sellery of Kincardine, and Mrs. J. G. McKay of Lorat; vocal quartette by Miss Currie, Mrs. McKay, Thos. Currie and Jas. Irwin; violin music by Geo. Snowdon and W. Parker; selections by the Centre Bruce choir, and lively music by Kincardine pipe band, with special selections by Mr. Young, the leader.

Eye Glasses that Don't Slip or Pinch.



When we fit eye glasses they fit firmly, yet comfortably, as near the eyes as the lashes will allow, each eye looking exactly through the centre of each glass.
Comfort assured.
Satisfaction guaranteed.

BEAUTIFUL JEWELERY

in great variety of novel patterns and artistic designs, rings, chains, necklaces, bracelets, everything in the jewelry line, may be found at our store. We give you a cordial invitation to come in and see what we have to offer, for we feel sure there will be something that will just suit you.

I. SHOEMAKER
Jeweler and Optician

Summer Shoes

We have a Complete Line of

White Shoes Pumps and Slippers

Our stock includes a Shoe for every purpose, for every use, for every person.

It will pay you to buy them. Save the leather shoes.

Our Groceries are always Fresh

Produce Taken in Exchange

H. PFAFF & SON
Canada Food Bd License No. 8-3626

—Mrs. Arch. McCannel, mother of ex-warden Alex McCannel, suffered a fracture of the hip on July 12th. Mrs. McCannel, who is 85 years of age, was sitting in a chair at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Craig, at Burgoyne, watching the men at the haying. When she rose from the chair she must have twisted her body, for it was then that the fracture occurred. The old lady is resting comfortably, but naturally at her age recovery is not expected.—Southampton Beacon.

MARRIED

Henry—McCoy—At Chesley, on July 16th, by Rev. A. Leslie, Miss Emma Beatrice McCoy, of Chesley, to Charles Joseph Henry, of Elderslie Township.

S. F. BALLACHEY

The Store with the Stock

25 Ladies' New Coats
Just Arrived

These are Northway's make, and are the last word in style and quality.

Prices range from $20 to $50

Come in and see the new styles, even if you do not need a coat.

We like to show them.

Top Prices for all Produce.

S. F. BALLACHEY

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY

Many Thousand Farm Laborers Wanted for Harvesting in Western Canada

"Going Trip West"—$12 to WINNIPEG. "Return Trip East"—$10 from WINNIPEG.

GOING DATES	TERRITORY
August 20, and August 29.	From stations in Ontario West of Smith's Falls to and including Toronto on Lake Ontario Shore Line and Hamilton-Peterboro' Line; also From stations Kingston to Renfrew Junction, inclusive. From stations on Toronto-Sudbury Short Line. From stations on Scott Jct. Maple Branch. From stations on Main Line, Sausage to Parent, inclusive. From stations Bethany Junction to Port Stanley and Bethesda Beltline.
August 22, and August 28.	From stations in Ontario West and South of Toronto to and including Hamilton and Windsor, Ont. From stations Owen Sound, Walkerton, Teeswater, Wingham, Elora, Listowel, Goderich, St. Mary's, Port Burwell and St. Thomas branches. From stations Toronto and North to Bolton, inclusive.

SPECIAL THROUGH TRAINS FROM TORONTO

Full particulars from Canadian Pacific Ticket Agents. W. B. HOWARD, District Passenger Agent, Toronto

OUR BOYS IN EUROPE AND HOME PROTECTION

The men on the firing line represent the pick of our country's youth. Many were rejected because of physical deficiency. Many times the kidneys were to blame.

If we wish to prevent old age coming on too soon, or if we want to increase our chances for a long life, Dr. Pierce of the Surgical Institute, Buffalo, N. Y., says that you should drink plenty of water daily between meals. Then procure at a drug store, Anuric (double strength). The "An-u-ric" drives the uric acid out and cures backache and rheumatism.

If we wish to keep our kidneys in the best condition a diet of milk and vegetables, with only little meat once a day is the most suitable. Drink plenty of pure water, take Anuric three times a day for a month.

Send Dr. Pierce 10c for trial pkg. Anuric—many times more potent than lithia, eliminates uric acid as hot water melts sugar. A short trial will convince you.

Preston, Ont.—"I am pleased to express my experience with Anuric. I have been troubled with rheumatism in right limb and hand for several years, and lately in left shoulder. The only way I could lie was on my back. I had great difficulty getting down and more to get up. Lately I had a very severe pain in my back. I have taken Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery several times with the most satisfactory results, so I concluded to give his Anuric Tablets a trial. The pain in limb and shoulder has stopped entirely and in right hand it is very slight and getting less all the time. I can now sit or lie in any position I wish without discomfort or pain. I recommended the Anuric Tablets to two parties and they both claim decided improvement. I certainly will recommend them to any one troubled with the kidneys; there is nothing nearly so good; I tried them all."—Gunner Boos. ser. Duke and Waterloo.

BORN

Friar—In Bruce Tp., on July 26th, to Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Friar, a son.

Mitchell—At Paisley, on Aug 5th, to Pte. and Mrs. W. S. Mitchell, a son.

Robinson—In Elderslie, on Aug. 7th, to Mr. and Mrs. Alf Robinson, a daughter.

Overend—At Eden Grove, on July 28th, to Mr. and Mrs. Wes Overend, a son.

Crawford—At Williscroft, on Aug. 1st, to Mr. and Mrs. Calvin Crawford, a son.

DIED

Reptke—In Bruce Tp., on July 31st, John Reptke, aged 55 years, 3 months and 18 days.

Bell—At Paisley, on Aug. 3rd, Catherine Hermeston, beloved wife of Robert Bell, aged 50 years, 5 months and 24 days.



Prepare yourself for his place

When He Leaves to Shoulder a Gun

You must be ready to step in and fill his job. The war requires the maintenance of efficient manufacturing and mercantile organizations at home and it is your patriotic duty to do your bit.

You Must Be Trained to Be Ready

You must be able to do what he has done. Business men cannot stop to train you—They have not time—You must be trained when you take hold.

We Are Ready To Train YOU

The Northern Business College with a good staff of experienced instructors will teach you what you need to know—what to do and how to do it. The cost will be very moderate. The fees are no higher than they have been for the past ten years.

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Yonge and Charles Sts., Toronto, gives high grade training for office positions. Our graduates are successful in Canada. Inc. Send for our Catalogue. Our Chicago is open all summer. Enter any time.

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ABOUT 50 PAIRS Boys' and girls tan color Leather Sandles, to clear at 20 per cent. off regular price. These are well made, a good sole, and piece top. Sizes run from child's 6 to misses' size 2.

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Honor Graduate of Toronto University Licentiate of the Royal College of Physician, and Surgeons of Edinburgh and Glasgow. Late Resident Coombe Lying-in Hospital, Dublin. Late Assistant Edinburgh Eye Infirmary. Specialist—Diseases of the Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat.
Successor to Dr. Morrison.

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ESTIMATES furnished for the erection or any class of building. Large or small contracts undertaken.
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The undersigned is prepared to do all classes of work in the most stylish, neat and satisfactory manner. Orders executed promptly. Will be glad to receive your patronage, whether in town or country.

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Desirable Village Property For Sale

THE HYDE property, on Inkerman St. Comfortable brick cottage, with all modern conveniences. Good stable and garden. Apply to

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Meets in Rutherford's Hall on the third Monday evening of each month, at 8 o'clock. Visiting brothers are always welcome.

P. Fleming, C.R.
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Abram Lodge, No. 205, I.O.O.F.

Meets every Tuesday evening at 8 o'clock in the Odd Fellows' Hall. Visiting brothers always welcome.

Jas. McKay, N.G.
W. H. Baker, R.S.

Dominion of Canada
[L.S.]
CANADA.

PROCLAMATION

GEORGE the FIFTH, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, KING, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

To all to whom these presents shall come or whom the same may in any wise concern,—GREETING:

A Proclamation of conditional amnesty respecting men belonging to Class 1 under the Military Service Act, 1917, who have disobeyed our Proclamation of 13th October, 1917, or their orders to report for duty, or are deserters or absent without leave from the Canadian Expeditionary Force.

E. L. NEWCOMBE, Deputy Minister of Justice, Canada.

WHEREAS considerable numbers of men belonging to Class 1 under our Military Service Act, 1917, called out on active service in our Canadian Expeditionary Force for the defence of Canada under Our Proclamation of 13th October, 1917, although they have thus become by law soldiers enlisted in the Military Service of Canada,

Have failed to report for duty as lawfully required of them under the said Military Service Act and the regulations thereunder, including the Order in Council duly passed on April 20 last,

Or have deserted,

Or absented themselves without leave from our Canadian Expeditionary Force,

And it is represented that the very serious and unfortunate situation in which these men find themselves is due in many cases to the fact that, notwithstanding the information and warning contained in Our Proclamation aforesaid, they have misunderstood their duty or obligation, or have been misled by the advice of ill-disposed, disloyal or seditious persons.

AND WHEREAS we desire, if possible, to avoid the infliction of the heavy penalties which the law imposes for the offences of which these soldiers have thus been guilty, and to afford them an opportunity within a limited time to repent and make their services available in Our Canadian Expeditionary Force as is by law their bounden duty, and as is necessary for the defence of Our Dominion of Canada.

NOW KNOW YE that we in the exercise of Our powers, and of Our good will and pleasure in that behalf, do hereby proclaim and declare and cause to be published and made known THAT THE PENALTIES OF THE LAW WILL NOT BE IMPOSED OR EXACTED as against the men who belong to Class 1 under Our Military Service Act, 1917, and who have disobeyed Our Proclamation aforesaid; or who have received notice from any of Our registrars or deputy registrars to report for duty on a day now past and have failed so to report; or who, having reported and obtained leave of absence, have failed to report at the expiry of their leave, or have become deserters from Our Expeditionary Force, PROVIDED THEY REPORT FOR DUTY ON OR BEFORE THE TWENTY FOURTH DAY OF AUGUST 1918.

AND WE DO HEREBY STRICTLY WARN AND SOLEMNLY IMPRESS UPON ALL SUCH MEN, and as well those who employ, harbour, conceal or assist them in their disobedience, that, if they persist in their failure to report, absence or desertion until the expiry of the last mentioned day, they will be pursued and punished with all the rigour and severity of the law, SUBJECT TO THE JUDGMENT OF OUR COURTS MARTIAL WHICH WILL BE CONVENED TO TRY SUCH CASES or other competent tribunals; and also that those who employ, harbour, conceal or assist such men will be held strictly accountable as offenders and subject to the pains, penalties and forfeitures in that behalf by law provided for their said offence.

Provided however that nothing contained in this Our Proclamation is intended to release the men aforesaid from their obligation to report for duty as soon as possible or to grant them immunity from arrest or detention in the meantime for the purpose of compelling them to perform their military duty; Our intention being merely to forego or remit the penalties heretofore incurred for failure to report, absence without leave or desertion incurred by those men of the description aforesaid who shall be in the proper discharge of their military duties on or before the said twenty-fourth day of August, 1918.

Of all of which Our loving subjects and all others whom these presents may concern are hereby required to take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of Canada to be hereunto affixed. Witness: Our Right Trusty and Right Entirely Beloved Cousin and Councillor, Victor Christian William, Duke of Devonshire, Marquess of Hartington, Earl of Devonshire, Earl of Burlington, Baron Cavendish of Hardwicke, Baron Cavendish of Keighley, Knight of Our Most Noble Order of the Garter; One of Our Most Honourable Privy Council; Knight Grand Cross of Our Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George; Knight Grand Cross of Our Royal Victorian Order; Governor General and Commander-in-Chief of Our Dominion of Canada.

At Our Government House, in Our City of OTTAWA, this FIRST day of AUGUST, in the year of Our Lord one thousand nine hundred and eighteen, and in the ninth year of Our Reign.

By Command,

Thomas Mulvey
Under-Secretary of State.

VILLAGE COUNCIL

Council met on 1st August. Members all present except Mr. Skinner. Minutes of last meeting were confirmed.

Communications read: From W. A. McLean, Deputy Minister of Public Highways, re road improvement; from F. C. Ryan, resigning his position as member of the School Board owing to his removal from Paisley.

By-law No. 678, providing for an election for a public school trustee to fill the vacancy, was read a first time.

By-law No. 679, providing for the levying and collection of taxes for the current year, was read a first time.

Logie—Forrester—That By-laws 678 and 679 be now read a second and third time, passed and executed. —Carried.

Pearce—Forrester—That the clerk be instructed to notify the County Superintendent of the dangerous condition of the county bridges in this municipality.—Carried.

Logie—Forrester—That no action be taken regarding account rendered by Dr. Houston for damages to auto. —Carried.

Forrester—Logie—That the clerk write for prices for coals for pumping station.—Carried.

Accounts were passed as follows: M. Leitch $62.50, Weighmaster $12.45, T. H. Maurer $35, Elec. Lights, $45, Howard Pearce $17.50, John Stoddart $5, Geo. Grant 50c, Wm. Arrow $20, Thos. Sparrow $2.50, Con. Rubber Co. $14.65, M. A. Dobson $2.50, M. Andrew $11.70, Paisley Mercantile Co. 25c.

Cattle Poisoned

Carelessness in leaving Paris green where his stock could drink the poison was responsible for killing one cow belonging to Charles Gates, of con. 8, Amabel, and two others are dangerously ill. Mr. Gates had been sprinkling his potato patch with the Paris green and unfortunately left it out in the yard where the cattle were grazing. Dr. Thomas is endeavoring to save the two that are suffering from the effects of the poison.—Tara Leader.

THOUSANDS OF MEN REQUIRED FOR HARVESTING IN WESTERN CANADA

Thousands of men are required to help in the work of harvesting the western crop. The C.P.R. has completed arrangements to transport to the west this great army of workers.

For those going from points in Ontario to Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta extra trains will be operated through to Winnipeg (the distributing point) without change.

Going trip west, $12.00 to Winnipeg.

Returning trip east, $18.00 from Winnipeg.

Consult C.P.R. agents regarding transportation arrangements west of Winnipeg.

Going Dates

August 20th and August 29th—All stations in Ontario, west of Smith's Falls, pu to and including Toronto, on Lake Ontario Shore Line, and Havelock-Peterboro line, also from stations Kingston to Renfrew Junction, inclusive, and from stations on Toronto-Sudbury line. From stations on Sault Ste. Marie branch. From stations on main line Beaucarge to Franz, inclusive. From stations, Bethany Junction to Port McNicoll and Burketon-Bobcaygeon.

August 22nd and August 29th—From stations west and south of Toronto, up to and including Hamilton and Windsor, Ont., on Owen Sound, Walkerton, Teeswater, Wingham, Elora, Listowel, Goderich, St. Mary's, Port Burwell and St. Thomas branches, and stations Toronto and north to Bolton, inclusive.

Further particulars from any C.P.R. ticket agents, or W. B. Howard, District Passenger Agent, Toronto, Ont.

CASTORIA.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher

Two Injured in Runaway

While drawing in hay on Monday afternoon of last week, Mr. and Mrs. F. Albright, of Sullivan Tp., were thrown off the load and sustained serious injury. The wheel of the wagon apparently broke, allowing the load to slide off. This frightened the horses and they ran away. Mr. Albright was thrown against the fence and had his leg broken and other bruises, while Mrs. Albright is suffering from a broken arm.—Tara Leader.

The Guarantee of Age

Test your insurance company by the actual results it has produced—not for one year or five years—but during its whole existence.

For 29 years THE DOMINION LIFE

has proved itself a True Policyholders' Company by the splendid dividends return it has been making. Write for specimens. They will convince you of this Company's merits.

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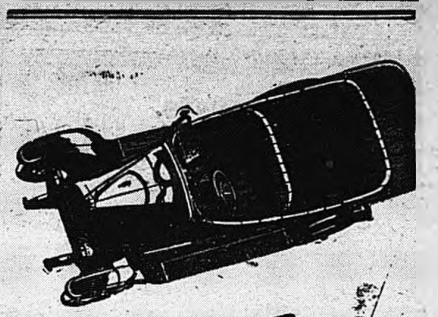
Our Harness includes quality, durability, up to-date and high-class work, workmanship found in no other makes of Harness.

Baggage Trunks, Suit Cases, Club Bags, Grips, Good assortment and Quality.

Harness parts and Repairing our Specialty

J. H. STEELE

—Underwood Presbyterian congregation has purchased the Murray property in the village, to be used as a manse in preference to the present minister's residence.



Overland
Light Four Model 90 Touring Car

The Thrift Car

To use this *utility* car is Good Business and Good Health!

Its roominess, comfort and beauty make it as *desirable* as it is *useful*.

GEO. W. GILCHRIST, Dealer
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Willys-Overland, Limited
Willys-Knight and Overland Motor Cars and Light Commercial Wagons
Head Office and Works, West Toronto, Ont.

SALE

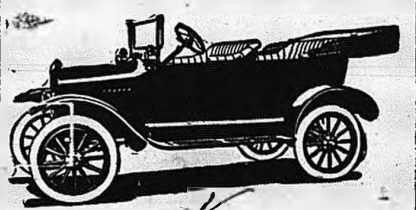
Perfection Oil Stoves

2 Burner	$12.75
3 "	17.75
4 "	23.75
Ovens,	$5.75

One only, second-hand old style burner	$4.75
One only Bon Ami, 2 burner	6.75
One Gasoline, 3 burner	6.75

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Ford and Maxwell Service Station

We carry a full line of Ford Parts and Repairs

We aim to give up-to-date service to all car owners. With our experience in city garages we are in a position to do work that we can guarantee as satisfactory. Motorists should call us up by either phone when they have trouble.

High Grade Oils, Gas and Accessories of all kinds.

Repairing at Reasonable Rates. All kinds of Vulcanizing done.

We are equipped to remove carbon by oxygen gas.

G. E. MILLER, Prop.

SCENTED DUSTS

By Ben Ames Williams



Part II.

When Miss Mary heard Dick laughing in her garden, she lifted her head quickly to listen then crossed to a window that looked that way. She could see Dick and Betsy sitting very happily together, and she watched them for a moment in a curiously impassive way. As she watched she began to tremble; then she became rigid, her breath coming more swiftly than its usual gentle custom. There was something of exultation in her eyes, something of resolution in the firm line of her mouth.

Someone called to her from the porch at the side of the house and Miss Mary turned with a guilty start, as though she had been detected in an unworthy action; but before she started toward the verandah from which the call had come, she looked once more toward the bench under the apple tree.

Dick Sotheron was teasing Betsy. Miss Mary could not hear what they said but the pantomime—Dick laughing derisively, Betsy protesting in indignant confusion—was eloquent and unmistakable. Miss Mary smiled grimly and started toward the verandah.

"If you don't quit laughing at me, I'll never speak to you again," Betsy Doncaster was swearing.

"You've a smudge on your nose."

She dabbed at the offending smudge with her smudgy hands and made it worse than ever. "Aunt Mary would scold me if she knew," she declared.

"She doesn't think much of me, I guess," Dick remarked. The girl looked at him in resentful surprise.

"Why, Dick, she's lovely to you."

"Oh, yes! They're always polite to criminals about to be banished or hanged."

He nodded, smiling as though there were some hidden meaning in his assent. "I shouldn't wonder!" he agreed and for no reason in the world, Betsy blushed furiously and for a few minutes neither said anything. Then Dick asked:

"Why is it I've never seen you before this summer?"

"You've never been at home here."

He flushed a little. "I know—school and college and vacation trips have kept me going. But I've been here sometimes and I never saw you."

"I've been away too—school and college and vacation trips," she mocked smilingly and then more seriously explained, "I didn't come to Aunt Mary till Dad died when I was fifteen, you know. And I haven't really lived here at all. I'm almost a stranger."

He laughed quietly. "You're not going to be a stranger any longer," he announced.

Betsy's eyes flashed toward him for an instant then she leaped to her feet. "You must go now," she said. "Aunt Mary is looking for me."

Dick followed her eyes toward the house. Miss Mary was watching the two in the garden in a way that for no reason in the world made Dick uneasy. He turned toward the gate. Betsy waved good-by to him and started toward the house.

Miss Mary's quiet eyes flamed suddenly with exultant resolution and they were so stern and proud when Betsy ran up the steps that Betsy was uneasy and alarmed.

Dick Sotheron left Betsy behind him in the garden but he took her with him in his thoughts as he swung homeward. The big old Sotheron house, with its pillars running from ground to roof, stood back from the road and was approached by a driveway that led between a splendid row of elms. As Dick turned up this drive, Betsy seemed to dance smilingly before him.

Richard Sotheron, his father, met him on the broad verandah between the pillars. The father was as tall as the son and as straight and slim; his face was marred only by the lines which strength and power leave behind them; his eyes were as clear as the boy, and the only mark of his forty odd years was the thinning of his hair.

Father and son were comrades. The boy's mother had not lived beyond his babyhood and since then Richard and Dick had dwelt together in this fine old home of all the Sotherons, surrounded by furniture which had scarce been moved from its appointed corners for fifty years. Ancient Sotherons looked down from gloomy old paintings in the hall or peered up from miniatures and daguerreotypes hanging low on the walls or standing on desks and tables. The house was alive with the high, stern pride of race and blood. Save for a servant or two, father and son dwelt here alone.

"You're late Dick," his father said.

"I'm sorry, Father," the boy returned. "I didn't realize it was so late. Lunch ready?"

"Waiting."

"I'll be with you in three seconds."

Dick ran up the stairs and a moment after rejoined his father. The two went into the dining room together. Afterward the father said:

"Mind if I ask you a question or two?"

"Of course not."

"Come into the library."

The boy nodded and followed his father into the room in which they spent most of their hours at home. The library was a comfortable spot, reeking with dusty old books which rose tier on tier to the ceiling on three sides of the room. A huge fireplace and two French windows that led to the verandah occupied the fourth wall. There were deep and inviting chairs; a table with a reading lamp; a ladder in one corner to reach the upper shelves; and an old-fashioned, high mahogany desk in an angle near the door.

One of the French windows was open and father and son drew their chairs that way. They could look into the grove before the house. Through the window, wandering gusts and caressing whispers of the warm summer air came to touch them gently and pass on into the old house. Richard Sotheron handed his son a cigar, lighted his own, smoked for a little space in silence and then asked quietly:

"Were you at Doncasters' this morning, Dick?"

Dick looked up quickly, faintly flushing. "Yes, Father," he confessed.

His father's eyes were turned out through the window. After a little, the elder man said, half to himself, "I met Betsy Doncaster on the street yesterday. She looks very much as her aunt did, twenty years ago, Dick."

"I shouldn't wonder," the boy agreed. "Miss Mary is still awfully nice-looking."

Richard Sotheron turned to look at his son inquiringly. "Have you had any talk with Miss Mary, Dick?"

"Does she—seem cordial?"

"She is very polite. She makes me uncomfortable."

The older man uttered a low exclamation which suggested that his fears had been confirmed. After a little he said deliberately:

"Dick, Miss Mary Doncaster is the only enemy I have in the world."

The boy looked up quickly. "Enemy?"

"A bitter enemy."

"Why?"

"I don't know."

Dick watched his father in bewilderment. When the older man volunteered no further word, he asked, "Tell me about it, Father."

Richard Sotheron hesitated. "The story goes back before you were born, Dick."

"I want to hear it."

"You have a right to. I shall tell you all that I know. I'm three or four years older than Miss Mary, Dick—perhaps more. I remember that when I began to feel I had passed from boyhood to manhood, she was still a little girl in short dresses—perhaps fourteen years old.

"I used to see her frequently for although she lived with her father and mother on a farm at the other side of town, they came to meeting at the same church I attended. She was a bashful little girl and I used to tease her by watching her steadily during the sermons so that she blushed and squirmed.

(To be concluded.)

"Mother," asked 7-year-old Phyllis, "is it true that the teachers at school get paid?" "Why, of course, they do!" said her mother. "But that is not fair," complained Phyllis indignantly. "Why should anyone pay them when we do all the work?"

"I would say to all: Use your gentlest voice at home. Watch it day by day as a pearl of great price, for it will be worth more to you in the days to come than the best pearl hid in the sea. A kind voice is joy, like a lark's song, to a hearth at home. Train it to sweet tones now, and it will keep in tune through life."—Elihu Burritt.

WILLIAMS
New Scale PIANOS



THE outward beauty that distinguishes a Williams New Scale Piano is an index of its intrinsic worth. Ideals are built into every one of these famous instruments—ideals of craftsmanship that make for the most enduring quality.

Bungalow Model, $450.00

THE WILLIAMS PIANO CO., LIMITED, OSHAWA, ONT.
Canada's Oldest and Largest Piano Makers

GROW 40 WEEKS' BREAD.

The United Kingdom is Steadily Becoming More Self-Sustaining.

The United Kingdom is within a measurable distance now of being self-supporting in the matter of breadstuffs.

Sir Arthur Lee, Director-General of Food Production, estimates that this year's harvest will give 40 weeks' supply, as compared with a little over 10 weeks' supply in 1916-17, and 13 weeks' supply in 1917-18.

Sir Arthur's estimate for this year is based on the assumption that the whole of the wheat and barley crops, one-fifth of the the oats and one-fourth of the potatoes (the surplus above normal consumption) could be made available for breadmaking.

The increase in the acreage under crops in England and Wales on April 27 is shown in the following table, based on an official census:

Crop	Acres	Acres	Inc. over 1916 P.C.
Wheat	2,645,000	752,000	39
Barley	1,490,000	68,000	11
Oats	2,820,000	735,000	35
Rye, dredge corn pulse	683,000	280,000	69
Potatoes	645,000	217,000	50
Total	8,302,000	2,042,000	

The wheat acreage is the greatest since 1882; oats, 20 per cent. and potatoes 27 per cent. above previous records.

It is estimated that the increase in tillage in the United Kingdom will be well over 1,000,000 acres. The present condition of crops is very promising.

The total number of allotments is over 1,300,000.

Reckoned in tonnage, the net saving in shipping resulting from the increased production in corn and potatoes in England and Wales alone should amount in the coming year to 1,500,000 tons.

The figures quoted relate only to holdings of an acre and upwards, and take no account of allotments and gardens. The increase in allotments alone since 1916 is not less than 800,000 in England and Wales, or 160 per cent. The additional weight of foodstuffs produced by this expansion may be reckoned at not less than 800,000 tons above the normal.

Before Sunrise.

A world of half tints, faintly, sweetly flushed;
A world on rosy tiptoe, eager, hushed;
A dew-fresh waiting world, which lingers, free
Upon the shores of Day's great golden sea.

Poised like the straight, young body of a boy,
Ivory and rose, who laughs in careless joy
Above the river's brink, and breathing deep,
Flings wide his arms before the final leap.

A world of song; of feathered throats a-flute,
With every tree a swaying emerald lute,
While in the green aisles, heralding the Morn,
I hear the little Minstrel Wind of Dawn!

A Windshield Cleaner.

An inexpensive device that can be made at home and will keep the windshield of your automobile clean in spite of rain and snow is described in the Illustrated World. First secure a piece of untanned sheepskin and clip the wool to about one-half inch in length. Then a piece of skin should be cut in the shape of a square about four inches in diameter.

Wet the wool side and rub it on the windshield. The grease in the wool adheres to the glass, and though not visible to the eye will prevent particles of water remaining on the surface.

About the House

KEEPING MY FOUR CLEAN.

"Oh, you think it is easy to keep a child clean, do you?" I hear mothers say with a laugh or a sigh. "I only wish you had to try it with my Bubbie!"

I have been trying it with four children of my own without extra help, and I know whereof I speak.

The secret of success in the care of a child is system just as it is the secret of success in housekeeping or business. Many mothers who adhere rigidly to a schedule for the baby have no regular times for caring for the bodies of the older children. They let them go until they offend the eye so badly that they are caught by an exasperated mother and given a general cleaning.

If the mother has allowed herself to fall into the habit of giving the children only a Saturday-night tubbing, this sounds like a big undertaking. Aside from the dressing and undressing, however, ten minutes for each child is ample time. When the child is kept clean with a daily bath, this ten-minute period will allow either a sponge or a tub bath. Children more than seven years old can be taught to bathe themselves though it will be necessary for the mother to attend to the neck, ears and wrists of children until they are about fifteen.

In a large family it is best to have half the members bathe at night and the other half in the morning so that all will not want to use the bathroom at the same time. The father and older children will usually prefer cold baths in the morning while the evening should be reserved for little children who are dirty from the day's play, for those too anaemic for cold baths and for the mother who has little time to give to her own care in the morning if she must also prepare breakfast.

All the children should wash their faces, hands, clean their nails and comb their hair before coming to the breakfast table.

After breakfast the children should be trained to go to the toilet and to brush their teeth before leaving for school. The faces and hands of the little ones should be wiped before they are allowed to play.

Before lunch and dinner be sure to have the children wash their hands with soap and water and a nail brush. This is a necessary precaution if they are to be kept well, for more infections are carried from hand to mouth than in any other way. A child is liable to have disease germs of all sorts on his hands when he comes in from school or play.

After lunch have them again attend to the teeth and face and hands. In summer I have found it best to have the clean clothing put on at this time. In the morning I allow my children all reasonable freedom in regard to dirt.

Intentional carelessness should always meet with disapproval, accidents be passed over lightly. If a child is to learn to keep himself clean, ever to be allowed to have nice clothes and appreciate them, he must have practice and I believe it is not unreasonable to expect him to keep himself clean during the afternoon to the extent of reserving clean plays for those hours. Walks, rides, toys, books and games have their place in the summer afternoons.

FRENCH CITIES AND THE WAR.

Towns Gain Rapidly by Influx of Workmen and Refugees.

The statistics for the populations of the secondary cities and towns of France, completed before the exodus from Paris began, show an extraordinary increase owing chiefly to the immigration of foreign and colonial workmen employed in munition and other factories.

Marseilles, with about 600,000 inhabitants when the war began, has now a population of more than 1,000,000. With the many refugees from the towns about Paris evacuated because of the German advance and with some of the population of Paris which flew from the big cannon, that figure may be said to be even higher. Lyons has increased its population from 630,000 to 740,000, without including additional thousands in the suburbs. Bordeaux's population has risen from 261,678 to 325,000, and the suburban parishes have grown from 93,529 to 120,655. Havre has increased from 136,159 to 159,000 without including the garrison of 30,000 foreigners and 80,000 refugees, mostly Belgians.

Hands Across the Creads.

A German prisoner lay dying of his wounds in a British base hospital. He was Lutheran by faith, and a Protestant army chaplain sought to speak the words of religious consolation that would make his parting easier. But the chaplain did not know the tongue of Germany, and the wounded foe could not understand English. Near by a French chaplain, a Catholic priest, was ministering to one of his own creed. He came from the Lost Provinces and spoke the language of the enemy as well as his own. Softly he turned to the bedside of the dying prisoner, and kneeling beside it, translated into his tongue the words of comfort spoken by his Protestant colleague.

Such is the spirit at the front. Creedal barriers no longer separate men to whom service has become the supreme ideal. Shall they separate us at home when we can help by reaching hands across them?



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In The Hammock.

"What an idea!" exclaimed Grandma Sloan, in great amazement.

"Just one night!" teased Merville.

"The house is the place to sleep," said Grandma Sloan, with much firmness.

"But I can sleep in the house when I am at home in the city," said Merville. "Here in the country I want to do something different."

"What is all this about?" asked Grandpa Sloan, who came into the kitchen just then.

"Why Merville wants to sleep outdoors!" explained Grandma Sloan.

"Well, a bed is good enough for me," laughed Grandpa Sloan, "but if Merville wants to sleep in the trees with the birds, or in the pasture with the calves, why not let him try it?"

"I don't want to sleep in a tree or in the pasture," said Merville, "but in the hammock."

"I'm afraid that he will roll out, or that he will catch cold," said Grandma Sloan.

"If he rolls out he can get back in again," said grandpa, "and it is too dry and warm to worry about his catching cold."

Of course Merville had his way, when he had grandpa to take his side, and so it came to pass that when bedtime came that night he took a pillow and a blanket and made his way to the hammock, between two trees in the garden.

There were no lights in the rooms of the house on the side next the garden, but that did not trouble Merville—at first. It was much better than going to bed in the little room at the head of the stairs. He did not want to go to sleep; so he tried to keep awake by counting the stars. He was doing very well, although the little wind that waved the branches overhead bothered him somewhat, when he suddenly noticed that the frogs at the foot of the hill were croaking much louder than usual. Why was that? Well, frogs were only frogs, and of course they would not harm anyone, even though there were a million of them, and all of them were big, fat bullfrogs, croaking their loudest. But it was strange that they were so much noisier than usual to-night.

And the crickets, too! The grass seemed to be full of them, all fiddling frantically. Anyway, they would stay in the grass and would not try to sting him as the mosquitoes did. To be sure, few mosquitoes had troubled him yet, but they might be along in swarms any minute; so he pulled the blanket over his head, and after that the frogs and crickets seemed to make less noise.

But later—he did not know how much later—a noise awakened him. He knew where he was, but he had such a funny feeling inside! Perhaps he was sick. He sat up in the hammock and rubbed his eyes. It was very dark. Clouds covered the friendly stars. A big wind was blowing through the branches overhead, and something was moving under the trees in another part of the garden. Merville could hear it, and he felt sure that it was moving his way. What could it be? A burglar or a bear. The question did not seem at all silly to him.

But in another instant he had slipped from the hammock, run to the house and was banging with both fists on the verandah door.

"Well, well!" said Grandpa Sloan when he opened the door. "What's this? Aren't you going to sleep in the hammock, after all?"

"I thought I'd come in," said Merville, "and besides, it's almost morning, anyway."

"Oh, no!" laughed Grandpa Sloan. "It isn't half past nine, and I was just going out to get the colt in. I left him feeding below the garden, and forgot all about him after supper."

Merville climbed the stairs to his little room. It seemed a delightful place to sleep, after all.

RED RUIN FROM UKRAINIA

INSTEAD OF THE FOOD WHICH THE GERMANS EXPECTED.

It Was The Czecho-Slovak Army of Bohemia That Foiled The Hopes of Central Powers.

Who was responsible for the bare Ukrainian cupboard which proved such a black disappointment to the Teutons? It has just been announced by the Committee on Public Information at Washington that it was the remnants of the Czecho-Slovak army which put the torch to that tremendous meal of wheat which the two Kaisers had promised themselves.

When Germany sliced off great places of Russian territory it was the Ukraine that was regarded as a particularly rich plum—the Ukraine pleasantly stored with grain so badly needed by the German army and the home population as well.

Deserted From Austria

But fortunately the remnants of the Czecho-Slovak army were still stationed in that part of Russia. This army was composed of deserters from the Austrian army, Bohemians and Slovaks, inveterate enemies of the Hapsburgs, who had seized the first occasion to surrender to the Russian units. They had fought magnificently for Russia and against the Austrians during the Kerensky regime. When the Bolsheviki gained control of Russia there was no more fighting to be done for the allied cause on that front. The Czecho-Slovak army, including 50,000 men in line and the same number in reserve, was dissolved by Bolsheviki leaders. Twenty thousand men refused to part with their weapons, however, and hopefully awaited an opportunity to obtain transportation to the western front, by way of he United States. The Bolsheviki leaders made no objection to this, but, of course, no means of transportation was provided. And so they remained where they were.

Why the Cupboard Was Bare

That was why they were able to contribute so largely to the disappointment of the Germans in obtaining food from the Ukraine. As soon as they realized that this was the chief objective of the Germans they began a systematic campaign of pillage and burning in which they were assisted by the peasants themselves, who were aroused at the thought that the old landowners were to return under German protection.

Not only did they destroy what they could but they fought bitterly to prevent the Teutons taking what was left. Retiring and hampered by their lack of equipment, they stopped to meet the advancing Germans repeatedly in the field. Their last battle, one of these confused struggles which, get little space in the cable reports, was fought near Bachmac, half way between Kieff and Kursk on the road to Moscow. After the fight, though the Czecho-Slovaks had been armed chiefly with axes, they themselves buried more than three hundred Germans.

The direct result of this destruc on of the Ukrainian wheat supply as that Germany had to lower her bread ration at home instead of increasing it, as had been promised to the underfed people, and Austria continued to starve a bit more rapidly.

Revenge For Oppression

Certainly in Ukraine the Czecho-Slovaks have had their revenge for three centuries of suffocation and oppression in Bohemia. But throughout the war they have launched shattering blows against their Austrian and German enemies and the whole idea of Mittel Europa.

The Czecho-Slovak army is on the firing line with the Allies in France to-day.

In Russia 50,000 Czecho-Slovaks, organized into regiments, are waiting for transportation to Canada or the United States.

Twenty thousand of these people have turned against their Austrian commanders and are fighting with the Italians.

In the United States it is estimated that 60,000 men have joined the colors to fight with the army of Uncle Sam. In addition to these, ten contingents of Bohemians and Slovaks have gone from the United States to France to join the army fighting under the Czecho-Slovak flag, but under the high command of France.

The Letter That Never Went.

You've heard of the letter that never came,
The eyes that watched in vain.
You've heard the old excuses lame,
Again and yet again.
Ah! many a soldier far from home,
Many sad hours has spent
Awaiting the letter that did not come—
The letter was never sent!

Homesick, he, in the trenches drear,
Beside the field of flame,
Awaited throughout the days of fear
The letter that never came.
Alert at the call of trump or drum,
'Twas sorrow his great soul bent,
He knew that letter would never come—
Because it was never sent.

No wound received by the monstrous thing
Where bullets swarm and hiss,
Oh, never a word can burn and sting
Or bayonet hurt like this!
Behold him by his graveside pause,
His strength is nearly spent,
He moans, "It did not come because
The letter was never sent!"

Perhaps it is but yet too late,
Sit down and write—and write,
'Twill make his weary heart elate,
Write him a letter to-night!
Hurry! ere death shall reach the boy
Ere his young life is spent,
'Twill fill his last sad hours with joy—
The letter his loved one sent!

—The Khan, in Toronto Telegram.

Rice should be washed through three waters at least, before it is cooked.

MARCH AND DAWN.

By Arthur L. Phelps.

Marching men,
Thirty score;
Round the corner hundreds more;
Glittering in the yellow streets,
Yellow with the lamps and panes,
Guns and faces; where retreats,
Skulking down behind black roofs,
Ragged day, marching men;
Where the East,
Saffron yeast,
Awesome pours upon the world,
From the darkness,
Marching men.

Hands and feet,
Swinging hands,
Swinging feet.
Hear the beat! the insistent beat;
See the long line [illegible] and away,
All its body sinuous there,
All its colour lithe and strong,
Out of distance heaving true,
Into distance swaying on,
Within its law, a corporate will,
Indurate yet supple, too,
Power and motion governed—

Till—

Flames too sudden-redly dawn,
Thunders wildly a wild sky,
And a wreath,
Sharp with shrapnel, whistling by,
Breaks and shatters;

Scattered wide,
Rent feast 'neath the fangs of Death
Then the gaudy fragments lie.

—Canadian Magazine for July.

FRANCE'S LIVESTOCK LOSS.

Twenty Per Cent. Reduction in the Home Supply of Dairy Products.

Since the outbreak of the war France has suffered a loss of 2,600,000 head of cattle. Allowing one million for the loss due to the invasion of the ten departments of Northern France there remains a diminution of 1,600,000 head. Moreover the cattle that are left have greatly lost in weight. Before the war the average weight in meat of the slaughter cattle was from 770 to 880 pounds, whereas to-day it hardly exceeds 550 to 570 pounds. As a result of this depletion of herds, France's home supply of dairy products has been diminished by nearly 20 per cent. This situation is especially serious because of its effects upon the diet of children.

The following figures show the percentage decrease in France's livestock between December 31, 1913, and June 30, 1917: Cattle, 15.8 per cent.; sheep, 25 per cent.; hogs, 40 per cent.

The flocks of sheep have been diminished by more than 2,000,000 head, which has greatly reduced the production of wool, as well as the supply of mutton.

In a recent report to the Minister of Agriculture, it is stated that from 5 to 10 years after the war will be required to bring the herds back to a pre-war basis.

Students on the Farm.

College students, particularly those who have had experience in farming, should plan their vacations this year helping with the harvest. Things are so serious this year that they can well forego their usual vacation, well earned though it be, to aid in the saving of the crop.

THE WEEKLY SERMON

Jesus answered, My kingdom is not of this world: if my kingdom were of this world, then would my servant fight, that I should not be delivered to the Jews: but now is my kingdom not from hence."—St. John 18, 36.

This text has been frequently misapplied. Some have tried to read into it a condemnation of force. But such interpretation is wide of the mark. What our Master condemns is force as the method of His kingdom. He is stressing the difference between His kingdom and the kingdoms of this world. They are distinct in purpose, plan and method.

Jesus Christ inflictions war as an instrument of the State, the legitimate, normal organ of self-defence, and He assails unmistakably that if His kingdom was designed to take its place as one of the kingdoms of this world then would His servants fight.

The attitude of Jesus accords with the whole tenor of the Scripture. The Bible is a war book from cover to cover, whether you turn to the wars of the Lord in the earlier books or the vision of Armageddon at the close of the canon. War to maintain the integrity of the State finds ample Scriptural vindication. St. Paul, who was in constant contact with the camps and cantonments of His day, has no word of censure for the military calling, but makes the figure of the Roman soldier a type of the Christian warrior clad in the armor of God.

Not Peace But a Sword

All honor, then, to the boys in khaki and the boys in blue who are maintaining the glory of the flag and adding fresh lustre to the Union Jack. We hail them as crusaders in democracy's cause, and as they go forth we invoke upon their armor the benediction of God.

It was a grievous caricature to picture Jesus as a gentle, amiable, agreeable, inane, invertebrate personality. Such was not Isaiah's conception when he drew the bold outlines of a victorious warrior, his garments stained with blood and carnage. Far other was the Christ with His scourge of cords driving the money changers from the temple, smashing their tables and scattering their coins. Strong, virile, martial, mighty in moral indignation, majestic in wrath was the Jesus who exclaimed, "I came not to send peace, but a sword."

No disciple of the Master need have any conscientious objection to lending his full strength to the State in the prosecution of righteous warfare. Yet it is clear that Jesus discountenanced the establishment of His kingdom by force. Here is the contrast between Christian and Mohammedanism. Mahomet gathered the wild sons of the desert and started on a career of conquest. His was a religion of the "sword." The method of Jesus was distinctly the reverse. His kingdom was propagated by the "word." By loving persuasion, by personal touch, by patience, by sympathy, by brotherly kindness, by helpfulness Christianity enters into the lives of men and wins her victories by the slow, toilsome process of education.

Force Versus Love

The kingdoms of this world represent the kingdoms of force. The Kingdom of Christ represents the imperialism of love. He subdues the hearts of men not by force of arms but by the compulsion of love. There is nothing so kingly as kindness, nothing so royal as truth, nothing so lordly as love. Napoleon once declared—"Alexander, Caesar, Charlemagne and myself founded great empires on force, but Jesus founded His kingdom on love, and to-day millions are ready to die for Him."

Love alone is the abiding foundation. The consciousness of nationality which plays so large a role in modern history must give place in time to Internationalism. All national distinctions will be merged into a higher spiritual brotherhood and the grand consummation of the ages will fulfil the vision of the Apostle. "The kingdoms of this world are become the kingdoms of our Lord and His Christ, and He shall reign forever and ever." The triumph of the imperialism of love.—Rev. Thomas James Lacey.

FRENCH SOLDIER IN HUN PRISON

MISERIES OF TWO YEARS IN GERMAN CAMP.

Gaston Defoirdt Tells How Teutons Fed Prisoners Food That Even the Dogs Refused.

In contrast with the anxiety or willingness of the German soldier to fall captive to the Allies, so often manifested, is the declaration of Gaston Julian Defoirdt, of Rhode Island, that he would much rather die fighting on the front line than to go through such pains and miseries as he endured in two years spent in a German prison camp. Defoirdt, who is twenty-four and well educated, was visiting in France when the war came and very soon he was in the ranks. On the second day of his service at the front he was wounded in the left ear by a fragment of shrapnel and three days later he was taken prisoner.

With many other prisoners he was sent to the rear, and those they were loaded like so many cattle into freight cars and started on a seven days' ride to the prison camp at Altengrabow.

"At every station where the train stopped," says Defoirdt, "the German people gathered round and threw stones and spat in our faces. We were subjected to all sorts of insults. Many of us were wounded, yet we got no attention whatever, being given scarcely food enough to keep us alive and made to sleep on the floors of the dirty freight cars.

"When finally we found ourselves in the German prison camp conditions were rather worse than better. There were about twenty-five thousand men at Altengrabow, all nationalities mingled. We were guarded by German soldiers who had been incapacitated for service at the front and who on account of their wounds were revengeful toward us.

Dogs Refused Prison Fare.

"It would be difficult to picture in words the awful conditions prevailing in that camp. Our diet consisted for the most part of hot water and decayed vegetables—they called it soup. Sometimes we were given herbs mixed with grass to eat. Under such treatment the strongest men soon fell sick and were scarcely able to move about. The smell of this soup often was so nauseating that men held their noses while eating it. Dogs would take one sniff at it and refuse to eat.

At times the men became so desperately hungry that they caught and ate rats and even a dog. Occasionally we were given herring broth, made by boiling whole, uncleaned herrings into a thin liquid, the heads, bones and scales of the fishes being served with the rest. One of the prisoners was operated on for appendicitis after his transfer and four herring heads were found lodged in his intestines.

"I have seen prisoners, rendered half insane by hunger, fighting among themselves for bits of food. If one's rations were stolen or taken from him by force and he complained to the guard the answer would be:—'Why, are you not all friends, allies? Surely there can be nothing to complain of.' When the neutral commission would visit the camps, the prisoners would be given a short cut of frankfurter sausage and a lump of bread, so that it might appear that they were fairly well fed.

Sawdust Bread.

"This bread contained all sorts of stuff, such as potato peelings, straw and sawdust. All prisoners were made to sign papers indicating their willingness to work. If they refused to sign they were severely punished. The men supposed that they were to engage in farm work, but were sent to coal mines, salt mines and munition factories. I refused to work in a munitions factory and was tied to a post for three hours. One group of prisoners, who persistently refused to work were told that they would be shot and were placed under a special guard. At the end of eleven days, during which they momentarily expected to be executed, they were told that their lives would be spared.

"While in prison I slept on the same cot for eighteen months and in all that time the straw was not changed once. When I left, the straw was as fine as dust and alive with vermin. After eighteen months at Altengrabow I was transferred to Mersburg. After an exchange of prisoners had been effected I was taken to Constance, where I was provided with a new suit of clothes and was well fed and kindly treated for eight days before being turned over to the Allies. I suppose this was done in the hope that in my new comfort and the joy at being released I might forget the past.

Wounds Were Neglected.

In Switzerland I was taken in charge by the Red Cross and kept in the hospital there for fourteen months. Had the Germans given me proper treatment for my wound I would have recovered in a few weeks; as it was, after years of neglect, dirt, semi-starvation and hard work, I was in such condition when released that for a time my life was despaired of. Even now, after the best efforts of the Red Cross physicians and nurses, the left side of my face is partially paralyzed and I can see but little with my left eye."

Defoirdt says that when he left the prison camp at Mersburg the Germans did not seem quite so brutal as they were two years before. They told him the war would end this year, and when he left Mersburg they did not seem at all confident of winning.

MAKING POTATO FLOUR.

Wholesome, Nourishing Food to Reinforce Wheat.

Canada has been called the granary of the Empire, but no one seems to have thought of giving her the appellation: "the cellar of the Empire." And yet the potato cellar may be made a very real counterpart of the granary. Owing to the great development of the war-garden idea, thousands of people are growing potatoes, who, before the war, relied entirely on supplies from the farms. There is thus every reason to suppose that potatoes will be much more plentiful this year than ever before.

Why not convert as large a proportion as possible into potato flour? Potato flour mills require but a few hundred dollars of working capital; the machinery required is of the simplest and the resulting product is a wholesome, nourishing food. Potato flour has been used extensively in Britain, especially during the past year. A mill in the state of Washington produces 25 to 30 barrels a day and sold its product during the month of April for $21 a barrel. Certain starch companies in Canada are also making it, but the business is capable of very considerable expansion. According to Mr. Meeker, an American potato-flour manufacturer of long experience, a ton of potatoes will produce 500 pounds of flour. The process he describes is a simple one.

"First, the potatoes are washed clean and the sliced with the peelings on and dropped immediately into water to rinse them and to prevent discoloration. Then, as soon as practicable, they are either parboiled or steamed for eight or ten minutes, when the starch will be cooked and the slices will become transparent. The cooked slices are then transferred to a drier and, for the first few hours, are subjected to a current of hot air not hotter than 120 deg. F., after which the temperature is gradually increased to 170 deg., but no greater. The drying process is continued until the slices are brittle, though it is immaterial if a few here and there are not thoroughly dried. They are then taken from the kiln and placed in piles in a room where they can be well stirred at intervals for three or four days, after which they may be ground into flour.

"A revolving washer—a long box partially submerged in water and capable of washing a ton of potatoes an hour—can be built cheaply. An ordinary root cutter costing about $30 will answer for slicing the potatoes, but it is probable that a more desirable machine might be found on the market. The average mill will cost from $150 to $225 and up, but, at present, can not be obtained on short notice."

The Pyrenees Mountains are rich in waterfalls and minerals, but their exploitation is rendered difficult by lack of roads. With the water power thereto tent the mining possibilities could readily be developed.

BOHEMIA AND THE CZECHS

GROUND UNDER THE HEEL OF AUSTRIAN OPPRESSORS.

Turbulent Little Kingdom Whose Dream of Independence Seems on Dawn of Fulfilment.

Now that the little kingdom of Bohemia is much in the public eye as a country likely to rise in revolt against her hated Austrian oppressors, a short account of this interesting nation will be in order.

Bohemia is an Austro-Hungary province with the title of kingdom. It is a beautiful and rich country, shut in by high mountains, and with the Moldau, running through it. It is surrounded by Bavaria, Saxony, Silesia and Moravia, and has an area of 20,000 miles and a population exceeding 6,500,000, of which 2,000,000 are Germans. The Czech is the language of the country, but German is widely spoken. In recent years, French and English have been taught in the schools.

The Czechs are the most westerly branch of the great Slavonic races, and their chief headquarters has been in Bohemia, since their arrival there in the fifth century. Their language is a Slavonic dialect of great antiquity and of high scientific cultivation, and in musical value the Czech is ranked next to the Italian.

All sorts of grain are produced in abundance, and the best hops in Europe are raised there. Its mines yield silver, copper, lead, tin, zinc, iron, cobalt, arsenic, uranium, antimony, sulphur, plumbago and coal. Especially rich in coal is the country and the mines are the most productive in Austro-Hungary.

Bohemia is known best to the world for its wonderful productions of glassware. In this country are employed 50,000 glass workers. But it doesn't lack other industries. The spinning and weaving of linen, cotton and woollen goods are extensively carried on, as is the manufacture of lace, metal and woodwork, machinery, chemical products, beet-root sugar, pottery, porcelain—and who hasn't heard of Pilsener beer?

Intrepid Fighters

It's been a turbulent kingdom, little Bohemia, since it was founded by the Boli, who came from the higher parts of the Seine and the Marne. But the Czechs held on since their occupation of the country in the fifth century, fighting all comers, uniting and disuniting with their neighbors, Hungary, Silesia and Moravia, until Bohemia lost its independence to Austria. But the Bohemians never considered themselves vanquished, and to-day their dream of independence seems brighter than ever.

Prague, the capital, is built on both sides of the Moldau. It is prosperous and pretty located. It is 150 miles north-west of Vienna and seventy-five miles southeast of Dresden, and has railway connections with both. The city is inclosed by hills, which rise to a considerable height, the houses being built from the river to lofty eminences. The palace of the Bohemian kings is one of its show places, and the partly finished Roman Catholic cathedral is an old landmark.

One of the principal groups of buildings is the Jesuit college called the Clementinum, comprising churches, chapels and other structures. The old palace of Wallenstein is in a dilapidated condition. The city's manufactures comprise gold and silver embroidery, silk, woollen, cotton, linen goods, porcelain and jewelry. The Moldau affords it free transport to the Elbe.

Deserted From Austrian Army

Classed with the forces of Austria, and indeed a part of them, at the beginning of the war, the Czechs have fought their way to freedom and would have been fighting still in Russia had it not been for the shameful peace of the Bolsheviki with Germany.

In all, there were supposed in the Austrian army 350,000 Czecho-Slovaks, who were sent with the Austrian and German troops through Galicia for the conquest of Russia. At first opportunity the liberty-loving Czechs deserted and turned their guns on the men whose forefathers had torn from them their independence three centuries ago. The Germans and their allies paid dearly for this desertion in men, guns and ammunition, and when the Bolsheviki quit the Czecho-Slovaks continued the battle, in which no quarters was given and none asked by the new army. The slogan of the Czechs was "Death, but not capture." When a Czech soldier was wounded and capture looked imminent he killed himself. If he lacked the strength a fellow soldier ended his life.

There are thousands of Czech soldiers fighting on the western front; several thousands are with the Italian forces. Everywhere there is an Austrian force there are Czechs opposing them. Thousands of Czecho-Slovaks fought and died in little Serbia.

400,000,000 Short of Food.

In Europe to-day 400,000,000 people are short of food. One-third of the world's population is now on short rations.

A $2,000,000 Victory Loan which Newfoundland was asked to raise in six weeks was obtained by popular subscription in six days.

CARGILL

Miss F. Clark of Pickering, is visiting her sister, Mrs. Belaston.

Mrs. Geo. Welsford ll back from a two weeks' visit to friends id Ethel, Harnia and London. She was accompanied home by Mrs. L. Stansal and children, of London.

Dr. and Mrs. Murray and Miss Slade, of Toronto, received acquaintances here last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Fiem Keyes returned to their home in Toronto on Monday after a short visit with Mrs. A. Keyes.

Mr. Geo. Montgomery, of Detroit, and Mrs. Ledderman, of Conestogo, visited their brother, Mr. John Montgomery here this week.

Mrs. A. J. Ross, of Wingham, visited friends here last week.

A rink composed of Messrs. R. Loughleen, Jas. Garland, C. Kyle and C. Thompson, took in the Hanover bowling tourney.

Mr. P. Tyler is assisting at the G. T. R. station.

Cargill has been enjoying (?) nightless nights lately owing to repairs being made in the dam.

Miss Lily Taylor is a new junior in the Royal Bank here.

We are pleased to see Mr. John Clancy able to be around again, although not fully recovered from his injuries sustained in falling from a load of hay.

When lighting from his car on Sunday near Lucknow Mr. H. Brownscombe had the misfortune to slip, breaking his arm above the elbow. He had the fracture set by a Lucknow doctor and is doing as well as can be expected.

Mrs R. Anderson and children and Mrs. M. Grainger and babe, of Chatham, are visiting at Mr. W. Graingers.

Miss Hepburn, of Sarnia, is visiting her sister, Mrs. J. Alexander.

(Intended for last week)

Mr. Watson and Miss Dryden, of Hamilton, visited at Mrs. Bell's the first of the week.

Miss Laura Hettrick, who has been visiting her brother, has returned to Toronto.

Mr. Fowlie and family, who have been occupying the Methodist parsonage for a year, have moved back to the rooms over the bank.

Pte. E. Wittich, who was off on his days' leave, returned to his battalion in London on Sunday.

Tom Yum, the Chinese cook at Mrs. Cargill's, left for Toronto on Saturday.

Mrs. Wm. Russell and Jean and Mr. Kaufman left on Monday for a visit to friends in Edmonton, Alta.

Mrs. Geo. Welsford is away on a visit to friends in Ethel and London.

Mr. Fred Grice, who has been working at Hylchurst, has resigned and accepted a position with Mr. Herb Pearson.

Miss Thorne returned to her home in London on Saturday after a visit with her sister, Mrs. Hagger.

Rev. Mr. Tyler and family arrived on Saturday and have moved into the parsonage. We welcome them and wish them a pleasant sojourn here.

Rev. Mr. Perdue, of Walkerton, and Rev. Mr. Hagger, of Holy Trinity church, exchanged pulpits on Sunday.

Mrs. E. Dietrich, who has been visiting here, returned to her home in Chesley on Tuesday.

Mr. Geo. and Miss Alice Hamilton, of Chesley, spent Sunday here.

Mr. John Clancy had a couple of ribs fractured when he fell off a load of hay on Monday.

TENTH CON. BRUCE

Mrs. Alex Ross and children, of Calgary, and Mr. Will Brown and father from Lockerby, Sundayed at Mr. Finley Ross'.

Pte. Cecil McDonald, from London, spent the week end at the home of his father, Mr. Neil McDonald.

Mrs. Will McLeod and children, of Arran Tp., visited last week at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. C. Walmsley.

(Intended for last issue

Mr. Gazelle, from Kincardine, Sundayed at Mr. C. Walmsley's.

Mr. Geo. Bannerman and Miss Flossie Bannerman were renewing old acquaintances on this line.

Mrs. Angus Atkinson and children, from Wingham, were visiting at Mr. Alex McDonald's.

Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Irwin and Mr. Neil McDonald, jr., motored to Wingham and spent a few days there.

Miss Sadie McLeod, from Detroit, is visiting her mother, Mrs. D. McLeod.

TURNER'S

Mrs. R. Fleming leaves this week for Toronto.

Miss Florence Taylor and Miss W. Wilson, of Walkerton, spent a few days with their friend, Miss Ethel Christie.

A number from here took in Centre Bruce garden party.

Rev. M. Campbell, of Montreal, is spending part of his holidays at the home of his mother here.

Master Elmer Pollock is spending part of the holidays with his grandmother, Mrs. A. Pace.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Murcar and little daughter, of Vancouver, are visiting at Mr. Sandy Campbell's and other friends here.

Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Wallace, Mr. and Mrs. John Wallace and James Christie were in Lucknow last week visiting friends.

ELORA ROAD NORTH

Mr. and Mrs. Conn, of Thornbury, visited at Mr. A. Ewing's last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Fraser spent a week end at Orillia.

Mr. Jas. Bryce is in Toronto at present.

Mr. John Ree has gone to Toronto to work in a munition factory.

Miss Daisy Ewing returned to New York after a month's vacation at her home here.

Miss Lily Bryce spent a week at Dobbinton.

Pte. John McNeil has returned to the camp at London.

CLAMIS

Mrs. Reith, who was called to Toronto owing to the death of her brother, returned last week, accompanied by Elmer Vase.

Mr. M. Peacock, wife and two children, are spending some time at Mr. Neil McFarlane's.

Mr. Clyde McKeeman is home from the west on a short visit.

Miss Margaret McKay, who spent the last month at the home of her brother, Mr. Murdoch McKay, returned to Toronto on Friday.

Mrs. Tafford, of Bennerville, is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. J. McKeeman.

Miss Dorothy Burgess is spending a week at Mr. Allen McKinnon's, on the 10th of Bruce.

Mrs. Francis and daughter Mamie, Mrs. Coward and little daughter, of Toronto, are visitors at Mr. Angus Campbell's and Mr. Murdoch McKay's.

Quite a number from here attended the garden party at Centre Bruce.

Miss Margaret McLennan, of Detroit, arrived home on Monday for a two weeks' visit.

Mr. Richard McGregor left for Toronto on Saturday to have an operation performed on his face. His many friends are hoping that the operation will be a success.

Rev. P. Reith and Mr. W. J. McKeeman spent a couple of days in "Cosy Nook" cottage at Inverhuron.

Born—To Mr. and Mrs. Robt. McLennan, of the boundary, a son.

The shipment for the Red Cross this month consisted of 3 pair socks, 48 towels, 24 pillow cases, 6 wash cloths, 1 bundle hospital cotton.

The anniversary services in St. Paul's church on Sunday were well attended. Dr. McGillivray, of Guelph, preached both morning and evening.

Mr. and Mrs. Murdoch Morrison, of Harriston, and Mr. and Mrs. H. McKercher, of Paisley, attended services on Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Sergant, of Hamilton, and Mrs. Nichol of Greenock, were guests of Mrs. Cunningham on Friday afternoon.

Quite a number of the young people of St. Paul's gathered at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Fitzsimmons on Friday evening to present their son with a purse of money. He is in the navy and has been overseas, but is home now on a short furlough.

McKinnon—McMahon—On June 26th, at Holy Trinity, Paddington, by Rev. C. E. White, John Alexander McKinnon, Staff Sergeant Canadian Mounted Rifles, to Kathleen, eldest daughter of the Ven. E. O. Mahon, Archdeacon of Imerina, Madagascar.—From the Times, London, England. John Alexander McKinnon is a son of the late Archibald McKinnon and Mrs. Catherine McKinnon, of the 10th of Kincardine.

The Red Cross lawn social held at Mr. G. Webb's might be termed a decided success, although the evening was a little chilly for such a gathering. Many came a long distance to help with the good work. During the evening there was a splendid programme rendered which received good attention and order throughout the evening. The ladies in charge are to be congratulated upon securing such excellent talent. The proceeds amounted to $97.

(Intended for last week)

Misses Beer and Burns, of Hamilton, are visiting at Mr. Jos. Cunningham's.

Miss Edith Howson left on Saturday to spend some time in Clifford.

Miss Jessie Imrig, of Kitchener, who spent some time with friends here returned last week.

Mrs. McLeach and Mrs. Lube, who have been visiting at Mrs. A. McLennan's and Mrs. H. Campbell's, left on Saturday to spend anme time with friends before returning to Port Arthur.

Rev. J. C. McCauley is holidaying at his home in Tara. Union services were held in both Presbyterian and Baptist churches on Sunday. Rev. Mr. Reith occupied the pulpit.

Miss Sara MacIntyre left on Tuesday to spend some time at the lake cottage.

Mr. Harry Stevenson and wife, of Detroit, who were visiting friends here, returned last week.

Miss Sara McKinnet, of Markdale, is spending some time with friends here.

Mr. Angus McLean, of the 10th, who is being treated in the Guelph hospital, is getting along well. His friends motored down on Sunday to see him.

Miss Margaret Campbell of Harriston, is home for her holidays.

Mr. Geo. Harrison, wife and daughter, and Miss Rolston, of Chesley, called on friends in our village on Saturday on their way home from Inverhuron.

Mrs. Parkhouse and daughter, of Kincardine, are staying for a short time with Mr. Neil McFadyen, on the boundary.

Anniversary services will be held in St. Paul's church on Sunday. Mr. McGillivray, of Guelph, will be the speaker.

PINKERTON

Miss Kathleen Pinkerton is visiting her sister, Mrs. Alf Fiddis, at Ailsa Craig.

Mrs. M. McKay, who has been visiting her cousin, Mrs. Adam Reid, returned to Toronto on Saturday.

Miss R. McKee, of Toronto, is visiting at Mr. D. Pinkerton's.

No services will be held in the Presbyterian church here on Sunday as Rev. Mr. Gale is away on his holidays.

Mr. and Mrs. Welsh motored up from Harrision on Sunday and spent the day at Mrs. M. Garland's. They were accompanied by Mrs. Mason, who visited at Mr. Adam Reid's.

Mr. and Mrs. A. Gregg, Roby and Jack are holidaying at their cottage at Inverhuron.

On Monday evening a number of the neighbors and friends of Pte. Geo. Wilson, who was home from London for a few days, gathered at his home and presented him with a substantial amount of money. A similar gift was given to Mr. Adam Knox, on behalf of his son Wm. who was called away without getting a leave. After the presentations, which were held on the lawn, a short program, presided over by Rev. Mr. Gale, was given. Dancing, of the evening was spent in dancing and card-playing.

GREENOCK COUNCIL

Knox's Hotel, Pinkerton, July 22nd, 1918

Council met as per adjournment, all members present, the reeve in the chair.

The following accounts were presented for payment: A. McKinnon, work on con. 2, pop. lots 10, 11, 61 days 6 hours, at $3 per day $19.50; team work at $4.50 per day $178.25; blasting stumps $3.50—$318.55; A. McKinnon, 2 ewes killed by dogs and lambs damaged, $45; R. Chatteran, imp. sheep, $1.30; A. Watson, delivering wheel scraper to Gamis, $2.50; J. Erb, 198 yds. gravel per A. McKinnon, $18.90; J. L. Annett, 61 iron rods cut and bent, $105; J. Clancy, sidewalk, ½ charged to Brant, $18.15; J. Deehan, grading on s. l. 30, 63; M. Cassidy, 560 ft. plank and repairing bridge $18.30, team on grader $22.30; J. Veland, ½ day team on grader, $2.50; M. Cassidy, 22 yds. earth to widen con. 3, $11; D. Cassidy, 8744 yds. gravel at 64c, on con. 3, $56.16; J. Symon, 4 days inspecting gravel contract and ditching, $12; A. Carr, drawing plank and covering bridge, con. 14, $3; W. Cousmans, cedar posts and ties for rail on Riverside bridge, $6; J. Cousmans, taking delegation to Southampton re s. l. 5, $3; J. Hehn, work on grader, $35; J. J. Donnelly, 448 ft. rock elm plank per A. Carr, $11.20; D. Pinkerton, 2½ days of man per W. Taylor's division, $3; W. E. Taylor, hauling tile and putting in culvert, $3, freight $1.47—$6.47; M. M. Nesbitt, maintenance of Ada Cunningham, $45.50; J. Cunningham, postage for clerk, $5; A. E. Knox, room for meeting, $1.

Sawyer—Campbell—That the foregoing accounts be paid and that the reeve and treasurer be instructed to sign cheques for same.—Carried.

Symon—Gilchrist—That By-law No. 575 be repealed.—Carried.

Sawyer—Gilchrist—That Dr. P. J. F. Houston be appointed M.O.of H. for the township of Greenock, and that the clerk draft a by-law confirming the appointment.—Carried.

By-law 576, appointing M.O. of H., was drafted and read a first time.

Sawyer—Campbell—That By-law 576 be read a second and third time and finally passed.—Carried.

By-law duly read and passed.

Campbell—Sawyer—That the reeve be instructed to take proceedings under the Ditches and Watercourses Act to drain a portion of con. 10 from lake east.—Carried.

Gilchrist — Sawyer — That this council do now adjourn to meet at Dephtsow on the 19th of August, to levy rates and for general business. —Carried.

Thos. H. Purdy Clerk

CANTIRE

Haying will be finished this week, and if the warm weather continues there will be no breathing spell between haying and harvest.

A number of members of Cantire Farmers' Club attended the meeting held in Chesley last Thursday night. The address of President R. H. Halbert is spoken of in glowing terms by those who attended, and it would seem only reasonable when we consider all other lines of industries are organized, that the great manufacturing concerns to the boot black on the street, that the farmer, if he ever intends to come to his own, should be united in some compact for the common good of this basic industry. If farmers will but throw their Gritism and Torvism to the dogs and realize more that what is going to be good for one farmer cannot be very bad for another, they would do more good in one election-campaign than we have ever dreamed of. Co-operation should be the watchword.

One of the prosperous farmers of this line who recently delivered a fine bunch of hogs to Wallace Megraw is wearing a broad smile these days. He received by cheque for over eight dollars extra. Hogs took a raise in Toronto. They did that many a time, but the farmer's pocket never heard of it.

Mrs. Wm. Mitchell and children, of Galt, are visiting at the home of the former's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Walpole.

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. McPherson and daughter, of Toronto, are visitors at the home of Mr. J. B. McPherson.

Miss Sara Fuson spent part of last week with friends in Parkhead.

Mrs. Donald Reid and children spent last week visiting friends at Tara and Owen Sound.

Miss Olive Hetherington spent the week end with her friend, Miss Sara Eason.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children

In Use For Over 30 Years

Always bears the Signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher*

SIXTH CON. BRUCE

Miss Keyes, from Kincardine, is the new teacher for S. S. No. 10.

Mr. and Mrs. Menno Koppel Sundayed in Durham.

Mr. Geo. J. Schmidt, of Moncton, N. B., spent a few days at Mr. Robt. McKay's.

Pte. Lawrence Mewhinney, of London, was home over Sunday.

Children Cry

FOR FLETCHER'S

CASTORIA

—Residents in Underwood village have been notified by the post office department to purchase mail boxes, so it is likely they are to be served by the rural route delivery and the post office will be closed up.

PAISLEY MARKET

Fall wheat, per bush	2 00	2 10
Peas, per bush	2 25	2 50
Oats, per bush	60	70
Barley, per bush	2 20	2 50
Buckwheat		
Potatoes, per bag	1 40	1 50
Butter, in pound prints	38	39
Eggs, fresh, per doz	40	42

A LIFETIME OF SUFFERING

Prevented by "Fruit-a-tives" The Wonderful Fruit Medicine

58 Mansonneuve St., Hull, Que.

"In my opinion, no other medicine is so good as 'Fruit-a-tives' for Indigestion and Constipation.

For years, I suffered with these dreaded diseases, trying all kinds of treatments until I was told I was incurable.

One day I [illegible] told me to try 'Fruit-a-tives'. To my surprise, I found this medicine gave immediate relief, and in short time I was all right again."

DONAT LALONDE

50c. a box, 6 for $2.50, trial size 25c. At all dealers or from Fruit-a-tives Limited, Ottawa.

Fall Term from Sept. 3rd

Central Business College Stratford, Ont.

The call for trained help is greater now than ever before in the history of Canada. Our graduates are securing splendid positions. We have Commercial Short-hand and Telegraphy Departments. For your purpose taking a business college course during fall or winter months write now for our free catalogue.

D A McLachlan, Pres.

Local Agent Wanted

for the Old Reliable

Fonthill Nurseries

Thousands of orchard trees need replacing.

War Gardens call for small fruits, early bearing fruit trees, asparagus, rhubarb plants, etc.

The demand for ornamental stock in the towns and villages is large.

Secure a paying agency with liberal commissions.

STONE & WELLINGTON

Established 1837

TORONTO - ONT.

STANDARD BUSINESS COLLEGE

James St. North, Hamilton

All branches of Commercial, Business and Shorthand taught by expert instructors. We invite inquiries from all young people who desire to enter commercial or business life with proper equipment. We pay railway fares for students coming to our school.

J. A. McDougall, Business Manager — Jas. Swinton, Principal

FARM FOR SALE

LOT 35, con. 6, Bruce Tp., containing 112 acres, more or less, all cleared except about 12 acres. Brick house and good bank barn. Drilled well supplies water for both house and barn. A very profitable property. Will be sold on favorable terms. Possession given next spring. Apply to **Bella J. McGregor** prop., lot 35, con. 7, Paisley P. O., R. R. No. 2.

FARM FOR SALE

50 ACRES, being east half Lot 33, Con 9, Tp. of Bruce. Good clay soil, 30 acres in grass, 10 acres in crop, and 10 acres good hardwood bush. See or write A. McGillivray, owner, Murillo, Ont., or apply to **Alex McGillivray**, Paisley P. O. R.R. No. 4.

FARM AND VILLAGE PROPERTY FOR SALE

LOT 3, Con. 6, Elderslie—a first-class grazing farm with plenty of running water; all cleared and under grass except about four acres of bush; well fenced; good frame house; located at Lockerby, 2 miles from Paisley. Also a comfortable frame house and good garden lot on Queen St., north, Paisley. Apply to Rich. Daniel, Paisley.

The Farmers' Live Stock Shipping Club

Will pay for live hogs delivered at Paisley station, F.O.B. prices, less cost of transportation and operating expenses.

Weekly Shipment

For information call

WALLACE MEGRAW

Bell Phone,

TORONTO LIVE STOCK MARKETS

Toronto, Aug 6, 1918

Butchers' picked	17 00	$18 00
do common	13 00	14 00
do cows	11 00	11 00
do bulls	7 50	11 00
Stockers, choice	9 50	10 00
do common	7 00	8 00
Heavy feeders	9 50	12 00
Canners		
Milch cows, choice	100 00	125 00
do common		
Sheep, ewes	12 00	14 00
Bucks	11 00	13 00
Spring Lambs	18 00	18 00
Calves	13 50	15 00
Hogs, off cars	19 25	19 25
fed and watered	19 00	19 00

—Peter Arkell & Co., of Teeswater, recently sold an Oxford ram for $300. They have also been offered $1,000 for the stock ram.

IT STANDS WEAR — IT STANDS WATER



Kyanize YOUR HOME

KYANIZE Floor Finish stands kicking, stamping, scuffing. Unequalled inside the home for floors and linoleum—for kitchen, bathroom, stairway, doors, ceiling, woodwork, furniture. Outside the house it's unexcelled for piazza floors and outside doors. A money-back guarantee proves these statements.

Ask for Kyanize Spar Finish for Canoes, Motor Boats, Exposed Surfaces; Kyanize White Enamel for Furniture, Bathrooms, Iron Beds.

Boston Varnish Company

Bruce Phone — Bell Phone

W. H. DAVISON

Overland and Chevrolet Service

Gasoline Oils and Accessories

Automobile Tires, Automobile Repairing

Vulcanizing a Specialty

I have a supply of

Ford Repairs

at prices that ought to catch the Ford owners' eyes. The following are some:

Radius Rods, $3.00	Spindle Body Bushings, per pair 25c
Front Springs, $2.50	Spindle Arm Bushings, per pair 15c
Rear Axles, $1.75	Adjusting Cones, each, $5
Cylinder Head Gas, 55c	
Ignition Lums, 75c	

All repairs are guaranteed first-class materials.

Free Air (in connection with Garage), also Service Car.

Both 'Phones — **WM. McKINNON, Prop.**



No Heat Waylaid

Straight walls in the deep firepot of the Sunshine Furnace prevent ashes from collecting and absorbing the heat instead of allowing it to do its work in heating the home—one of the features that make the Sunshine the kind of furnace you want for your home.

Full information about the Sunshine Furnace will be sent free to any address upon request to our nearest branch office.

McClary's Sunshine Furnace

London, St. John, N.B. — Toronto, Calgary — Montreal, Hamilton — Winnipeg, Edmonton — Saskatoon, Vancouver

J. S. DEWAR

PAISLEY

Builder, Contractor and Cement Worker

Brick or cement buildings erected, brick work, cement work and plastering contracts taken.

Cement Supplies Furnished

Building Blocks, Window and Door Sills, Culvert Tile, Well Curbing, Lawn Rollers, Lawn Vases, Verandah Columns, Balusters and other fancy Cement Products.

Building Material

Cement, Lime, Lath, Shingles, Glazed Sewer Pipe and Flue Lining, Mortar Color, Etc.

PAISLEY MEAT MARKET

Choice Beef, Pork, Veal and Lamb, Smoked Ham, Rolls and Bacon, Lard in 1-lb. pkgs., 3-lb., 10-lb. and 20-lb. pails, Cooked Ham, Headcheese, Pork Sausage, Jellied Tongue, Bologna, Weinners, Etc.

P. OLTSHER

Cash for Hides and Skins — Bruce and Bell 'Phones

The Paisley Advocate.

D. McKENZIE, Publisher
Vol. 49—No. 33

PAISLEY, ONTARIO, AUG. 14, 1918

Subscription, $1.50 per Annum

Paisley Mercantile Co.

The People's Popular Store

- OUR -

WEEKLY STORE NEWS

Are You Preserving This Week?

THEN YOU WILL BE INTERESTED IN A SUPPLY OF

FRUIT JARS

Choose your needs from this list as early as possible. It saves last minute rushes and makes sure that jars are at hand when wanted.

Crown Jars, small size, formerly known as pints. Doz	.95	Perfect Seal Jars, small size, known as pints. Per doz	.95
Crown Jars, medium size, formerly known as quarts. Per doz	1.10	Perfect Seal Jars, medium size, known as quarts. Per doz	1.10
Crown Jars, large size, formerly known as half gallon. Per doz	1.20	Rubber Rings, to fit these different jars. Per dozen	.10

More Specialties—Straw Hats
The balance of our stock at Half Price

Panamas, regular $5.75 Now	2.80	Sailors, regular $1.50, Now	.75
Panamas, regular $5.00 Now	2.50	Tuxon Straw, regular $1.75, now	.90
Sailors, regular $3.00, Now	1.50	Tuxon Straw, regular $1.10, now	.55

Porous Knit Underwear

Garments, regular 85c Now	.63	Garments, regular 75c Now	.43
Garments, regular 75c Now	.49	**It will pay you to try these garments**	

Boys Jersey and Swimming Suits at Big Reductions. Always something special in Waist or Skirt Ends.

Our Grocery Stock is always replenished weekly. Therefor they are fresh. Bring us your trade. We appreciate patronage.

THE PAISLEY MERCANTILE CO.

THE CITY BAKERY

OWING to the Food Board's order to use a large percentage of substitutes in making bread, we are compelled to raise the price of bread to 11c. per loaf. . . . . .

License No. 8632?

A Full Line of Bakery Goods, also Groceries always on hand

Full Line of Substitutes and Flour for sale

Large Fowl taken at top market Prices. Bring them to me

Goods delivered promptly.

D. H. COOPER

More's Drug Store

This is the place to get all requisites to fight the summer pest; such as **Paris Green, Arsenate of Lead** (in paste form), **Bug Death** (the great bug destroyer and fertilizer), **Bug Finish**, also a fertilizer, **Insect Powder** in packages and bulk, **Mosquito Oil** to keep the mosquitos away, and **Larkspur Lotion** for the boos. **Fly Skoot** for flies on stock, **Limestone, Copperas, Hellebore, Crude Carbolic Acid, Formaldehide** and **Creolin.**

Water Glass for Preserving Eggs

VILLAGE PROPERTY FOR SALE OR RENT

GOOD frame dwelling, stable and outbuildings, with five acres of land—formerly Tim George property—near Stark's mill. Will be sold on reasonable terms or rented. Also a four-year-old driving mare for sale. Apply to D. DUNLOP, Prop.

CARD OF THANKS

Mr. Robt. Bell and family wish to very kindly thank the many friends and neighbors for the kindness and sympathy shown them in their recent bereavement as well as during the period of the deceased's illness.

COLLECTOR WANTED, TP. OF ELDERSLIE

APPLICATIONS will be received by the undersigned up till 1 o'clock on Monday, Sept. 2nd, for the office of collector of rates for current year. R. C. Reaves, Township clerk. R. R. No. 3, Paisley.

PUBLIC NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN that any person or persons who may injure, deface, damage, break or destroy any village property will be prosecuted and liable to the penalties in such cases made and provided by statute. By order of council.

ADVERTISING RATES

Subscription Price—$1.50 per annum in advance. To United States subscribers $1.50 per year in advance.

Advertising Rates—Legal and other casual advertisements 10c per nonpareil line for first insertion, 5c per line for each subsequent insertion.

Advertisements of Strayed, Farms for Sale or to Rent, and similar, $1 for first three weeks and 25c for each subsequent insertion.

Advertisements without specific directions will be inserted till forbidden and charged accordingly. Transient display advs. charged by the inch. Rates on application.

Advertisements in the local columns are charged 10c per line for first insertion, and 5c for each subsequent insertion. Professional cards non-resident rate for 26 weeks $5 in advance. Local notices, 5 cents per agate line. Reading notices (No. 1 Bc. Leaded or solid) one or two lines, one week, one time, $1; first in 30 days 15c per line and one-half.

—Fresh Salmon Trout at F. Oltcher's butcher shop.

—If you want an oil cook stove read Sinclair's ad.

—**Printing Invitations is part of THE ADVOCATE'S business.**

—Marriage licenses issued and money to loan. **T. H. George.**

—We have just received a few dainty blouses and fancy silk skirts. These are exclusive and new. S. F. Ballachey.

—Full line of fine engagement and wedding rings at L. Shoemaker's jewellery store.

—**For Sale**—A No. 2 Clipper fanning mill, also a Vassot grinder, 6½ inch plate. W. Stark.

—**For Sale**—One coal stove, refrigerator, cot and mattress. To be seen above fancy goods store.

—**For Sale**—A quantity of oats and barley. Thos. Swindlehurst, Con. 1, Saugeen, Paisley P. O. Bell phone.

—How about threshing orders of Groceries? We have special prices on large lots. S. F. Ballachey.

—Private sale of household effects, including one "Good Cheer" coal heater. Apply to Mrs. D. Galbraith.

—**For Sale**—One 10 h. p. gasoline engine nearly new, one lumber wagon all complete with hay, hand made bobs, Reed, one cook stove. Apply to W. W. Wynn, Paisley P. O. R. No. 2

—**Highest prices paid for hides and sheepskins.** H. E. McGregor, Butcher, Steele Block.

—Don't swelter in the hot kitchen when all stoves are to be had at such low prices at Sinclair's Hardware.

—Highest price for beef hides, horse hides, calfskins, sheepskins, tallow, &c. F. Oltcher, Paisley Meat Market.

—**For Sale**—The cottage dwelling next to the Balmoral Hotel. Freshly painted and re-papered. Apply to Neil McAllister.

—**Farm Laborers' Excursion, Aug. 22nd and 29th.** For tickets and all information apply to the old reliable C. P. R. Agency, Paisley.

—Embroidered voile with heavy embroidery in different patterns, yard wide, 75c; 18 inches wide, 50c. There is nothing nicer for summer dresses. S. F. Ballachey.

—**For Sale**—A large and comfortable frame house with good stable, on ½ acre of good garden land, on Water St. N. McArthur, prop.

—E. Stevenson's quick healing salve is the best made. We have a choice line of tobaccos and cigars, stationery and school supplies. Agent for daily papers and magazines. Give us a call.

—**Flour, Feed, Seeds, Grain**—We keep a full stock of Five Roses and Stark's high grade flours, bran, shorts, Royal Purple calf meal, poultry foods and tonics. Always in the market for coarse grains. Morning delivery only. W. Stark.



Keep a Smart Appearance

You can be smartly dressed without being extravagant if you will leave your next order with us. We have a good assortment of the very newest patterns in fancy and Plain Tweeds from which to choose. Also in Ladies' Suitings we have a full line to choose from of the newest patterns and Styles,

I. S. CRUICKSHANK, the Tailor

—Dr. Black, of Hespeler, was in town on Saturday.

—Miss Consie Carter is visiting in Toronto and Sunderland.

—Miss Minnie McKay has been visiting friends in Goderich.

—Miss Ina Allen is home from Mount Forest for a few days.

—Miss Alicia Winch was home from Montreal for a few days.

—Miss A. K. Scott, of Arthur, is visiting her aunt Mrs. D. McKenzie.

—Misses Nina Johnston and Elizabeth McLennan are holidaying at Port Stanley.

—Dr. Allen was in Chicago last week, attending the international dental convention.

—Mr. J. T. Kissack and family removed last week to London, where he has a position.

—Mr. and Mrs. McInnes and Mr. Bilson, of Chatsworth, spent Sunday in town at Dr. Allen's.

—Ptes. Clyde Thomson and Frank Ross of London, spent the week end at Mr. Alex McDonald's 10th Bruce.

—Mr. F. S. MacLachlan was on Monday elected by acclamation to fill the vacant seat on the School Board.

—Mrs. Geo. Dicks and daughter, Miss Olive Dicks, are visiting at the home of the former's cousin, Mrs. G. E. Little.

—Mrs. Faskin and daughter, of Elora, Mrs. Land and granddaughter of Toronto, have been visiting at Mr. Jas. Stark's.

—Miss McLaren, of Toronto, is spending holidays visiting at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Jos. Stoddart, 4th Elderslie.

—Mr. and Mrs. Ryan and children, of Walkerton, are visiting at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Thos. Collins.

—Mr. and Mrs. Alex McArthur, of Winnipeg, are here on a visit to his brother, Mr. J. D. McArthur, and other friends.

—Mrs. Irwin, sr., Mr. and Mrs. Harris of Ripley, and Mrs. Irwin of the Soo, were visitors at Mr. G. B. Irwin's on Sunday.

—Mrs. (Dr.) Donald and Mrs. Shiels, of London, were visiting at the home of their brother, Mr. W. C. Kissack, 12th Bruce.

—Miss Gladys Tratter, of Southampton, and Miss Delila Frank, of Owen Sound, spent the week end at the home of Mr. H. Lemont, Lovat.

—Mrs. J. T. Waters, of Tamworth, returned to her home on Saturday after a visit at the home of her sister, Mrs. E. N. Brownscombe, of Lovat.

—The school board have engaged Miss Margaret Davison, of Chesley, as teacher of the Entrance department, and Miss Myra Hardy of Harriston, for the primary room.

—Mr. C. E. Brigham, Mrs. Brigham and part of their family spent a vacation at Fordwich and Toronto. Mr. John Wagner was the relieving agent at the station in Mr. Brigham's absence.

—Mr. Al Irving and family, of New York City, were in town on Monday calling on some of the old friends of his boyhood days. The family are spending a month at Port Elgin beach.

—In the recent departmental exams Miss Velma V. Winch, of Paisley Continuation School, passed in all twelve subjects for junior matriculation, and Robt. D. McBride is starred in only one subject, algebra.

—Mrs. Wm. Allen, of Moosejaw, Sask., was visiting friends in Paisley and vicinity for a few days, a guest at Mrs. R. B. Grant's. Mrs. Allen came east as a delegate to the National Council of Women, and was one of the speakers at that gathering in Ottawa.

—Mr. and Mrs. Thos. Turnbull and children of Dundas, Mr. and Mrs. McLaughlin of Walkerville, returned to their homes on Monday after visiting at the home of the ladies' parents, Mr. and Mrs. D. Brown, Victoria St. south.

—Miss Victoria Rose, who was on the Standard Bank staff here, left last week to take the position of teller in the Harriston branch. Before her departure she was presented with a suitcase umbrella by her friends and fellow members of the Organized Bible Class of the Baptist church.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP

NOTICE is hereby given that the partnership heretofore subsisting between us, the undersigned, as Ballachey, Laidlaw & Co., in the village of Paisley, has been dissolved as from July 2nd, 1918, by mutual consent. All debts owing to the said partnership are to be paid to J. R. Laidlaw and all claims against the said partnership are to be presented to S. F. Ballachey, by whom the same will be settled.

Dated at Paisley, July 30th, 1918.

D. Forrester, (Witness) — S. F. Ballachey, J. R. Laidlaw.

NOTICE RE ACCOUNTS

THE accounts owing to the late firm of Ballachey, Laidlaw & Co. having been assigned to me, are now payable, and I request settlement of the same at an early date. Interest at 7 per cent. will be charged on all overdue accounts, also for all 1918 accounts, commencing Sept. 1st. Payment shall be made at the office of D. Forrester, Barrister.

J. R. Laidlaw

A. BALL

Final Closing Out Sale Announcement

AS I have leased my store and premises, and possession has to be given the first day of September, my final closing out sale will continue for **two weeks only.** In the meantime you may be assured of **Big Bargains** in all lines of goods in stock, as positively this is the last opportunity of buying **wanted goods at sacrifice prices.** . . . . .

Youths' Brown Tweed Suits
(Long Pants)

At about Half Price

Men's Odd Pants

At Prices that will appeal to you

Small Sizes in Ladies' Rain Coats

Large Sizes in Men's Rain Coats

Boys' and Youths' Winter Overcoats

At Big Bargain Prices

Less now than the materials would cost

All Summer Goods in Ladies' Mode, Street or House Dresses, also Waists

Girls' Wash Dresses, from 6 years to 16 years old

At Closing Out Sale Prices

Also Middys, all kinds

Ladies' Corsets
in all of the leading styles and shapes

The balance of all Summer Straw Hats

Summer Silks and Outing Hats and Caps

At About Half Price

Bargains in Ribbons, Laces, Embroideries and Notions of all kinds.

Special Closing Out Sale

of the balance of our

Grocery Stock

At Prices that will interest the saving housekeeper

You can save money on every article in stock Come on in and see for yourself

REMEMBER, this is the final closing out sale. Will make **special prices to the trade** to clear out at once. Your patronage solicited. You positively can save money by attending this grand final closing out sale. *All goods sold for strictly cash.*

A. BALL

Soils and Crops

By Agronomist.

This Department is for the use of our farm readers who want the advice of an expert on any question regarding soil, seed, crops, etc. If your question is of sufficient general interest, it will be answered through this column. If stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed with your letter, a complete answer will be mailed to you. Address Agronomist, care of Wilson Publishing Co., Ltd., 73 Adelaide St. W., Toronto.

Save the Soil.

Never before in the history of Canadian agriculture has there been any such a tendency toward the depletion of soil fertility. Thousands of farmers in our richest agricultural regions who were at one time growers of good cattle, sheep and hogs are becoming soil robbers. The high price of grain is tempting them to sell instead of feed out the crops. One may build up his bank account by that process for a few years, only to find that he has really been selling his farm by the wagon-load. Every consideration present and prospective, points to the importance of maintaining and increasing the fertility of the land, and this is just the reason why every farmer in Canada whose land will support live stock ought to find some way of utilising good animals in his system of farming. The farms on which some sort of live stock may not profitably be maintained are few and far between.

The high price of grain has not continued long enough to enable anyone to measure its full effects, nor have we any means of determining whether the conditions which are holding the price of grains to their present level will continue long enough for the full effects to be realized. One effect, however, is plain, that it is checking the movement toward crop rotation, stock feeding and maintaining the fertility of the soil. Should this continue for years to come, we fear that this terrific waste of fertility that is going on will not only continue but actually increase.

It is going to take a number of years to measure the effect of this drifting away from live stock on the land. It has been with the utmost difficulty, even when grain was bringing moderate prices, that farmers could be persuaded to change from growing grain for the market to stock farming. Nor is this to be wondered at; for the growing of cattle, sheep and hogs is an entirely different type of farming. It is an easy matter to develop a profitable system of grain farming on productive land, but it requires exceedingly good judgment to make live stock yield maximum returns. And when a man has once drifted away from live stock it is all the more difficult for him to take up the work where he left off.

Another question arises: What is going to be the result of the present generation of farmers drifting away from live stock farming on the future generations of farmers? The difficulty of teaching the coming generation how to care for live stock is sure to hold back the development of the industry for many years. Therefore, grain must be grown until the farmer is affected by reduced fertility and consequent declining yields. Then when the tide does turn, as it eventually must turn, there is going to be a mighty problem of restoring the wasted fertility and a mighty hunger for knowledge of live stock feeding and soil management.

One thing is certain, that unless there is a complete change in our methods of farming, grain will never be as cheap as it has been in former years. There are too many demands for it besides feeding it to live stock. In fact, there are only two ways of increasing grain production; one by increasing soil fertility; the other by better methods of culture. Both of which are educational processes and necessarily slow.

Live stock raising is the best insurance against an impoverished agriculture. Those who have studied the problem know that this is true. Do not increase your acreage of grain crops, but improve your methods. Grow fewer acres and more bushels to the acre. Do not keep too much live stock but use better blood and give them better care. Do not break up good pastures and put them in grain because they offer a profitable rotation of crops and become a soil robber and a price chaser. The scales are sure to turn in favor of the live stock grower, and as live stock cannot be increased rapidly there is sure to be some good years ahead. It is claimed that hogs are an exception to this rule, that they can be increased very rapidly, but, even with hogs, when the supply of breeding stock becomes reduced it requires two or three years for production to get back on a normal footing.

Sheep Notes

"I would like to know how to do good farming without sheep," says Mrs. George McKerrow, of Wisconsin, one of the best and most widely known sheep breeders of American. "Why?" he continued. "Because my sheep use up the wastes of the farm. They clean up the grass, weeds, brush and gleanings, and in so doing turn into cash what otherwise would be lost."

"Sheep," he says, "make the most economical gains of any kind of live stock because they clean up the odds and ends. They are particularly useful on the farm in the fall of the year, for they turn into mutton the things that otherwise would not be used. At the same time they save the feed stuffs that would be given them if they did not have access to these other things."

After harvest, Mr. McKerrow's sheep are turned into the oat fields for a few hours the first day; an hour or two longer the second day; and the time gradually increased until at the end of a week they have complete possession of the fields. The lambs are permitted to enter the corn before it is cut and they clean up on the weeds and lower corn plant leaves. Lambs do not pull down the lower ears of corn as do the sheep. Roots are grown for the cattle and sheep on Mr. McKerrow's place, and after the larger roots are hauled into storage for winter use, the sheep are turned into the field and eat the smaller ones that remain. Both the sheep and lambs are turned into the aftermath of the meadows and this brings them into winter quarters in good condition.

Another profitable practice on this farm is that of plowing up fields that become weedy after harvest. These fields are sown to rape and turnips, and later the sheep are turned in. They eat the rape and turnip tops with relish and will later hollow the meat from the turnip, leaving but a shell.

Mr. McKerrow has found that a frequent change of pasture is beneficial to the sheep. A thirty-six-inch woven wire fence in twenty-rod lengths is moved about, thus preventing the too short cropping of the grass, and furthermore reducing the internal parasite plague to a minimum. Water is also an important consideration, and ewes particularly should have water the same as dairy cows.

"I would not go so far as to say that there should be some sheep on every farm," declares Mr. McKerrow, "for peculiar conditions might not make it practical, but I do believe that there should be sheep on the vast majority of farms in this country. They turn waste into cash. The sort of saving that the good housewife is making in her kitchen can be practiced with corresponding effectiveness by the use of sheep on the farm.

Poultry

Grass clippings are an excellent green feed for chickens. The back yard poultry flock of a family often lacks sufficient green feed with a consequent reduction of egg and meat production. With the easy availability of lawn clippings the poultryman can always have green feed through the summer for his chickens. The flock can be fed daily as much of the green clippings as they will eat. If any continued bowel trouble shown, the amount should be reduced. The remainder of the clippings can be allowed to dry and fed moistened during the time between lawn cuttings.

Among the green crops can be dried for winter use. Dried grass clippings are a good green food for winter. They can be dried and stored in sacks. These died clippings, moistened and fed to the flock, are a very fair substitute for the succulent green feeds of summer.

Pay More and Eat Less.

"One could eat two meals in some cities very easily in London, and leave the table slightly minus the self-satisfied feeling to be got by unrestricted eating in any American Cafe," writes Raymond B. Bolton, a newspaper correspondent. "In addition one has to pay more on the average for a meal here than in the United States or Canada."

SMOKE TICKETTS

ORINOCO

WOOL

Farmers who ship their wool direct to us get better prices than farmers who sell in the general stores.

ASK ANY FARMER! who has sold his wool both ways, and note what he says—or, better still, write us for our prices! They will show you how much you lose by selling to the General Store

We pay the highest prices of any firm in Canada, and are the largest wool dealers in Canada. Payment by return mail. Ship your wool by express and we will be more than pleased to pay you all any excess of express and duties.

H. V. ANDREWS
73 CHURCH ST., TORONTO

FUNNY FOLD-UPS

CUT OUT AND FOLD ON DOTTED LINES



I'LL GO AND BORROW MOTHER'S MUFF. I THINK THE FUR IS JUST THE STUFF TO MAKE A TALL DRUM MAJOR'S HAT WE HAVE NO DRUM - BUT WHAT OF THAT.



To Blast Big Stumps.

About the first work I did with dynamite was to tackle a big field of stumps. For this I used a 40 per cent. grade, which is about the proper thing to use for stump-blasting on ordinary soils. I find that on low, boggy ground, where the stumps are very large and tough, it is more economical to use a higher grade of dynamite, such as 50 or 60 per cent., placing it under the stump and firing electrically by a blasting machine. All very large tough stumps over three feet in diameter, such as: oaks, hickory, and elm, should be blasted only by this method.

The distributed charges will then all go off together, and the combined effect of the several charges so distributed will give a much better blast than putting the entire charge in one hole bored directly under the stump.

A few months ago a neighbor of mine excavated a ditch through a low bottom field of his which was very much subjected to overflow. In the digging of this ditch he encountered several large willow stumps which were at least one hundred years old but still in a pretty sound state of preservation. Knowing that I was accustomed to using dynamite, he called upon me to blast out these stumps standing in water, for it was too wet and boggy to get them otherwise.

I find that blasting for tree-planting, either for fruit or shade trees, is one of the most profitable ways of using dynamite.—R. W.

Getting Even

"Yes," remarked a conceited young bachelor, "I have the greatest admiration for the fair sex, but I never expect to marry—oh, dear no!"

"Indeed!" remarked a lady. "Then I am to understand that you not only admire women, but you have a sincere regard for them as well."

The Dairy

One of the most important things in the operation of a dairy is the cleaning of the dairy utensils. They must be cleaned and rinsed thoroughly immediately after being used; this will prevent the water in the milk from evaporating and the solid matter sticking fast to the utensils. If it is found impossible to wash the utensils at once, it will be a good plan to rinse them in lukewarm water so that the greater part of the milk will be removed before it has had a chance to stick fast to the pail or cow. Hot water should never be used until the milky substances have been removed with the lukewarm water first, as the hot water will coagulate the casein in the milk so that it sticks to the pail and will therefore require a great amount of washing before it can all be removed from the vessel.

After thoroughly rinsing the utensils in the lukewarm water, they should be thoroughly washed in hot water, using some good brand of alkali washing powder. There are many good washing powders to be found on the market that will answer the purpose and make this part of the dairy work easier each day. Soaps or powders that contain grease as a part of their composition will not make a satisfactory brand of soap or powder to use in this work and not nearly as good as a genuine alkali powder.

It is a good plan also to have on hand several good stiff brushes that are adaptable to cleaning the various utensils used daily. If steam is installed it can be used very effectively in sterilizing the utensils, but of course this is not always installed and it is necessary therefore, to follow out the rinsing and washing process, as I have described. Never wipe the utensils after washing them in the hot water. The heat imparted by the steam or hot water will make the utensils dry very quickly. They should be placed upside down on the racks so no dust or dirt will get on the inside of them. This is just as important as the cleaning process. Never put covers or lids on the cans or pails, but give them free access to air and sunlight at all times. This keeps them bright, clean and sanitary.

Camera Used to Candle Eggs.

Bad eggs are unfailingly detected by the camera. This has been demonstrated in France, where experiments are being conducted with a photographic egg-testing apparatus, says Popular Mechanics Magazine. The idea of utilizing the camera instead of the human eye for candling is a new one. So far it has not been carried past the laboratory stage, but its commercial utilization at present, it is of more than passing interest. Eggs are held in a half dozen oval holes provided in a metal plate. Their large ends point toward a common centre. While intense light is passed through them; they are photographed. A powerful lens is used and an exposure ranging upward to three minutes is made. The result is a picture that shows the size of the air chambers in the eggs.

A Patriotic Urge

Colonel Grimbattle—Why so gay? You were in deep mourning the last time I saw you.

The Widow—Lookabout—I was. But since the soldiers began to rendezvous here I've been called to the colors.

GOOD HEALTH QUESTION BOX

By Andrew F. Currier, M.D.

Dr. Currier will answer all signed question in of general interest it will be answered through these columns; if not, it will be answered personally if stamped, addressed envelope is enclosed. Dr. Currier will not prescribe for individual cases or make diagnosis. Address Dr. Andrew F. Currier, care of Wilson Publishing Co., 73 Adelaide St. West, Toronto.

Remedies for Nervous Diseases.

In no class of diseases are medicines more hopeless and useless, so far as cure is concerned, than in those which involve the brain and spinal cord and the nerves proceeding from them.

I don't mean that medicines are powerless to relieve some of their symptoms, but I do not know of any that will cure them, when once well established, any more than they can cure cancer.

Neither do I include in this sweeping statement the milder forms of neuralgia which are often relieved and cured for the time at any rate, by external or internal remedies.

In a great many cases it is a waste of good money to buy medicines, and to expect them to cure disease will almost surely be disappointing.

Three medicines and perhaps four the world could not well do without, opium to relieve pain, quinine to cure malarial poisoning, mercury to cure syphilis, and salicylic acid to cure rheumatism.

We could manage to get along if most of the others were dumped into the sea.

More than thirty thousand different proprietary medicines are made in North America; who would be foolish enough to imagine that they would do what they are advertised to do for those who buy and take them.

If the money spent for them were used in buying good simple food, how much better everybody would be, except, of course, the patent medicine makers.

Some nervous diseases are self-limited, they burn like a candle until the material causing them is used up, and then die out.

This is so for instance, with some of the nervous diseases of childhood and early life, St. Vitus' dance and others.

Medicines are sometimes given in this disease and sometimes seem helpful, though I would not recommend the patent medicines advertised to cure it. If a child with this disease has good food, plenty of sleep, sunlight and outdoor exercise, is clean in his habits, and is kept free from excitement, he will get well in nine cases out of ten without a drop of medicine.

Epilepsy may disappear after a few years with good hygienic care, though I am aware that frequently it does not.

It is so benefited by careful regulation of the diet and habits, and I am free to say there are some powerful medicines now used for it which are apparently of great value.

It may be too early to say whether they will cure it permanently or not, they are not likely to cure those cases in which the cause of the disease remains, for instance pressure upon the brain by a depressed portion of the skull.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

E. F.—Two years ago, my husband, who is forty-five years old, began to have epileptic fits, and now he has at least two every week. We have not yet been able to find any help for him.

Answer—If you will send a stamped and addressed envelope, I will be very glad to send you an article on Epilepsy, which you may read.

FALL SETTING OF STRAWBERRIES

Heretofore our preference has been spring setting of strawberry plants over fall set. I could never see what was to be gained by fall setting as ordinarily practiced. Late August and early September is the season usually employed for this. To be sure, when weather and soil conditions are favorable, and good plants set, quite a fair growth will be made both in root and crown, growth sufficient to mature a fair crop of berries if allowed to fruit. But if permitted to fruit the first season an inferior stand of young plants must necessarily result. The cultural conditions required, in each instance are altogether incompatible. The object or purpose sought in each case is wholly unlike.

Then, too, I figured that spring set plants make all the growth necessary under proper conditions of soil and culture, hence, what was the use of endeavoring to establish the new plantation at a season when favorable weather conditions were so much more problematical. Another thing, the labor of creating a fine mellow root pasturage with plant occupying the ground, would be greatly augmented. Indeed, I figured that to place a piece of ground in as excellent a condition as is possible when larger, deeper working tools may be used, is practically out of the question; hence, raising the matter up in the light of the experience I then had, I decided that the fall setting of strawberry plants had nothing to offer us.

But for some time back I have been looking at the proposition in the light of greater experience and can now see how, if fall setting can be made successful, the plan offers one very decided advantage to us, viz., the setting of the plants will come at a season when other work is far less pressing. With a large amount of work of this sort to be done in the spring some of it must necessarily be neglected; hence, any plan or system that promises to relieve the pressure of work at that time is worth a fair trial. As time passed the attractiveness of the plan increased until I decided to try the plan out. So this fall an acre of new bed has been set as an experiment. Conditions of soil and weather were not ideal. If the plan is a success this time, it will be possible to make late fall setting successful under average fall weather conditions, so it seems to me.

To begin with, the ground used was in peas this summer. As the rainfall has been deficient since pea harvest the ground was not moisture-saturated as may be secured under ordinary spring conditions. For several weeks after pea harvest the soil remained almost dust dry. Then a shower came to moisten the soil down about five inches, when the ground was plowed and floated down with a plank drag. Other showers followed in a week or so of sufficient magnitude to moisten the surface so that a fairly good soil plant bed was secured. A shower came just as the work of setting was begun; just enough to crust the surface when the weeder was used to re-establish the loose surface. This loose surface soon dried out so that it bothered some in setting, for additional work was made necessary that none of this dry soil got next to the roots. Then, too, the job was more or less unpleasant as a fresh breeze blew the dry particles into our faces.

Just how the experiment will turn out, future developments only can reveal. Only light showers have fallen since the setting was finished. To prevent crusting and consequent loss of soil moisture, the weeder has been used to re-create a loose surface. Because of the deficient rainfall it may be necessary to reset quite a number of plants. This will be done as soon as it becomes clear that the plants first set are not starting out vigorously.

Of course, it is not expected that plants set this late in the season will make much growth in the short time before freezing weather sets in. This is not expected. Neither is it necessary to the success of the plan. All that is required is that the plants get their root system established and be ready to go to business next spring.

It will be imperatively necessary to supply winter protection to these fall set plants. They wouldn't be worth shucks if not fully protected from the injurious results of exposure to winter's frost and sunshine, and the heaving action upon the soil of "Sugar Weather." One of my helpers said, when I cautioned him against getting the plants too deep: "But just wait till the frost gets in its work." Our reply was to the effect that it would never do to let frost get in its work as the plants must be fully protected against such harmful agencies.

Whatever may be the outcome it is certain that one feature of advantage will be a success; we will have a start of a week with our spring work. Establishing the new strawberry bed in spring, coming as it does right along with so much other similar work, adds largely to the strenuous life of the season. If this job can be transferred from the busy time to a season more convenient, a very decided advantage will be gained.

After all due care and protection, spring growth may show up plants not starting out with full vigor. These may easily be replaced with plants from the propagating bed and a full stand made secure.—M. N. Edgerton.

Popularity.

It is possible for a person to be undeservedly popular. His popularity may not be due to good qualities, but to wealth or other advantages. Many people honor a person for selfish reasons. They think it pays them to have his good will.

A humble person may after all have as many real friends as an honored one. The friends of the former are generally true, being friendly because of admiration for him and not because they are seeking worldly favor. He knows who his true friends are, but the other doesn't.

When an apparently popular man fails in a financial or any other way which reduces him to a humble position he soon finds who his true friends are.

Unless he is a very bad character, one with only a few friends is usually a man of better principle than is one with only a few enemies. The former usually doesn't seek popularity, but the latter generally does. It is easy for anybody to become popular if he has the advantages. When a person has only a few enemies they generally have good reasons for being such. It is found that many a popular man will be very generous in his dealings with people he wants for friends but unscrupulous when dealing with those whose friendship he doesn't desire. One person may truthfully say of another that he may have acted good with nearly everybody else but that he acted meanly with him.

Individual Churns.

The cream-gathering trunk stopped the weekly or daily churning for us, and the idea of table butter became a question. The creamery had that habit before they asked us for our cream.

The nice-looking, high-class creamery butter wrapped in tissue paper and packed in ice, right to our door every time they came for our cream, was their answer.

We tried it. Fresh and clean as it was, it did not fill the want for good country butter.

It is out of the question to make a churning each week with the big churn, and pack it down until used. We have a gallon and a half glass churn which we bought at our hardware store for a small amount two years ago, long enough ago to know that our investment is a success and that it is the real way for the farmer to have butter upon his table.

This churning plan proves to be capable of making clean butter, and it is operated easily.—G. W. B.

Corks if steeped in paraffin oil for a few hours will make excellent fire-lighters.

"Country of Mine."

Country of mine, that gave me birth,
Land of the maple and the pine,
What richer gift has this round earth
Than these fair, fruitful fields of thine?

Like sheets of gold thy harvests run,
Glowing beneath the August sun;
Thy white peaks soar,
Thy cataracts roar,
Thy forests stretch from shore to shore;

Untamed, thy northern prairies lie
Under an open, boundless sky;
Yet one thing more our hearts implore—
That greatness may not pass thee by!

—Helena Coleman.

The Farmer's Office.

Farmers are not slow in recognizing the value of an article or method for the improvement of their business, so they are buying typewriters and other office conveniences, and they're using 'em, too.

The typewriter is especially useful, as it writes letters in a standard way that indelibly stamps the sender as a business man. For the sake of the letter alone the typewriter is well worth owning; but it has other uses which help prove its value. Carbon copies of all letters written can easily and conveniently be made by inserting a sheet of carbon paper and a "second sheet" under each letter written. Carbon copies are accepted as evidence in the courts. Card index records can be printed by the typewriter; also bills, loose-leaf records, etc.

The first cost may be a bugbear to many. This is a needless fear, as a good rebuilt typewriter can be purchased for about $25 or $30.

The repair expense is usually very slight if the typewriter is oiled occasionally and used with reasonable care. It will be necessary to purchase a new ribbon once or twice a year, depending on the amount of writing done; but this is a very small item of expense.

To Conserve Fish Waste.

The Canada Food Board has been advised by Messrs. Ernest Scott & Company, engineers, Fall River, Mass., that they are prepared to install equipment in Canada for the reduction of fish and fish waste to fish meal, fertiliser, oil and glycerine. Considerable research has been conducted along this line by private parties and various branches of the Government in Canada, but great quantities of the material are still being wasted.

"An easy job will suit me." "How about winding the clocks every week?" "I might make that do. But what's the matter with tearing the leaves off the calendars every month?"

AutoStrop SAFETY RAZOR



Mechanical Perfection

There are many reasons why the AutoStrop is the ideal aviator's razor, but one stands out more prominently than the others and will instantly appeal to every "Knight of the Air", that is, its mechanical perfection.

Every aviator knows and appreciates what mechanical perfection means—his plane must be perfect in every detail to avoid accidents.

His razor must be perfection itself to give a complete satisfaction. The AutoStrop is the one razor that will give continued satisfaction without the annoyance of buying new blades. Besides it is the only razor that sharpens it's own blades automatically—in 15 seconds, you receive with the AutoStrop will give you at least 300 clean, comfortable shaves.

Special Military Outfit Price, $5.00

At 1 or Shop Stores Everywhere

AutoStrop Safety Razor Co., Limited

23-27 Duke St., Toronto, Ont.



Brothers in Arms.

Upon these fields of Flanders and those plains of Italy,
Brothers! At this dire moment there is waged titanic strife;
Nearly every stream in Europe now runs red unto the sea,
From hills, war-tramped, where freedom is sore struggling for her life.

And we were happy, happy lads at home but yesterday,
With bat and ball, with oar and rod, with song and feast and mirth;
War's challenge made us men at once, and broke the charm of play,
And here we'll die ere freedom shall be driven from the earth.

Think? Some will see the fourth Yuletide dawn to the roar of guns;
For all who lie neath folded hills we cannot stop to weep.
And we—Freedom's last citadel—must face the furious Huns;
And on the frontiers of the world appointed vigils keep.

Then, brothers, can you wonder that, in mud and rain we ask
When, in the lull of firing, we wipe our smoky brow:
"O, where in all the future will you find a grander task,
Where will a year of man's short life count more than here and now?"

—Alexander Louis Fraser.

Never allow anything to keep you from being polite. Courtesy is a kindly and thoughtful consideration of others that will give you a distinctive position and win the admiration of all with whom you come in contact.

Suits Your Own Taste

You can vary the strength of your INSTANT POSTUM by using either more or less of the powder to the cup. A level teaspoonful seems to please most people.

A DELICIOUS DRINK MORE HEALTHFUL THAN TEA OR COFFEE

A NIGHT IN THE AIR PATROL.

Perils and Exploits of Heroes Who Guard London Against Raids.

The bombing of darkened London by raiding Zeppelins has been vividly described many times; but we have not heard much about the perils and exploits of those alert and daring hawks of the night, the British air patrol, who are the city's defense against the raiders. Mr. Phillips Dwight Rader, in Sunset, has recently given an excellent account of his experiences when he served with them.

Have you ever been on a railway train at night, he asks, and watched the landscape rushing by? Your speed is, say, sixty miles an hour. If you hit anything you have tons of steel and wood to break up before it finally gets to you; even then your chances of getting hurt are good.

Now, picture yourself in an aeroplane at night. Your engine stops. The machine is fast and heavy. Your gliding speed is seventy miles an hour. Down, down, down you rush. You cannot see the earth at all. You are in the same position as if you were on a titan-and-spruce express train loaded with dynamite, and running wild at seventy miles an hour.

It is peril such as that, not that of encountering the enemy, which the anxious flyer has oftenest upon his mind. Mr. Rader narrates a typical experience: Zeppelins had been reported off the east coast, approaching London. He was ordered to take the air, proceed in a certain direction for one hour, at an altitude of nine thousand feet, and return at the end of that time to his home aerodrome. He swept upward in climbing circles. The guiding flares below vanished.

"Around me," he says, "nothing except grayish blackness, perforated above by the stars and below by occasional pin pricks of violet light that some careless housekeeper has left unshaded. I seem to have entered a silent shrouded world. The reaction to be excitement of my ascent comes. I try to sing. My very voice, audible above the roar of the engine, sounds uncanny, and a cold chill runs down my back. Something is following! Swiftly I whirl—It is only the uncanny form of my own fuselage.

"Away off to the right a shaft of light like a silver pencil cuts up through the sky! Now another! Another! Still more. Some wave back and forth, others hold their shafts steady, like colossal marble columns joining the sky with the black earth. The shafts concentrate in one spot. For a few seconds only, another silver pencil appears, parallel to the rest of the lights. Then little dashes of red light, like matches being lit in the distance, appear—they have spotted a Zeppelin with the searchlights down below and are shelling it. Shall I fly in that direction? No. My orders are to proceed on my course, and I hold true. Then suddenly the lights are gone. The firing ceases. The raider disappears. My hour is up. I turn back.

"I have flown for an hour and forty-five minutes now. Anxiously I strain to see the aerodrome night marks, but beneath and before me is only darkness. I have flown now another ten minutes. I should have sighted the aerodrome flares five minutes since. Where have they gone? The night flyer's fear of a lost landing place comes to me as I strain my eyes to see the flaring 'L.'

"My heart beats fast, for I see a dirty, milky substance begin to crawl across the black earth in spots—the dreaded ground mist (adrawing a wet blanket over my landing place. All may mean crashing into the side of a house or a hill if the gas flares fail to show."

When at last the welcome flares showed the stiff and weary aviator the way to safety, his first thought was to telephone his report; in response a voice over the wire told him jubilantly:

"Lieut. Brandon has brought down the Z-18 over the Thames estuary. Good night's work. The Zepp have not scored this night."

WORLD'S LARGEST DISHES.

Belonged to the Indians of Vancouver Island.

The largest food dishes in the world were recently bought off the Indians of Vancouver Island, British Columbia, for the Museum of the American Indian, New York City.

These dishes were purchased from a tribe named Kwakiutls, which in English means "Smoke of the World." They are used for special festivals when great numbers of Indians gather to celebrate some religious or ritual festival. The dishes are carved out of wood and stews and soups are brought to boiling point by dropping hot stones into the food. Carvings at the ends represent the clan to which the dish belongs.

The Friendless Soldier.

While mothers smile, who fain would wildly weep,
And sweethearts kiss, in token troth to keep,
He leans against the stolid station wall
Without, it seems, a single soul at all
To hold his hand; to sorrow if he die!
Dost mark his face? Then say to him good-bye!

The Right Idea

Drawing Teacher.—What? Forgotten your pencil again? What would you think of a soldier without his gun?

Fresh.—I'd think he was an officer.



A French armoured car supporting a British attack on the Western front. This French official photograph was taken less than one hundred yards from the Germans.

Two Popular Designs



The well-cut separate waist and skirt are always appreciated by the woman of good taste. McCall Pattern No. 8401, Ladies' Blouse. In 7 sizes, 34 to 46 bust, No. 8433, Ladies' Two or Three-Piece Skirt. In 7 sizes, 22 to 34 waist. Price, 20 cents each.



Here is an especially attractive design for the popular pajamas. McCall Pattern No. 8411, Ladies' and Misses' Pajamas. In 8 sizes, small, 32, 34; medium, 36, 38; and large, 40, 42 bust. Price, 20 cents.

These patterns may be obtained from your local McCall dealer, or from the McCall Co., 70 Bond St., Toronto, Dept. W.

Fashion's Changes.

One can say as a certainty that in the twentieth century no one will be able to boast that he has created anything absolutely new in fashions. The crinolines of the Empress Eugenie were a reminiscence of the panniers of Marie Antoinette, and long before her time, in the Orient, women had conceived the idea of enlarging their skirts by means of hoops. A few years ago women of fashion affected high waists and sheath dresses, but before them Mme Recamier had done the same thing, and the dresses of Mme Recamier were suggested by the Greeks and the Romans. In short, like everything else, fashion is a part of the same everlasting come and go. We do not advance as we are so prone to imagine; we repeat our steps.

Waste of Food By Dogs

Many dogs have already been destroyed in Great Britain because of the necessity of conserving foodstuffs. It is estimated that there are between four and five million dogs in the United Kingdom, and a committee has been considering the question of their rationing and the extinction of a certain percentage.

"AT RAILHEAD" IN WAR ZONE.

Where Supplies Are Distributed to the Firing Line.

The S.S.O.'s car turns into the railway road leading to railhead, and is promptly halted by a vigilant Traffic Control. A long column of A.S.C. wagons fills the road.

They are supply wagons of a divisional train, waiting its turn to draw supplies from the pack-trains which arrive daily from the base, bringing rations for man and beast.

The senior supply officer makes a short cut across to the wilderness of siddings, tracks, stacks of stores, forage, fuel, and salvage comprising an "advanced railhead."

The S.S.O. picks his way amid gangs of jabbering Chinamen. His objective is a sandbagged hut bearing the sign "R.S.O." Beside it is another, labelled "R.T.O."

The railway transport officer sees to the traffic arrangements. The railhead supply officer takes over the supply trains as they arrive, checking the contents and issuing them to the various divisions and units "feeding" off his railhead.

Each division has its senior officer, whose job it is to see that it receives all, if not more, than its lawful requirements, to the last pint and pound. If any item of food or forage is deficient, it must be procured promptly elsewhere, from some reserve.

A word to the supply column supply officer is all now that is necessary. Spare lorries are standing by for such emergencies.

The S.S.O. returns to his wagons, now drawing up beside the pack-train.

Each truck bears the identification number of the division to which it is assigned. One truck or more is packed tight with bread—eighty loaves to a sack. Others are loaded with frozen beef or mutton. There are trucks of groceries, hay, oats, and any amount of sundries, down to fly-papers, wood-preserving oil, and cigarettes.

In theory, lorries only should be loading this bulk of stuff at railhead, conveying it forward to "refilling point," for shipment there into A.S.C. horse wagons.

But then in theory railhead should always be some ten or fifteen miles behind the firing-line, whereas this one is scarcely five. Next week, what is more it is to be pushed up closer still. And then look out for shells!

WITH THE FINGERS!

SAYS CORNS LIFT OUT WITHOUT ANY PAIN

Sore corns, hard corns, soft corns or any kind of a corn can shortly be lifted right out with the fingers if you will apply on the corn a few drops of freezone, says a Cincinnati authority.

A little cost one can get a small bottle of freezone at any drug store, which will positively rid one's feet of every corn or callus without pain or soreness or the danger of infection.

This new drug is an ether compound, and dries the moment it is applied and does not inflame or even irritate the surrounding tissue. Just think! You can lift off your corns and callusses now without a bit of pain or soreness. If your druggist hasn't freezone he can easily get a small bottle for you from his wholesale drug house.

When the curds of cottage cheese refuse to be anything but tough and lumpy, after they have been drained through a cheesecloth bag, try running them through the food chopper and see how light and delicate they become.

Minard's Liniment Cures Colds, Etc.

One of the reasons why a small flock of hens does better than a large flock is because table scraps form a large part of the small flock's rations and they are an evenly balanced ration.

FLIES ARE BABY'S FOES.

Direct Cause of Death of Thousands of Little Ones.

The fly is a relentless foe of the baby.

On the hairy legs and sticky mouth parts these pests carry disease germs. If they get into baby's milk, or light on the clean bottles or nipples or crawl over the child's hands or face they leave behind a trail of these infectious germs. Germs transmitted in this manner are one of the important causes of "summer complaint" and the resultant deaths of thousands of babes every summer.

A running of the bowels, particularly when accompanied by vomiting, should cause anxiety on the part of the parent. It is a particularly bad sign in hot weather. If, at any time, more especially during the summer, a green watery stool appears, or as many as three watery movements occur during a day, call in your family physician at once. He is better able to do something for the baby if called in early than if called in late. While waiting for him to come, give nothing but boiled water, properly cooled.

Keep the baby comfortable. Do not turn it into a fireless cooker with clothing that does not permit the body heat to escape.

LEMONS WHITEN AND BEAUTIFY THE SKIN

Make this beauty lotion cheaply for your face, neck, arms and hands.

At the cost of a small jar of ordinary cold cream one can prepare a full quarter pint of the most wonderful lemon skin softener and complexion beautifier, by squeezing the juice of two fresh lemons into a bottle containing three ounces of orchard white. Care should be taken to strain the juice through a fine cloth so no lemon pulp gets in, then this lotion will keep fresh for months. Every woman knows that lemon juice is used to bleach and remove such blemishes as freckles, sallowness and tan and is the ideal skin softener, whitener and beautifier.

Just try it! Get three ounces of orchard white at any drug store and two lemons from the grocer and make up a quarter pint of this sweetly fragrant lemon lotion and massage it daily into the face, neck, arms and hands. It is marvelous to smoothen rough, red hands.

South American Visitors.

With a view to a greater interchange of commerce between South America and Canada, Mr. E. W. Lloyd, New York export manager of the British firm of Frederick Huth and Company, and Mr. Miguel A. Volcan, of Caracas, Venezuela, have been visiting the Canada Food Board. They have quantities of hides, tobacco, coffee and cocoa for which they want a Canadian market, while in return they need such commodities as canned goods, malt, etc.

Montreal, May 28th, '01.

Minard's Liniment Co., Limited.

Yarmouth, N.S.

Gentlemen,—I beg to let you know that I have used MINARD'S LINIMENT for some time, and I find it the best I have ever used for the joints and muscles.

Yours very truly,

THOMAS J. HOGAN,

The Champion Clog and Pedestal Dancer of Canada.

Music in the Schools.

The springing up of the community chorus here and there indicates clearly that music has passed the [illegible] stage, And it is a healthy sign. The desire for expression must not be stifled, whatever its channel, and when that channel happens to be of a musical nature, the need for facilities for further development and expansion becomes a question of individual attention no longer, but a national issue. Particularly pressing is the want of music in the schools; and it is in this department that most harm may be wrought by inefficient methods, careless tuition or mistaken ideals. With the developing of a scientific system of propaganda, much musical waste will be eliminated, many archaic rules discarded, and a promising course of countryside musical education pushed to a vigorous conclusion.

Minard's Liniment Cures Garget in Cows

Paris To Eat Chestnut Loaf.

Dr. Labesse, professor in the medical school at Angers, urges the use of chestnuts in bread, says a Paris despatch.

Chestnuts, which used to be sold in profusion in the streets of Paris, have disappeared from the market, he points out, and says a considerable saving in potatoes and wheat could be affected by using them in bread, according to a recipe which was demonstrated before the Academy of Sciences as long ago as 1861.

Minard's Liniment Cures Distemper.



MAGIC BAKING POWDER

CONTAINS NO ALUM

Retired Farmers' Opportunity

Many men living in town to-day have spent most of busy lives on the farms. They have earned their retirement. But the need for saving the 1918 harvest is very great. Retired farmers have a splendid opportunity to help out in the present crisis and many have volunteered to work on neighboring farms for the rush period. Every one that can do so is needed, for experienced men are at a premium. Their knowledge of how to do things would help to make inexperienced men and boys efficient.

Minard's Liniment Cures Diphtheria.

Colored Scavengers.

Paris streets have recently gained in picturesqueness by the employment of colored scavengers. Ebony-hued Senegalese and copper-colored Arabs from Algiers and Morocco, whose terra cotta faces contrast so deliciously with the pale blue soldiers' uniform, clean, or affect to clean, metropolitan thoroughfares. In the boulevard there is a giant negro, with the lordly gait of an African prince, who trails his besom behind him as majestically as if it were a peacock's feather fan.

MONEY ORDERS.

Send a Dominion Express Money Order. Five Dollars costs three cents.

An elevator for the Alberta Pacific Grain Company is being erected at Clarasholm.

If you want to add piquancy to cottage cheese, either purchased at the store or made at home, add a few chopped-up cherries. Another way of varying the flavor is to mix in it tiny chopped onions.

FOR SALE

WEEKLY NEWSPAPERS FOR SALE in New Ontario. Owner going to France. Will sell 12,000. Worth double that amount. Apply H. c/o Wilson Publishing Co., Limited, Toronto.

WELL EQUIPPED NEWSPAPER and job printing plant in Eastern Ontario. Reasons for selling. Will sell for $1,100 on quick sale. Box 42, Wilson Publishing Co. Ltd. Toronto.

PEDIGREED NEWFOUNDLAND Puppies, that noble breed now so nearly extinct. We have some very fine ones. R. A. Gillespie, Abbotsford, Que.

AGENTS WANTED

AGENTS WANTED—11,000. YOU can make it in your county with our fast selling Combination Cooker. One salesman banks $310.15 the first month. Another agent sells 10 in two hours. Others clearing up $15 daily. No capital necessary. Goods shipped in reliable men on time. Territory going fast. Write quick to secure your field. Combination Products Co., Thomas Bldg., Foster, Que.

MISCELLANEOUS

CANCER, TUMORS, LUMPS, ETC. (internal and external, without pain by our home treatment. Write us before too late. Dr. Bellman Medical Co., Limited, Collingwood Ont.

SMOKE TUCKETTS ORINOCO CUT FINE FOR CIGARETTES



The Magic Healing Ointment.... Soothes and heals all hot conditions, such as burns, scalds, blisters, cuts, boils, piles and abscesses—sold for over 25 years. All druggists, or write us. HIRST REMEDY COMPANY, Hamilton, Canada

YOU CAN'T CUT OUT A PAIN OR THROMBOSIS but you can clean them off promptly with

ABSORBINE TRADE MARK REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.

and you work the horse same time. Does not blister or remove the hair. $2.50 per bottle, delivered. Will tell you more if you write. Book 4 M-free. ABSORBINE, JR., the antiseptic liniment for mankind, reduces Varicose Veins, Varicosities, Bunches or Lumpiness, Relieves Wounds, Sores, Allays pain quickly. Price $1.25 a bottle at druggists or delivered.

W. F. YOUNG, P. D. F., 310 Lyman Bldg., Montreal, Can.

Absorbine and Absorbine, Jr. are made in Canada

SMOKE TUCKETTS T&B Myrtle Cut CUT PLUG

The Paisley Advocate

PAISLEY, AUGUST 14th, 1918

LOCAL AND DISTRICT NEWS

Willing to Help Farmers

A list of those men of this village and surrounding district who registered on June 22nd as willing to assist in farm work has been left with Mr. G. L. Carter, secretary of the local Patriotic League, who will be pleased to assist in procuring help for those who require it.

Soldiers Home on Harvest Leave

Many of the farmers' sons and farm employees who have been in training at London camp, arrived home last week on six weeks' harvest leave. In all there were 2,000 men granted leave at London, in accordance with a recent order of the Militia Department at Ottawa.

Special Prizes for Farm Boys and Girls

The Canadian Bankers' Association is again offering liberal cash prizes to boys and girls who will feed and exhibit calves or pigs at Paisley Fair. Those desirous of competing should make preparations and enter at once. Full particulars will be given at the Royal Bank, Paisley.

Former Elderslie Boy Died of Wounds

Capt. Malcolm McKechnie, in charge of No. 6 Canadian Field Ambulance, died in France on Aug. 8th, of wounds. The deceased was a son of Mr. D. McKechnie, county jailer of Walkerton, and was born at Gillies Hill about 30 years ago. He had graduated as an M. D., and had been practising in the west for a couple of years before enlisting with a western Highland battalion. He had been in France about two years.

Barns Burned

Fired by lightning on Thursday night last the barn on Mr. Arch. Darroch's farm in Saugeen (Petticoat Lane), was totally burned, together with the season's crop of hay, about 70 bushels of oats, and other contents. As there was no insurance on building or contents, the loss will be a very heavy one. The family have the sympathy of the community in their misfortune. The barn on the Kirkconnel farm near Tiverton is also reported destroyed from the same cause.

Now It's the Bowman Trophy

The bowling prize known as the Bowman trophy was lost to Bruce county for a considerable time, but has been brought back by the northern men. Batchellor's rink of Owen Sound, winning from Guelph, and then losing to McAuley, of Southampton. On Monday evening skip Shoemaker went up to the lake town, supported by T. Muir, W. Rae and J. H. Glover, and wrested the tall silverware from the fishermen. An Owen Sound rink is to make a try for it to-day.

Bridge in Bad State

The flooring on Teeswater bridge in Paisley is in such a rotten and broken up condition that there is every time an automobile rolls over it at speed faster than a walk. As damage suits come high, it should pay the county authorities to have repairs made before waiting for an invitation to settle up in court. For a bridge over which there is so much traffic there should be a more substantial and permanent covering than narrow plank which wears and rots away in a few years. By putting additional supports beneath the superstructure, or by other means, it should be possible to make it bear the additional strain of the more weighty cement flooring, which would outlast several wooden ones, and always be smooth, solid and safe. The Highways Committee should be induced to look into this item of county expenditure.

On Leave in Ireland

Lieut. A. E. Babcock spent a short leave in Ireland last month. In Dublin he ran across Fenton, of Tara, and they did that city together. "We stayed at Hammon Hotel, on famous Sackville St., near the post office," he writes. "Everything is quite orderly there now. Would hardly know that anything had happened, except for a few bullet marked walls. Most of the destroyed buildings are being rebuilt, and some are completely finished. My pal and I went to the Royal Theatre at night. What surprised us most was that the people stood while the orchestra played the national anthem before the performance. I expected a scene, but nothing happened except a few hoots from the gallery. Belfast reminds me very much of Glasgow. It is a busy little commercial city, quite compactly built with good wide, nice and clean streets. Went through their city hall the other p.m. It is the most beautiful building of its kind I have ever seen. Built in 1899. People here are very loyal, although there are a lot of fine young men in civilian clothes yet, and will be until they have conscription. They have joined the colors much better here than in the south, though. Left Belfast and took the boat at Fleetwood. As soon as I stepped aboard the O. C. troops on board elected me ship's adjutant. I was the only Canadian officer, and I suppose that was the reason. I was furnished with a large stateroom near the ship's captain and given a free trip."

An Aged Resident Gone

The death of Mrs. McMillan on Wednesday last was not altogether unexpected, as she had been in failing health for some time. The deceased lady was 72 years of age, and had been a resident of Paisley and vicinity since the very early days of the settlement. Her maiden name was Rachel Forrest Davie. She was born in Aberdeen, Scotland, and her parents and family came to Canada when she was a child. They settled at Fergus, but only remained there for a few years, coming on to take up a homestead in the Queen's Bush immediately following the land rush in Bruce Co., locating in the Grove View district, with a large group of Aberdonian families, the Davies, Mains, Lambs, Lumsden, Dalgarnos and others, who made up a typically thrifty, and substantial agricultural community that remained so Scottish as to seem to have been bodily transplanted from Auld Scotia. Since her marriage to the late Malcolm McMillan, who predeceased her 27 years ago, the subject of this sketch lived in Paisley. She is survived by a family of one son and four daughters—John, Belle, Addie, Gevena and Violet, who were all home at the death of their mother, and have the sympathy of all in their bereavement. Three brothers and one sister of deceased are living—James Davie, of Chesley; Gavin, of Toronto; Wm. C., of Tara; Mrs. Henderson, Toronto. The funeral on Friday was conducted by Rev. G. C. Little, of Knox church, assisted by Rev. Mr. Walker, of the Methodist church. Interment was made in Paisley cemetery. Among those present besides relatives mentioned were Miss Bruce and Mrs. Nesbitt, of Toronto (both nieces), and Miss Smith, of Ottawa.

Escaped from Huns

Pte. Harry Jack of Paisley, who officiated as a bandsman in the 160th in Walkerton, and who we mentioned last week had been taken prisoner by the Germans, has, according to a letter received Tuesday from Gunner Norman Hibbert in France, escaped from Heine, after putting up a desperate fight, and has got back to the Canadian lines again, where his wounds were dressed and he has been put for a time in "Blighty." The Owegoing from the Walkerton Herald and Times was the first news received here of Pte. Jack's escape. Mr. Alex Jack telephoned Mr. Hibbert in Walkerton and found that the story of Harry's escape had been told to Gnr. Hibbert by a Wiarton man of the 160th. We are well aware that the militant hospitality of his Hun captors would not be any more agreeable to Harry than the company of a pack of wolves, and are not surprised to hear that he made a successful break away. Everyone here is hoping that the good news may shortly be confirmed, as a letter received on Monday by Mr. and Mrs. Putnam from their son, Pte. L. R. Putnam, dated July 21st, the latter tells how Pte. Jack became a captive. The Germans, he says, rushed the post in which there were six men. Two were killed, and two were wounded, while Harry and another were taken prisoners.

MINISTERS COME FROM COUNTRY CHURCHES

St. Andrew's and Queen Hill congregation has had the pleasure of hearing some "big" preachers the past few weeks. Men who are occupying prominent places in the ministry sometimes wander back to the "little white church in the country"—the old home church—and this has been happening here.

On Sunday week Rev. A. H. McGillivray, M. A., of St. John Church, Hamilton, preached at St. Andrew's. Although this is the church of his boyhood days, Mr. McGillivray had never, until Sabbath last, occupied the pulpit of St. Andrew's. The service was of special interest also because Rev. M. A. Campbell of Montreal, another old Saugeen boy, assisted in the service. The attendance was very large.

In conversation the day following Mr. McGillivray spoke of two things that impressed him. One was that not one of the men of the pioneer days was present. It brought the verse to mind, "Your fathers, where are they, and the prophets, do they live forever?" The other was that fully half of those who came to church came in automobiles.

Speaking of the earlier history of the congregation, Mr. McGillivray said that Bruce county was famous for two things: supplying settlers for the Canadian west, and producing Presbyterian ministers. In both regards St. Andrew's and Queen Hill congregation has done its duty to the full. Scores are to be found from Winnipeg to the Yukon, who were born in this parish, and as a rule they have not forgotten the church of their fathers. In the matter of ministers, this congregation has given Dr. Donald McGillivray, of Shanghai, one of the great men of China, and who preached in the old home church a couple of weeks ago; Dr. Margaret McKellar, of India; Rev. Gillies Eadie, M.A., of Honan, China; Rev. N. McKinnon, of Caledonia; Rev. M. A. Campbell, of Montreal; Rev. H. D. McCulloch, B.A., of Appin; Rev. W. D. McIntosh, B.A., of Nairn; Rev. J. K. McGillivray, M.A., Missionary Superintendent of Montana; Rev. A. J. McGillivray, D.D., of Guelph.

Few churches, large or small, have a finer record. The type of ministers and the type of home were the two factors in such a result.

Mr. McGillivray also noted with appreciation the fact that this congregation, though small, supports its own foreign missionary.

"I covet for the ministry some of those bright young boys who gave such diligent attention as I preached yesterday," said Mr. McGillivray. "To the country we look mainly for our ministers. May North Bruce and St. Andrew's continue the above succession both in quantity and quality."—Times.

—Forty mills on the dollar is Kincardine town tax rate for this year of year.

—Mount Forest has now only one newspaper, Mr. A. W. Wright of the Confederate having bought out Mr. Lambert of the Representative, and amalgamated the two.

DIED

Stewart—In Greenock, on Aug. 8th, Mary Marguerite, infant daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Stewart, aged 8 months.

Harcourt—In Saugeen, on Aug. 1st, Marguerite, youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Rich. Harcourt, aged 14 months.

RESULT OF CONSERVATION

Conservation measures and voluntary saving in the homes have reduced Canadian consumption of flour from 900,000 to 600,000 barrels per month as compared with pre-war consumption. Conservation efforts in Canada are releasing meat enough to provide the ration for at least 500,000 soldiers.

Canada is now saving sugar at the rate of more than 100,000 tons per annum as compared with a year ago.

Nearly 60 cars of foodstuffs have been saved from total or partial loss from spoiling through regulations of the Canada Food Board.

Net exports of beef from Canada have been increased by nearly 15,000,000 pounds per year, or 6,795 per cent. increase over the average net exports for 1910-1914.

Before the war Canada imported butter at the rate of 7,000,000 pounds annually. This country is now exporting at the net rate of 4,000,000 pounds per annum.

Canada exported from 25 to 30 per cent. more wheat during the last twelve months than could have been exported had it not been for conservation and organization of our food resources.

By standardization of flour and increasing the percentage of flour exing 20,000 barrels of flour per month. traction from wheat Canada is sav-

Rabbit a Starve-to-Death Diet

It is announced that rabbit-breeding will be undertaken in England in order to relieve the meat shortage. It is to be hoped that English rabbit is a more satisfactory food than the common or garden variety of "bunny" on this continent. Otherwise there is little to be hoped from it. Rabbit without fixings, in other words, cooked without pork and that sort of thing, is about as tasty as a rubber boot, and also about as nourishing. In the old days the North American Indians when driven to it from lack of other foods tried to sustain life on rabbit, but without much success. Rabbit hunger, and even starvation, was their fate if an exclusive bunny diet was persevered in over long. The animal as we know it simply lacks the essentials which make it a proper diet, the chief fault no doubt being the absence of fat.—Saturday Night.

Defective Glasses.



Glasses exactly right two years ago may be far from right to-day.

The eyes change. We will examine your eyes free, and will only recommend a change if absolutely beneficial.

BEAUTIFUL JEWELERY

in great variety of novel patterns and artistic designs, rings, chains, necklaces, bracelets, everything in the jewelry line, may be found at our store. We give you a cordial invitation to come in and see what we have to offer, for we feel sure there will be something that will just suit you.

I. SHOEMAKER
Jeweler and Optician

Summer Shoes

We have a Complete Line of

White Shoes Pumps and Slippers

Our stock includes a Shoe for every purpose, for every use, for every person.

It will pay you to buy them. Save the leather shoes.

Our Groceries are always Fresh

Produce Taken in Exchange

H. PFAFF & SON
Canada Food Bd License No. 8-3436

S. F. BALLACHEY
The Store with the Stock

25 Ladies' New Coats
Just Arrived

These are *Northway's* make, and are the last word in style and quality.

Prices range from $20 to $50

Come in and see the new styles, even if you do not need a coat.

We like to show them.

Top Prices for all Produce.

S. F. BALLACHEY

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY

Many Thousand Farm Laborers Wanted for Harvesting in Western Canada

"Going Trip West"—$12 to WINNIPEG. "Return Trip East"—$10 from WINNIPEG.

GOING DATES	TERRITORY
August 20. and August 29.	From stations in Ontario West of Smith's Falls to and including Toronto on Lake Ontario Short Line and Hamilton-Petesboro' Line. From stations Kingston to Renfrew Junction, inclusive. From stations on Tweed-Bridge to Quebec direct line. From stations on Sand Sta. Marie branch. From stations on Main Line, Toronto to Fraser, inclusive. From stations Bethany Junction to Port Mc'Nicoll and Barberton-Bobcaygeon.
August 22. and August 28.	From stations in Ontario West and South of Toronto to and including Hamilton and Windsor, Ont. From stations on Owen Sound-Wallaceburg, Turnerville, Wingham, Elora, Listowel, Goderich, St. Mary's, Port Burwell and St. Thomas branches. From stations Toronto and North to Bolton, inclusive.

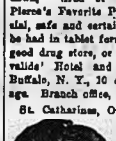
SPECIAL THROUGH TRAINS FROM TORONTO

Full particulars from Canadian Pacific Ticket Agents

W. B. HOWARD, District Passenger Agent, Toronto

WOMEN ARE NEEDED
TO HELP IN WAR

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GO UP HEAD, JOHNNY

Once upon a time an inspector was examining a very youthful class of Scotch boys, and among other subjects he requested the teacher to ask her pupils a few questions in nature knowledge. Desiring her class to do her honor she decided upon the simple subject, "Chickens."

"Now, children," she said. "I want you to tell me something very wonderful about chickens."

"How they get out of their shells?" promptly responded one little fellow.

"Well," said the teacher, "that is, of course, wonderful; but I mean something more wonderful still."

There was a silence for a few seconds. Then up spoke little Johnny. "Please, ma'am, it's really wonderful how they ever get into their shells!"—Exchange.



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THE CROPS IN BRUCE

A Toronto Globe representative looked over our county recently, and furnished the following report to the readers of that paper:

There are few sections in which fall wheat has done as well as in this particularly trying year as it has in Bruce. In a run of 60 miles over this county, covering parts of Brant, Carrick, Elderslie and Greenock townships, I was hardly at any time out of sight of fall wheat ready for harvest. Occasionally, as in other counties, this was in strips along the lines of fences or in the shelter of bush, but whole fields that looked good for 20 or 25 bushels to the acre were to be seen in all directions.

Heavier Snowfall in Bruce

Why has fall wheat done so much better in Bruce county than elsewhere? One reason is probably found in the fact that snowfall was more abundant there and lay longer on the ground. The chief reason is probably found in the thorough tillage which is given to wheat land in Bruce in advance of seeding.

Outside of southwestern Ontario there is probably not a farmer in the province who will this year have more fall wheat to thresh than will Mr. Conrad Hossfeld, of Carrick. He has two fields of ten acres each that give promise of 25 bushels to the acre. Since Mr. Hossfeld has never had a failure in this crop, when following a certain line of cultivation, it will be worth while to tell of the method followed by him.

Unique Wheat Cultivation

Mr. Hossfeld takes two crops of hay from his fields after seeding down and then pastures in the third to these fields as soon as spring seeding is over and commences to plow down in June or July. Part of the manure is plowed down with the sod; the rest is disked in after plowing. Whenever there is a spare day or half day the harrow is kept going on these fields. Mr. Hossfeld was harrowing one field with a three horse team when I called on him. He said it was the fourth time he had been over the field since plowing and that he would probably go over it four or five more times before seeding. By this means weeds are killed and a perfect seed bed secured.

Produces Good Results

That there is no special virtue in the Hossfeld farm itself is shown by what is seen in a third field on his place that was sown with wheat last fall. This field was in barley last year and the cultivation for the succeeding crop of fall wheat was of necessity not so well done as is usual on the Hossfeld farm. Furthermore, the same amount of manure was not in the soil as when sod preceded the wheat crop. On this field this year's wheat but for the barley drilled in last spring would not give a quarter crop. And yet the field is more favorably located than the other two fields where sod was plowed under in June or July of last year that are showing an almost perfect stand.

"In almost every case where fall wheat has done well in Bruce this year the land was summer fallowed last year or was handled in the Hossfeld way," said District Representative McKay.

Sweet Clover Before Wheat

Not far from the Hossfeld farm is the home of Mr. J. Holm, whose father came from Denmark. At the time of my call Mr. Holm was about through hauling manure to a field of eleven acres which was covered with sweet clover a foot in length. The limited length of the clover in this case was explained by the fact that 17 cattle had been constantly on the field since spring, and that three horses had been on it at night during the same time. A tractor is to be put on the field at once to prepare it for fall wheat. As the roots of the clover form a bulk equal to half that of the top, and as the field has received a liberal dressing of manure, the soil will be full of humus by the time it is ready for seeding with the fall wheat to be sown there.

In speaking of the pasturing of sweet clover, Mr. Holm said the mistake generally made is in not turning enough cattle on to keep the pasture crop well eaten down. Mr. Holm did not make this mistake. Twenty head on a field of eleven acres would seem to be crowding things pretty well, but the condition of the field when I saw it proved the wisdom of what was done. There was no coarse, woody fibre in the clover, but an abundance of succulent feed.

The number of fields already in course of preparation for seeding indicates that Bruce farmers intend to put in at least their usual acreage of wheat this fall, and they will have sufficient home grown seed for less fortunate neighbors.

Clover Everywhere

In Bruce, as well as in Grey, one can not but be struck with the large acreage in all kinds of clover—sweet, alfalfa and red. On all sides luxuriant fields of alfalfa are seen. Mr. Holm has a ten-acre field which has given excellent crops in four successive years. From that field Mr. Holm took 21 loads of hay this year, and as he has big horses it may be accepted as a fact that the loads were not small ones. When I was on his place the field was covered and cattle are to be turned on this for pasture because there is no room in which to store the second crop.

Mr. Alex J. Lamont in Port Elgin district, has a much larger area in this crop—60 acres. Mr. Lamont facetiously says he stacked all there was room for outside and then put the rest in the barn and stables.

Home Grown Alfalfa Seed

Speaking of alfalfa, it is worthy to note that in both Bruce and Grey reliance is placed mainly in home-grown seed. For a beginning in producing this seed the two limestone counties are mainly indebted to two men—Mr. Lamont in Bruce, and another farmer in Beaver Valley, Grey County. This home-grown seed is true "variegated" and much superior to that obtained from other sources. The truth of this statement was demonstrated in Mr. Holm's ten-acre field. The whole of that field is in good condition, but a little strip sown with other than home-grown seed is not nearly equal to the rest of the field that was seeded with seed produced in the county.

Result of One Man's Example

In Grey county silos are largely built of wood. In Bruce the prevailing construction is of concrete. Mr. W. A. Rowand, of Brant township, is credited with having built the first silo in Bruce. That was put up some 20 years ago. To-day, look where one will, silos can be seen in all directions in the county. That is one illustration of the beneficial work one man may do by starting a whole community on the right line.

A Ranching Section

Up about Paisley and Port Elgin a good deal of land is given to ranching. There are holdings of 300 to 500 acres, and some holders have, District Representative McKay tells me, as many as 200 cattle on grass now. The extent of the beef interest in this section is shown by the fact that in one year 365 cars of cattle were shipped from Paisley alone. The cattle fed are, too, as a rule, of prime quality. There has been very little nondescript kind of breeding so much in evidence in some sections. In this county, too, a beginning has been made in co-operative marketing. There is one co-operative shipping centre at Greenock Gore, with Mr. Wallace Megraw in charge of the work. This organization in the 18 weeks since beginning operations has shipped 780 hogs and 20 sheep from Paisley.

An Insurance Fund

In this case an insurance fund of one-half of one per cent. of the proceeds of sales is deducted. This meets not only the payment to Mr. Megraw for his services, but covers unforseen expenses as well. For instance, in one case a shipment of hogs had to be held over for a day and the feed bill was met out of this fund. On another occasion, when more than a car of hogs was in sight, some of the shippers were asked to hold theirs over for the next car. Meantime the price dropped 75 per 100 lbs., and this loss was made up to the men who held their hogs over out of the insurance fund.

Greenock Gore shipments of hogs are sold at a f. o. b. price. Mr. Megraw gives each shipper a ticket showing the weight of hogs shipped by him and this is cashed at the bank, thus enabling each shipper to take his money home with him on shipping day. The bank is recouped by a draft on the firm, with shipping bills attached, to which the hogs are sold.

Potatoes and Tomatoes

There is a considerable potato district about Hepworth. In that district, Representative McKay informs me, ten to fifteen acre fields of potatoes, largely of the Empire State variety, are common. There is some little leaf trouble in the district, but prospects are for a 75 per cent. crop at least.

That part of Bruce lying near Walkerton may almost be considered in the banana belt, as Mr. A. E. Sherrington has some tomatoes ripening now. These are from seed produced by Mr. Sherrington himself. That seed has been saved by Mr. Sherrington ever since six years ago when he was in truck farming before, and still this seed gave better results than did some seed ripened last year.

Killing Out of Cherry Trees

There was a good deal of yellow leaf in Bruce cherry orchards last year. This weakened the trees and last winter's severe cold put a further strain on them. As a result one Bruce orchardist had to tear out 200 cherry trees this spring.

In Bruce, as in other counties, orchards show the effects of labor shortage and the trying conditions of last winter. Bruce orchards, as a rule, however, show much less winter-killing than may be seen along the Lake Ontario front.

Creditable School Buildings

There are few counties in which the average standard of farm buildings is higher than in Bruce. There are still fewer counties in which such a good showing is made in the class of school buildings. No. 8, Greenock, a purely rural section, has a brick school house which would be a credit to a town. A windmill pumps water to a tank and furnishes water for flushing inside lavatories.

Bruce farmers, like their brothers of Grey, are prospered a prosperous year. In a 60-mile run crops all showed up well, some of the oats being level with the fences. The clean appearance of the fields was particularly noticeable. There are very few dirty farms in Bruce.

AHMIK.

DR. BELAND'S POLITICS

The statement of Hon. Dr. H. S. Beland on his return from four years of prison life in Germany, might be taken to heart by many Canadians. When interviewed in New York and was asked by a newspaper man if he had anything to say about politics, Dr. Beland replied: "The only politics in civilization still this war is won is the winning of it," he exclaimed eagerly. "That is what we all want most. I came out of prison like a baby that had just been born. I know very little about events that have taken place in Canada while I have been in prison. My correspondence has been very limited and severely censored. I must begin again; I must learn like a child. That will come perhaps, by-and-by. But there is one thing I don't have to learn—one thing I know. Humanity must make itself safe, now and for all time, against any other fearful tragedy that it is now undergoing. That is my politics—aye, and I say it reverently, my religion, too. If I can do something, anything, to bring about the end for which we all pray, then I am going to do it to the best of my ability, that's all."

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The first box helped me, and I took the tablets regularly until every trace of the Rheumatism left me.

I have every confidence in 'Fruit-a-tives' and strongly recommend them to every sufferer from Rheumatism".

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G. E. MILLER, Prop.

GIPSIES MUST CEASE NOMADIC LIFE

Two families of gypsies who have made camp periodically at Paisley in the past were recently arrested at Goderich as loafers. All pleaded guilty and were given a chance to dispose of their horses and find work. Gray is to report to the chief of police every Monday starting at Goderich on August 17th to dispose of his cars if satisfactory. Joseph Watson was given until August 1st to report, as he has a longer distance to travel and more horses to dispose of than the others. He said he intended to go to Hamilton to-day, and he was advised to report there on August 1st, and also to appear in court there on August 17th. Robert Watson was given until July 25th to dispose of his horses and report to the chief of police in Toronto. He is also to appear in court at Goderich on August 17th.

—Walkerton bowlers captured the Keystone trophy at Tegawaig last week.

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RECIPES FOR JAM MAKING.

Canadian housewives should make all the jam they can this year, but they should do so with the minimum of sugar. The Canada Food Board has issued regulations governing the use of sugar by public eating-places, candy manufacturers, ice-cream manufacturers, bakers, confectioners, etc., and these have resulted in an aggregate saving of a very large quantity. This saving has been increased by voluntary economies in private homes. The Anti-Hoarding Order providing limitations on holdings of sugar also has been effective. The Food Board has been able to arrange for a number of ships to carry raw sugar to Canada. The cumulative effect of all these measures is that a sufficient supply for the canning and preserving season seems now to be assured.

In order that the maximum use may be made of our fruit crop this year in all parts of Canada, housewives are asked to use no larger proportion of sugar than is needed for preserving and jam-making. The recipes in this article have been prepared by experts, having in mind the use of those proportions of sugar which will give the best results. No more sugar is required than the amounts stated in the recipes given below.

Strawberry Jam.—8 lbs. strawberries, 6 lbs. sugar. Mix the strawberries and sugar in a kettle and let them stand over night. In the morning set the kettle over the fire on an asbestos mat, and bring the contents slowly to a boil. Do not stir the fruit any more than is absolutely necessary. Boil gently without stirring until it is sufficiently thick and then put it away in sterile jars.

Currant Jelly.—4 lbs. currant juice, 3 lbs. sugar. Boil the currant juice without the sugar about 10 minutes, or until the quantity is reduced. Heat the sugar in the oven, and add when very hot to the liquid, so that the temperature will not be greatly reduced. When all is dissolved, bring to a boil again, and continue from three to five minutes. Test, and when done remove and put away in unsealed jars. When cool, seal with melted paraffin.

Apple and Plum Jam.—4 lbs. crab apples; 2 lbs. plums, 2 lbs. sugar. Cut the crab apples into quarters and cook in just sufficient water to extract the juice. Strain through a double cheese cloth, and add the sugar to the crab apple juice. Put over the fire and bring to a boil. Stir until the sugar is melted. Then add the plums, and boil until the plums are thoroughly cooked.

Note.—Other apples can be used if crab apples be not obtainable, but on no account must the skins and cores be taken away, as the pectin is contained largely in the cores, and directly under the skin. Any sweet plum can be used for jam. The Damson is considered quite satisfactory. Because of its acid nature, the Lombard plum will not make a good jam with the proportion of sugar prescribed above.

Plum Jam.—8 lbs. plums, 6 lbs. sugar. Put the plums and sugar together in a preserving kettle over the fire, with just sufficient water to start the cooking. Boil gently until the fruit is thoroughly cooked. Stir as little as possible.

Black Currant Jam.—For 1 lb. of fruit, not over ripe, allow ¾ lb. of sugar. Put the currants in a granite saucepan and mash to allow the juice to escape. Add no water. Bring to a boil, stirring occasionally to ensure that all the fruit is being cooked, and to prevent burning. Cook without sugar until the quantity is reduced and the fruit is all broken. The time will vary with the quality of the fruit. Heat the sugar in the oven and add to the fruit, stirring until it is all dissolved. Then boil without stirring from three to five minutes. Remove from the fire and put into sterile jars, glasses or stone crocks. Seal when cold, by pouring melted paraffin over the top. In making Black Currant Jam, the sugar must not be boiled from the beginning with the fruit, as in some jams; otherwise the currants will become hard and unpalatable.

Little Points in Canning.

Keep the water at a jumping boil and do not allow the fire to die down for an instant while cans are in the canner.

Keep the cover on the canner during every moment of the processing time. Steam plays a large part in cooking the contents of the can.

Greens or green vegetables are most satisfactorily blanched in steam instead of hot water. Use a steam cooker or put the products in a colander and set them over a vessel of boiling water, covered tightly.

To prevent bleaching or darkening of products packed in glass jars, wrap jars in paper.

Examine jars and cans occasionally during the summer to detect any sign of fermentation, leaking, or swelling.

The flavor is often injured by letting peeled fruit stand too long before cooking. Prepare at one time only as many cans as can be processed immediately.

In seasoning it should be kept in mind that most vegetables, as well as meats, are injured in flavor by an excessive use of salt in the canning process. A little salt is very palatable, but it is better to add no salt in canning than to use too much. It can be added to suit the taste when the canned products are served.

Mold may develop on canned goods if the seal is defective, if after sterilizing the tops are removed from the jars to replace the rubber rings, and if the jars are kept in a damp place where the rubbers may decompose.

Success in canning depends upon:
1. Fresh fruit and vegetables.
2. Perfect fruit and vegetables.
3. Good jar bands.
4. Airtight lids.
5. All water must be boiling violently.
6. Time must be accurate in the cooking in the jars.

Dry all foods which cannot be canned at 150 degrees F.

Test with a soda cracker closed in the jar of dried food. It should stay crisp. If it becomes limp, dry the food over again.

Dry food is leathery, not crisp.

Soak all dried foods at least six hours before using, and cook in the water in which they were soaked, in order to retain all the valuable mineral salts.

Keep dry foods in jars that would not do for canning or in empty can with removable tops, which have been boiled in washing soda and water to remove any strong odor.

Every ounce of food which a woman conserves releases a corresponding amount for the woman who has not the opportunity to store away food.

STOPPING ANOTHER WASTE.

By-Products of Packing Plants Which Are Splendid Food.

Packing houses in Canada, acting on the request of the Canada Food Board, are endeavouring to popularize certain by-products, particularly parts of the hog not generally used for general consumption in Canada. These include pigs' feet, pigs' brains, calves' brains, hogs' livers, neck-bones and neck ribs. These parts of the animal, while good for human food, have been hitherto not popular in this country among consumers, although they are perfectly healthful and nutritious and the demand far exceeds the supply in the United States.

At a recent dinner given for demonstration purposes at the Armour Canadian plant at Hamilton, the guests were served with the following menu: Pigs' tails in aspic jelly, devilled backbone, fried pigs' brains, braised ox-joints, creamed sweetbreads, jellied pigs' snouts, jellied pigs' feet, pickled hams' tongues, pickled pigs' tongues, pickled ox-tongue, brain croquettes and sweet-bread rissoles.

It is estimated that sufficient pigs' livers are thrown into the waste tanks of the packing plants of Canada every week to supply all the families in the Dominion with meat for one day.

At the present time all these products of Canadian packing houses are either disposed of in the United States or thrown into the waste tanks.

"There are two stones we may not dare to cast:
The stone of stumbling in our brother's way,
The stone of judgment at our brother's past;
We, who ourselves, like sheep have gone astray."
—Hamilton.

When making a juicy pie do not press the upper crust down on the lower one. That shuts in the steam, and tempts the juice to overflow. Just lay the upper crust on and trim the edges.

SCENTED DUSTS

By Ben Ames Williams



Part III.

"When I was twenty-one years old, I realized that Mary Doncaster was becoming a young woman and though even in this little town, we had never actually come together, I began to think a great deal about her and I remember once telling my mother that I wished I might know her.

"Mother, like all mothers, thought I was too young to be thinking about girls of any age and one told me Mary Doncaster was too young for me to think about her. Then, when I was twenty-two and Mary Doncaster was about seventeen, Mother died. She died suddenly, you know, Dick. She was thrown by one of father's horses."

The young man nodded and after a moment, Richard Sotheron continued:

"Mary Doncaster's enmity toward me began about that time, Dick. I never knew why. I only knew that one Sunday, a little while before Mother died, I smiled at her across the church and she turned away her head after her eyes had flashed with an anger more intense than I had ever seen in any eyes before. After Mother died I went to see her; and she would not see me. I tried more than once. I wrote to her—the letters came back to me."

Something in his father's voice made Dick look at the older man with curious intentness. Richard Sothern caught his son's eye, nodded faintly and smiled. "Dick," he said, "I fell in love with Mary Doncaster and I was never even able to tell her so."

"You fell in love with her!" Dick cried. "But—"

Richard Sothern nodded. "But I married your mother. Yes, Dick. Your mother and I loved each other with a love like fire and flames. As long as she lived, I scarce remembered that Mary Doncaster was alive but after she was dead, with my memories of her came Mary Doncaster again."

Dick leaned toward his father incredulously. "You mean, Father," he whispered, "that you—"

"If she would have me, I would marry Mary Doncaster this afternoon," said Richard Sotheron, "but she hates me."

"But why? What did you do to her?"

"I don't know! Nothing."

"Was there nothing?"

"Dick, I have tried for twenty years, in one way and another, to solve that mystery. It is as absolute today as it was the day Mary Doncaster first turned her flaming eyes away from mine."

"Is that why she is so—polite to me?"

"I don't know. I only wanted you to know, Dick, so that you may understand whatever is to come.

The splendid days of summer marched along their endless way. The old garden saw Dick more than once at Betsy's side. Richard Sotheron watched with a dread for his son's happiness gnawing at his heart; Miss Mary watched with exultation singing in her breast. Dick and Betsy danced child-like through the days, Dick forgetting everything save Betsy, Betsy forgetting everything save Dick.

One night, the round moon rose above the trees and peered down into the Doncaster garden. The flowers there were nodding drowsily on their stems and their fragrance hovered over them like a coverlet. From the house among the maples came the occasional low murmur of a voice and through a window gleamed the lamp by whose light Miss Mary was reading in the living room. Dick and Betsy were on the broad, vine-hung verandah; as they were talking soberly and quietly as though each feared a spoken word would break the spell which was weaving about them.

When the big moon found the garden empty, it went searching among the trees and its beams diffused a growing light in magic patterns there. The two on the verandah were beyond its reach but when they saw the rays searching among the trees, each felt the stir of a summons that would not be resisted. Dick looked up quickly at the girl and she looked at him.

Her eyes shone softly; he heard her quick-caught breath. Her throat was fluttering and throbbing and the fragrance that surrounded her was almost too sweet for bearing.

There is something theatrical and unreal in impassioned declarations. The language of love lovers is always a language of whispers, half-spoken words and broken sentences. Dick must have said some word of invitation but only Betsy heard him. Betsy must have assented but the assent was for Dick's ears alone. They rose together, and moved quietly down the steps and went side by side around the house toward the garden, heads high, eyes shining, as to a tryst with some other person there—the sweetest of all trysts!

The garden's gravelled paths were narrow; their elbows brushed as they walked side by side. The rough old bench beneath the apple tree welcomed them; they paused there. Betsy looked up at Dick as though for his permission to sit down; Dick looked down at Betsy, and forthwith the garden, the bench and the moon that was doing it all dissolved into nothingness. Betsy saw only Dick; Dick saw only Betsy.

Presently a glowing, smiling face which had been buried in Dick's shoulder turned up to him, and Dick and Betsy stood tremblingly content. Then Dick, disturbed and frightened, softly exclaimed:

"You're crying! What is it Betsy? Why!"

"I'm so—awfully happy, Dick."

"Sure?"

"Of course I'm sure, silly."

"Then smile at me."

She smiled radiantly though her eyes were pools of trembling tears. It was a very long time indeed before Dick announced:

"I'm going in and ask Miss Mary now."

"Dick! Oh, shall we?"

"I will."

"I'm coming with you."

He smiled. "Come then."

She took his hand and the two went quietly around the house again, up the steps, across the verandah and entered the living room and stood there, hand in hand before Miss Mary.

Miss Mary Doncaster had been reading by the light of the big lamp on the table. Her book dropped to her lap and she looked up at the two with a curious, steady inquiry. Her bosom moved more quickly, her eyes misted then burned dry with fierce determination and she waited for them to speak.

Betsy broke from Dick and ran to Miss Mary dropping beside the little spinster. Miss Mary's hand patted the lovely bent head. Dick stepped nearer. The lamp shone on his face though Miss Mary's was in shadow. He smiled with a wistful petition in his eyes.

"Don't you see, Miss Mary?" he asked gently.

Miss Mary studied the boy. "What is it?" she inquired.

"I love Betsy, Miss Mary."

"Do you?"

Betsy lifted her head. "He does, Aunt Mary. Dreadfully. And I love him."

Miss Mary patted Betsy's head again. "Do you?" she asked Dick again.

"Yes," he told her.

"How do you know?"

Dick flushed. "You can't make a mistake in a thing like this, Miss Mary," he said. "I—just know."

Miss Mary rocked quietly in her chair, studying the countenance of the boy before her. Dick met her gaze squarely. "You are very like your father, Dick," she said quietly at last.

His heart contracted at the menace in her tone and Betsy looked up quickly at her aunt's impassive face. Dick said steadily:

"If I am like my father, I am very proud."

Miss Mary nodded. "You would be," she agreed.

"He has a right to be," Betsy cried. The voice of the little spinster was not raised; her chair still rocked steadily but she lifted her book from her lap and over it spoke to the young man:

"Richard Sotheron is a scoundrel. If my niece marries his son—I shall kill myself."

(To be continued.)

Food Prices Abroad.

In Paris beef can be obtained with difficulty, and costs 60c. a pound or more. In Italy beef sells from 79c. to 82c. per pound, and veal 66c. to 79c.

Steamboats built in England for use on a tropical river have been provided with means for spraying their cabin roofs with water to cool them by evaporation.

Too much fertilizer produces bad results. Hardy plants can be stimulated up to a point where they will produce splendid results this year but may suffer or die out next year. A number of fine young peach trees produced an amazing crop of large, beautiful fruit in 1916 owing to very liberal fertilizing, but in 1917 they died as a result of overfertilization and overproduction.

FOOD SITUATION IN ITALY.

It Continues to be Acute, With the People on Very Small Rations.

The people of Italy live largely on bread and macaroni, but despite this fact, they have reduced their consumption of grain by 25 per cent. during the past year. The grain situation now is a most difficult one and will continue so. Sugar is scarce and unless imports can be increased, a further reduction in consumption will be necessary. The ration in sugar in Italy during May was only three ounces per person per week and the butter ration was two ounces per person per week.

In order to cope with the meat shortage, three meatless days every week have been instituted and on Wednesdays, Thursdays and Fridays meat cannot legally be served in public eating places or bought for home consumption. The price has risen tremendously, and now beef sells from 72 to 88 cents per pound, and veal from 66 to 78 cents per pound.

Cream Wanted

We are in the market for cream all through the year. We pay the HIGHEST market prices. Our plant is right up-to-date. In business since 1866. Drop us a postcard for particulars.

Matthew Dairy and Creamery Co.
910-2 King St. West Toronto

Fares Paid for Farm Help.

To provide help in haying and harvest, the Trades and Labor Branch of the Ontario Government will pay the going railway fare of persons who agree to work on a farm for at least 3 weeks. The worker has, however, to pay his return fare. The maximum distance for which this free transportation is given is 200 miles.

It is understood also that the Quebec Government has arranged with the railways for reduced fares for farm laborers.

With a fish dinner should go a green vegetable, and a salad, preferably lettuce and young onions.

WILLIAMS New Scale PIANOS



THE example of the late Queen Victoria in selecting the Williams New Scale Piano has been followed by many of the world's most renowned musicians. This fact has caused it to be known as the Choice of the Great artists.

Louis XV Model, $550.00
THE WILLIAMS PIANO CO., LIMITED, OSHAWA ONT.
Canada's Oldest and Largest Piano Makers

Ingram's Milkweed Cream

Many women look older than they are largely because they do not take proper care of their complexions. Ingram's Milkweed Cream will keep you looking younger than you are. It keeps the complexion clear and velvety. It gives each cell the healthy nourishment it needs because it takes distinctive therapeutic properties from the delicate skin tissues. Two sizes, 50c and $1.

For abluteness of the nose and forehead try Ingram's Velvola Souveraine Face Powder. It is so fine and delicate in texture that you can scarcely detect it is on you and effectually conceals the minor imperfections of complexion and hides perspiration. 50c. A Box at all Ingram's toilet goods counters including Zodenta for the teeth, 25c. Is at your druggists.

A Picture with Each Purchase

Each time you buy a package of Ingram's Toilet aids or Perfume your druggist will give you, without charge, a large portrait of a world-famed motion picture actress. Each time you get a different portrait so you make a collection for your home. Ask your druggist.

F. F. Ingram Co., Windsor, Ontario (94)



It is fine for cleaning cans—says the dairyman

Comfort Lye





"Safety First" in Preserving

Don't take chances with your preserves. Protect them from mold and fermentation with Parowax, the air-tight seal.

Parowax on preserving day means happiness on opening day. The preserves come out with all their original flavor and freshness.

Melted Parowax poured thinly on the jelly glasses does the trick. Air can't enter. On fruit jars, adjust cover and dip in the melted liquid.

Parowax is odorless, tasteless, and absolutely pure. Sold in inexpensive 1 lb. and ½ lb. cartons. Your grocer or druggist has it.

IMPERIAL OIL, LIMITED
Branches in All Cities.

Parowax

For the BOYS & GIRLS



Double Ten.

There's something that vexes you, laddie,
I know by the flush on your cheek;
But just hold your temper a moment
And count double ten ere you speak.

There's someone has angered you, lassie,
I know by the flash in your eye;
Perhaps you can answer them sharply,
But count double ten ere you try.

For words, dear, like horses, need reining
Or else they will fly off the track;
And words that escape once, remember,
Can never be coaxed to come back.

So hearken to me, little lassie,
And laddie with anger-flushed cheek.
Remember the maxim I give you,
And count double ten ere you speak.

Mary Jane's "Bit".

The hair of Mary Jane, who was Elizabeth's favorite doll, was falling out at an alarming rate. Elizabeth brushed it, shampooed it, and even used father's hair tonic on it. Yet the little ivory brush collected more and more glistening threads of gold and the head of poor Mary Jane became more and more bald

Elizabeth asked mother whether it would be wise to buy a new wig for her cherished Mary Jane—a wig of real hair; a wig that would curl naturally and that should be brown instead of yellow.

Mother agreed that it would give Mary Jane just the added touch that she most sadly needed in order to become a truly delightful dolly.

But mother also said that, charming as that touch would be, it was an expensive one in time of war. Elizabeth herself must give it to her almost bald-headed darling. War time or not, Elizabeth could do errands and perform certain new duties that in time would earn enough money to buy the longed-for wig.

So, early and late, Elizabeth worked for her Mary Jane. No matter how tired she was, she always roused herself to go in search of mother's spectacles; no matter how interesting the game she hunted for the lost needle or pin.

The cents began to rattle in her little bank. When she shook it wildly to and fro a joyous clatter rang through the house. Whenever Elizabeth was discouraged, whenever errands seemed many and the pay small, the family were awakened by a sudden clickety-click, clickety-clank! At a sound so pleasant sorrows flew away not only from the breast of Elizabeth but from all those who dwelt within the house; for after all, there is nothing that swallows up troubles or worries much quicker than glad sounds. Sometimes the sound is a bird; sometimes a brook; sometimes a crackling fire; at times it is music. And sometimes it is only a happy voice. Just try it and see!

Well, the money in the bank grew and grew. The beautiful brown wig, the naturally curly, brown wig, that Elizabeth had already priced, could now be bought! Elizabeth skipped to school with her money tied neatly in a fresh handkerchief to show to the girls and boys. Well she knew that when afternoon came the wig would rest for all time on the head of her Mary Jane.

But when the morning exercises were over, a lady rose beside he principal, and said, "Children, I have come over here to tell you about your little sisters and brothers in Belgium. I have come to let you know how hungry they are, how cold and how lost they are—lost not only from mother and fathers but from homes and from all that they once held dear. They were exactly as you are—happy, contented girls and boys. They had comforts and pleasures just as you have. But now—they have nothing and—"

Before the lady could finish, Elizabeth rose from her seat, rushed to the platform, and, sobbing, thrust all her money into the hands of the lady and said:

"Oh, give them that!"

The lady's voice sounded queer as she said to Elizabeth, "Will your mother let you give all this money away without asking her permission?"

Not a sound could be heard, except the voice of Elizabeth:

"It's mine! You see, I earned it myself to buy a naturally curly, brown wig for Mary Jane. She's waited all these weeks for it, but I guess she can keep on waiting a little longer!"

Then a strange thing happened. Right there in the school chapel people began to clap their hands. People began to laugh, and some even stamped their feet. But the best part of all was the next day, when every little boy and every little girl went into the school-room with his or her own separate offering for the Belgian children. Some brought ten cents, some brought five, some only a cent. But it was Elizabeth's generous act that started the gifts.

The lady sent Elizabeth a beautiful ribbon, woven of the national colors of Belgium—a ribbon to tie Mary Jane's few remaining golden wisps of hair. Elizabeth has decided to let the ribbon take the place of the once longed-for wig. For Mary Jane has now taken on a new and altogether distinctive air: a certain added dignity, as if she, too, had done her "bit."

The Greatest War in History

The Forces Involved

	Allies.	Central Powers.	Total.
Area (square miles)	30,153,563	1,203,800	31,357,363
Population	1,200,840,000	143,721,000	1,348,561,000
Wealth (1914)	$408,000,000,000	$105,000,000,000	$511,000,000,000
Man power	88,000,000	31,000,000	119,000,000
Men in arms	33,000,000	20,000,000	53,000,000
Men killed	6,342,000	2,667,000	7,009,000
Men disabled	9,186,000	1,936,000	8,129,000

The Cost in Dollars

National budgets	$86,000,000,000	$48,000,000,000	$134,000,000,000
Shipping destroyed	1,050,000,000	———	1,050,000,000
Men lost	21,000,000,000	14,000,000,000	35,000,000,000

Indirect Losses

Inflation of currency and increased prices.
Business development checked and business machinery wrecked.
Property damaged by under maintenance or idleness.
Industry crippled by diversion of men and (in U. S.) lack of immigration.
Production diverted from creative to destructive purposes.
Death rate increased and race vitality lowered.
Birth rate decreased.
Lack of education for children and for youthful soldiers.
Physical suffering.
Moral degradation.

OPINIONS ON WORLD PROBLEMS

By Chas. M. Bice, Attorney-at-Law, Denver, Colorado.

TURKEY AND THE GREEKS.

"The glory that was Greece and the grandeur that was Rome."

Rome has not lost her grandeur, nor will she forfeit it, while the sons of gallant little Italy continue to stand up so heroically for the great cause of humanity. But the "glory of Greece" is gone, vanished, and may never be returned.

The German-Turkish machine is crushing Hellenism in the Turkish provinces, and annihilating the Greeks in the same brutal, unwarranted fashion they employed in wiping the Armenian race from the face of the globe.

* * *

We hear but little of these Turkish atrocities and persecutions of the Greeks, and perhaps it is for the very simple reason that there is very little left to hear from. A campaign of annihilation has been waged against the Greeks by the Turks and Germans for four years steadily—a campaign that is merely a more savage continuation of the Young Turk's program that began in 1913, with this one marked difference: During the period when the government of the Young Turks was most active a persecution was attempted that might, perhaps, destroy entire Greek communities, but which permitted those persecuted to save themselves by flight. But in the period dating from Turkey's participation in the present war and her alliance with Germany, the persecution assailed the very existence of Hellenism in Turkey.

German participation and activity were manifest from the start, for while the Turk is a master in the art of crime, he is incapable of developing any scientific system whereby a nation can be wiped out and totally ruined.

This was Germany's part of the task, and her advice to Turkey was followed out to the letter, with the result that to-day Hellenism in Turkey is merely a memory.

* * *

In following out the Hun plan, the Turk's stuck to a program that included abolishment of special privileges to Greeks, the drafting of Christians into the Turkish army, the taxation and commandeering of Greek property, deportation and assassination of individuals. To go into all the details of how this hellish program was carried out is unnecessary; suffice it to say that at least 240,000 Greeks have been murdered or deported, their property seized and their homes ruined, while the misfortunes which these victims of Teutonic "Kultur" and Turkish savagery have undergone cannot be paralleled in the darkest ages of the world's history.

* * *

"The glory that was Greece" is, indeed, a vanished thing, a thing that the civilized world must always regret. A day of reckoning, we hope, will come, when the nations that have the misfortune of being small, will be protected against future despoilment and defilement of the Hun variety.

Greece may rise again, and the Ottoman empire may perish for all time, but, regardless of these things, no one ever will forgive the Hun and the Turk or condone the bestiality and cruelty they practiced upon a helpless and defenceless people.

ROBS KAISER OF RICH MARKET

ENGLISH TRADE WAR ALARMS GERMANY.

Preferential Tariffs in Favor of Colonies Will Push Teutons Out of Wealthy Markets.

The following despatch plainly indicates that Germany at last is beginning to realize that the power of "a scrap of paper" may be a power as disastrous as reverse on the battlefield

The Hague, July 28.—Great Britain's future economic policy has caused the greatest alarm in Germany, where its significance is fully realized. The newspaper Vorwaerts declares the British war cabinet's decision to introduce preferential tariffs in favor of her colonies to be one of the most important facts of the war. Besides its great economic importance it will have a lasting political effect. England's transition to protective tariffs is of incisive importance to Germany.

In peace times England was the greatest purchaser if German wares. With her colonies she absorbed one-fifth of the whole German export. The diversion of German export into Austria-Hungary, a poor country little apt for consumption, can never substitute the loss of the British market.

British Empire is United.

The experiences of the war have convincingly, unfortunately to the surprise of influential German authorities, proved that Great Britain is to be a much greater degree closely united than public opinion in Germany was willing to believe before the war. Canadian, Australian, New Zealander, South African and Indian divisions have advanced against German soldiers on every battlefield. Lloyd George, formerly a free trader, is working systematically for the strengthening of this unity while he extends the economic foundations and consults the colonial ministers on all important decisions.

The close economic and political consolidation of the British world empire also is smashing the contentions of our annexionists, who think only in square kilometers. By treaties, by creation, by intimate combination, the British Empire can be extraordinarily strengthened, and the danger arises that Germany by befog more or less pushed out of her wealthy markets.

This convincingly effective example illustrates the justice of the saying so often uttered here: "Treaty rights are more powerful than territorial rights." The cry for acquisition of territory leads merely into error.

Breakfast on browned crusts with cream.

More than twenty thousand war gardens in back yards are being cultivated this year by citizens of Winnipeg.

In dairying it is very important to have a part of the cows calve in the fall, so as to have the heaviest flow of milk and make the greatest amount of butter when both are highest in price.

HOW ITALY SAVES WAR'S WRECKAGE

WONDERFUL SUCCESS IN OVERCOMING THIS PROBLEM.

Description of the Work of Reclaiming Wastage as Carried on at City of Milan.

One prime essential for success in modern warfare is economy—economy in lives, in energy and in materials. Waste of everything must be reduced to a minimum. The metal fragments of exploded shells, the soldiers' cast-off shoes, even the crusts of bread left from his meals must be gathered up and made to serve some useful purpose again.

Italy is attacking the problem of salvaging as much of war's wreckage as possible with wonderful success. The following account of the Italian efforts along this line is from La Lettura.

"The gospel of St. John says: 'Gather all the remnants so that they do not go to waste.' This is exactly what the Italian military authorities are doing by finding a way to utilize much of the waste material of war. It is a task just as important as that of military sanitation, which cares for and cures the most precious of war materials—man.

The Milan Establishment.

"Everything abandoned on the field if battle, in camp or along the line of march is carefully gathered up and sent to renovating establishments. One of the largest of these is the Military Establishment of Disinfection and Re-utilization at Milan. More than thirty train loads of material of all kinds from the war zone come in here every day.

After every battle a little of everything is abandoned on the field. Wherever the soldiers pass they leave arms, pieces of machinery, knapsacks, caps, drums, bugles, kitchen equipment, shoes, clothes, etc. Objects of every kind are left behind. Each of them has a glorious past. Each furnishes the clue for reconstructing a page of history.

The task of the renovating establishments is to repair all the objects which can be repaired and to transform the rest into things which can be of use either at the front or in the homes of the nation.

'At the Milan establishment the various articles are assorted in heaps, the shoes in one place, the caps in another. The cloth is separated from the metal, the wood from the leather, etc. About three-quarters of the material which is brought in can be repaired and made suitable again for its original purposes. Everything is first disinfected before assortment and cataloguing.

Saiving the Uniforms.

"The gray green army uniforms when they are gathered together are divided into two heaps—one consisting of very soiled clothes, the other comparatively speaking in good condition. The cloth from the latter pile is sent to the washing rooms and is thoroughly cleansed and scoured. A certain amount of this, the poorer quality, is sent to the cap makers, the best material is sent to wool laboratories where the wool is utilized for cloth which is eventually worked up into coats, pants, overcoats and ponchos. A small amount is sent to another establishment where the wool is used for making cloth for capes.

"After being manufactured and tailored the various articles are sent to a central bureau which attends to the distribution—the Material Corps—out of the first heap of very soiled cloth the major part is washed and cleaned and sold as washed rags which may be used for good grades of paper. The rest is sold for what it will bring without wasting the expense or labor on cleaning."

Canada's Allowance and Britain's.

How does your voluntary allowance compare with the British ration? Figure it out and see. The adult is allowed a pound of meat per week and the child half a pound. The bacon ration is the same, with a supplementary allowance for heavy workers and adolescents. Five ounces of butter and margarine and two ounces of lard per head are allowed. The sugar ration is half a pound per head. The milling extraction for bread is now 90 per cent. in Britain as compared with 94 per cent. in Germany.

BRITAIN, SHIELD OF CIVILIZATION

WAR COSTS GREAT BRITAIN $25,000,000 A MINUTE.

Her National Debt Has Grown From Three to Thirty-Nine Billion—Credit is Unimpaired.

The war is costing the people of Great Britain the gigantic sum of $34,920,000 per day, or $1,455,000 every hour, or nearly $25,000 a minute, according to advices received at Ottawa from the British Ministry of Information.

A statement prepared by the Imperial authorities reads:

After four years of exhausting war Britain's credit is still unimpaired. Her "silver bullets" are being turned out by the hundred million, and everyone is finding its billet. Her people are cheerfully bearing the ever-increasing strain which has been placed upon their shoulders, and will spare no effort in blood or treasure till victory is assured.

Debt Increases Twelve-fold.

Britain's national debt has increased during the war from $3,225,000,000 to $39,500,000,000, or in excess of twelve times over, and yet she is paying all—and much more than all—her debt charges out of current taxation, while the new taxation, raised by Germany is not enough to pay the interest accumulated upon her war debt. The population of Germany is half as large again as that of Great Britain, and for her largest war loan subscriptions of one shilling and upwards were accepted, while in Britain the minimum subscription received was 15 shillings, yet the record number of subscriptions to the German war loan was 5,279,000, against 5,239,00 to the British loan. The cost of living in Great Britain had risen enormously because of the war, until now the housewife can obtain only half the food received for the same money in peace times. And yet, when the third British war loan was issued cash applications for war savings certificates made by individuals too poor to subscribe the minimum sum of 15 shillings to the loan itself amounted to $100,000,000.

Before the war the people of Britain paid taxes amounting to approximately $1,000,000,000 a year; to-day they are paying taxes to the tune of $3 270,000,000 annually. In spite of this, Great Britain raised her third war loan of $5,000,000,000, a sum equal to nearly half her entire national income in 1914.

Great Britain is now spending $8,305,000,000 a year on her army, her navy, her air services and her munitions factories, and supplies, but despite this colossal financial burden, she has advanced loans to her poorer allies amounting in the aggregate to $3,140,000,000.

Although she is spending more every day at the present time than she did in two weeks prior to the war, Great Britain's credit remains unshaken; despite the sea-pirates of Germany, her ships and commerce still go and come across the oceans; and she is ready to spend her last shilling in safeguarding the security of the world from the unspeakable Hun.

Great Britain has been the "sure shield" of civilization.

EUROPE EXPECTS TOURIST AID

Busily Preparing for a Tourist Rush When Conflict is Over.

While the guns are still roaring on the battle fronts there are people in Europe who think of business after the war. It is quite natural that the Swiss should think of rebuilding their fortunes after peace is declared, for their best income producing "industry," the tourist business, has been killed by the war. The question the Swiss press. The Neue Zuercher the Swis press. The Neue Zuercher Zeitung thinks the Federal Government will have to spend a great deal of money if Switzerland is to recoup her loss. There is an undisguised tendency in all European countries to discourage travelling and spending money outside of their own respective domains.

In France the "Office National du Tourisme' has been created to foster the tourist business. Former Minister Sembat is the director of this Government Department. The French expect a mass incursion by Americans after the war. They believe America will more than recompense them for losses caused, for instance, by the Germans staying at home.

Italy too is making strenuous efforts to put her tourist industry again on a sound footing. Italy is spending millions to improve the Italian Riviera in addition to a share spent by the localities for the same purpose. Immense sums are ready to be spent for advertising as soon as peace is declared.

Germany and Austria have formed a union, political as well as economic. This economic union includes the tourist business. The leading hotel and transit organizations are cooperating with one another to boost German and Austrian watering places, baths and mountain resorts.

Before the war the overwhelming majority of foreigners touring Germany were Russians, and Germans believe the invasion from the East will materially increase on account of recent events, military and revolutionary.

The northern countries, Norway especially, are bidding for foreign tourists more and more. They are the pioneers in developing winter sports and are reaping their harvests both summer and winter. They cannot expect any foreign tourists, however, until after the war, as they have hardly enough provisions to feed the home population.

War Gardens in Canada

Frederick Abraham, Hon. Chairman of the Vacant Lot and Home Garden Section of the Canada Food Board, reports there has been enthusiastic response to the appeal for the planting of War Gardens throughout the West. "The British Columbia War Gardens could supply the prairie Provinces with fresh vegetables for many months in the year," says Mr. Abraham, "if the transportation problem could be solved. I believe this is only a question of time. Everything seems to grow in greater abundance in British Columbia, and many of the vegetables have two crops in the season." Mr. Abraham reports that the school children of British Columbia have joined the school garden plot movement with splendid enthusiasm and the crop produced will make a material difference to the local supply.

It is important that the larder should always be kept well aired so that the contents may be quite fresh and sweet. To prevent dust and smuts getting in through the open window cover it with a piece of butter muslin. This lets the air penetrate and at the same time keeps everything spotless.

THE WEEKLY SERMON

Therefore all things whatsoever ye would that men should do to you, do ye even so to them; for this is the law and the prophets.—St. Matt. 7, 12.

It is far easier to accept rules than it is to obey them. They appeal to our sense of right, to our judgment, to our innate knowledge of God's will when we read or recite them, but the struggle comes when we seek to apply them to our own conduct. Everybody accepts with his mind the excellence and the necessity of the Ten Commandments, but each man of us has his own personal battle to fight when they touch conduct in the everyday life. They are like machines, with their splendid shape and their fittings, but the product coming from their working suggests struggle. We all love the golden rule; we can see what a splendid world this would be if it was universally followed. But oh, how difficult it is to deal with men as you would have them deal with you!

Yet that is the ideal of living which must be kept before us, and we must try hard to live up to it. Being human, the ideal for us is always above the real and many are our failures; but we must keep up a stout heart and press on, rising on the mistakes we make in a closer approach to the perfect. Let us see what we can do, by God's help, to keep our face and our progress toward the light.

Sometimes the rule does not seem to work and men take advantage of mercy. Enemies think us cowardly because we do not retaliate, and they misunderstand the spirit of kindness. And there are times when a severe thrashing must be given. Christ came to bring peace; but peace itself often has to be brought by the sword, and so the Master said: "I came not to bring peace" (that is, outward peace) "but a sword." But it must be a "sword bathed in Heaven," a righteous casting out of evil spirits, a cleansing of the temple of humanity with a scourge in the hand of Christ himself.

A Course Full of Danger

Perhaps personal kindness is easier when we try to return good for evil, and yet there is apt to come to us at such times of gentle treatment a false pride which spoils our mercy with self-gratulation. "He will see now how forgiving I am; he will mark the difference between his own rudeness and my courtesy." Such a fulfilling of the golden rule is full of danger. Rather should we think of how we ourselves, but for God's grace, might have fallen, and not count it as a virtue that we forgive, but, rather be ashamed that such forgiveness demands an effort. The moment I congratulate myself upon a good and kindly deed I rob it of excellence. Instinctively should my heart go out to the offender, discriminating clearly between his error and the man himself. The golden rule should work, as it were, automatically and impulsively. Loving all men, whatever their place and character, the sin they commit must not cloud or weaken that love. It must shine on even through the cloud of contest as I rebel against the wrong done. It should sing its song of gracious interest even when the gun of rebuke, seeking to kill the daring evil, is pouring forth its potent demand. The rule should so hold me that even when wounded to the death by cruelty I should pray, like Stephen, for my persecutors.

The Whole Armor of God

It helps, too, to remember that we are fighting the Lord's battle with His own divine weapons. All wrong and sin and injustice are God's enemies seeking to destroy His kingdom of love. As His child I must fight against them. It is not my battle, but His, and mine only as I recognize it as His. Therefore self is forgotten No matter what men do to me or say of me, I am the soldier of Christ, and it is against Him that these cruel darts are cast. I will take, then, the sword of the Spirit, which is the Word of God, and I will put on the whole armor of God, praying and watching. That is the real battle of life. No matter for my suffering. No matter what is done to me. I am serving my King and seeking His glory and honor, and the golden rule is my manual of arms.—Rev. F. W. Tompkins.

GLAMIS

Miss Emma Howson, who spent some months in Toronto and Campbellford, returned home on Wednesday.

Mr. Tufford, of Bemmsville, joined his wife at "Cosy Nook" cottage, Inverharron.

Misses Beere and Burns, who have been visiting friends here, returned to Hamilton this week.

Mr. Angus McLean, of the 10th, who was operated on in the Guelph hospital, had an attack of typhoid fever, but is on the road to recovery.

Mrs. Stocks and two sons, of Port Huron, are visiting Mrs. Nesbitt.

Mr. Richard McGregor has returned from Toronto, where he was receiving treatment for his face. We trust that he may continue to improve.

Mr. and Mrs. John McFarlane, of Toronto, are guests of the former's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Neil McFarlane.

Miss Helen Oliver, of Inverharron, spent a few days last week with her aunt, Miss MacIntyre.

Miss Reta McKinnon entertained a carload of her young friends to a day's outing at the lake on Tuesday of last week.

Union services were held in the Baptist and St. Paul's churches on Sunday last. Rev. P. Reith occupied the pulpit.

Mr. Jackson, Mr. and Mrs. Will Jackson, of Markdale, motored up and spent Sunday with Mrs. Nesbitt.

Mrs. McSween and family are spending a week with friends in Kincardine.

Miss Lizzie Cunningham, of Milton, came on Monday and will remain until after the funeral of her brother, the late Mr. Jos. Cunningham.

Mr. and Mrs. Tufford, Mrs. Oliver and daughter Miss Jessie, motored up from Inverharron on Friday and spent the evening at W. J. McKeeman's.

Mr. McClung motored to Chatsworth on Friday with a car load of people.

It is our sad duty this week to chronicle the death of our postmaster, Mr. Jos. Cunningham. Although in poor health for some time his many friends were not prepared for his death, which took place on Sunday afternoon. Mr. Cunningham was a resident of Glamis for a good many years, and was very highly respected by all. He was in his 70th year. The day of the funeral has not yet been decided as they are awaiting the coming of his son Alton and daughter, Mrs. Burgess, of Saskatchewan.

SECOND CON. ELDERSLIE

A. Dawson visited Eugenia Falls one day recently.

Mr. and Mrs. H. Ferrier and children, of Bervie, were guests of Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Vancise on Sunday week.

A large number from this con. attended the funeral of the late Mrs. Robt. Bell, Paisley, on Tuesday last.

The harvest operations here are in full swing, and the grain promises a good yield.

Miss Flora Bell, of Sauble Falls, is visiting friends on this con.

A goodly number of the progressive farmers of this section have joined the Vesta Farmers' Club.

Messrs. C. Lillico, of Guelph, and Arthur Lillico, of Toronto, visited their mother over the week end.

Mrs. Thos. Patterson spent a day at Owen Sound beach last week.

While climbing a ladder to the hay loft on Tuesday last Mrs. A. Lillico had the misfortune to slip and fall a distance of eight feet, breaking her hip bone on the right side and getting a very bad shaking up in general. At time of writing she is progressing as favorably as can be expected.

Mr. J. Vancise, M.F., from the west, visited last week at the home of his cousin here, Jas. Vancise.

WILLISCROFT

Miss Annie Hunter, of Owen Sound, spent a couple of weeks with her aunt, Mrs. C. Sparrow.

Mr. Alex Robb has purchased a new Ford car.

Miss Talbridge is to be congratulated on the success of her pupils all passing their entrance examinations.

Miss Ennis Sparrow is spending a couple of weeks in Owen Sound.

Pte. Harris Powell was home on leave for a few days.

Miss Gillis, of Toronto, spent a couple of weeks with Mrs. F. Walpole.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children

In Use For Over 30 Years

Always bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher

TURNER'S

Mrs. Fraser McRae, with her mother, Mrs. J. McVeety, are spending a two weeks' holiday with relatives at Loring and Parry Sound.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Karcher and family spent a day last week with friends in Chesley.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Hall, of Guelph, are visiting for a short time at the home of their uncles, the Davidson brothers.

Mrs. A. Mercer, of Port Elgin, spent a day last week with friends here.

CASTORIA.

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

GRESHAM

Mr. John George Brown left for the west last week. We will miss him very much, as he was sec.-treas. of our Sabbath School here and one of our most promising young men.

Mr. and Mrs. D. McKinnon, of the 9th, visited friends at Kingarf lately.

Rev. Mr. Watson, of Toronto, preached here and at Underwood last Sabbath very acceptably.

WALKERTON

At a special meeting of the town council on Tuesday night, Chief Constable Ferguson was appointed fuel controller for Walkerton at a salary of $50 per year. The Chief has been instructed to thoroughly enforce the law, and especially to see that no coal which has been shipped for use of the citizens of Walkerton is allowed to be sold and teamed to the country without his specific consent, and instructions. Infractions of this kind are to be especially severely dealt with, as are also any cases of undue hoarding of coal by any of the natives here.

A Walkertonian while standing at a bar in Kitchener the other day having a soft drink, saw two strangers enter and get into conversation at once with a number of thirsty souls, with the result that the pair drew a flask of whiskey apiece off their hips and poured a portion into the soft-stuff that the gang was lapping up. The new kick in the proposure tickled the appetites and awakened a keen desire for further service. Seeing they had the crowd with them, the strangers opened up a grip and did a land office business selling flasks at $2.50 each to the aggregation, the hotel keeper himself investing in four bottles of the elixir for future use. After the pair had departed, the thirsty ones started to pull the corks and sample their purchase. Preparing their throats for the real poison they raised the bottles aloft and let the contents gurgle down, but what was their dismay on discovering that instead of Hiram Walker's preparation or Joe Seagram's rare horse brand they got treated merely the flavor of Salada-Ceylon. In other words they had been duped into buying cold tea for whiskey and had paid $2.50 per bottle for what the servant girls usually throw into the garbage pails after meal time. As they were breaking the statutes themselves the victims weren't licensed to squeal and but for the Walkertonian peeping on the ordinance the story of the clean-up would never have got out.—Herald and Times.

CARGILL

Mrs. Wm. and K. Cliff are busy packing their household effects and are moving to Oshawa, where their husbands are working for the McLaughlin Motor Co. We are sorry to lose the Cliff family. They were first-class citizens. We wish them every success in their new home.

Lieut. Kenna and the Misses Kenna, of Ayton, were here on Saturday.

Lieut. Wittich and Pte. Wittich, of London, spent the week end here.

Miss Irene Hood has secured a position on the Hunstein & Wittich staff, and commenced her duties on Monday.

Mr. Thos. Sparling, who has been working in the garage here, has returned to his home in Southampton.

Pte. H. Letagus, H. Kenny and L. Bester are home on harvest leave.

A small blaze in the stave mill last week caused our citizens to rise about an hour earlier than usual. It was fortunate that the blaze was discovered when it was. Had it occurred earlier the mill would likely have been entirely destroyed. Little damage was done, as it was confined to the boiler room.

Master Trimble Bailey had a small bone in one of his limbs broken on Monday night. The fracture was set by the doctor.

Miss Dryden and Mr. Watson, who have been visiting at Mrs. Bell's, returned to their home in Hamilton on Saturday.

ELDERSLIE COUNCIL

Gillies Hill, Aug. 5th, 1918

All the members were present at meeting on above date.

The report of the engineer engaged by the council to make an examination of the swamp drain was read. A by-law covering same was given its first reading and the clerk instructed to have same printed and served upon interested parties.

Oswald—Allen—That the clerk advertise for a tax collector for current year.—Carried.

On motion of Messrs. Fraser and Clements the following rates were adopted and a by-law passed providing for same: General county rate including Provincial war tax, 8 8-10 mills on dollar; Tp. purposes, 3 mills on dollar; general school levy, 1 9-10 mills on dollar; being 13 7-10 mills exclusive of school section levies.

Clement—Oswald—That orders be issued for the following accounts.—Carried.

Arch. Thomson, 42 yds. gravel per Oscar Lloyd, pathmaster, $4.20; T. Dinsmore, 80 yds. per Jas. Hammond, $8; A. Slumski, 93 yds. per A. T. Powell, $9.30; John Walpole, 61 yds. per W. T. Thompson, $6.10; A. McKinnon, 2 yds. per W. T. Thompson, 20c; W. T. Thompson, performing arrears statute labor, $11.25; T. Collins, 41 yds. gravel per J. Richardson, $4.10; Pt. Wilson, 66 yds. per Robt. Harper, $6.60; Thos. Dinsmore, 85 yds. per Jas. Cameron, $8.50; Earl Grant, 93 yds. per Rich. Grant, $9.30; J. H. Schmidt, 53 yds. per J. C. Johnston, $5.30; W. J. Allen, 90 yds. per Jas. Walks, $5.90; J. T. Buchanan, 80 yds. per H. Davis, $8; L. S. McClure, 90 yds. per L. S. McClure, $9; K. Bone, 64 yds. per S. Fenton, $6.40; Geo. Alexander, 34 yds. per Harry Cass, $3.40; Silas McCoy, 75 yds. per R. H. Clark, $7.50; Arch. Thomson, 117 yds. per A. Thomson, $11.20; J. H. Schmidt, 68 yds. per McCullough, $6.80; W. J. Fortune, 50 yds. per W. J. Fortune, $5; Jas. Hammond, performing arrears statute labor, $3; L. S. McClure, performing arrears of statute labor, $6; Jas. Hammond, building culverts, con. B and con. 10, $4.50; R. H. Clark, gravelling 25 sideroads, $7; Arch. Thomson, performing arrears statute labor, $7.50; J. McCullough, gravelling at bridge 25 sideroad, $4.60; J. S. Campbell, cement tile, $30; D. Connor, gravelling and fill, bridge 25 sideroad, $60; I. Shoemaker, rings for soldiers, $11; R. McDowall, services as engineer, $105.50; Robt. Sloan, sheep killed by dogs, $28; Ed. Thomson, services as sheep valuator, $2; Jas. Hammond, drawing tile and team on grader, $2.50; Roy Buckley, cement tile, $26.25; C. J. Middle, legal services, $154.90.

Allen—Oswald—That this board do now adjourn to meet again on Monday, Sept. 2nd, at 10 o'clock a. m. for general business.—Carried.

R. C. Pearce, Clerk

BRUCE TP. COUNCIL.

Underwood, July 27th, 1918

Bruce Township Council met in the township hall on the above date. Members all present. Minutes of previous meeting read, adopted and signed.

A number of communications and accounts were dealt with.

The trustees of U. S. S. 19 appeared before council with the view of council getting a loan to build school house in said section, to be repaid in two yearly payments.

McNeill—Dobson—That the clerk prepare a by-law for the purpose of authorising the Royal Bank of Canada, Paisley, to loan the trustees of U.S.S. No. 15, B. and S. townships, the sum of $5,500 or such less sum as may actually be required for the purpose of building a new school house in said section, said loan to be repaid in two yearly instalments, viz., in the taxes for the years 1918 and 1919; said section at a special meeting called for the purpose having authorized the building of said school and the payment of same in two years, and that the reeve and clerk be authorized to sign said by-law and attach the corporate seal.—Carried.

McKenzie — Dobson — That this council recommend Wm. Stanley, lot 14, con. 8, Bruce Tp., Tiverton, No. 3, P. O., be appointed and John Bowie, lot 14, con. 1, Bruce Tp., be reinstated as county constables.—Carried.

McKenzie — McNeill — That the reeve and deputy-reeve be a committee to consider any necessary amendments to the Assessment Act, and report at next meeting.—Carried.

Baker—McKenzie—That the following accounts be paid and orders issued for same, viz: Geo. Tennyson, cleaning ditch, 11-15-6, $39.20; Jos. George, cleaning ditch, $21.20; Dan McKay, gravel, B. and K. bdy., $78.50; K. McNaughton, inspecting tp. share, $4; Mrs. Humphrey, gravel, $15; A. J. Smith, cleaning ditch, 29-2, $18.72; M. McKenzie, s. l. refund, div. 75, $10.50; John Miller, s. l. refund, div. 74, $12; A. Groves, s. l. refund, div. 9, $1; C. W. Kinsella, s. l. refund, div. 65, $16.50; Wm. Wilson, s. l. refund, div. 10, $2.25; J. K. McLennan, s. l. refund, div. 8, $12; A. Thornburn, s. l. refund, div. 56, $4.50; M. Campbell, gravel per J. Miller, $2.60; Jos. George, culvert, 24-4, $7; Baines & Peckover, beams and expanded metal, $143.29; John Wood rebuilding culvert, s. l. 10-10, $10; Geo. H. McKay, supplying gravel, div. 32, D. H. McDonald, assessor, $100; Gere Leggett, bailiff court day, $2; Mrs. J. D. Strather, xmas. Underwood Red Cross, $50; J. Johnston, reeve, $3.10, special meeting, $1.60—$4.70; P. Dobson, deputy-reeve, $3.35, special meeting, $1.85—$5.20; G. Baker, councillor, $3.50, special meeting, $2—$5.50; J. McKenzie, $3.50, special meeting, $2—$5.50; M. McNeill, $3.40, special meeting, $1.90—$5.30; J. Coleman, $1.25, corn, $1.50—$2.75; J. G. MacKay, clerk and treasurer, $25.

Dobson — McKenzie — That this council do now adjourn to meet on Saturday, the 24th day of August, 1918, for general business.—Carried.

J. G. MacKay, Clerk

MAY SAVE SEED WHEAT

(Simcoe Reformer)

Messrs Quance Bros., of Delhi, wrote the Food Board of Ottawa to get a ruling upon the yarn in circulation to the effect that it was illegal to save wheat for seed. The answer they received was as follows:

"Replying to your letter of June 18th, there is no regulation either on the part of the Canada Food Board or the Board of Grain Supervisors to prevent or discourage anyone from retaining necessary adequate supplies of seed wheat. Special regulations of the Board of Grain Supervisors issued from their office, Grain Exchange, Winnipeg, stipulates that anyone may sell wheat for any price which the purchaser is willing to pay for it for use for seed purposes."

Children Cry

FOR FLETCHER'S

CASTORIA

—There are in the Ontario Legislature twenty-six farmers, twenty-six lawyers, nine manufacturers, five merchants, eight doctors, seven lumbermen, four insurance agents, two "workingmen," two agents, an undertaker, an auctioneer, one "gentleman," a really agent, an accountant, a dentist, a contractor, a veterinary surgeon and a clergyman.

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Test your insurance company by the actual results it has produced—not for one year or five years—but during its whole existence.

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Our Harness includes quality, durability, appearance and satisfaction. Good assortment and close prices.

Baggage Trunks, Suit Cases, Club Bags, Grips. Good assortment and close prices.

Harness parts and Repairing our Specialty

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J. A. McDougall, Business Manager — Jas. Swinton, Principal

FARM FOR SALE

LOT 35, con. 6, Bruce Tp., containing 112 acres, more or less, all cleared except about 12 acres. Brick house and good bank barn. Drilled well supplies water for both house and barn. A very desirable property. Will be sold on favorable terms. Possession given next spring. Apply to **Hallo J. McGregor** prop., lot 35, con. 7, Paisley P. O., R. R. No. 2.

FARM FOR SALE

50 ACRES, being east half Lot 33, Con. 9, Tp. of Bruce. Good clay soil. 30 acres in grass, 10 acres in crop, and 10 acres good hardwood bush. See or write A. McGillivray, owner, Hurilla, Ont., or apply to **Alex McGillivray**, Paisley P. O. R.R. No 4.

FARM AND VILLAGE PROPERTY FOR SALE

LOT 3, Con. 4, Elderslie—a first-class grazing farm, with plenty of running water; all cleared and under grass except about four acres of bush; well fenced; good frame house; located at Lockerby, 2 miles from Paisley. Also a comfortable frame house and good garden lot on Owen St. north, Paisley. Apply to **Rich. Daniel**, Paisley.

The Farmers' Live Stock Shipping Club

Will pay for live hogs delivered at Paisley Station, 9.0 fl. prices, less 60c per cwt. government condemnation loss and operating expenses.

Weekly Shipment

For information call

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Both Phones.

TORONTO LIVE STOCK MARKETS

Toronto, Aug. 13, 1918

Butchers' picked	$11 00	$11 25
do common	7 75	8 50
do cows	7 00	8 00
do bulls	7 50	10 00
Stockers, choice	9 00	10 00
do common	7 00	7 40
Heavy feeders	8 00	9 00
Canners		
Milch cows, choice	105 00	125 00
do common		
Sheep, ewes	13 00	14 00
Bucks	11 00	12 00
Spring Lambs	17 00	18 00
Calves	13 00	17 00
Hogs, off cars	21 00	21 00
fed and watered	20 00	20 25

PAISLEY MARKET

Fall wheat, per bush	$ 2 00	$ 2 10
Peas, per bush	2 25	2 30
Oats, per bush	60	70
Barley, per bush	1 50	1 50
Buckwheat		
Potatoes, per bag	2 50	3 00
Butter, in pound prints	38	38
Eggs, fresh, per doz	38	38



IT STANDS WEAR — IT STANDS WATER

Kyanize YOUR HOME

KYANIZE Floor Finish stands kicking, stamping, scuffing. Unequalled inside the house for floors and linoleum—for kitchen, bathroom, stairway, doors, ceiling, woodwork, furniture. Outside the house it's unexcelled for piazza floors and outside doors. A money-back guarantee proves these statements.

Ask for Kyanize Spar Finish for Canoes, Motor Boats, Exposed Surfaces; Kyanize White Enamel for Furniture, Bathrooms, Iron Beds.

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I have a supply of

Ford Repairs

at prices that ought to catch the Ford owners' eyes. The following are some:

Radius Rods, $3.00	Spindle Body Bushings, per pair 25c
Front Springs, $2.50	Spindle Arm Bushings, per pair 15c
Rear Axles, $1.75	Adjusting Cones, each, $5
Cylinder Head Gas, 55c	
Ignition Lums, 75c	

All repairs are guaranteed first-class materials.

Free Air (in connection with Garage), also Service Car.

Both Phones — **WM. McKINNON, Prop.**



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Any furnace will burn fuel, extract the heat from it. But only a properly built and installed furnace will utilize all the heat to warm your home.

McClary's Sunshine Furnace installed the McClary way is guaranteed to warm your home—every room in it.

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PAISLEY

Builder, Contractor and Cement Worker

Brick or cement buildings erected, brick work, cement work and plastering contracts taken.

Cement Supplies Furnished

Building Blocks, Window and Door Sills, Culvert Tile, Well Curbing, Lawn Rollers, Lawn Vases, Verandah Columns, Balusters and other fancy Cement Products.

Building Material

Cement, Lime, Lath, Shingles, Glazed Sewer Pipe and Flue Lining, Mortar Color, Etc.

PAISLEY MEAT MARKET

Choice Beef, Pork, Veal and Lamb, Smoked Ham, Rolls and Bacon, Lard in 1-lb. pkgs., 3-lb., 10-lb. and 20-lb. pails, Cooked Ham, Headcheese, Pork Sausage, Jellied Tongue, Bologna, Weinners, Etc.

P. OLTSHER

Cash for Hides and Skins — Bruce and Bell Phones

The Paisley Advocate.

G. McKENZIE, Publisher
Vol. 49—No. 34

PAISLEY, ONTARIO, AUG. 21, 1918

Subscription, $1.50 per Annum

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The People's Popular Store

- OUR -

WEEKLY STORE NEWS

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THEN YOU WILL BE INTERESTED IN A SUPPLY OF

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Choose your needs from this list as early as possible. It saves last minute rushes and makes sure that Jars are at hand when wanted.

Crown Jars, small size, formerly known as pints. Doz	.95	Perfect Seal Jars, small size, known as pints. Per dozen	.95
Crown Jars, medium size, formerly known as quarts. Per dozen	1.10	Perfect Seal Jars, medium size, known as quarts. Per dozen	1.10
Crown Jars, large size, formerly known as half gallon. Per dozen	1.20	Rubber Rings, to fit these different jars. Per dozen	.10

More Specialties—Straw Hats
The balance of our stock at Half Price

Panamas, regular $5.75 Now	2.89	Sailors, regular $1.50. Now	.75
Panamas, regular $5.00 Now	2.50	Tuxon Straw, regular $1.75, now	.90
Sailors, regular $3.00, Now	1.50	Tuxon Straw, regular $1.10, now	.55

Porous Knit Underwear

Garments, regular 85c Now	.63	Garments, regular 75c Now	.43
Garments, regular 75c Now	.49		

It will pay you to try these garments

Boys Jersey and Swimming Suits at Big Reductions. Always something special in Waist or Skirt Ends.

Our Grocery Stock is always replenished weekly. Therefor they are fresh. Bring us your trade. We appreciate patronage.

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Full Line of Substitutes and Flour for sale

Large Fowl taken at top market Prices. Bring them to me

Goods delivered promptly.

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This is the place to get all requisites to fight the summer pest, such as **Paris Green, Arsenate of Lead** (in paste form), **Bug Death** (the great bug destroyer and fertilizer), **Bug Finish**, also a fertilizer, **Insect Powder** in packages and bulk, **Mosquito Oil** to keep the mosquitos away, and **Larkspur Lotion** for the boos. **Fly Skoot** for flies on stock, **Bluestone, Copperas, Hellebore, Crude Carbolic, Acid, Formaldehide** and **Creolin.**

Water Glass for Preserving Eggs

GOVERNMENT TO MAKE A BIG DISPLAY

The Canadian National Exhibition has joined in the war on non-essentials, has reconstructed its classifications on war-time basis and has striven in every way to reflect the spirit and interest of the times. It has offered every facility to the governments, Federal and Provincial, for displays to illustrate the achievements of the various national departments engaged in war work, and has freely given space for this purpose. The governments apparently have come to realize the importance of the Exhibition as a point of contact with a million people each year displays of a most interesting and educational character. In fact, in no other year did the governments cooperate so readily and completely, and the result will be an array of exhibits demonstrating how the experts at Ottawa, Guelph, Toronto, and the west are striving to give the people the very best scientific service along production, conservation and kindred lines. These demonstrations will cover every branch of the food problem, both from the standpoint of the city man and the country resident.

—Port Elgin's tax rate is likely to be 40 mills.

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Advertisements of Strayed, Found, For Sale or to Rent, and similar, $1 for first three weeks and 25c for each subsequent week.

Advertisements without specific directions will be inserted till forbidden and charged accordingly. Transient display advts. charged by the inch. Rates on application.

Advertisements in the local columns are charged 10c per line for first insertion, and 5c per line for each subsequent insertion. This includes announcements for church or school entertainments, garden parties &c. No notice less than 25c. Regular advertisers 5c per line, no adv. less than 25. Set in black-faced type, price and one-half.

—Fresh Salmon Trout at P. Olt-sher's butcher shop.

—If you want an oil cook stove read Sinclair's advt.

—Printing Invitations is part of THE ADVOCATE'S business.

—Marriage licenses issued and money to loan. T. H. George.

—Full line of fine engagement and wedding rings at I. Shoemaker's jewellery store.

—For Sale—A No. 2 Clipper fanning mill, also a Vessot grinder, 6½ inch plate. W. Stark.

—For Sale—One 10-h. p. gasoline engine nearly new, one lumber wagon all complete with box, hand made by H. Reed, one cook-stove. Apply to W. W. Wynn, Paisley P. O., R. No. 2

—Highest prices paid for hides and sheepskins. H. E. McGregor, Butcher, Steele Block.

—Lost—A man's raincoat last on Elora road north of Paisley. Finder please leave at Advocate office.

—Don't swelter in the hot kitchen when oil stoves are to be had at such low prices at Sinclair's Hardware.

—Highest price for beef hides, horse hides, calfskins, sheepskins, tallow, &c. P. Ollahar, Paisley Meat Market.

—For Sale—The cottage dwelling next to the Balmoral hotel. Freshly painted and re-papered. Apply to Neil McAllister.

—Farm Laborers' Excursion, Aug. 22nd For tickets and all information apply at the old reliable C. P. R. Agency, Paisley.

—For Sale—A large and comfortable frame house with good stable, on ½ acre of good garden land, on Water St. N. McAvaney, prop.

—Get our prices on live poultry. We will handle every Tuesday and Thursday until further notice. Have your poultry fat, and do not feed before bringing in if you want the top price. S. F. Ballachey.

—Pinkerton Red Cross Society will hold a box social at the residence of Mr. Howard Hettrick, lot 10, con. 14, Greenock, on Thursday evening, Aug. 29th. Good program. Refreshments served. Admission—15c and 25c.

—E. Stevenson's quick healing salve is the best made. We have a choice line of tobaccos and cigars, stationery and school supplies. Agent for daily papers and magazines. Give us a call.

—Dunblane Garden Party will be held at the residence of Mr. J. H. Webster, River Road, on Thursday evening, Aug. 29th. Good program. Southampton orchestra. Baseball match. Supper served from 6.30 to 8.30. Proceeds for the Red Cross.

—Flour, Feed, Seeds, Grain—We keep a full stock of Five Roses and Stark's high grade flours, bran, shorts, Royal Purple calf meal, poultry foods and tonics. Always in the market for coarse grains. Morning delivery only. W. Stark.

Caught with the Goods

We are glad to acknowledge the fact that we were caught with

A Good Stock of Fine Suitings

And are prepared to pass them along to

Fashion into Carments for anyone who wants a

Fine Suit or Overcoat

You can Save Five by Buying from Us

Cruickshank
The Tailor

—Miss May Boyle is visiting in Collingwood.

—Mrs. D. Forrester is visiting friends in Port Elgin.

—Miss Jean McKerracher is visiting at Grimsby and Toronto.

—Mrs. Andrew Bain, of Greenock, has left on an extended visit to the west.

—Miss Annie Beaton, of London, is visiting friends in town and vicinity.

—Mr. Adam Scott has returned from a visit to his friends at Sault Ste. Marys.

—Miss Mary Kerr will teach in the Waterdown public school for the ensuing year.

—Mr. John McLean, of Stratford, is visiting at the home of his father, Mr. Alex McLean.

—Mr. and Mrs. Jas. B. Fleming motored up from Toronto, and are visiting at Mr. Putnam's.

—Mrs. N. D. McLeod, of Southampton, is visiting at the home of her sisters, the Misses Martin.

—Mrs. Geo. Nicoll, of Greenock, has gone to visit friends at Peterboro and Highland Grove.

—Mr. J. A. McIntyre is down from Regina on a business trip in connection with the Electric Light Co.

—Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Short, of Toronto, are visitors at the home of the latter's brother, Mr. R. J. Skinner.

—Mrs. Turner, of Guelph, was up over Sunday, visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. C. Parker, Greenock.

—Miss Bessie Laidlaw has been engaged as teacher in the school on 2nd con. Saugeen, near Port Elgin.

—Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Brown were visiting friends at London for a week, returning on Saturday last.

—Mrs. W. A. Watson and daughter, of Niagara Falls, N. Y., are visiting at Mr. And. Watson's, Greenock.

—Mr. and Mrs. Robt. F. Aitchison, of Elora, were visitors at the home of his uncle, Mr. R. Fullerton, over Sunday.

—Mr. and Mrs. Cramp, of Niagara Falls, are visitors at Mr. A. Pearce's, having motored up to spend a week in town.

—Mrs. Andrew S. Bain and son have returned to Tavistock after visiting at the home of Mr. And. Bain, Greenock.

—Mr. Jas. McBeath and family motored up from Fergus and spent a couple of days visiting in Paisley and Eldrslie.

—Miss Esther B. Barrie, of Toronto, is up for vacation, visiting her home at Lorat and her sister, Mrs. A. Parker, Paisley.

—Mrs. (Rev.) J. Johnston, of Toronto, who is visiting her daughter in Port Elgin, was calling on Paisley friends on Saturday.

—Mr. J. Tucker, of Toronto, was renewing acquaintances in town last week, a visitor at the home of his sister, Mrs. I. S. Cruickshank.

—Rev. M. Neilson will resume his work on Aug. 25th, and will preach morning and evening in his own pulpit at the usual time. Sunday school at 2.30.

—Ethel Mitchell, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Thos. Mitchell of Saugeen, was operated on last Friday last by Dr. Gage, for appendicitis, and is now doing nicely.

—Mr. and Mrs. Jos. Stoddart, Mrs. Luttrell, and Miss Charlotte Stoddart, who is home from British Columbia for the holidays, visited friends in Walkerton, Hanover and other points last week, making the trip by auto car.

—Our new mantles are in. Let us show them to you. S. F. Ballachey.

—For Sale—Young milch cow and 5 months old calf. Paisley Marble Works.

—Attend the big sale at Hunstein & Wittich's, Cargill. Sale closes August 31st.

—For Sale—27 young pigs, five weeks old. Russell Brown, Lockerby, Paisley P. O., R. R. No. 3.

Great New Picture Play

When at Toronto Fair see "The Hearts of the World." D. W. Griffith's latest and supreme production. In Massey Hall, every afternoon and evening, Aug. 26th to Sept. 7th.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP

NOTICE is hereby given that the partnership heretofore subsisting between us, the undersigned, as Ballachey, Laidlaw & Co., in the village of Paisley, has been dissolved as from July 2nd, 1918, by mutual consent. All debts owing to the said partnership are to be paid to J. R. Laidlaw and all claims against the said partnership are to be presented to S. F. Ballachey, by whom the same will be settled.

Dated at Paisley, July 30th, 1918.

D. Forrester, (Witness) — S. F. Ballachey, J. R. Laidlaw.

NOTICE RE ACCOUNTS

THE accounts owing to the late firm of Ballachey, Laidlaw & Co. having been assigned to me, are now payable, and I request settlement of the same at an early date. Interest at 7 per cent. will be charged on all overdue accounts, also for all 1918 accounts, commencing Sept. 1st. Payment shall be made at the office of D. Forrester, Barrister.

J. R. Laidlaw

A. BALL

The Last Week of our CLOSING OUT SALE

Positively this is the Last Opportunity to Buy Goods at Greatly Reduced Prices

SO DO NOT MISS IT.

The Sale is for One Week only

as premises have to be vacated by by the end of this month.

Come on in and see for yourselves, as

Every Article is Reduced for the Final Clearing Up

Great Bargains in all lines of Dry Goods and Clothing, Odd Pants Raincoats Ladies' Sweater Coats Underwear, Ribbons Hosiery, Etc.

REMEMBER, ONLY ONE WEEK MORE

Thanking you for liberal patronage ane good will.

Yours truly,

A. BALL
THE STRICTLY CASH STORE

MY SON—AND THE CITY

"Fortunately, before it was too late, I woke up to the fact that I was giving the live stock better shelter and more comforts than my wife and children."

By Donald Morton.

I am not like my Scotch neighbor to the north. He tells me that when he was a young man he inherited ten pounds from a rich uncle. "Man," he adds, "I was such a spendthrift and a wastrel that by the end of seven years there was not a farthing left of the whole sum."

I never inherited any great fortune, as did my Gaelic neighbor. I was never a wastrel or roysterer; I have worked hard all my life, far harder than any of my children will ever have to work, I hope and verily believe.

There were a good many years when it was my ambition to have more land and more stock than any of my neighbors. That ambition died with my firstborn, for the doctor's bills were large and there was sadness in the goodwife's eyes, and we had other things than money to think of. Followed then the years when I turned to public service for forgetfulness: township reeve first, school trustee next, and so on, until there were several terms as county warden. —that's about the sum and substance of all the public serving I've done.

I may never have had the ambition to give my folks the most "homey" home in our township, to rub the wrinkles, away from my wife's eyes, to keep the brood of children around us in a house as comfortable and well furnished as any we could have in town, had it not been for a little talk one night with my oldest boy. I remember it was snowing outside; funny who little, immaterial things stick in our minds, as big, sometimes, as the large, eventful ones.

I was reading the county-town paper, stopping now and then to throw another stick of wood on the fire and to cram the sofa pillow more firmly in the broken window pane which we had neglected to repair before the cold snap caught us. I had been reading the "patent insides" and must have been nodding at the last, for the fire had died down and the room was chilly when the lad came in. He hadn't said much until I was shivering; nervousness as much as the temperature, I guess.

"I'm going to quit you, Father," he said, with determination written large on his countenance. "None of the other boys I know in town live like we do. I'm going where I can have some of the comforts of life, even if I have to work harder and pay a bigger price. I'm going; that's all there is to it."

I couldn't say anything for a minute. You see, there was a peculiar bond between the boy and me. He bore my name; he was the image of me. After the first lad died I was bitter. Many nights I lay awake, thinking of the little mound out in the graveyard. The tears would not come though my eyeballs burned hot; it would have been better if they had come. Many days I found the tears blinding my eyes as I plowed the corn, row after row, and saw no farther than the turning at the fence.

Then the other boy came, and when I saw him I kneeled down and cried like a child and thanked God, and I gave the boy my name—and there he was saying he was going to leave me—me, who worshipped him down to his last fault.

There's no need of making a long story out of it. I built the new house to keep him home with me. I told the goodwife it was for her, but there was something in the eyes of the grown-up boy this night that was like the look in the eyes of the little one when he left me for the mound in the graveyard. I couldn't stand to have another boy go. I built the house.

The first thing I did when I decided to build was to consult an architect. He charged me three per cent of the cost of the house for drawing the plans and writing specifications. Some of my neighbors laugh at me and say I threw away that much money. I often wonder if they think it is throwaway money to pay a doctor for writing the prescription for the medicine which cures them and their loved ones.

The prescription itself doesn't do the work—it's the medicine the druggist gives us; yet we go to a doctor. The plans and specifications do not build a house—it takes masons, carpenters, plumbers, and so on; yet we should go to an architect. That's the way I figure it, anyway.

You know, when you come right down to it, typhoid fever, dysentery, and the like are common diseases among farmers. Why? Because we do not know enough about sanitation. Therefore, when we build, why not go to a sanitation expert and minimize the possibility of sickness? I am a farmer, not a plumber or a well digger or a chemist. How can I tell how far away from the barn and outhouse I should put my well in order to avoid all seepage danger?

What do I know about the proper wiring of my house in order to prevent fires? Would I ever have thought of putting the bathroom over the kitchen instead of the living-room? or the dining-room, so that, should a pipe burst and the ceiling be spotted or seriously injured, the damage would not show or be so great. My house cost me $8,000; the architect's fees were $240. I shall always believe it was money well spent.

I went to the architect just as a sick man goes to the doctor; I knew I needed something, but I didn't know what. I built a stucco house, rather a novelty in the country nowadays, but cement is the building material of the future, I believe. Part of the place is purely ornamental, no earthly use so far as shelter is concerned. Maybe I have been a wastrel and used up my ten-pound inheritance in seven years, as my extravagant Scotch neighbor did when he was young. But the ornamental work has brightened the eyes of the boy who was going away, and the girls who never threatened to go, but whom I would have, lost, sooner or later, had it not been for the new house, I am sure. It was worth all it cost.

For instance, you enter the house by way of a cement-floor terrace or porch, without roof, which extends clear across the front and faces the road. From this terrace you enter a covered porch, screened-in for summer, glassed-in for winter. To the left as you enter is a big built-in closet for wraps, and encased in the door of this closet is a full-length plate-glass mirror which gives the ladies a good chance to see themselves as they take off or put on their wraps. I've a theory that a few more good mirrors in a farm house would keep wrinkles and stoop shoulders from being so common. Maybe not, but that's my theory.

Outside the kitchen, in the rear, is an additional room which we call the kitchen entry. In this room is a built-in refrigerator. Off another side of the house is a sun parlor, with glass windows and a radiator to keep it warm for winter, and screens for summer. Up-stairs there are three large bedrooms and a sleeping porch, with every bedroom having a large closet and every closet door a full-length mirror; none of those things which distort the features and make you look either like a roly-poly or a bean pole, but a good, honest mirror which shows the wrinkles in time to stop them, and enables a man to shave without leaving a cluster every here and there, like a spotted cornfield. There is a large bathroom, with both shower and tub bath.

The basement is my favorite, for it's here I can work on rainy days and in winter. It extends under the whole house. There is a good-sized vegetable room, a room for the wife to store canned goods, a coal and wood-room, a boiler and furnace-room, a laundry-room, and a little workshop for me. Next to the laundry is a drying-room, where the clothes can be dried indoors when it is too cold outside. In the laundry I have a combination water heater and laundry stove, built-in tubs, and a chute where the clothes come tumbling down from up-stairs, so they won't have to be carried all through the house. Even with an electric washer laundry work is no picnic, but there are no more "blue Mondays" at our place, believe me.

I made only one mistake, as I see it now, and that was in not having the garage a part of the house, so I could heat it in winter. I had only a cheap second-hand car when the architect drew up the plans—and what's another burst radiator to such a car? Now I've got a regular car, and I need a heated garage. If you're planning to build, don't overlook this; it is important.

A little while back I promised to tell you the effect the new house had on all our lives. I can do it. Can you tell the effect the sun has on your life? Can you sit down and figure out, in dollars and cents, the value of good, fresh air? Neither can I compute the value of our changed way of living.

I have seen it figured out that a woman, without running water in the kitchen, lifts a ton of water a day. It goes something like this: The water is brought into the kitchen from the pump, it is poured into a kettle, poured from the kettle into a dishpan, and from the dishpan it is dumped outdoors. The water in this simple operation is handled six times.

A bucket containing two gallons of water will weigh 20 pounds. Handling it six times means a total weight of 120 pounds. The cooking of three meals a day—on a meager allowance of water, necessitating the use of buckets and pans—means lifting for cooking alone 1,260 pounds a day. When to this we add the water for bathing, scrubbing, and the weekly wash we have the over-burdened farm wife lifting a ton a day. I think too much of the companion of my life to compel her to do this.

Now, with running water, both hot and cold, in laundry, kitchen, bathroom, and small toilet on the first floor and basement, there is none of this burden-bearing. Can I figure this out in dollars? No. I can figure it easier in wrinkles which are missing, eyes which are sparkling, hair which is still black, shoulders which are still straight.

My children are all with me to-day, save the little one under the sod in the graveyard. Had I built the house of gold and set the window panes in diamonds, they would have been worth it all, and more. You can't argue these things; they're not so. I was figuring out last night how much more the taxes were on this place than on the old home. It looked a little bad on paper. Then the boy came and put his head over my arm and I think I heard whispered in my ear: "You're the best daddy there ever was in the whole wide world, and I love you!"

What do I care for taxes! Why, I'd even squander a ten-pound inheritance in seven years and still consider myself the wealthiest man in all creation.

You pay the same war tax on a pound of cheap, poor tea that you pay on Red Rose. In other words you pay 10¢ war tax on a cheap tea which will make perhaps 150 cups to the pound and you pay the same 10¢ tax on a pound of Red Rose which easily makes about 250 cups.

You will find today more value, more economy, more real satisfaction in Red Rose Tea than ever before.

It is truly a war time tea.



T. H. Estabrooks Co.
LIMITED
St. John Toronto Winnipeg Calgary
Canadian Food Control License No. 6-276

No Optimistic.

"One of the foolishest things we mortals do," said Mr. Gratebar, "is to make mountains out of molehills.

"Half the worry and distress in the world comes from this unfortunate habit. It breeds distrust, creates bad feeling, breaks up friendships, makes discord in families. It makes misery all around, and all this in 999 cases out of 1,000 for just nothing.

"The commonest form of molehill is the spoken word. Somebody says something to us that we think is mean, or that we think is suspicious, or lacking in appreciation, or twitting or sarcastic, and right away we begin to brood over it, to eat it rankle in us, to magnify it, to make a mountain of it.

"It is at least an even chance that the little thing of that sort that distresses us so was never meant that way at all. But suppose it was meant to be sharp. What of it? We are all human, and the best of us are liable to make little slips at times and say little thoughtless things that we ought not to.

"But why should we make mountains of such molehills, of things that would have been forgotten the next moment if we did not dwell on them, keep thinking of them and brood over them until finally we magnified them into great grievances?

"I once knew a man who got rich, very comfortably rich, by holding a good opinion of people. I think it not altogether improbable that there were some people that he didn't altogether fancy, but he never showed it, and really he believed that most people, the very great majority of people, meant well and he treated everybody accordingly.

"I don't mean that he stood out in the middle of the road and let people come up and kick him, but he never did permit himself to be annoyed in any degree whatever by any of the little pleasure aggravating sayings or doings that, as we go through life, we are liable to encounter. He was uniformly cheerful, good humored, hopeful; confident always of the good in his brother men, and for all this his brother men liked him very much. They were drawn to him greatly and they made him rich.

"But more than riches he gained by this; by consistently and always refusing to make mountains out of molehills he gained peace, contentment, happiness."

The Swallows' Game.

Here and there the swallows go,
Up and down, fast and slow,
Sometimes curving from the ground,
Sometimes darting far around.

As I watch them skim and tip,
Upward rise and downward dip,
I have wondered what they play
Just before the close of day.

Suddenly the answer came
As I watch their evening game.
Tag's the game they play; now see
If you don't with that agree.

Listen as they fly around,
High above and near the ground;
You will hear them, as they flit,
Calling quickly, "It! it! it!"

The recognition of a composer in this world seems to depend some on his entrance into the next.

The skeleton remains of a giant human were excavated by a dredge in Lake St. Mary, Ohio. The weight of the thigh bone is such that professional evidence was necessary to establish its human origin.

Tangled Arithmetic.

If one boy, playing,
Makes one bit of noise,
How many bits, think you, are made
By two little boys?

Where is the answer?
Not in any rule
That your teacher made you learn
When you went to school.

Those rules are easy;
All they'd have you do
Would simply be to set down one
Multiplied by two.

But two boys, playing,
Thus the sum is done,—
Make ten to twenty times the noise
That is made by one.

Encourage Musical Talent.

It is a good thing to cultivate the least inclination or talent for music in young people. There can hardly be too much pleasure in the average human life, and whatever will add to the sum total is worth while, and music certainly does this. A person who can play one instrument even fairly well, or who can sing, has something to contribute to society, and is therefore in demand. So it often happens that young people who lack accomplishments feel that they are unpopular, and pass many unhappy hours that might have been spared them. smaller instruments,—the violin, guitar. The piano must head the list, but the ear, mandolin, etc., make excellent music, and for a person who sings the guitar makes a good accompaniment, while a violin is always welcome in company. Young girls now play the violin as often as young men do. A flute, well played, makes charming music, and the banjo is popular; but the instrument which attracts the most attention to-day is the ukulele, which comes to us by way of Hawaii. It will pay to make some sacrifice to obtain a musical accomplishment, but whatever will make life happier for ourselves and others is worth the cost of the time and labor.

Cryolit—a source of aluminum, used also in making soda and glass—is nearly wholly imported from Ivigtut, an Eskimo hamlet on the southern coast of Greenland.

FUNNY FOLD-UPS

CUT OUT AND FOLD ON DOTTED LINES



WHEN TEACHER'S GONE THE FUN BEGINS WITH RUBBER BANDS AND POINTED PINS

BUT WHEN THE TEACHER'S THERE, OH GEE OUR WIT'S AS GOOD AS HE CAN BE —



GOOD HEALTH QUESTION BOX

By Andrew F. Currier, M.D.

Dr. Currier will answer all signed question in of general interest it will if not, it will be answered personally if stamped, addressed envelope is enclosed. Dr. Currier will not prescribe for individual cases or make diagnosis. Address Dr. Andrew F. Currier, care of Wilson Publishing Co., 73 Adelaide St. West, Toronto.

Constipation.

None of the ills to which human beings are subject has more victims than constipation.

It is therefore a matter into which everybody ought to look rather carefully.

The intestinal tract or tube is that portion of the human machinery which starches and fats are digested and dissolved, and digested food stuff absorbed as it proceeds to nourish and sustain the body, and it also is the sewer through which flows the current of waste matter.

It is very important in any kind of a sewer that this current should move freely and without obstruction and the human sewer is no exception to this rule.

When obstruction occurs in the sewer of your town you are well aware that the consequence is an effusion of foul gases into your house, overflow of offensive material and injury and damage in a variety of ways.

In the same manner when the human sewer is obstructed, foul gases are generated, waste and poisonous material is absorbed and distributed over the body of the blood current, skin diseases break out, you are bent over with pain in your abdomen and the resisting power of your body to infectious and other diseases is lowered.

Many diseases which have a fatal ending trace their beginning to this common and as often neglected ailment—constipation.

It is quite as important to keep the intestines free from poisonous material as it is to supply it with the food which is essential to life.

What is the situation—here is a tube thirty feet long the last third of it the large intestine, the reservoir for waste matter, two or three times the caliber of the other two thirds, the small intestine.

In the large intestine also are valves and folds, greatly increasing its capacity while the entire intestinal tube is so elastic it can easily be made to hold gallons of material.

If this material is poisonous you can guess at its possibility for harm.

Many people would deny that they are constipated and yet they suffer from auto-intoxication and are astonished at the great quantity of offensive matter they have been carrying about when their intestines are emptied by means of drastic purgatives.

In order to be free from constipation and its bad effects it is therefore imperative that the intestines should be emptied once or oftener every day, the exceptions to this rule are few in number. The solid or indigestible residue of some foods is greater than of others and the work of digestion is more completely performed in some persons than in others, this being the explanation why there can be no fixed standards as to the normal daily output for the intestines.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

E. M.—1—Can the appendix be located on the left side? I have a dragging pain, occasionally, in this part of the abdomen, and have had it during the last three or four months.

2—Will vinegar or lemon juice harm the hair?

Answer—1—It would be unusual for the appendix to be transposed from the right side, where it belongs, to the left side, although I believe it has occasionally been found there. It is more likely that you are suffering from gas in the intestines, or from adhesions, than from a displaced appendix.

2—I do not think that either vinegar or lemon juice would work either harm or benefit to the hair, but I would suggest that it would be better not to use either.

A Reader—Will you kindly inform me whether a leaking valve in a serious heart trouble, or whether it can be cured and, if so, how?

Answer—It is sometimes serious and sometimes it is not very serious. I would suggest that you send stamped and self-addressed envelope and an article on Valvular Disease of the Heart will be sent you, which will inform you in regard to this disease.

Keep the Flowers Growing.

Oh, keep the flowers growing in our gardens,
In No Man's Land there is no living green!
Near all that grime, 'mid all the hate that hardens,
In memory only blossoms may be seen.

In dreams of home he sees our garden flowers
And risks his life that peace may have its bloom;
Can we do less than make our cottage bowers
Rare visions that will help dispel his gloom?

Write him that roses climbing 'round the doorways
Perfume the night, and how the pansies grow;
Let hollyhocks distract him from his war ways;
These are the little things he wants to know.

When he returns victorious we'll meet him
With garlands and with petals at his feet;
And if, mayhap, we never more shall greet him
Our flowers still shall keep his memory sweet.

MAKING ENGLAND LARGER.

Pamma Grass Being Used to Stabilize Shifting Sand Dunes.

England's scientists are giving considerable attention to the problem of permanently increasing the area of the British Isles by stabilizing the thousands of acres of land which are being added to them every few years in the form of huge sand dunes cast up by wind and waves.

In stabilizing the sand dunes great reliance is placed on planting them with marram grass. Just how this accomplishes the desired purpose is explained in a British periodical, as follows:

"The two chief methods of stabilising a sand dune are by a rigid fence and a living plant, around either of which the shifting sand will gather. The fence acts perfectly until the sand reaches its height, but the plant has the advantage of growing and continually rising above its dust heap.

"The best plant for this purpose is psamma or marram grass, because it grows vertically and extends horizontally. Thus the embryo dunes expand both vertically and laterally till they coalesce into dune systems, and the growth continues till the systems form ranges of psamma-covered sand hills.

"Psamma has long been known as the great sand binder and the practise of growing it on tidal land has existed for many years. As far back as the reign of George II. an act of Parliament was passed for its protection.

"Now that the utilization of psamma as substitute for Esparto grass has been favorably reported upon by paper manufacturers, we think the time come for the conversion of some of our dune areas to this purpose."

Jewels.

Sapphire days, sky so blue,
Mountains, hills, waters, too;
Emerald days, meadows green,
Every little field between;
Topaz days just at dawn;
Rose-pearl days, sunset gone;
Opal days of light and mist,
Twilight hours of amethyst;
Diamond days of ice and snow—
Oh, the lovely days I know.
Set together, fair and dear,
In the crown of one sweet year!

Increase Wheat Profits by Increasing Wheat Yields

The average increase in yield of wheat obtained from using fertilizers by two British and three American Experiment Stations over periods ranging from 5 to 20 years' test, averaged 11 bushels per acre.

Fertilizing Fall Wheat Pays

Eleven bushels per acre increase on your 25 acres of wheat at present prices would amount to 11 bus. × 25 acres × $2.20 per bus. ..... = $605.00
Fertilizing at this rate of 150 lbs. per acre will probably cost you for your 25 acres $187.50
Your return from the increase on 25 acres if utilized $417.50

Send for our Free Bulletin No. 2, on Fall Wheat Production.

The Soil and Crop Improvement Bureau
of the Canadian Fertilizer Association
1111 Temple Bldg., Toronto

WOOL

Farmers who ship their wool direct to us get better prices than farmers who sell to the general store.

ASK ANY FARMER!
who has sold his wool both ways, and note what he says—or, better still, write us for our prices; they will show you how much you lose by selling to the General Store.

We pay the highest prices of any firm in the country and are the largest wool dealers in Canada. Payment is remitted the same day wool is received. Ship us your wool to-day—you will be more than pleased if you do, and are assured of a square deal from us.

H. V. ANDREWS
13 CHURCH ST., TORONTO

SMOKE TUCKETTS
T & B CUT

Two Popular Designs



This attractive little model owes its charm to its simplicity. It is one piece from shoulder to hem and has the newest fall feature, the collarless neck. McCall Pattern No. 8456, Misses' Dress. In 3 sizes, 16 to 20 years. Price, 20 cents.



For the girl who is interested in sports, here is an ideal costume. It features the sleeveless jacket which is so popular this season for sports wear. McCall Pattern No. 8453, Misses' Dress. In 4 sizes, 14 to 20 years. Price, 20 cents.

These patterns may be obtained from your local McCall dealer, or from the McCall Co., 70 Bond St., Toronto, Dept. W.

Where to Put Whalebones

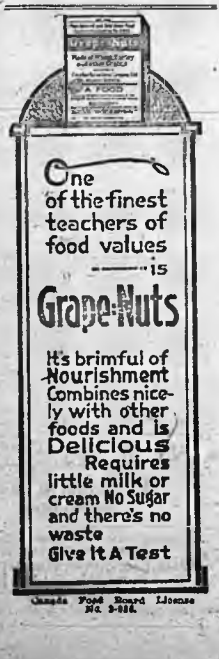
They were reviewing the lesson about the whale in the third grade and the teacher was anxious to see how much they had remembered.

"What do we do with whalebones?" asked the teacher.

There was a long silence, then one small boy raised his hand.

"Well, what do we do with whalebones?"

"We put 'em on the sides of our plates," he said.



Canada Food Board License No. 8-088.

FORESTS AND CIVILIZATION

NO UNFORESTED COUNTRY HAS EVER BECOME GREAT.

The Effect of Deforestation is to Render a Country Desolate, Unfertile and Impoverished.

Forests and civilization are inseparably bound together. Not all forested countries have reached a high degree of civilization, but no unforested country has ever reached a state of culture. Egypt, Babylon, and Assyria may be mentioned as exceptions, but the probability is that they were all forested at the zenith of their progress, and that their decline may be directly attributed to the disappearance of their forest wealth. The whole north coast of Africa, Palestine and China were at one time well forested, and, with the vanishing of the trees, these civilizations waned and are now at a low ebb. China is probably the best example of deforestation which we have. Originally a country of great wealth, both in timber and agricultural lands the removal of the woods has, over very large areas, destroyed the farms by allowing the rainfall to rush down the hillsides in the form of torrents, carrying large amounts of sand and gravel, which have covered up and destroyed the arable lands. To-day China is a desolate, treeless country, forced to use dung for fuel and to carry on the most intensive form of agriculture in order to wring a meagre sustenance from an impoverished soil.

When Forests Are Removed.

Where timber is removed from hill and mountains by lumbering, fire almost always follows and burns not only the timber but also the soil, right down to the rock. If the formation is not rock the situation is far worse, for the soil is washed down year after year into the fertile valleys, destroying them completely. In the Cevenne and Pyrenees districts in France 8,000,000 acres of farm land were destroyed by floods, and a huge sum of money had to be spent by the government in reclaiming them. Where forests are removed in sandy country the wind soon strips the soil of the meagre remaining cover and carries the sand for miles over the surrounding country, converting it into a desert. This happened along the west coast of France, and millions were spent to arrest the devastation. An old friend of the writer, Senor Don Ricardo Codornio, a Spanish forester, has spent his life in this work of stemming torrents, replanting denuded mountain slopes, often carrying earth up on mule-back to start the nucleus of a future protective forest. His work in connection with drifting sands has been most interesting, especially where the sand had commenced to invade a village, burying the houses in the suburbs. Wattle fences had first to be built, and between these pines were planted, and when the sand had piled up against the first line of fence this had to be raised to prevent the little trees from being buried before they could fulfil their function. Nor do we have to go so far afield to see the results of axe and fire. Travel west on the C.P.R. through Ontario; take the Canadian Northern to Lake St. John, or the National Transcontinental to Winnipeg, and see the blackened waste which should be one of our greatest tourist attractions. On the Lievre River there is a large tract of country where the hills are of white quartz. Fire has passed over it and the rain has washed away the burnt soil, and to-day seen in summer, from a distance, they look like snow-capped peaks. There is another hill of this character at Riviere a Pierre Junction, on the C. and I. St. J. R. R. at Lachute, Que., and along the line of the C.P.R., near Berthier Junction may be seen the drifting sands which have swept over several square miles of once fertile country, turning it into a desert. Fortunately, our progressive Minister of Lands and Forests, the Hon. Jules Allard, through his chief forester, Mr. C. C. Piche, has begun the work of checking this menace, and at Lachute has planted a large area with beech, grass, and young trees to hold back the devouring sand.



The shell that struck this house saved the making of a door for a British canteen.

TELLING THE TIME

How Our African Soldiers Watched the Hands Go Round

France has many black fighting men from Senegal in the field; nor are they the only troops recruited from savage or semi-savage races that are engaged in the great conflict. A young British officer found himself one night by a mischance to his motor cycle, stranded by the wayside far from the destination he must reach at dawn, and with only a little group of negro stragglers anywhere in sight. He was very tired, having had no sleep for many hours. One of the Africans talked the pidgin English of a coast town, and this man informed him that some motor lorries would be coming along soon, upon which it would be possible to get a lift.

"Soon," in the month of an African is an elastic term; but the captain thought he could afford to wait an hour before setting forward on foot in search of some other means of transportation. Meanwhile, he wanted a nap—wanted it desperately,—but he could not trust himself to wake at the end of the hour. The African could not tell time, but the captain determined to depend upon him, nevertheless. Showing him the dial of his wrist watch, he explained that he wished to be waked when the long hand reached there, and the short hand, there. Then he lay down, with arm extended, and the negro crouched beside him, with his eyes on the dial.

Exactly at the right moment the sleeper was called; and as he opened his eyes they fell upon the African, in precisely the same position, with something strained in his aspect that suggested inquiries. It appeared that he had not dared look away during the entire hour.

"For sure him clock trabbel slow, massa," he explained. "But s'pose him stop go walkee, walkee? S'pose him go jump, jump ?"

Upon a river steamer in Africa Miss Mary Kingsley, the English explorer once heard other passengers giving directions to the native steward in the adjoining main saloon:

"You savvy six o'clock? When them long arm catch them place, an' them short arm catch them place you call me in the morning time."

An interval of silence, and then another voice:

"You savvy, five o'clock? When them long arm—" And so it went on, until each passenger had pointed out on the clock face the proper relation of the two hands to each other at the moment he desired to be called. The ignorant native steward, who could not tell time and could not learn to, was yet sufficiently observant to place and remember the calls correctly; he never got them mixed.

ANY CORN LIFTS OUT, DOESN'T HURT A BIT!

No foolishness! Lift your corns and callouses off with fingers—it's like magic!

Sore corns, hard corns, soft corns or any kind of a corn, can harmlessly be lifted right out with the fingers if you apply upon the corn a few drops of freezone, says a Cincinnati authority.

For little cost one can get a small bottle of freezone at any drug store, which will positively rid one's feet of every corn or callus without pain.

This simple drug dries the moment it is applied and does not even irritate the surrounding skin while applying it or afterwards.

This announcement will interest many of our readers. If your druggist hasn't any freezone tell him to surely get a small bottle for you from his wholesale drug house.

A Song of the Air

This is the song of the Plane—
The creaking, shrieking plane,
The throbbing, sobbing plane,
And the moaning, groaning wires—
The engine—missing again!
One cylinder never fires!
Hey, ho! for the Plane!

This is the song of the Man—
The driving, striving man,
The chosen, frozen man—
The pilot, the man at the wheel,
Whose limit is all that he can,
And beyond, if the need is real!
Hey, ho! for the Man!

This is the song of the Gun—
The muttering, stuttering gun,
The maddening, gladdening gun—
That chuckles with evil glee
At the last, long drive of the Hun,
With its end in eternity!
Hey, ho! for the Gun!

This is the song of the Air—
The biting, drifting air,
The eddying, steadying air,
The wine of its limitless space—
May it nerve us at last to dare
Even death with undaunted face!
Hey, ho! for the Air!
—Observer, Royal Flying Corps.

Minard's Liniment Cures Diphtheria.

THE COUNTRY CORRESPONDENT

(St. Thomas Times-Journal)

Some of the overgrown papers in the big cities note the passing of so many country weekly journals and the amalgamationof dailies in some of the smaller cities and are deluding themselves with the belief that this is is an evidence of the growing influence of the metropolitan sheets. In time they say, the big dailies will cover the entire field and the country correspondent who now writes weekly to the press chronicling such facts as that John Smith has finished his new barn or that Sam Jones has purchased a car, will pass away for all time.

The country correspondent, at whose expense the city newspaper man affects to make merry, has his own place in the world to fill. In his limited sphere he is just as much of a community builder as the funny man in the urban centres. He records the events that happen around him just as the city journalist does, and anything— someone whose name escapes us has said—that Providence is not too proud to allow to happen, no news paper should be too proud to put into print.

In many respects the country correspondent can give the city reporter or editor lessons in the ethics and the morality of the profession. He deals with the virtues rather than with the vices of humanity. No country correspondent, with a warped idea of his duties, ever attends a magistrate's court and essays to make jests with human derelicts as his subjects, a line of endeavor that is all-fours with chortling over the sad scenes witnessed in an insane asylum or in a casualty hospital.

The country correspondent describing in his own way a service in a church at the crossroads, or a meeting of the Epworth League, is doing infinitely more to develop a sturdy brand of national character than is the arrogant occupant of the city sanctum grinding out blood-curdling and scuttle-lifting homilies on the political outlook or articles setting the different religious sects at war with each other flattering himself the while that he is the one man chosen for the duty of saving his country from social and religious degeneracy.

The people are becoming weary unto death of the arrogance of the big party papers that, blind and often morally halt themselves, are still assuming to lead the world and to dictate to men and women as to how they shall worship and for whom they shall vote. The people refuse to be coerced. They have long since broken the party leading strings and are able not only to think for themselves but to find their way around alone.

There is talk of newspaper changes in the big as well as in the smaller cities. But this talk is not in the line of amalgamation. The union of two rapidly partisan papers would not improve conditions, but rather increase the opportunities for working economic mischief. What the people want in the newspaper of to-day is a broader spirit in political and every other style of discussion, a press that is not controlled by any faction or throttled by a particular interest, a press that will recognise the reading public as composed of so many individuals who cannot be led around and made to play the game set by the journalistic dictator.

Was It Worth It?

Jam tarts unlimited was little Bobby's idea of heaven, but since war flour came in and fat was scarce he hadn't been quite so fond of them as before.

Mother came into the kitchen one afternoon, saw Bobby gazing at a dish of newly baked tarts.

"What are you doing, Bobby?" she asked sharply.

"I was just wondering, mother."

"Wondering? You haven't touched those tarts, I hope?"

"Not yet, mother," said Bobby. "I was just wondering if they're nice enough to be whipped for."

LEMON JUICE IS FRECKLE REMOVER

Girls! Make this cheap beauty lotion to clear and whiten your skin.

Squeeze the juice of two lemons into a bottle containing three ounces of orchard white, shake well, and you have a quarter pint of the best freckle and tan lotion, and complexion beautifier, at very, very small cost.

Your grocer has the lemons and any drug store or toilet counter will supply three ounces of orchard white for a few cents. Massage this sweetly fragrant lotion into the face, neck, arms and hands each day and see how freckles and blemishes disappear and how clear, soft and white the skin becomes. Yes! It is harmless.

War Tanks 2,000 Years Old

"Is the war tank not a brand new invention?" was one of the questions that came to the editors of "2,000 Questions and Answers About the Great War." Probably 999 people out of 1,000 would answer "yes" unhesitatingly. On the staff of the Review of Reviews, which produced the book, there was, however, a specialist on ancient wars, and he spoiled the whole thing by answering that the first war tanks were used exactly 2187 years before they made their appearance the British-German front. It was during the gigantic siege by Rome and her allies of Carthage, the "Queen of Africa." After many months of assault, which ended only in mounds of Roman dead under the fatal walls, the besiegers suddenly approached under enormous armored tanks shaped like tortoises. Safe beneath these huge wheeled shields, the Roman soldiery labored to breach the walls, unmindful of the rocks, spears, boiling water and oil, molten lead and liquid fire which the desperate Carthaginians poured on them. Before that ancient siege was ended the Romans devised battering rams—pending, land-thread monoliths. It will be worth while to watch for some such development this year.

Minard's Liniment Cures Colds, Etc.

MONEY ORDERS.

A Dominion Express Money Order for five dollars costs three cents.

Handkerchiefs

If the handkerchiefs are yellow, the reason is that they have not been properly washed. To overcome this yellow color, put the handkerchiefs in cold water in which there is kerosene, about one teaspoonful to a quart and a shaving of good laundry soap. Let the handkerchiefs boil in this about three hours. Take them out, dry in the sun, and they will be snowy white. This treatment will apply to any linen or white clothing.

Minard's Liniment Cures Garget in Cows

German Dog Whips

That the German officers carried small whips with which to accentuate their commands—given in a snarling and bullying tone—to the soldiers, is one of the many intimate points noted by Captain A. Radclyffe Dugmore in his book, "When the Somme Ran Red," just published by Doran Company. Falling into the enemy's hands, Captain Dugmore escapes, or rather is let go, and then the famous camera hunter of African lions gets permission to go at once into the thick of the fray at Alsot and take pictures of the German Army in action. His camera is spotted and he is greeted with a shower of "German hail." He had almost made his escape when he was wounded in the leg by a shrapnel splinter. As an eye-witness Captain Dugmore lays great stress on the wonderful marksmanship of the Belgian soldiers.





Potato Bugs

A group of potato growers and a seedsman were discussing the damage which had been done by potato bugs last season.

"The pests ate my whole crop in two weeks," said one grower. "They ate mine in two days," said a second, "and then roosted on the trees to see if I'd plant more."

"All that is very remarkable," said the seedsman, "but I saw a couple of potato bugs examining the books in our store about a week before planting time to see who had bought seed."

Minard's Liniment Cures Distemper.

No Use For Them

The Irishman came home beaming.

"Bridget," said he, "O!'ve got a job"

"Glory be!" said Bridget, who was tired of supporting the family.

"I shall want a new suit," said Murphy then. "An' yez can pawn me nightshirts to get it."

"Your nightshirts!" gasped Bridget, "Shure." said Pat. "An' what for should I be wanting them when I've got a job as night watchman, and can only sleep in the daytime?"

Minard's Liniment Co., Limited.

Gentlemen,—I have used MINARD'S LINIMENT on my vessel and in my family for years, and for the every-day ills and accidents of life I consider it has no equal. I would not start on a voyage without it. If it cost a dollar a bottle.

CAPT. F. R. DESJARDIN.

Schr. Storke, St. Andre, Kamouraska.

Two Legs or Four

Anne, aged five, was drawing a picture of her sister's beau. She worked very earnestly, stopping every few minutes to compare her work with the original. Finally she shook her head sadly.

"I don't like it much," she commented. "Tim't much like you. I guess I'll put a tail on it and call it a dog."

FOR SALE

WEEKLY NEWSPAPER FOR SALE in New Ontario. Owner going to France. Will sell $2,500. Worth double that amount. Apply J. H. ... to Wilson Publishing Co., Limited, Toronto.

WELL EQUIPPED NEWSPAPER and job printing plant in Eastern Ontario. Business cash $1,800, or for $1,200 on quick sale. Box 69, Wilson Publishing Co., Ltd., Toronto.

PEDIGREED NEWFOUNDLAND DOGS. Quality high. These are nearly extinct. We have some very fine ones. H. A. Gilbert, Almonte, Ont.

PEDIGREED BLACK BERKSHIRE Pig. Boar weighs fifteen pounds at maturity. Charles Hemsloch, Vankleek Hill, Ontario.

AGENTS WANTED

AGENTS WANTED—$1,000. YOU can make it in your spare time with our fast selling Combination Cooker. One saleswoman banks $111.15 the first month. Another agent sells 75 cookers in 3 hours cleaning up $45. Quality, price and all necessary. Goods shipped to retailer on time. Territory going fast. Write quick if you want your full time. Dominion Products Co., Thomas Bldg., Dexter Que.

MISCELLANEOUS

CANCER, TUMORS, LUMPS, ETC. Internal and external, cured without pain by our home treatment. Write us before too late. Dr. Bellmon Medical Co. Limited Collingwood Ont.

SMOKE TUCKETT'S
T&B PLUG

HIRST'S PAIN Exterminator

Promptly relieves rheumatism, lumbago, neuralgia, sprains, lame back, toothache and all similar troubles. Hirst's stops the pain! Sold for 40 years. Should be in every household. All dealers—or write us.

HIRST REMEDY COMPANY, Hamilton, Can.

HIRST'S Family Salve, 15c. HIRST'S Powdered Borax 25c. Dandruff and Shampoo. 35c BOTTLE

SMOKE - TUCKETT'S
ORINOCO
CUT FINE FOR CIGARETTES - CUT COARSE, FOR PIPE

The Paisley Advocate

PAISLEY, AUGUST 21st, 1918

LOCAL AND DISTRICT NEWS

Trophies Coming and Going

Our bowlers held the Bowman trophy for only one day, a Wiarton rink who came down on Wednesday beating them out for it. On Friday they again got possession of the Keystone trophy from Chesley club, and lost it to Port Elgin on Monday.

Sergeon Soldier Wounded

Pte. Jos. Young, son of Mr. and Mrs. John C. Young, River Road, Saugeen, is among the recent casualties in France, having been wounded in the face by a gunshot. Pte. Young went with the 160th, and was still in England when his last letter, dated July 23rd, was received at home.

Winners in Crop Competition

The winners of the standing crop competition, oats, in connection with the Pinkerton Agricultural Society have been announced as follows: 1, Archie Tolton; 2, Harvey Clark; 3, Julius Holm; 4, David Pinkerton; 5, T. Harry Young; 6, John Cruickshank; 7, James Garland.

Wounded Second Time

Mrs. Geo. Hepburn received official word on Monday that her son, Pte. James Hepburn, had been admitted to No. 1 Australian General Hospital at Rouen, France, on Aug. 10th, suffering from gunshot wound in left leg. This is the second time Pte. Hepburn has suffered from German missles, having been wounded a year ago.

Must Work or Go to Jail

Two young men in this town were before Magistrate Mayor Halliday on Tuesday under the anti-idling law and were let off on condition that they secure work within 48 hours, otherwise they go to jail. Boys who work one day and are idle the next should be committed to an Industrial Farm to learn a useful trade.—Chesley Enterprise.

She Killed the Weasel

Mrs. Tennant, of Eden Grove, disposed of a weasel that had been slaughtering her chickens by killing it with a stick. This wily little animal makes a clean sweep of the poultry yard when allowed to continue its visits. Not many women would tackle even a small animal, but in this case of conservation Mrs. Tennant did the the right thing to slay the destroyer of chickens.

Folly or Corruption

Quite a sensation was created in Paisley on Thursday morning last when a couple of men from a neighboring town motored over in search of two young women, their daughters, who had been away little over night. The lost were found and although no court proceedings ensued, those men connected by rumor with the escapade do not get off without having their characters more or less besmirched.

A Critical Case

Mr. Wm. Campbell, of Holland, Man., who has been visiting at the home of his sister, Mrs. J. Sharpe, Inkerman St., was taken suddenly ill with appendicitis a few days ago, and was taken to Walkerton hospital, where he was operated upon by Dr. Houston. It was a very critical case for some time, but at present writing Mr. Campbell is reported to be improving even better than was expected. His wife and brother, Mr. Jas. Campbell, arrived from Holland on Wednesday night of last week.

Great Changes in Nine Years

On Sunday morning last Rev. G. C. Little, pastor of Knox church, recalled to his congregation that it was just nine years on that day of the month since he was inducted here. During that time a great change has taken place in the personel of the congregation. There have been 205 new members received by profession of faith or by card, and 100 removals by death or otherwise, including six members of session who were in office at the beginning of his pastorate, five of whom have been called to their reward.

Do You Want to Go to Siberia?

A contingent, C. E. F., is to be mobilized for service in Siberia. Instructions have been received from Ottawa to proceed with recruiting for this unit. One hundred men are required for the infantry from Military District No. 1. Returned soldiers physically fit and others not at present liable under the Military Service Act, will be given first opportunity. Discharged soldiers' reenlisting will be given original regimental numbers. Applicants may apply to any authorized medical examiner in Military District No. 1 for medical examination.

Repatriated Canadian Soldier

Pte. Geo. D. Burgess, of Orillia, is visiting at the home of his aunt, Mrs. John Shaw, Church St. Pte. Burgess was wounded at Regina Trench, on the Somme, in October, 1916, and taken prisoner. For nine months he was in a hospital at Cologne, and for six months in the German camp at Limburg. He left Germany in January last when an exchange of disabled prisoners was effected. As a result of his wounding, Pte. Burgess is minus his right arm. He informs The Advocate that, owing to the scarcity of food in Germany, the Red Cross system of supplying food to prisoners is the means of saving many prisoners' lives. They are furnished with a pound of bread per day, sent through Switzerland, also 70 shillings' worth of grocery parcels each month sent through Holland, besides clothing and tobacco parcels.

—The banks are said to be thinking of cutting out interest on small accounts. By all means let this be announced just before the next Victory Loan is floated, and the depositors will know what to do with the amounts in question.—Toronto Star.

More Coal Come In

The citizens whose fuel bins are still yawningly empty were glad to hear of the arrival of four cars of coal at the station last week, and hustled to get in line for a share of the supply. The shipment was brought in by Mr. J. S. Dewar, who has lately engaged in the coal business and received his license as a dealer. Speaking about coal, we may be excused for interjecting the suggestion that no purchaser should be given more than one wagon load until every one in town who desires to buy coal has been supplied with that amount. So long as there is any uncertainty as to a full supply being available no one should have his cellar filled while another ready to buy has an empty bin. Mr. Lyon has also received a shipment this week.

Death of Dick Grant

Once more we are constrained to say that death is in the world and the spoiler is amongst the works of the Almighty. The sudden removal of Richard W. Grant, of Ebenezer, from the scenes and activities of this life caused a shock throughout the whole district. Dick was one of the most robust and active young men in the whole countryside, and when it was reported on Monday evening that he was dead, the feelings of those well acquainted with him can well be imagined. It was two weeks ago on Friday that while butchering he suffered prostration from the heat. The week following he worked as usual, although not feeling as well as before. On Friday week he took paralysis in his hand, and on the following Monday became confined to his room. While it was thereafter necessary for him to be under the care of both a doctor and nurse, it was not considered that his condition was dangerous. We are informed by Dr. Gage, the attending physician, that the disease causing death is polio myelitis, otherwise known as infantile paralysis, so called because it usually attacks children, but is sometimes contracted by adults as well. The patient often recovers, but is usually left in a badly paralyzed condition. However, if a vitel part of the system is attacked, it invariably proves fatal. While this is a contagious disease, occurring principally in the months of August and September, it is altogether different in type from cerebral spinal meningitis. On Sunday Dr. Gage held a consultation with Dr. Hanbidge, of Ogdensburg, N.Y., who was over visiting his father and brother in Arran. Dr. Hanbidge has had considerable experience in treating this disease, and agreed with Dr. Gage in his diagnosis. On Monday forenoon the disease took a serious turn, and death ensued about six o'clock in the evening. The parents of the young man were both away from home when the end came. Mrs. Grant went to Peterboro five weeks ago to wait upon her aged father, who passed away at the end of last week and was buried on Sunday. Mr. Grant went down on Saturday to attend the funeral, and both arrived back on the late train Monday night, to be met with the news of their son's death. It is indeed a terrible blow to the parents and family, and the sympathy of the whole community goes out to them in full measure. The funeral on Tuesday afternoon was private. The burial took place in the Ebenezer cemetery. A memorial service will be held in Ebenezer church on Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock.

Lieut. Horace Parker Dies of Wounds

On Thursday morning last an official telegram was received by Mr. and Mrs. Christopher Parker, of Greenock, hearing the sad news that their son, Lieut. Horace Parker, had paid the supreme sacrifice by giving up his life for king and country. The brief message was that the young officer died of wounds on Aug. 11th. Lieut. Parker enlisted with the 70th Battalion at Chatham, but upon receiving a commission as lieutenant transferred to the 160th Bruce Batt., and was placed in charge of the machine gun section. After going overseas and taking various courses in training he was promoted to captaincy, but when the 160th was broken up he reverted to lieutenant to get to the front. He went to France about the end of February last. He was the son of a veteran soldier, his father having been one of the Paisley company of volunteers who went in 1866 to repel the Fenians invading Canada, and Lieut. Parker showed by his eagerness to serve in the firing line that he was possessed of the true heroism of our great-hearted soldiers who are fighting and dying in the defence of liberty. Lieut. Parker was born in Greenock 31 years ago, and attended Jackson's school until he had passed the high school entrance examination. Shortly after he went railroading, and became one of the best locomotive engineers on the G.T.R. His father carries a handsome gold watch presented to young Parker when he left their employ. Lieut. Parker took to military life when quite young, joining the 32nd Bruce Regt., and became a lieutenant. He also attended military school and qualified for higher rank. Altogether he was a splendid soldier and stood high in the esteem of his companions in arms. Had he been spared to return to civilian life he had a long and useful career before him. He was a member of the Masonic order, honored with many of the high degrees. His aged parents have suffered a great shock by the sudden news of the death of their dearly beloved and noble son. The sympathy of the public at large goes out to them and the brothers and sisters in their hour of trial. Mrs. Parker received a letter on Friday written by her deceased son on July 15th, in which he mentioned Pte. Harry Jack being taken prisoner. Horace told his mother in the letter that he thought the beginning of the end of the war had come, and it would not be long until it was over. On Sunday evening a union memorial service was held in Knox church, the sermon being preached by the pastor, Rev. Mr. Little, and Rev. Mr. Walker taking part in the service. There was a large attendance. The following sympathetic telegram was received from Ottawa on Friday:

To Mrs. Mary Parker, Paisley

My colleagues and I send our deepest sympathy in the great bereavement you have sustained in the death of your gallant son.

C. J. DOHERTY,
Acting Prime Minister

Going to Underwood

Mr. J. R. Laidlaw has purchased the big general store business at Underwood formerly owned by Roppel Bros., but latterly by Mr. Harstone, and will shortly move from this town to the hub of Bruce Tp. Mr. Laidlaw has been a citizen of Paisley for nearly thirty years back, although not quite continuously, and no man more deservedly enjoys the cordial friendship of our townspeople as well as the people of the surrounding country. Filling the position of postmaster as he did for a number of years during which the post office was the centre at which all postal business was transacted, and for the past ten years being in the general store business, Mr. Laidlaw came in contact with every person, young or old, in this part of the country, and his courteousness at all times won him wide popularity. In local organizations, such as the band and orchestra, he has been a great help. For several years he was a member of the school board, also on the board of management of Knox church. We are all sorry, indeed, to lose from our midst one who was so ready to give his time and attention to such duties. As a business man he has an enviable reputation, and there forward indeed is fortune in having him located there, as Mr. Laidlaw is just the stamp of man who is most likely to restore the prestige of that place by bringing it back to its old standing as a country trading centre.

The Late Joseph Cunningham

The late Joseph Conningham, the highly esteemed postmaster at Glamis, whose death was briefly mentioned in this paper last week, was a man of sterling character, upright, sincere, and kindly in all his relations with his fellowmen. His death is a sad loss to his sorrowing family, and throughout the country he is deeply mourned. The deceased was born in Trafalgar Tp., Halton Co., on Feb. 12th, 1849. He came to Bruce County in 1872, and for four years ran a sawmill in Greenock Tp. He removed to Glamis in 1877 and the following year started storekeeping which occupation he continued until his death. He had been postmaster for about fifteen years, having been appointed under the Laurier administration. He was a member of the Baptist church and an active, faithful worker in that body. Mr. Cunningham was married in October, 1874, to Miss N. Elizabeth Hemstreet, who survives him, along with a family of two sons and four daughters. They are A. B., A. of Melville, Sask.; J. Charles, of Regina, Sask.; Mrs. R. W. Burgess, of Cabri, Sask.; Misses Mina, Laura and Lila, at home; Mrs. Wm. Aitor Gallivan, Sask., and Miss Lizzie Cunningham, of Milton West, are sisters, and Mr. Wm. Cunningham, of Allis-ton, an only brother. The funeral service was held in the Baptist church on Friday morning, interment being made in Purdy's cemetery. All the surviving members of the family were present for the funeral except his son Charles, of Regina, who was detained owing to sickness in his home. Just a year ago (Aug. 15) his youngest son, Ernest Hall Cunningham, made the supreme sacrifice and sleeps in Flanders fields. The deceased had been in poor health for several months. Of late he appeared bright and hopeful of recovery, but this was due largely to his buoyant and courageous spirit. He had never been ill in his life and he fought bravely against the forces of disease. Gradually, however, his strength was failing, and on Sunday he very quietly passed away to be with his Maker.

Misty Vision



Comes with advancing years, but can be cleared by properly fitted glasses. Spectacles are our specialty. When we fit them, they give satisfaction. Eyes examined free.

BEAUTIFUL JEWELERY

in great variety of novel patterns and artistic designs, rings, chains, necklaces, bracelets, everything in the jewelry line, may be found at our store. We give you a cordial invitation to come in and see what we have to offer, for we feel sure there will be something that will just suit you.

I. SHOEMAKER
Jeweler and Optician

THE ADVOCATE will be a most welcome gift to absent ones of your family, whether in Canada or away to the fighting front in France.

S. F. BALLACHEY

The Store with the Stock

New Silks

Crepe Faille—Something different. A beautiful lustrous cloth of good weight, 36 in. wide. Old Rose, Taupe, Green, Navy and White. Per yard . **$2.00**

Silk Poplin in a highly finished and rich quality, 36 in. wide. Green, Burgundy, Black, Navy and Brown. Per yard **$1.50**

Black Taffeta—a guaranteed, "money back" quality, heavy and good. Per yard **$4.00**
Also good quality, yard wide Taffeta at . . **$2.50**

Satin Duchesse—particularly nice cloth, 40 in. wide. Dress ends only, in Green, Blue, Brown and Navy. Per yard **$2.75**

Many other qualities and colors. You might think we had cornered the market, to see them.

S. F. BALLACHEY

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY

Many Thousand Farm Laborers Wanted for Harvesting in Western Canada

"Going Trip West"—$12 to WINNIPEG. "Return Trip East"—$18 from WINNIPEG.

GOING DATES	TERRITORY
August 20.	From stations in Ontario West of Smith's Falls to and including Toronto on Lake Ontario Shore Line and Havelock-Peterboro' Line. From stations Kingston to Renfrew Junction, inclusive. From stations on Toronto-Sudbury Short Line. From stations on Sand Sp., Myrtle Branch. From stations on Mac Lac, Bancroft to Frass, inclusive. From stations Bethany Junction to Port McNicoll and Barrie-Bobcaygeon.
August 22.	From stations in Ontario West and South of Toronto to and including Hamilton and Windsor, Ont. From stations on Owen Sound, Wiarton, Meaford, Wingham, Hura, Listowel, Goderich, St. Mary's, Port Burwell and St. Thomas branches. From stations Toronto and North to Bolton, inclusive.

SPECIAL THROUGH TRAINS FROM TORONTO

Full particulars from Canadian Pacific Ticket Agents. W. B. HOWARD, District Passenger Agent, Toronto

A Fight for Life

It has been fight or die for many of us in the past and the lucky people are those who have suffered, but who are now well because they heeded nature's warning signal in time to correct their trouble with that wonderful new discovery of Dr. Pierce's, called "Anuric." You should promptly heed these warnings, some of which are dizzy spells, backache, irregularity of the urine or the painful twinges of rheumatism, sciatica or lumbago. To delay may make possible the dangerous forms of kidney disease, such as diabetes or stone in bladder.

To overcome these distressing conditions take plenty of exercise in the open air, avoid a heavy meat diet, drink freely of water and at each meal take Anuric (double strength). You will, in a short time, find that you are one of the firm indorsers of Anuric.



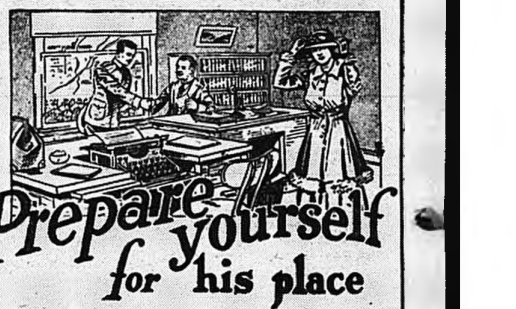
Hamilton, Ont.—"For kidney ailments I have never known any medicine to equal Anuric. When I started to take it I was very miserable with lame back, pains in the cords of my neck and shoulders and all over my body. The water was high colored and offensive. All of these conditions left me after one week's use of Anuric and I consider it to be the greatest of all kidney medicines."—MRS. JENNIE CLARK, 79 Queen St. So.

Toronto, Ont.—"My husband suffered severely with pains in his back for three or four weeks. He commenced to take Anuric and in three or four days he not only looked better, but remarked that his back felt much better, and now he says that his pain has all gone. It is with pleasure that we recommend Anuric."—MRS. MARY RYAN, 54 Seaton St.

DAYS ARE NAMED FOR EXHIBITION

Following is the list of days named for the Canadian National Exhibition:—

Monday, August 26th—War Veterans' and Opening Day.
Tuesday, August 27th—School Children's Day.
Wednesday, August 28th—Women's Day.
Thursday, August 29th—Allies' Day.
Friday, August 30th—Press Day.
Saturday, August 31st—Production and Conservation Day.
Monday, Sept. 2nd—Labor Day.
Tuesday, Sept. 3rd—American Day.
Wednesday, Sept. 4th—Farmers' Day.
Thursday, Sept. 5th—Manufacturers' and Transportation Day.
Friday, Sept. 6th—Review Day.
Saturday, Sept. 7th—Citizens' and Athletic Day.



Prepare yourself for his place

When He Leaves to Shoulder a Gun

You must be ready to step in and fill his job. The war requires the maintenance of efficient manufacturing and mercantile organizations at home and it is your patriotic duty to do your bit.

You Must Be Trained to Be Ready

You must be able to do what he has done. Business man cannot stop to train you—They have not time—You must be trained when you take hold.

We Are Ready To Train YOU

The Northern Business College with a good staff of experienced instructors will teach you what you need to know—what to do and how to do it. The cost will be very moderate. The fees are no higher than they have been for the past ten years.

College Opens for Fall Term Sept. 2nd
:: Write for Any Further Information You Wish ::

Northern Business College
C. A. FLEMING, Principal, OWEN SOUND

Fall Term Opens Sept. 3rd

ELLIOTT Business College

Yonge and Charles Sts., Toronto, gives high grade training for choice business positions. Only common sense accomplishments in Canada. Demanded for our graduates more than five times per year supply. Write for catalogue. Our College is open all summer. Enter any time.

W. J. ELLIOTT, Principal

N. McALLISTER
Carpenter and Contractor

Contracts taken for any class of House-building and Repairing

Sash, Doors, Dressed Lumber and other Building Material on hand

Dwelling and shop two doors north of the Belmoral Hotel

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Pickling

LEAVE your order with us for all your pickling requirements—Pure Spices, Extra Strength Vinegar, Tomatoes, Cucumbers, Onions, &c.—anything you may require. If we have not got it we will get it for you.

We pay Cash or Trade for Butter and Eggs

F. CARTER & SON
Shoes, Groceries, Crockery

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BARRISTER, SOLICITOR AND NOTARY PUBLIC
OFFICE—TOWN HALL, PAISLEY

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INSURANCE—FIRE AND MARINE
GUELPH - ONT.

J. C. GIBSON
Issuer of Marriage Licenses
Paisley, Ont.

DENTAL

DR. A. H. ALLEN
DENTIST, formerly of Toronto.
Graduate of the Royal College of Dental Surgeons of Ontario. Honor Graduate of Toronto University Dental Department. Member of Royal Society of the Dr. Morrey Post Graduate School of Practical Dentistry, New York. Office over Moore's Drug store, opposite the Post Office.

MEDICAL

DR. H. E. GADE, Physician, Surgeon and Accoucheur. Specialist in Diseases of the Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat. Late House surgeon Kingston General Hospital. Office hours—9 to 9 a.m., 1 to 4 p.m. Successor to Dr. O'Neill.

DR. P. J. F. HOUSTON, Honor Graduate of Toronto University Licentiate of the Royal College of Physician, and Surgeons of Edinburgh and Glasgow. Post graduate Coombe Lying-in Hospital, Dublin. Late assistant Edinburgh Eye Infirmary. Specialty—Diseases of the Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat. Successor to Dr. Morrison.

AUCTIONEERS

R. G. PEARCE, Licensed Auctioneer. Sales will be attended in all parts of the County of Grey on reasonable terms. Orders left at the ADVOCATE Office will receive prompt attention. Telephone at house.

PURDY'S LIVERY
Rates Reasonable, and every effort made to satisfy
F. PURDY

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CARPENTER AND CONTRACTOR
ESTIMATES furnished for the erection of any class of building. Large or small contracts undertaken.
Address Chesley or Cargill P.O.

Sign and Carriage Painting, House-Decorating and Wall Papering

The undersigned is prepared to do all classes of work in the most stylish, neat and satisfactory manner. Orders executed promptly. Will be glad to receive your patronage, whether in town or country.
W. H. BAKER, Paisley

Desirable Village Property For Sale

THE RYDE property on Inkerman St. Comfortable brick house, good stable and garden, all new and of first-class quality. Apply to a member of hearing family on the premises, or write, stating terms desired, to
[illegible] or Exr. C. E. IRVIN.

Court Saugeen, C.O.F. No. 88
MEETS in Putnam's Hall on the third Monday evening of each month, at 8 o'clock. Sojourning brothers are welcome.
P. FORRESTER, C.R.
J. TOOZE, R.S.

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820 Poetical Works of Geo. Murray
821 The War and Humanity..... Jane Beck, LL.D.

RELIGION

504 God the Invisible....H. G. Wells
505 The Grand Adventure..... R. R. Law, D.D.
506 Mary Slessor of Calabar..... W. P. Livingstone

JUVENILE

334 The rebellion of Lil Carrington.. L. T. Meade
335 Flaming Jane.....Mrs. Valsey
336 Patty's Suitors....Carolyn Wells
337 Patty in Paris.... "
338 Patty in the city.. "
339 Patty's butterfly days "
340 Emmy Lou's road to grace..... G. M. Martin
341 The Story of a Mulce Pie.....
342 The letterlopers...Julie Lippmann
343 The Road to Understanding..... E. H. Porter
344 The Mission of Janica Day..... H. B. Long
345 The Cave Twins....L. F. Perkins
346 Best Stories to Tell Children.... Sara C. Bryant
347 Stories to Tell the Littlest Ones. Sara C. Bryant
348 Silver Heels...Gabrielle Jackson
349 Mother West Wind's Children... Thornton Burgess
350 Mother West Wind's When Stories .....Thornton Burgess
351 Mother West Wind's Neighbors. Thornton Burgess
352 The Adventures of Poor Mr. Quack .....Thornton Burgess
353 The Adventure of Paddy the Beaver .....Thornton Burgess
354 Anne's House of Dreams..... L. M. Montgomery
355 The Purple Pennant...R. Barbour
356 Our Next Door Neighbors..... Belle K. Maniates
357 Struggling Upward .....Dowling
358 Rod of the Lone Patrol....Cody
359 Left Guard Gilbert...R. Barbour
360 Drake of Troop One..... Isabel Hornibrook

BIOGRAPHY

408 Sir William Robertson..... G. A. Leask
409 The Secret Memoirs of Bertha Krupp.....H. W. Fischer
410 Virgil Hart, Missionary Statesman.....E. I. Hart, D.D.

GENERAL WORKS

700 The Anzac Book
701 Bullets and Billets...Bairnsfather
702 A Temporary Gentleman in France .....Bairnsfather
703 Cheer O.....Thomson
704 My Years in Kaiser's Army
705 The Next of Kin

HISTORY

568 The Battle Glory of Canada..... A. B. Tucker
569 The Retreat from Mons..... A. Corbett Smith
570 The Great Advance
571 Russia in 1916..Stephen Graham
572 Towards the Goal..Mrs. H. Ward
573 Golden Lads.....Arthur Gleason
574 A Student in Arms...D. Hankey
575 II Volume.....
576 Grapes of Wrath...Boyd Cable
577 The First Hundred Thousand.... Ian Hay
578 A Sunny Subalterns..Philip Gibbs
579 The Battles of the Somme

BORN

McLean—In Elderslie, on Aug. 21st, to Mr. and Mrs. Oscar McLean, a daughter.

French—At the Calgary General Hospital, on July 24th, to Mr. and Mrs. Merritt H. French (nee Miss Etta Giles), a son—William Giles.

DIED

Grant—In Elderslie, on Aug. 19th, Richard White Grant, eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. George Grant, aged 26 years and 1 month.

WEEPING ECZEMA SOON RELIEVED

A Perfect Treatment For This Distressing Complaint

Wasaga, Ont.

"I had an attack of Weeping Eczema; so bad that my clothes would be wet through at times.

For four months, I suffered terribly. I could get no relief until I tried 'Fruit-a-tives and 'Soothe Salve' The first treatment gave me relief.

Altogether, I have used three boxes of 'Soothe Salve' and two of 'Fruit-a-tives', and am entirely well"
G. W. HALL.

Both these sterling remedies are sold by dealers at 50c. a box, 6 for $2.50, or sent on receipt of price by Fruit-a-tives Limited, Ottawa.

"Fruit-a-tives" is also put up in a trial size which sells for 25c.

THE PARAMOUNT ISSUE

(Simcoe Reformer)

Hon. Mr. Lemieux recapitulates three matters in which Sir Wilfrid Laurier was right and the Government was wrong. That is all the more reason why Sir Wilfrid should have been a member of the Government. The latch-string was always out. No man denies his right to a foremost place. Had he so chosen he might to-day be the dominant force in the administration of this country's affairs—and the history of the last ten months, so far as this Dominion is concerned, would have to be re-written. The one thing required of him was that he lead in the direction that the overwhelming majority of Canadians wanted to go. His judgment or his conscience, or both, prevented his acceptance of the one essential condition. And so it was impossible for anything but what happened — just another of the 'might-have-beens' of history. There is absolutely no sense in Mr. Lemieux pleading Sir Wilfrid's wisdom in matters of secondary importance and of recent date. At the crucial minute in the one vital decision Sir Wilfrid was wrong and he and the Liberal party and all Canada have suffered from the moment of his error to the present.

WALKERTON HIGH SCHOOL WILL RE-OPEN ON SEPT. 3rd

The Board, having secured competent teachers to fill the two vacancies that occurred during the holidays, announces that the staff is now complete.

Students are prepared in Courses required for the following examinations:

1. Entrance to Normal Schools
2. Entrance to Faculty of Education
3. Matriculation—Pass and Honor—into the various Universities

Full information as to Courses, Text-Books, and other matters will be given on opening day.

Those wishing advanced information on the above or other matters will obtain it by writing to the Principal.

J. MORGAN, M.A., Principal — M. G. DIPPEL, Secretary — H. M. LAY, Chairman

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children
In Use For Over 30 Years
Always bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher

—"Advertising is the education of the public as to what you are, where you are, and what you have to offer in the way of skill, talent and commodity. The only man who should not advertise is the man who has nothing to offer the world in the way of commodity or service." Elbert Hubbard.



Overland

Light Four Model 90 Touring Car

The Thrift Car

To use this *utility* car is Good Business and Good Health!

Its roominess, comfort and beauty make it as *desirable* as it is *useful*.

GEO. W. GILCHRIST
Dealer
R. R. No. 2, Paisley

Willys-Overland, Limited
Willys-Knight and Overland Motor Cars and Light Commercial Wagons
Head Office and Works, West Toronto, Ont.

SALE

Perfection Oil Stoves

2 Burner	$12.75
3 "	17.75
4 "	23.75
Ovens, $5.75	

One only, second-hand old style burner $4.75
One only Bon Ami, 2 burner 6.75
One Gasoline, 3 burner 6.75

SINCLAIR'S HARDWARE



What Will You Do For Help?

FARM help is scarce, but this condition can be relieved to a marked degree by using machines that accomplish more work in a given time with less man power.

Why should the farmer cling to horses—a slow, expensive means of power—when every other business is adopting the truck and thereby reducing the cost of hauling, speeding up deliveries, and saving for human needs the food that the horses would otherwise consume?

The motor driven truck can work constantly at maximum load under the burning summer sun, or in the coldest weather. Unlike the horse it needs no rests while working, it eats only while in actual use, and when the day's work is done it requires very little attention, and leaves you free for other "Chores" about the place. Then, it can be housed in one-quarter the space of the horses, wagon and harness it replaces.

It is a mistaken idea that a truck is useful only for driving upon paved roads. The Ford can be driven all over the farm, and used for hauling grain, potatoes, fruit, roots, fertilizer, wood, stock, milk or any other product. The speed it travels, the time it saves, and its low upkeep cost appeal very strongly to all users of the Ford Truck. If you need help, order your Ford One Ton Truck today.

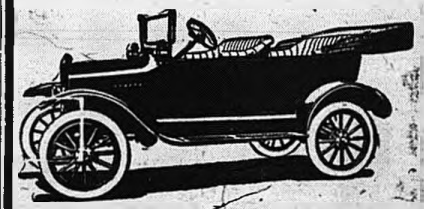
All prices subject to war tax charges, except trucks and chassis

Ford THE UNIVERSAL CAR

Touring	$ 690
Runabout	660
Chassis	625
Coupe	875
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Truck	750

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PAISLEY GARAGE



Ford and Maxwell Service Station

We carry a full line of Ford Parts and Repairs

We aim to give up-to-date service to all car owners. With our experience in city garages we are in a position to do work that we can guarantee as satisfactory. Motorists should call us up by either phone when they have trouble.

High Grade Oils, Gas and Accessories of all kinds.
Repairing at Reasonable Rates. All kinds of Vulcanizing done.
We are equipped to remove carbon by oxygen gas.

G. E. MILLER, Prop.

A Positive Luxury in Infusion

Pure Tea, without admixture . . . of Any Kind, foreign to its growth.

"SALADA"

has the reputation of nearly a quarter of a century behind every packet sold

B437



INTERNATIONAL BABY SAVING.

For once the civilized world is believing what Germany says when she speaks incessantly of the next war. For once the world being fore-warned by Germany's attempts to increase her birth rate by whatever means, is forearmed and is starting out for the first time on organized baby saving. Instead of this work being conducted in isolated communities there is a conviction that if the future citizens of the world are to be saved all the babies must be saved no matter where they live. There is a conviction that no one knows quite as much as he should know about baby welfare and that no one is doing all he should to secure fair treatment for this "little infant soldier" who has had to fight far too many of his battles unaided, in the past.

England is thoroughly roused on this subject. First of all she means to effect a radical reform at home. The Children's Jewel Fund has yielded £27,052 for baby welfare work in England. Added to this fund is a contribution of 4,000 guineas from the American Red Cross to go to the same work in England. The Baby Week Council in celebrating its organization this year intend to concentrate on getting its propaganda into otherwise neglected places and to levy on all available help—especially teachers and children.

Travelling movies will be used as helps and the climax will be reached in a great conference in London where all questions pertaining to baby welfare are to be considered with a view to instant adoption. It is intended to include the provinces in this conference, by proxy, as it were. Sectional conferences in the provinces will link the whole English-speaking British world in one great body of Baby Welfare workers. An attempt will be made to induce local authorities in all overseas dominions to organize far-reaching schemes looking to the preservation of baby life.

In view of this earnest effort in the motherland it is most gratifying to know of the splendid work that has already been accomplished in Canada this year. Three well organized Baby Welfare Week programmes have been carried out in our large cities. The work for summer should not end there and, in view of Germany's ceaseless activity along that line circumstances seem to warrant a repetition later in the summer of those same Welfare Weeks. What is really needed is a "Get Together Conference for the Dominion" with nation-wide, standardized warfare for the sake of Canadian babies.

An Ieeless Refrigerator.

The woman who cannot conveniently get ice, or who cannot afford it, resorts to all sorts of contrivances to keep her milk sweet and her butter hard.

Here is a plan for a home-made milk house that will answer the purpose.

Make your framework the size you want the refrigerator, making the bottom a trifle larger than the top. Cover the framework with ordinary "bag" sacking—clean potato sacks will do. Stretch this covering tight and secure it with small nails. The door is made of the same material. The door can be made to open and shut or you can have a hanging door which simply drops over the opening.

Now set a vessel of water on top of the refrigerator. Of old woollen cloth make strips two or three inches wide and slip them in the water. Place one end in the vessel and lay the strips out over the sides of the refrigerator. These make wicks and gently draw the water on to the sacking. Evaporation immediately sets in, and you will be surprised to find in a short time that your butter is hardening and your milk growing cold. A few gallons of water will keep this refrigerator in operation throughout the day and night, but the vessel should be filled morning, noon and night.

This refrigerator will give good service if placed in the sun, but better service if placed in a shaded place. The water used may be either cold or warm, the object being to have free circulation of the air force evaporation and keep the sides of the refrigerator wet at all times.

Reading Matter For Our Soldiers.

Sir Douglas Haig, writing to Dame Eva Anstruther recently said: "Urge all at home to buy books and magazines and pass them on freely to the Camps Library for circulation among the troops. The demand that has now to be met is very great." The last sentence was underlined.

The Earl of Derby wrote: "We feel we have only to ask for every man, woman and child to respond to an appeal which will add so great a pastime to the life of his or her own belongings and friends at the Front. The matter is urgent." Here also the last sentence was underlined.

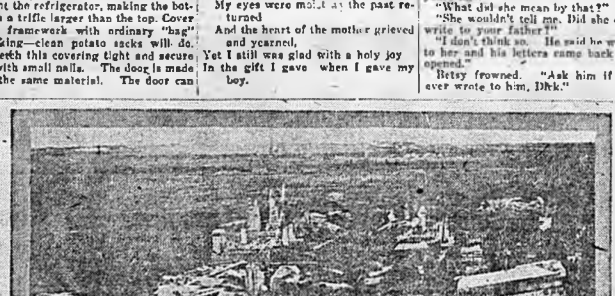
Do Canadians keep their boys supplied with papers and magazines? Do we share the good stories, the little poems that say what we would like to say and cannot, the jokes, the fun? "If not, why not?" as the dreadful examination questions used to say.

Another thing: Because we have gloomy solemn thoughts should we send them over there? Every one says: "Make your letters smile." Why not send smiling, rollicking printed matter—even the kind we do not like but know that our boy likes it? Why not?

The Gift.

You marched away and my soul was proud
For yours was the use of the cheering crowd,
And yours was the chance to do and dare
And have in the conflict for right a share;
My boy, with a thousand women's sons
To go over the top with their eager guns.

But after that, in the dust alone
In the little room that we long had known,
My eyes were molt at the past returned
And the heart of the mother grieved and yearned,
Yet I still was glad with a holy joy
In the gift I gave when I gave my boy.



The Germans do not even respect the dead. Here is a photograph of a cemetery near Lens which the Canadians found with broken tombs and graves robbed both of the dead and of their jewels.—Canadian Official Photograph.



SCENTED DUSTS

By Ben Ames Williams

Part IV.

She resumed her reading. White, gasping, shocked into silence by the resolution in her voice, the two young persons stared at her. Betsy rose awkwardly to her feet, tottering and unsteady. Dick started to speak, caught himself and went out the door. Betsy, fleeing as though on wings, overtook him as he reached the gate before the house. She was sobbing.

"Dick! Dick!" she cried.

Dick looked down at the girl, whirled and took her hands in his. "I love you," he whispered fiercely.

"And I love you, Dick dear."

"Yes—"

She shook her head, her voice steady and proud. "But we can't—be married now, Dick."

He nodded. "That's right," he said dully.

"We must—"

"Give each other up," he finished for her. "Yes."

Renunciation is not a pain; it is joy. Statisticians estimate that in the course of a season thousands of young folk give each other up forever, with all due ceremony. Sometimes the renunciation endures a week or ten days, perhaps till the next full moon. Lovers find an ecstatic anguish in renouncing their love. Dick's head lifted proudly, Betsy's eyes glowed and they gave each other up forever and parted. Dick turned toward home, and Betsy went drooping back to face Miss Mary.

Before Betsy reached the house, she had decided she would never give Dick up. No, never! Before Dick reached the corner, he was planning a thousand ways to reconcile Miss Mary.

They did not see each other again until the next morning. Then it was by the merest accident they met. Dick, utterly forgetful of the fact that Betsy always did the marketing, went down town and met a friend on the corner and when Betsy, basket on arm, came swiftly toward him, he was immensely surprised.

Nevertheless he retained sufficient self-possession to carry her basket as she turned homeward. In spite of their renunciation of the night before, his first words were:

"Father doesn't know why she hates him."

"I think I know. Anyway I have an idea."

Dick took her arm. "Father is in love with her," he announced.

Betsy's eyes glowed. "Really, Dick?" she exclaimed. "How do you know?"

"He told me so."

"What did he say?"

They were so preoccupied that they lost the homeward way. There was plenty of time for Dick to tell Betsy all his father had told him of Miss Mary's ancient anger and Betsy plied him with questions to draw forth the forgotten details, till Dick interrupted with a question on his own account.

"But you said you had an idea!"

She nodded swiftly.

"What is it?"

"I think it has something to do with a letter."

"Why?"

She flushed and looked up at him with a faint smile. "I started to write to you last night, Dick."

He laughed. "That's funny. I started to write to you too."

She caught his hand eagerly. "Oh, did you?"

"You put I tore it up?"

"Why?"

"I don't know. What did you do with yours?" His voice was deep with concern.

Betsy's eyes clouded. "I was writing in my room," she said, "and Aunt Mary came in and saw me. She looked at the letter and I said:

"'I'm just writing to Dick, Aunt Mary.'

"She looked at me steadily and said, 'No man is worth writing to, Betsy. And it is especially unwise to write to the son of Richard Sotheron.'"

Dick exclaimed, "What did she mean?"

Betsy shook her head. "I asked her," she said. "But she only told me, 'Richard Sotheron is a scoundrel. I found him out more than twenty years ago.'"

"What did she mean by that?"

"She wouldn't tell me. Did she ever write to your father?"

"I don't think so. He said he wrote to her and his letters came back unopened."

Betsy frowned. "Ask him if she ever wrote to him, Dick."

"I will—right away. Will Miss Mary let me see you? For I must see you!"

"Yes. I asked her. She said she was willing. She said, 'I've been waiting a long time to even my score with Richard Sotheron: Now I have done it. That is my only concern.'"

"Where can I see you then?"

Betsy told him and they parted. Two hours later Dick found her busy with her trowel in the old garden. When she ran to meet him, he shook his head. "Father says she never wrote to him," he said. "He is coming this afternoon to try to find out—"

Betsy shook her head quickly. "He mustn't," she cried. "Aunt Mary would not see him, I asked her." She caught Dick's arm. "I'm sure a letter had something to do with it, Dick. I wish I could talk to your father."

"You can. Come home with me now. He'll be there early, this afternoon."

Betsy hesitated, glancing toward the house among the trees. "I will," she decided swiftly. "Wait for me, Dick, a little way up the street."

When she joined him, the girl's eyes were shining. "Dick, Dick," she cried, "Aunt Mary is reading over a packet of old, old letters from a trunk in the attic. Are there any old letters at your house?"

"Hundreds!" Dick exclaimed. "Dad always keeps them. So did his father and mother." He gripped Betsy's arm. "Listen," he said. "I just remembered. Father's mother—he told her about Miss Mary when he was a boy—and she told him he was too young to—"

Betsy clapped her hands softly. "Hurry, hurry, Dick!" she begged. "Oh, I just know—"

When they reached the big Sotheron house, Richard Sotheron had not returned. The house was quiet and still in the hot afternoon; he faint perfume of age hung about the old rooms. Betsy paused at the door and looked about her, eyes shining. "Oh, isn't it beautiful, Dick?" she cried.

"It will be mine," he told her.

She looked up at him shyly. "And mine, too, Dick," she whispered. "I—I just feel it."

"Not unless—"

Not until we find the letter, Dick. There is one. There must be. Can we look for it?"

He nodded. "Father won't mind," he said.

"Could we look among his mother's letters?"

"Will it be all right?"

"Of course. Come, I'll show you."

In the old room on the second floor, the curtains were drawn and the air was heavy with the dust of years. Even when Dick drew back the hangings and opened a window, their nostrils were filled with the breath of the past. At one side of the room stood his grandmother's desk, of old mahogany veneer, severe of design, the drawers stuck fast in their places, the locks dry and rusty.

Their voices fell to whispers as they stood before the desk. When Dick tried to move the upper drawer and could not, they drew back for a moment, hesitating.

"Father and I have read these letters more than once," he said softly.

"Oh, we mustn't disturb them!" Dick shook his head. "It's all right," he decided. "Wait a minute."

He opened the desk, found the keys and unlocked the drawers and then by hard tugging opened one revealing close-packed bundles of letters, each bundle wrapped with faded ribbon. As the drawer opened, the dust of rotting paper drifted up to them, perfumed with a scent that his grandmother had used. They bent together above the drawer and Dick took out a bundle of letters and showed the girl the name on the outer envelope.

"From my father to her when Dad was a boy," he explained.

Betsy touched the packet gently. "Put them back, Dick," she begged. "It isn't right to open them."

His hand dropped on hers. "It's all right," he reassured her. "Only—I've read all these. Some are from Father, some from his younger brother who died. The other drawers though—"

He pushed the drawer recently into its place and opened the next. It slid out more smoothly. Again the close-packed letters were revealed and the scented dust clouded up into the two young faces. Dick smiled a little. "These are my grandfather's letters to her," he said. "And those in the back of the drawer there are from her friends when she was married."

"It wouldn't be there, would it?"

"It might but the letters in the bottom drawer are all from different people. I should think if there is anything, it would be there."

(To be continued).

Chicken Conservation and Autoists.

If one in five of the three million cars in daily use during the past year killed a single chicken, six hundred thousand fowl were accounted for. That is a big loss in food value and in dollars. A little more care on the part of each motorist will help to cut down this loss.

Grow Potatoes in Cemetery.

The ancient cemetery around the church on Oberstrass is no more. The city needed the space to grow something that will feed the people, so the resting place of the dead was turned into a potato field, writes a correspondent from Zurich, Switzerland. All the tombstones were removed with exception of the monument erected in honor of a local poet who died many years ago.

Food Control Corner

Arrangements have been completed by the Canada Food Board with the United States Food Administration by which 15,000 tons of linseed oil cake and meal will be supplied to relieve the conditions which prevail in Canada owing to the scarcity of feed and fodder.

The Food Board will be responsible for the allocation of the oil cake and meal. All dealers who wish to import these commodities must attach to the regular import application blanks a sworn statement of the quantities sold during the three years prior to July 1st and distribution will be made on this basis. Applications should be sent direct to the Canada Food Board.

Every city, town and village in Canada should have a farm employment agency in charge of some good, live local man. Farmers want help, and it is the duty of the towns and cities to provide it if there is no other source of supply. Able bodied young men of all classes have been enlisted for the army, and the factories had already drained the country of regular farm laborers. There is no immigration to help the situation. The United States wants about a million or more men for its own harvest. Some of those men will doubtless be available in Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba for the Canadian wheat after the American crop is in, but the great bulk of the extra labor required on Canadian farms this year, will have to come from Canadian towns and cities.

To enable these men to be distributed when they do come forward, as by their Registration cards they have promised to do, there should be machinery ready and well organized. In some Provinces the local Government has established employment agencies. Every province might well have similar offices supplemented by voluntary organizations in every centre. Business men in every other Canadian town, should become active in this matter because it vitally concerns them. Employers of labor should do everything in their power to arrange their work so as to release men who are willing to go to the aid of the farmers. Every encouragement should be given these men, for this work is of first importance. Farmers, of course, prefer experienced men, and men who have been brought up on farms or spent some years on the land should be specially encouraged to devote a few weeks of their time and the capital of their experience to the harvest of 1918. Extra men for the harvest are wanted in every province—in British Columbia 3,000, in Alberta 6,000 to 7,000, in Saskatchewan 20,000, in Manitoba 10,000, Ontario 12,000, Quebec 12,000, New Brunswick 2,000, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island all the men locally available.

Leading business men of every centre should get together in a committee and open up a farm labor bureau. Then there is none already. There should be no trouble for the farmer in learning where to find such an office, and there should be no trouble for the man who is willing to go on the farm to find out where to go and leave his name and address for the farmer looking for him.

We are in receipt of two very artistic posters issued by the Canada Food Board. One reads: "Fish and Vegetable Meals will save wheat, meat, and fats for our Soldiers and Allies." The other represents a child on his mother's knee at breakfast saying: "Remember we must feed Daddy too." The mother's eyes see in vision her husband on the battlefield.

When Baby Gets Prickly Heat

If your baby has prickly heat very badly look to his food. Often times the prickly heat is caused as much from the heat inside as well as from the heat outside the body. Overfeeding in the hot weather may cause the blood to be overheated. Reduce the food a little. It were better to consult a physician, however, as to how much to reduce it.

"Three parts of good conversation consist of good manners."—E. F. Benson.

Mix a teaspoonful of corn-starch with your damp salt, and stand it on a cup on the back of the stove for a while. It will dry nicely and keep dry.

Cream Wanted

We are in the market for cream all through the year. We pay the HIGHEST market price. Our plant is right up-to-date. In business since 1906. Drop a postcard for particulars.

Mutual Dairy and Commerce Co., 44-46 King St. West Toronto

COLLEGES ON THE FIELD.

Canada is the Pioneer in Establishment of Soldiers' Universities.

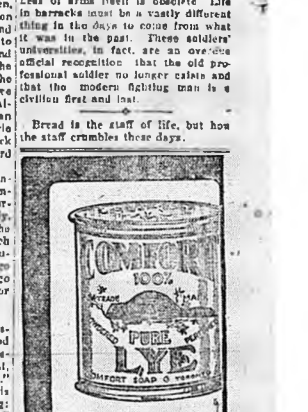
We are glad to see that field colleges are gradually being established in all our armies at the Front, says the Manchester Guardian. The idea was, we think, first put into practice by the Canadians, whose "University of Vimy Ridge" was so popular with the men that the United States Government at once followed the example and introduced as a component part of the American army an organization known as the Soldiers' University. Now the Australian force is to have a similar institution—one, in fact, even more ambitious than the others.

The British Army is also undertaking an educational scheme which will doubtless adopt as its foundation the Y.M.C.A. camp classes, whose teaching staffs have for a long time deserved adequate official recognition and encouragement. The scope of these field universities is large and will accommodate the needs of the student, the professional man, and the craftsman not only during the war but in the period of demobilization. The Germans have had similar institutions for long enough.

It is a scheme that will be welcomed by nobody so much as by the men themselves. Every one of us has heard the lament of young soldiers—their only lament, in fact—that they are growing more and more conscious of a widening gulf in their careers as the war prolongs itself. For much too long. It must be confessed, our soldiers have been without any systematized opportunities of maintaining some point of contact with civilian habits of mind and vocation, and it is a thousand pities there were no soldiers' colleges for the men who went through the first weary months of trench warfare.

Still, though these educational institutions may have come late in the day, the future before them is surely considerable. There is no reason why they should pass away until the business of arms itself is obsolete. Life in barracks must be a vastly different thing in the days to come from what it was in the past. These soldiers' universities, in fact, are an overdue official recognition that the old professional soldier no longer exists and that the modern fighting man is a civilian first and last.

Bread is the staff of life, but how the staff crumbles these days.







For the BOYS & GIRLS

How Robert Fooled Himself.

Robert walked up to the path to where Ruth was waiting. He had been to the lower end of the field, and there was a shrewd look on his freckled face. "I'll tell you what! You take the first three rows, Ruth, and I'll take the next three. We'll pull by threes all the way. There aren't nearly as many weeds in the first three rows," he added magnanimously.

The children had undertaken to weed out the onion bed, and they were to get ten cents a row.

"Huh, it's just as easy! I can pull three at once," Robert boasted.

"But it doesn't get the roots out clean," replied Ruth conscientiously.

"Yes, but what's the difference?" Robert questioned. "It all looks the same. "My rows look as well as yours."

"It may look just as well, but it isn't," Ruth persisted, firmly. "I'd be ashamed to cheat father."

"But it isn't cheating. He never said we were to get out every last one of the roots, and anyhow, I'll get ten cents apiece for my rows, just the same as you do," taunted Robert.

Anyhow to prove his assertion, he soon passed his sister, and was working at the other end of the field when Ruth had progressed sufficiently to see why Robert had been so anxious for her to take the first three rows. They were considerably longer than any others in the field.

But there was one thing he had not seen—he had not gone over the entire field, and did not know that the last three rows, which, counting by threes, would naturally fall to him, had not been worked with the rest of the field, and, being nearest the fence row, were unusually full of grass and weeds, and that the ground was hard and full of roots.

He was of a sociable nature and soon tired of working ahead of Ruth, and fell behind, so they could talk.

"You see how easy it would to beat you if I wanted to," he boasted grandly. "It would make my arms ache to work as slowly as you do."

"Well, they don't need to ache on my account," Ruth retorted hotly.

"What's the matter, sis?" he questioned boldly, flicking her hand with a thorny weed. "Mad?"

"No, I'm not mad, Robert Reynolds! I'm disgusted," she said with dignity, not lifting her head. "Before I'd stoop to anything so small—"

"Small? How'd you s'pose I knew these three rows were longer, than the rest?"

"Why, you saw them, of course," Ruth remarked dryly; then she refused to talk.

"'Fore I'd be mad about a little thing like three rows of onions," Robert taunted, when the silence became unbearable. "See here! I'll bet you haven't got an onion in your row as big as that."

"Maybe not," Ruth retorted, "but I soon will have, if you don't do a better job weeding."

When they neared the end of the field Robert stood up and looked beaten. He took off his hat and began to mop his heated forehead. "Whew! Who knew this was here!" he said, as he viewed the weedy rows.

"That's what a fellow always gets when he tries to cheat somebody else," remarked Ruth. "If you'd been willing to share the long rows at the other end I might have shared the hard ones at this end with you."

Just then the children's father came through the field, sizing up the rows.

"Who did the three long rows at the farther end?" he asked quizzically. "Uh, huh! I see! Working by threes, are you?" Robert looked ashamed. "See here! I have an idea." Father Reynolds put his hands in his pockets thoughtfully. "This onion patch will have to be gone over at least twice more. Now I suggest that you each keep on as you have begun—Ruth take the first three rols, and so on, through the field. At the end of the season, when the onions are pulled, I'll give a prize of five dollars to the one of you who can get the most onions out of any single row you have weeded."

"But how about those extra long rows father? That wouldn't be, exactly fair."

"Well, if Ruth did the extra work it seems as if she ought to have the advantage of it." He looked at the children shrewdly.

"No, it wouldn't be fair," Ruth decided liberally. "We'll just cut off the ends of the long rows when it comes to harvesting."

"All right." farmer agreed, proud that his little daughter was so just.

When it came to a second weeding Robert saw where Ruth's thorough work had given her the advantage of him. The weeds that had not been thoroughly pulled but only broken off at the surface, lost no time in springing up again, and in a few days were almost as riotous as ever. Their strong roots doubled themselves in vigor, and when it came to a second pulling Robert found it almost impossible to get them out of the ground; besides, they had starved and crowded the onions till he saw with alarm that they were only half the size of those in Ruth's rows. In trying to get out the weeds he loosened many of the small onions, too, and was obliged to set them back, though he felt sure they would only wither and die.

"It isn't the way things look on the top so much as the way they feel down under that counts." Father Reynolds explained as he gave Ruth her merited five dollars. "Good, conscientious work will always tell, even if it doesn't show from the surface. It isn't the fact of things looking right, but of their being right, that gives us an easy conscience and makes us know that things are going to work out right in the end. No matter how much we think we've fooled folks, it always turns out that we've fooled ourselves the worst."

And Robert hung his head, for he couldn't help admitting that it had certainly worked that way in his case.

MORE HUN VANDALISM.

Germans Wreak Vengeance in Destruction at Chateau Thierry.

Evidence accumulates that during their brief stay in the Marne salient the Germans indulged in wholesale acts of vandalism. In a message sent from French army headquarters, the correspondent gives details of their conduct while in possession of Chateau Thierry.

The Germans were in the town for some time and apparently thought they would remain there indefinitely. When they found they would have to give it up they apparently determined to take the only vengeance in their power. The injuries which have been inflicted on the town are such as could not be the result of shelling, the correspondent points out, as those houses which suffered most were entirely uninjured by shell, shrapnel or bullet. He says:

"These houses were magnificently furnished, the walls hung with costly tapestries and admirable pictures. The furniture was of exceptional elegance and impressive mirrors and charming statuettes were numerous.

"To-day there is nothing that has not been destroyed. The tapestries have been hacked to pieces, the pictures slit from corner to corner, the leather and other chair coverings have been ripped and all the delicate marquetry and the irreplaceable examples of craftsmanship of past centuries have been smashed. The legs have been torn off the tables and used as further work of destruction. There is not a mirror which has not been broken and the glass and china flung at them lie in fragments before them.

"The costly carpets have been soiled and rent in every possible way and the pots flung at the silken papers on the walls. This vengeful fury has been carried even to the extent of smashing nurseries and doll houses. The fashion in which beds and rooms have have been defiled is difficult of description. It would seem the work of lunatics."

I'm Glad I'm Home

Were you ever in a country where the
sky is seldom blue,
And the rain just patters ceaseless
on the clay,
Or the snow melts drab and chilly as
it flickers out to you,
And the nights are weird, while
dawn or noon is grey?
Where you rarely taste the sugar,
which less frequently you see,
And you tramp or sit, or sleep in
sticky loam?
Then you'll understand the feeling and
the thrill that comes to you
When I shake your hand and say:
"I'm glad I'm home."

Have you heard the belching cannon
play a ceaseless serenade?
Have you ducked in muddy ditches
from the shot?
Have you known the M. G. whistle or
the "s-dang" of a grenade?
Have you lost your pal—and could
not mark the spot?
Did you walk where death was master
and the earth seemed filled with
slain,
And the law was—kill, or perish—
on the Somme?
And your vermin-eaten body was half-
frozen, starved, in pain—
Then you'll know the merging of
"I'm glad I'm home."

If you've only lived in Canada, where
clear skies drown the land
And the food you get in plenty
keeps in store;
Where the sugar's on the table, and
the milk is close at hand,
And the native bread—pure white—
comes to your door
And the great expanding country and
the silver lakes and streams,
And mountains call you from the
city's boom—
Kneel to-night and thank your Maker
for His gifts and peaceful dreams
And the plucky lads now fighting
for your home.

—Sergt. E. T. Calloway

Hypocrites confess the sins of others, and overlook their own.



German Naval Gun Captured at Ramadie in Mesopotamia and repaired by British artificers for use against the Turks.—British official photograph. Crown Copyright.

LOOPING THE LOOP.

Thrilling Description of Feat Accomplished Making a World's Record.

Many a man who has sat down to describe a supreme emotion of experience, has given up in despair because of the seeming feebleness and inadequacy of words. To him they appear to fall short of the mark. To the reader, however, those same, despised words often seem inspired. Vividness and thrill are in their very letters. The young American aviator who wrote the following account of his first experience in looping the loop doubtless found words inadequate to express his full sensation, yet they cannot fail to thrill the reader whose imagination, like the aeroplane, is ready to take flight.

In know, of course, that I should loop before my flying career ended, he says, but the test would be an much harder in the early stages that I wanted to see if I could make it. Lumpke, a clever flyer, who flew for Carranza in Mexico, tells me that I have made a world's record for looping with the least number of hours' practice. Previous to the flight in which I looped I had had three hours and fifteen minutes of solo flying.

As a matter of fact, the loop is a very simple stunt, but the first time is hard—mighty hard. I was flying alone at thirty-five hundred feet altitude. The motor was turning over fourteen hundred and fifty revolutions a minute, and the plane was traveling at about sixty miles an hour. I looked down at the bay, and could see the city of Pensacola to my left and in front of me; way down on the water a boat was churning across the bay. I was nearly at the northeast corner of the course, ready to turn south. It was the first time I had been over thirty-two hundred feet—high enough for a safe loop.

"Now is the time," I said to myself. If you don't nose her over now, you are a coward and no flyer."

You see I had figured the thing all out and knew how to do it. I was making myself prove to myself I was no four-flusher. A gust threw one of my wings up. I looked down and realized how far it was to the ground, how delicately balanced I appeared to be, although perfectly safe; and then I gritted my teeth and shoved down on the flippers.

Such a rush of speed I have never experienced. I shot down like a dead weight pulled on by the motor. I watched the tachometer, which registers the revolutions of the motor, climb to 1650-1700. Then I shoved her still farther down and reached 1850. I was going about ninety miles an hour. Then I pulled back on the flippers, and here was the nose of the machine coming up to meet me—up, up, up! I was hunched way forward in the seat up against the cowl. We poised, absolutely without movement, there. I was virtually upside down. What a frightful, delightful sensation! Then the nose swung over and slipped a little to one side: my motor stopped for a second, then, as the nose swung down straight toward earth, picked up again with a roar, and we were plunging straight down at terrific speed. I gradually pulled the flippers up, which I had shoved forward as we passed over the top of the loop, and gradually we came into horizontal flight.

I say "we" because it seemed as if the machine were a very obedient, understanding bird, obeying my least impulse. Oh, but I am master of that airplane! I can do anything, absolutely anything, with it. I know you think I am foolhardy and overconfident, but I know what I can do and what I cannot.

The second time I looped it came easier, but going over the hump was still pretty hard. I was forty-two hundred feet then, and it was a fine, inspiring loop and, according to those who saw it, very good-looking. I got up two thousand revolutions, or about one hundred miles an hour. After I had looped I flew on to the spiral field at the end of the course, although we are not supposed to spiral until we have had ten hours of flying. I put her into a reversed control spiral, that is, banked over nearly vertical, when your flippers become a rudder, and rudder flippers. I shot down in a corking spiral, and came out of it just at the right time to shoot back in front of the station, land, and rush to the beach.

THE WEEKLY SERMON

Ho, every one that thirsteth, come ye to the waters, and he that hath no money; come ye, buy and eat; yea, come, buy wine and milk without money and without price.—Isaiah 55, 1.

There are some wonderful chapters in Isaiah's prophecy which have been a comfort to Christians in all ages. Who can ever pass over that beautiful fortieth chapter with its opening cry, "Comfort ye, comfort ye My people"? In the oratorio of "The Messiah" it is the opening hymn, and when one has heard it sung in a clear tenor voice he knows that God is love. And then there is the fifty-third chapter with its declaration of the sufferings of the Messiah, and the sixtieth chapter, the great missionary chapter, and the sixty-first chapter, which our Lord Himself read at a Sabbath service in Nazareth. No wonder Isaiah is called the "Gospel Prophet."

This fifty-fifth chapter, God's gracious invitation, is like a great symphony, singing and pleading and throbbing with God's love. In the eastern cities, where water is scarce, men used to go about the streets selling water and calling out the excellency of the spring whence the water came and exciting interest and trade by making a kind of song to advertise the water and draw buyers. In some of our large cities to-day, where the water is not very good, we can see wagons with advertisements that such and such a spring has the purest water in the world.

The need of pure water is one of our greatest needs. So God presents Himself as one who gives water to satisfy thirst. No did our Lord speak to the woman by Samaria's well, saying, He had the water of life to give, which, when taken, thirst would never more be known. And again St. John tells us how He cried, "If any man thirst let him come unto Me and drink." (St. John, iv. 14, and vii. 37). And in the Beatitudes He cried, "Blessed are they which do hunger and thirst after righteousness, for they shall be filled."

Trusting and Serving

But above all else, this gracious invitation tells us of God's love. How He longed for our salvation from sin and our happiness in life! How He (this, 700 years before the Messiah came, declared that "a leader and commander" for His people would surely appear! Nay, how He declares the final story of a redeemed world when all His people should "go out with joy and be led forth with peace!" Centuries have passed and yet the fulfillment has not come; but God's word can never pass away and His promises are "yea and Amen." Wars and sorrows, life and death, generation succeeding generation, and still the old world is struggling on. No matter! A thousand years are with God as one day. And your life and mine may be completed in spite of all if only we "trust and obey." For God is saving individual souls all the time, and as they "come to the waters," they are refreshed, and as they "seek the Lord," they find Him and know Him as their Best Friend. In spite of thorns and briars the way is clear and beautiful, for He goes before us and we need not be afraid. Oh, the beauty of a Christian life as one goes on loving and trusting and serving!

A Gracious Invitation

How blessed we are in praying and reading God's word! How happy is the service we render to our fellows even in giving a cup of cold water to the thirsty! I think we should learn this lesson of the glory of living when life is consecrated to Christ. What are the trials, the troubles, the loneliness, the misunderstandings when we know that God loves us and will take care of us, and permits us to work with Him? This gracious invitation comes to you, dear friend. Read it aloud and change the personal pronoun and see how it rings with a music all its own. "Ho, thou thirsty one, come to the waters; though thou hast no money, yet come thou, buy and eat without money and without price. Thou shalt go out with joy and be led forth with peace!"

My dear Lord, I thank Thee for this message. Long have I sought for peace through the things of earth which have cost me much, and vainly have I tried to satisfy my hunger with stones and not with bread. Now I come to Thee, and lo! my thirst is quenched, my strength is revived, and I live in Thee. Keep me in Thy paths. Make me brave in trouble. Open mine eyes that I may see all the blessings Thou hast provided for me. And at last bring me to Thy holy hill and to Thy dwelling. For Christ's sake, Amen.—Rev. F. W. Tompkins.

Poultry Diseases Responsible for Big National Loss.

At least fifty per cent. of the chickens, young ducks and turkeys, and ten per cent. of the adult birds, die each year from diseases, many of which are preventable. This is an annual national loss of probably millions of dollars that should be avoided to a large extent.

War conditions make it imperative that farmers and poultrymen as far as possible should stop this enormous leak. To do this every breeder should pay strict attention to the general conditions of his flock. When anything unusual is noted in a fowl, it is advisable to place the affected individual in separate quarters. If within a short time recovery does not take place, it is unwise to destroy the fowl without first ascertaining the cause of the disorder. The prevalence of disease is more often the cause of failure than the lack of practical knowledge and the extreme importance of keeping the quarters clean; isolation of all ailing fowls and immediate action in regard to finding out the cause cannot be too strongly impressed upon the poultryman.

When trouble occurs, forward to the Biological Laboratory, Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, Ont., a live but sick fowl, or, in the absence of such, a dead bird. In the interval disinfect the quarters, runs, drinking fountains and feed dishes to check the spread of any infectious disease.

Disinfect the poultry houses by spraying the interior with a lime-wash solution (50 lbs. stone lime slaked in a barrel of water, plus one gallon of a good commercial disinfectant). Fill cracks and crevices to destroy mites, lice, etc. If a smaller amount is required it may be prepared by adding two and a half pounds of lime to a pail of water, plus half a teacupful of disinfectant.

Keep a crop growing in some part of the yards and alternate poultry crops. If the runs are small cover with a coating of air-slaked lime and dig up. If the runs are too large to dig, plough and cultivate before sowing. Rape is a good crop for this purpose. Rear all chicks on fresh soil.

Although these precautions may appear unnecessary it is the only way of combatting many disease conditions affecting poultry, which if left to themselves will undoubtedly prove decidedly costly in the long run.

Knights Organizations of Britain

The Most Honorable Order of the Bath is one of the oldest of the knights organizations in Great Britain. It was established in 1399, fell in decay in the reign of Charles II., and was revived by George I. It consists of 65 military and 27 civil members, exclusive of the Sovereign, Princes of the blood royal, and distinguished foreigners who may be nominated to the honorary distinction. The Most Distinguished, order of St. Michael and St. George is conferred, exclusive of honorary members, natural-born subjects of Great Britain who may hold, or have held, high and confidential office within the British territorial possessions, and is the reward for services in relation to the foreign affairs of the empire. The Knights Grand Cross are limited to 100, exclusive of honorary members. The order was instituted in 1818.

To increase the Canadian supply of substitutes for wheat, the largest milling concern of its kind in Canada will be opened in Peterboro on August 15 by the Quaker Oats Company, according to an announcement by the Canada Food Board. Corn flour, oatmeal and oat flour will be turned out at the rate of 7,000 barrels a day. Mr. J. H. Ebert, manager of the Quaker Oats Company, Chicago, and Mr. George McDonald, of the company's branch at Peterboro, have been visiting the Canada Food Board offices to make final arrangements for the operation of the mill.

DEMOBILIZATION AFTER THE WAR

GREAT BRITAIN ALREADY IS PREPARING.

Comprehensive Scheme Adopted For Return of Soldiers With Pay and Insurance Good For One Year.

Although the end of the war may be far distant, projects for demobilizing the British army when the proper time arrives are well under way, says a London despatch. The military authorities, acting in conjunction with the Ministry of Labor, are perfecting the scheme by which the soldiers will be returned to civil life with the utmost security, and at a camp not far from London there has already been a rehearsal of the methods to be adopted for dispersing the men.

"Big as was the job to get men into the army," said an officer engaged in the work, "it will be a bigger job to get them out of it. But the country may be sure that everything will be done to enable the soldiers to reach their homes and get employment with the minimum of friction."

The scheme is far reaching. The authorities have had to consider not only the situation at home but also how the project will fit in with the convenience of France, Italy and the overseas dominions, and with transport facilities from Salonica, Mesopotamia, Palestine and from other parts of the world. How long it will take to demobilize the millions of troops is a question to which even those occupied in the task are not prepared to give a definite reply.

Out of Work Insurance Policy

Eighteen dispersal depots are to be established in England, Scotland and Wales. Every step has been worked out in detail. Before the men in France are ordered home they will be assembled in the order of the districts from which they came, so that all may be sent in a body direct to the dispersal depot closest to the locality from which they joined the army. Each man will take with him his entire kit, including his arms and personal equipment, steel helmet and box respirator. Previously he will have been deprived of his ammunition.

On reaching the dispersal stations the men will hand over their equipment. Everything must be given up except the uniform which the soldier is wearing and his great coat, although the coat must be returned after the month's furlough to which each man will be entitled. He will be permitted to retain his uniform.

The soldier will pass through several huts before he is sent on furlough. In one he will receive a protection certificate, containing all particulars regarding his regiment, length of service and destination. In another he will receive an advance on the pay still due him, and post office money orders in three equal instalments for the remainder.

On application the soldier will obtain with an "out-of-work" insurance policy, for a year. This will enable him to receive a fixed sum for a definite period from a post office, if unemployed.

Finally the men will be grouped in different huts, according to the locality to which they are to be sent. Railroad tickets already will have been made out. Then will come engagement, and the start for home.

The Tongue

(Anonymous)

"The boneless tongue, so small and weak,
Can crush and kill," declared the Greek,
"The tongue destroys a greater horde"
The Turk asserts, "than does the sword."
The Persian proverb wisely saith,
"A lengthy tongue an early death;"
Or sometimes takes this form instead,
"Don't let your tongue cut off your head."
"The tongue can speak a word whose speed,"
Say the Chinese, "outskirts the steed',
While Arab sages this impart,
"The tongue's great storehouse is the heart."
From Hebrew writ the maxim sprung,
"Though feet should slip ne'er let the tongue."
The sacred writer crowns the whole
"Who keeps his tongue doth keep his soul."

Used That One

The young housewife, looking very pretty and workmanlike in a big green overall, was cleaning out the pantry cupboard.

"Dickie," she called to her young husband, who was smoking in the apple-pie-an little drawing room, "I want you to bring me a mousetrap home to-morrow."

"But, angel," cried the young man, "I only brought you one home yesterday."

"I know, pet" called back the young bride; "but that one has a mouse in it."

At the age of 30, Beethoven became afflicted with deafness from which he never recovered.

Hymns are essentially the people's portion of the musical service and every effort should be made by the organist to encourage them to sing.

WALKERTON

A telegram to Mr. and Mrs. D. McKechnie from Ottawa on Monday morning bore the sad intelligence that their son, Capt. Malcolm Archibald McKechnie, had died of wounds in France on Aug. 6th. No further word has been received yet, but doubtless he was one of the first gallant Canadians who fell in the offensive last week in which the Canadian divisions won back a wide strip of ground from the enemy. Dr. McKechnie, who had been serving with the 6th Canadian Field Ambulance Corps, was a young man of attractive personality and high ideals of life and service. The noble spirit which has won the respect and admiration of the world, and which in future years will be Canada's richest heritage, was his in full measure. His last letter to his mother before leaving Camp Hughes, Manitoba, for England on Oct. 24th, 1916, shows what manner of young man he was. He recalls the joy of childhood when sleighing down gentle slopes. As he grew older the steeper hills were the attraction. These, too, lost their charm, but the steep hill near the exhibition grounds was always a joy. Arriving after a climb over the crusted snow, the start downward was slow at first, then faster and faster, shooting over hummocks and attempting to fly, and on through a piece of swamp out upon the icy river where the sleigh glided gently and then stopped. Then all was excitement and how glad they were and yet sorry for those who did not come along and take the trip. And so the desire came to him and he hoped to travel far and swiftly and safely along life's pathway, and when the speed slackened and the sleigh begins to slow up he would look along the river and up to the grand old hills towering far above, emblem of his mother's devoted love and the eternal Father's care, which enabled him to take his bumps over the hummocks and arrive safely at the river, and then he would be happy, oh, so happy. In his last letter, received last week, he speaks about transfusion of blood which starts anew life which had almost flickered out, and how keenly he was interested and rejoiced in its success. The equipment apparatus had to be invented and made from any material at hand and the men contributed a great la making these articles. Noble chaps they were, always anxious under all conditions to do their utmost to help those who were wounded and gratified at the results, and realized that it is one thing to put a dressing on a wound and send the case on to the casualty clearing station, often beyond help when taken there, and what a different feeling they had when the case under circumstances was almost beyond hope and yet they succeeded in bringing the patient around and then sent him on. They themselves were transfused with the desire to help the other chap when in dire distress. Dr. McKechnie was born at Gillies Hill on Jan. 11th, 1889, died of wounds Aug. 8th, 1918, came with his parents to Walkerton in 1892 when his father received the appointment of county gaoler. He graduated from the Walkerton public and high schools, and in medicine from Queen's University in 1914, and was registered in the University of Alberta at Edmonton. He was associated with Drs. McKenzie & McKenzie as a physician for the Canada Northern Railway until he enlisted in 1916 and went overseas from Camp Hughes as medical officer with the 179th Cameron Highlanders of Winnipeg. For a time he served in England on a medical board, classifying convalescent soldiers. He went to France in March, 1917, as captain of No. 6 Canadian Field Ambulance, C.A.M.C. On Aug. 8th he made the supreme sacrifice. We bow our heads and pay our tribute of respect to the memory of a heoric character. Such fallen heroes have left a serious bequest to the coming-generation of Canadians. It is ours to catch the torch thrown by dying hands and to hold high the principles of Canadian citizenship.—Telescope.

CARGILL

Mesdames Wagner and Jewell, who have been visiting at Mr. Sid Parker's, left for their home in Grand Ledge, Mich., on Saturday.

Mr. Jas. Alexander, of Oshawa, spent last week at his home here.

Mrs. Wm. Grainger, of Stratford, is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. H. Brownscombe.

Mr. Raney, of Toronto, occupied the pulpit of St. Andrew's church last Sunday afternoon.

Miss L. Selling, of Mildmay, a former milliner here, spent over Sunday with Mrs. John Clark.

Mr. H. Christie, of Guelph, is visiting friends here.

Mrs. Henderson (nee Miss Lillie Stevens) from the west, and Miss Celia Stevens) of Paris, spent Monday in the village.

Mrs. A. E. Rattle and babe, of Dundalk, visited friends here this week.

Mr. and Mrs. Gordon Young and family, who have been visiting here, returned to their home in Norwich on Tuesday.

Mrs. and Miss Harrington, of Hanover, visited at Mrs. C. Elder's the first of the week.

Miss Agnes Keyes, of Chesley, is spending a short vacation at her home here.

CASTORIA.

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher

The Kind You Have Always Bought

TENTH CON. BRUCE

Mr. Dave Annees is laid up with a very severe attack of tonsilitis.

Mr. and Mrs. John Caldwell and Mr. and Mrs. Robt. Caldwell visited friends in Chesley on Sunday.

Mr. Dan Sinclair, from Hamilton, is visiting friends in this vicinity.

Mr. W. H. Brown purchased a new Ford car this week.

Miss Marie Walmsley is visiting friends in Kincardine and Huron.

PRESENTATION IN GREENOCK

On Friday evening, the 9th inst., a number of the friends and neighbors gathered at the home of Mr. M. Fitzsimmons, of Greenock, in honor of Nathaniel, jr., who has been home on three weeks' leave after serving nearly two years in His Majesty's Navy in the North Sea Service. Mr. T. H. Purdy officiated ably as chairman, and after the presentation of a well filled purse the youth and beauty of the community enjoyed themselves in the usual way to an early hour. The admiration of the neighbors for "Nat," their own Jack Tar, is very nicely conveyed in the following address:

To Nathaniel Fitzsimmons, jr.

Dear Friend—We your friends and neighbors meet with you here tonight, knowing that you are soon to return to duty in His Majesty's service. You, like many of our boys, heard the call of your king and country, and bravely responded to that call. You entered as marine in the British Navy and you have done your bit to help old Britain rule. "Rule, Britannia, Britannia rule the waves, Britons never, never shall be slaves." We were all glad to hear of your return even if but for a short time, and be assured that our best wishes will go with you all the way through, and we hope you may safely return after the foe is vanquished, and the reign of peace has been restored. Many of our boys who went out like yourself we know will never return. They have given their best to a life of service, and their sons' fires full of hope and of possibilities have been placed upon the altar as a sacrifice for the cause of freedom, of justice and of right. Their blood seals the freedom of the weak against the strong, of the oppressed against the oppressor. Tonight as we meet here with you our thoughts and our hearts go out to the many Bruce boys and girls who have gone overseas. We are met here in friendly social intercourse, none to molest us or make us afraid and we wonder how it is with them.

Many are the hearts that are weary to-night,
Wishing for the war to cease;
Many are the hearts looking for the right,
To see the dawn of peace.
We're tired of the war on the old French ground,
Many are dead and gone;
Of the brave and true who've left their homes,
Others been wounded long.
We've been fighting to-day on the old camp ground,
Some are dead and some are dying,
Many are in tears,
Dying to-night, dying on the old camp ground.

The poet has expressed here the yearnings of many, very many, of those who have been at the front. We hope this may not come to those whom we hold dear, and yet they are all enlisted in the one great, grand and noble cause—the breaking of tyranny and the building up of freedom and of equal rights. Let us to-night honor our boys and girls by letting our sympathies go out to them. Let us think of some of the things they have suffered for our country and our homes, and for ourselves, and have we suffered or sacrificed anything for them. Are we denying ourselves anything because the boys and girls are away? Do we realize that our Canada is at war? Let us think of this and let us arise and do our part. There can be real service at home as well as at the front if we but put our minds and hearts to the work. There should be sacrifice as well. And now we ask you to accept this purse as a slight token of our respect for you, and again we give you our best wishes, and we ask the blessing of God to rest upon you and upon the cause for which you are giving your service and upon all who are engaged in that cause. Signed on behalf of your friends, Thos. H. Purdy, John N. Bell, Roy Alexander, Wm. J. Moffatt.

SECOND CON. ELDERSLIE

Mrs. F. Creighton, of Kingston, is visiting at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. A. Lillico.

Mrs. T. Brighty and daughter Miss Jennie Brighty, have returned to their home in Toronto after a month's visit at J. B. Allen's.

Mrs. Alex Campbell and little daughter Leona spent the last three weeks with Dornoch friends.

Wilson Patterson, sr., Mr. and Mrs. Wilson Patterson, jr., and children motored to Cookstown and visited friends there recently.

Mrs. Lillico's many friends here will be pleased to hear that she is improving as well as can be expected.

Mac Bell is assisting with the harvest operations on this con. this week.

Mr. Rich. Lillico, of Toronto, who is holidaying at Oliphant, visited his mother last week.

PINKERTON

Rev. and Mrs. R. M. Gale and Misses Hattie and Gladys Gale are spending holidays at Alma.

Mr. Raney, of Toronto, representing the Dominion Alliance, occupied the pulpit on Sunday morning.

Miss R. McKee, who has been visiting at Mr. D. Pinkerton's, returned to Toronto last week.

Mr. and Mrs. T. Birrell are visiting friends in Toronto and also enjoying a trip down the St. Lawrence.

Miss Margaret Garvey, of Arkell, is visiting her cousin, Miss Mertin Donnelly.

Work has been completed at the saw mill for another season.

Rev. Jas. Gale, of Hyde Park, is spending holidays in the village.

The ladies of the Red Cross wish to thank Mr. D. Pinkerton for his generous donation of $100.

LOVAT

Mr. and Mrs. Walter Dudgeon, Mr. and Mrs. John Davis, Misses Alma and Reta Fraser, spent Sunday at Ed Dudgeon's.

WILLOW CREEK

Mrs. Geo. R. Baker is on the sick list at present.

Harvesting is in full swing. The cutting is all done. Crops are a good stand and grain a good quality.

Most of the potatoes are blighted and the vines dying up.

Fall wheat is most all sown.

Mrs. H. N. Schmidt and daughters, Victoria and Elfrieda, of Sheaton, S. Dakota, are visiting at the home of the former's sister, Mrs. F. Schmidtker.

Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA

Disagreement Over Wages

A rather curious incident in connection with farm help is reported from Owen Sound. Mr. Geo. Menzies, who was acting as employment agent in the interest of farm help at that town, sent Carman Sword out to John Brett, a Sydenham farmer wanting help. Friday morning it rained but the man worked from immediately after dinner until dark, and then from early Saturday morning until dark that night. When the time for settlement came the farmer was only going to pay for a day and a half. The man objected and wanted two days' pay as he had been engaged for two days and had worked more than the usual number of hours in a working day. The farmer refused and the man sued for his wages. The case was heard by the Owen Sound police magistrate. Brett's plea was that he did not agree to pay for wet weather, but could not explain how Sword would leave a sure job in town under such an agreement. In the opinion of the court Sword earned his $3 a day and was awarded his $6 wages. Brett locked against paying $1.50, but ended up in paying $13.59 including court costs.

Summer Shoes

We have a Complete Line of

White Shoes Pumps and Slippers

Our stock includes a Shoe for every purpose, for every use, for every person.

It will pay you to buy them. Save the leather shoes.

Our Groceries are always Fresh

Produce Taken in Exchange

H. PFAFF & SON

Canada Food Rd License No. 8-3626

Plenty of Ammunition

A prominent agency manager said recently: "I have never regretted joining the Dominion Life. Their Actual Results to Policyholders make it easy to write business."

THE
DOMINION LIFE
ASSURANCE CO.

Excels in Actual Results to Policyholders—results that give force to your arguments, and inspire confidence in your prospect.

Head Office: Waterloo, Ontario

Ahiram Lodge, No. 206, I.O.O.F.

Meets EVERY Tuesday evening in Oddfellow Hall. Visiting brethren always welcome.

Jas McKay, N.G.
W. R. BARRETT, R.S.

VILLAGE PROPERTY FOR SALE OR RENT

GOOD frame dwelling, stable and outbuildings, with five acres of land—formerly the George property—near Stark's mill. Will be sold on reasonable terms or rented. Also a 6-yr-old driving mare for sale. Apply to D. DUNLOP, Prop.

COLLECTOR WANTED, TP. OF ELDERSLIE

APPLICATIONS will be received by the undersigned up till 1 o'clock on Monday, Sept. 2nd, for the office of collector of rates for the township of Elderslie. Township clerk, R.R. No. 3, Paisley.



STEELE'S For Horse Collars and Sweat Pads, Rubber Lap Rugs, Whips, Auto Plush Rugs, Blackburn's Gall Cure, Star Harness Soap, &c.

Our Harness includes quality, durability, appearance and comfort. Nothing Better Sold in any other makes of Harness.

Baggage Trunks, Suit Cases, Club Bags, Valises, Etc. Good assortment and close prices.

Harness parts and Horse-furnishings Special

J. H. STEELE

Fall Term from Sept. 3rd

Central Business College Stratford, Ont.

The call for trained help is greater now than ever before in the history of Canada. Our graduates are securing splendid positions. We have Commercial, Shorthand and Telegraphy Departments. If you purpose taking a business college course during fall or winter months write now for our free catalogue.

D. A. McLachlan, Prin.

Local Agent Wanted
for the Old Reliable
Fonthill Nurseries

Thousands of orchard trees need replacing.
War Gardens call for small fruits, early bearing fruit trees, asparagus, rhubarb plants, etc.
The demand for ornamental stock in the towns and villages is large.
Secure a paying agency with liberal commissions.

STONE & WELLINGTON
Established 1837
TORONTO - ONT.

STANDARD BUSINESS COLLEGE
James St. North, Hamilton

All branches of Commercial, Business and Shorthand taught by expert instructors. We invite inquiries from all young people who desire to enter commercial or business life with proper equipment. We pay railway fares for students coming to our school.

J. A. McDougall, Business Manager — Jas. Swinton, Principal

FARM FOR SALE

LOT 35, con. 6, Bruce Tp., containing 112 acres, more or less, all cleared except about 12 acres. Brick house and good bank barn. Drilled well supplies water for both house and barn. A very desirable property. Will be sold on favorable terms. Possession given next spring. Apply to **Hella J. McGregor** prop., lot 35, con. 7, Paisley P. O., R. R. No. 2.

FARM FOR SALE

50 ACRES, being east half Lot 33, Con. 9, Tp. of Bruce. Good clay soil. 30 acres in grass, 10 acres in crop, and 10 acres good hard wood bush. See or write A. McGillivray, owner, Marillo, Ont., or apply to **Alex McGillivray**, Paisley P. O. R.R. No. 4.

FARM AND VILLAGE PROPERTY FOR SALE

LOT 3, Con. 5, Elderslie—a first-class grazing farm, with plenty of running water; all cleared and under grass except about four acres of bush; well fenced; good frame house; located at Lockerby, 2 miles from Paisley. Also a comfortable frame house and good garden lot on Queen St. north, Paisley. Apply to Rich. Deslel, Paisley.

The
Farmers' Live Stock Shipping Club

Will pay for live hogs delivered at Paisley station, $19 fl. prices, less one per cent. government condemnation loss and operating expenses.

Weekly Shipment

For information call
WALLACE McGRAW
Both Phones.

TORONTO LIVE STOCK MARKETS

TORONTO, Aug. 20, 1918

Butchers' picked	$11 00	$11 50
do common	7 75	8 25
do cows	8 00	11 50
do bulls	7 50	11 50
Stockers, choice	9 50	10 50
do common	7 00	7 50
Heavy feeders	9 50	12 00
Short keep		
Milch cows, choice	100 00	125 00
do common		
Sheep, ewes	13 00	15 00
Bucks	11 00	13 00
Spring lambs	18 00	20 00
Calves	17 00	17 00
Hogs, f.o.b.	19 00	19 00
do fed and watered	20 00	20 00

PAISLEY MARKET

Fall wheat, per bush	$ 2 00	$ 2 00
Peas, per bush	2 25	2 50
Oats, per bush	60	70
Barley, per bush	1 50	1 50
Buckwheat		
Potatoes, per bag	1 30	1 50
Butter, in pound prints	36	36
Eggs, fresh, per doz	38	38



KYANIZE Floor Finish stands kicking, stamping, scuffing. Unequalled inside the house for floors and linoleum—for kitchen, bathroom, stairway, doors, ceiling, woodwork, furniture. Outside the house it's unexcelled for piazza floors and outside doors. A money-back guarantee proves these statements.

Ask for Kyanize Spar Finish for Canoes, Motor Boats, Exposed Surfaces; Kyanize White Enamel for Furniture, Bathrooms, Iron Beds.

Boston Varnish Company

Bruce Phone
Bell Phone

W. H. DAVISON

Overland and Chevrolet Service

Gasoline Oils and Accessories
Automobile Tires, Automobile Repairing
Vulcanizing a Specialty

I have a supply of
Ford Repairs
at prices that ought to catch the Ford owners' eyes. The following are some:

Radius Rods, $3.00	Spindle Body Bushings, per pair 25c
Front Springs, $2.50	Spindle Arm Bushings, per pair 15c
Rear Axles, $1.75	Adjusting Cones, each, $5
Cylinder Head Gas, 55c	
Ignition Lums, 75c	

All repairs are guaranteed first-class materials.

Free Air (in connection with Garage), also Service Car.

Both 'Phones — **WM. McKINNON, Prop.**



A Simple Proposition

Here is the McClary Sunshine Furnace proposition.

McClary's heating engineers will give you advice and estimates of cost of correct heating plant free. When you purchase a Sunshine Furnace, McClary's engineers will provide you proper plans for installing it the McClary way by which they will guarantee satisfactory results.

Full information about the Sunshine Furnace will be sent free to any address upon request to our nearest branch office.

McClary's Sunshine Furnace

London, Toronto, Montreal, Winnipeg, Vancouver
St. John, N.B., Calgary, Hamilton, Edmonton, Saskatoon

J. S. DEWAR
PAISLEY
Builder, Contractor and Cement Worker

Brick or cement buildings erected, brick work, cement work and plastering contracts taken.

Cement Supplies Furnished

Building Blocks, Window and Door Sills, Culvert Tile, Well Curbing, Lawn Rollers, Lawn Vases, Verandah Columns, Balusters and other fancy Cement Products.

Building Material

Cement, Lime, Lath, Shingles, Glazed Sewer Pipe and Flue Lining, Mortar Color, Etc.

PAISLEY MEAT MARKET

Choice Beef, Pork, Veal and Lamb, Smoked Ham, Rolls and Bacon, Lard in 1-lb. pkgs., 3-lb., 10-lb. and 20-lb. pails, Cooked Ham, Headcheese, Pork Sausage, Jellied Tongue, Bologna, Weinners, Etc.

P. OLTSHER

Cash for Hides and Skins — Bruce and Bell 'Phones

The Paisley Advocate.

D. McKENZIE, Publisher
Vol. 40—No. 24

PAISLEY, ONTARIO, AUG. 28, 1918

Subscription, $1.50 per Annum

Paisley Mercantile Co.

WEEKLY STORE NEWS

QUALITY AND QUANTITY

Fall Goods Arriving

These make us think of the Past, the Present and the Future—the Past, not to procrastinate; the Present, to have; the Future to be prepared for. Therefore come in and buy to-day, do not procrastinate, but be prepared.

Ladies' Fall and Winter Coats

In different styles.

Children's, Misses', Boys', Girls', Men's, Ladies'

Sweater Coats

Wool Underwear

In Single pieces or Union Suits

Cashmere Hose and Socks

Silks

In many different weaves and shades

Preserving Season

You need more Jars? We have them. Remember the price advertised. They are cheap

Waist, Skirt and Dress Ends

In Silks, Voiles and Palm Beach Cloths. These are specially priced for the end. You can save money by buying. Save! Save!

Groceries in abundance

Threshing season is on. We are prepared for your order, large or small. We appreciate your patronage. Give us your business.

Wanted—A Millinery Apprentice.

THE PAISLEY MERCANTILE CO.

F. S. MacEACHLAN, Manager

THE CITY BAKERY

CANADA FOOD BOARD

License No. 8-6329

Fresh Bread and Buns

Always on hand

A Full Stock of

Groceries and Tobaccoes

Fruits in Season

TRY OUR SWEET CIDER AND ICE CREAM. NONE BETTER

Please take notice that after Monday, Sept. 2nd we will be in Putnam's old stand

Bring in your Fowl and Produce. Top market price

For sale, cheap—one Large Water Trough

D. H. COOPER

More's Drug Store

This is the place to get all requisites to fight the summer pest, such as **Paris Green, Arsenate of Lead** (in paste form), **Bug Death** (the great bug destroyer and fertilizer), **Bug Finish**, also a fertilizer, **Insect Powder** in packages and bulk, **Mosquito Oil** to keep the mosquitos away, and **Larkspur Lotion** for the boos. **Fly Skoot** for flies on stock, **Bluestone, Copperas, Hellebore, Crude Carbolic Acid, Formaldehide** and **Creolin.**

Water Glass for Preserving Eggs

Sudden Death in Bruce Township

Mr Wm. Gilchrist, of th 2nd con. Bruce, passed away very unexpectedly during Tuesday night. Not having risen at the usual hour this (Wednesday) morning, his sister went to waken him and found him dead in bed. The deceased had been hauling in oats on Tuesday and was apparently in the best of health. He was about 53 years of age and unmarried, his two sisters, Mrs. Finnison and Miss Gilchrist, living with him. His sudden demise has caused a great shock to the family and community.

Camping at the Lake

Mrs. J. N. Collins chaperoned a party of young people who camped at Goble's Grove, Port Elgin, for ten days, returning home on Monday —Misses Velma and Mary Winch, Elizabeth Tasker, Lucheua Bloe, Bertie Stark and Blanche Collins, Jack Winch and Sherwood Collins. This week Mrs. I. Shoemaker and the boys are occupying the same tents at the Grove.

—Remember Port Elgin Fair, on Sept. 18th and 19th. Good prizes and special attractions. Concert in the evening.

ADVERTISING RATES

Subscription Price—$1.50 per annum in advance. To United States subscribers $2.00 per year in advance.

Transient—Local and other casual advertisements 10c per nonpariel line for first insertion. 5c per line for each subsequent insertion.

Advertisements of Strayed, Farms for Sale or to Rent, and similar, $1 for first three weeks and 25c for each subsequent insertion.

Advertisements without specific directions will be inserted till forbid and charged for accordingly. Transient display advts. charged by the inch.

Advertisements in the local columns are charged 5c per line for first insertion and 3c per line for each subsequent insertion. This includes notices for church or school entertainments, garden parties &c. No notice less than 25c. Exercise advertisers 5c per line. Count 6 ems to a line. Set in blank-faced type, price and one-half.

—Fresh Salmon Trout at P. Oltsher's butcher shop.

—If you want an oil cook stove read Sinclair's adv.

—Marriage licenses issued and money to loan. T. M. George.

—Our new mantles are in. Let us show them to you. W. F. Ballachey.

—For Sale—Young milch cow and 5 months old calf. Paisley Marble Works.

—Full line of fine engagement and wedding rings at L. Shoemaker's jewellery store.

—For Sale—A No. 2 Clipper fanning mill, also a meat grinder, 6½ inch plate. W. Stark.

—Our big sale closes on Aug. 31st. Don't miss some of the snaps. Hunstein & Wittich, Zargill.

—For Sale—One 10-h. p. gasoline engine nearly new, one lumber wagon all complete with box, hoist made by M. Reed, Cook stove. Apply to W. J. Wynne, Paisley P. O. R. R. No. 2.

—Highest prices paid for hides and sheepskins. H. E. McGregor, Butcher, Steele Block.

—Don't swelter in the hot kitchen when oil stoves are to be had at such low prices at Sinclair's Hardware.

—Highest price for beef hides, horse hides, calfskins, sheepskins, tallow, &c. P. Oltsher, Paisley Meat Market.

—For Sale—The cottage dwelling next to the Balmoral hotel. Freshly painted and papered. Apply to Neil McAllister.

—For Sale—A large and comfortable frame house with good stable, on ½ acre of good garden land, on Water St. N. McArthur, prop.

—Get our prices on live poultry. We will handle every Tuesday and Thursday until further notice. Have your poultry fat and do not feed before bringing in if you want the top price. S. F. Ballachey.

—Pinkerton Red Cross Society will hold a box social at the residence of Mr. Howard Hettrick, lot 10, con. 14, Greenock, on Thursday evening, Aug. 29th. Good program. Refreshments served. Admission—15c and 25c.

—E. Stevenson's quick healing salve is the best made. We have a choice line of tobaccos and cigars, stationery and school supplies. Agent for daily papers and magazines. Give us a call.

—Dunblane Garden Party will be held at the residence of Mr. J. H. Webster, River Road, on Thursday evening, Aug. 29th. Good program. Southampton orchestra. Baseball match. Supper served from 6.30 to 8.30. Proceeds for the Red Cross.

Ford Car Prices

Prices of Ford cars are always quoted "F.O.B. Ford, Ont." By the omission of this line in the advertisement published in last week's Advocate, prospective purchasers might get the idea that cars are delivered at the figures given, which is not correct.

Caught with the Goods

We are glad to acknowledge the fact that we were caught with

A Good Stock of Fine Suitings

And are prepared to pass them along to

Fashion into Garments

for anyone who wants a

Fine Suit or Overcoat

You can Save Five

by Buying from Us

Cruickshank

The Tailor

—Miss Nettie Trelford has been visiting in Toronto.

—Mr. Avery Scott, of Toronto, is in town for a day or two.

—Miss S. Watson, Victoria St., is holidaying at Sauble Beach.

—Miss Guinn, of Guelph, is visiting her sister, Mrs. J. A. Logie.

—Miss Lily Dean, of Toronto, was a visitor at Mr. J. Trelford's.

—Miss Bell McKenzie is spending a week's holidays in Toronto.

—Mr. Perry McGregor is home from Woodbridge on vacation.

Miss Annie Kincaid spent a few days visiting in Chatsworth.

—Mrs. W. P. Davie and daughter, of Buffalo, are visitors at Mr. T. Ellis'.

—Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Coulter are spending a couple of weeks in Toronto.

—Mrs. John Davis and daughter, of Stratford, are guests at Mr. Adam Scott's.

Mrs. E. Henderson, of Toronto, was here visiting her cousin, Mrs. G. E. Miller.

—Mrs. (Dr.) Jackson, of Chicago, is visiting her friend, Mrs. Jas. A. McKinnon, 6th Bruce.

—Rev. J. A. Tuer, of Aurora, has been extended a unanimous call from Geneva Church, Chesley.

—Mrs. E. Shier, of Toronto, was visiting at the home of her brother, Mr. John Lowes, Elderslie.

—Miss McLeod, of Toronto, is a visitor at the home of her cousin, Mr. A. N. McLeod, 12th Bruce.

—Miss Florence Wagner, of Newton, is visiting at the home of her grandmother, Mrs. Storrie, Ross St.

—Miss Aileen Kennedy, of Sarnia, was here for a couple of weeks visiting her cousin, Miss Ethel Kennedy.

—Mr. Lindsay Dryden, of the Royal Bank staff, Winnipeg, was visiting his mother and friends here for a few days.

—Mr. and Mrs. J. Buchanan and and children of Toronto were vistors at the home of his aunt, Mrs Buchanan, Goldie St., at the week end.

—Abbie Stanley, Misses Mabel and Annie Stanley, Mr. and Mrs. G. B. Irwin motored down to Toronto last week to spend a few days in the city.

—The Public Library closes on Saturday, Aug. 31st, for two weeks, to allow the librarian to take vacation. Patrons are asked to exchange their books on or before the 31st.

—Mr. Samuel Steele, one of the oldest ex-residents of Paisley, has returned to resume citizenship in our town after an absence of several years in Vancouver, B.C., where he was living with his daughter.

—A meeting of the Woman's Patriotic League will be held in Putnam's hall, on Friday afternoon, at 3.30 o'clock. A good attendance is requested to consider some important new business.

—Misses Ina and Donalda Galbraith are both engaged to teach in the Oakville public school for the ensuing year. These young ladies are both excellent teachers. Their going means the removal of another estimable household from our midst, as their mother, Mrs. D. Galbraith, will take up her residence in Oakville.

—As we mentioned a couple of weeks ago, the Teeswater bridge is in very bad shape. A horse broke through at the north end one day last week, necessitating some immediate repairs. Reeve Steele called up Reeve Johnson of Bruce, chairman of the road and bridge committee of county council, who came over and had a look at the structure with a view to conferring with the committe at an early date.

Ladies, Don't Forget

Red Cross supply shower, Saturday next, Aug. 31st, in the town hall, afternoon and evening.

Principal Resigned

The School Board have recieved the resignation of Mrs. Birchall as principal and are having the vacancy filled at once. Several applications are in and one will be secured within a day or so.

Among the Wounded

Corp. Robt. Stanley Martin, son of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Martin, of Arran, received a gunshot in the chest wall, and was admitted to Rouen convalescent depot on Aug. 19th. Corp. Martin is one of four brothers who are now at the front, and he has been in France for over two years.

Grow Prize Crops

The winners in field crop competitions in Saugeen and Bruce townships are: Saugeen—1 Alex Lamont, 2 W. J. Pierson, 3 W. S. Airth, 4 John Wittig, 5 W. Atkinson, 6 John Wallace, 7 Chas. Sang. Bruce—1 Geo. H. MacKay, 90; 2 Carl Kopas, 86; 3 C. Nicholson, 85½; 4 Chas. Drummond, 84½; 5 J. W. Johnson, 84; 6 W. A. Begg, 83½; 7 Joshua Howe.

Girls Are Wanted

During the past week the management of Central Business College, Stratford, had applications from 28 business firms for lady stenographers and bookkeepers, one firm offering $75 per month for good stenographers. The C.B.C. re-opens for the fall term on September 3rd, and we recommend it to those who wish a good position as well as a thorough training.

—Flour, Feed, Seeds, Grain—We keep a full stock of Five Roses and Stark's high grade flours, bran, shorts, Royal Purple calf meal, poultry foods and chicks. Always in the market for coarse grains. Morning delivery only. W. Rook.

AUCTION SALE

Great Auction Sale of the whole of my valuable stock of

General

Dry Goods and Clothing

Hats, Etc.

Amounting to Over $5,000.00

By Public Auction, as possession of store and premises has to be given by 1st Sept.

The Sale will Commence

On Saturday Afternoon Aug. 31st

Sharp at 2 o'clock, and will continue afternoon and evening until the whole is disposed of.

This sale offers a grand opportunity for every householder to secure goods at their own prices. The stock consists of the following goods, viz.:

Ladies' Sweater Coats
Silk and Voile Waists, Ladies' Middys
Ladies' and Men,s Raincoats
Boys and Youths' Tweed and Serge Suits and Overcoats
Men's Odd Pants, Overhauls and Smocks
Sweatercoats, Underwear, Shirts
Collars, Ties, Gloves
Mitts. Suspenders, Hats and Caps
Children's Straw and Felt Hats
in great variety of styles
Boys' Caps, Girls' Felt Hats
Children's Winter Coats
Bath Towels
All kinds of Fancy Dress Goods
Laces, Embroideries, Insertions
Buttons
Ladies' Leather Hand Bags and Purses
Lace Curtains, Table Oilcloth
Curtain Poles and Pole Trimmings
Ladies' and Children's Corsets
Brassiers' Hosiery, Continental Cotton Underwear, Night Gowns
Odd Skirts, Dress Goods
Boys' and Girls' Rubbers, etc.

I have been instructed by Mr, Ball to offer the whole of the above by public auction, in detail lots to suit the buyers. As this sale offers a rare chance to get genuine bargains. don't failto attend.

Come Early. Remember the date and place—SATURAUG. 31st. Queen St., Paisley. Sale starts at 2 o'clock.

A. BALL, *PROP.*

R. C. PEARCE *AUCTIONEER*

The Shop Furniture will be offered at the same time—1 National Cash Register, 1 Dayton Computing Scale, 1 Small Scale, Scoops, 1 Taylor Safe, Stools, Tables, Counters, Window Dressing Fixtures, Dress Model Forms, Paper and Twine Holders, Cheese Stand and Cutter, Perrin's Biscuit Case, Oak frame, Paper Baler, Umbrella Stands, Wood Stove and Pipes, 1-ton Ford Motor Truck

DAUGHTER CHOOSES THE FARM

By Katharine Henry.

If you can make farm life attractive to your daughter she will love her home but she cannot live on nothing but hard work. On some farms the work is never done. The working day begins at four o'clock in the morning and ends at eight in the evening and if the sun set later, the work would keep on longer.

True, in one sense the work is never done; one can always find another weed to pick, another plant to hoe or another window to clean. But a man ought to be master of his farm and sometimes call a halt on work rather than let the farm drive him and his children. Every one on the farm is willing to work to the utmost during a period of stress like haying time and harvesting but there must be periods of fun to make up for the hard work.

Probably her work could be made much easier by the use of labor-saving machinery, especially in the house. You do not use the sickle or the grain cradle your grandfather used. You have bought two or three improved rompers since his day; but are your wife and daughter still washing with the old-fashioned wash-board in the heavy wooden tubs that grandmother had and are they still cooking over the same style of stove she used?

If your daughter has been fortunate enough to attend or even to visit a school where the home-making arts are taught, she will not be satisfied to use the awkward, heavy, worn-out tools of her grandmother's day.

A running stream on the farm will supply power for an electric plant at no great expense and save the mother and daughter hours and hours of hard work. An electric washer, electric iron, motor for the butter churn and the new sewing machine and modern oil stove, will not cost as much as one large piece of farm machinery and they will make life a different thing for your home-makers.

A well-equipped bathroom is something which every farm house needs and which the family has a right to demand. It need not be any more expensive in the country than in the city—less expensive if you can run the water under its own pressure. Health, time and labor are conserved by the installation of a bathroom.

Sometimes our farmers' daughters are deprived of pleasures they might easily have. If your daughter desires to take piano lessons, let her have them and help her to plan for an hour each day when she may be free to work on that lesson. When the heaviest summer work is over and she longs to invite a group of friends for a week-end or to go away for a few days of rest and pleasure, let her do so if you possibly can.

It would not cost much to keep a nice little saddle horse for your daughter's use (it could be used for light work too) and I can think of no other one thing that would go so far toward keeping her happy and contented with her life on the farm.

There are so many beautiful and interesting things for a girl to enjoy in the country—skating, driving, the sunsets, the wild flowers and animals, the birds, the farmyard pets—but if she is in treadmill, all heart is worked out of her and she is too tired to enjoy the wonderful beauties surrounding her. It is a small matter to bring home a pair of skates for Annie's birthday or to pick up a new book for her but how often do you do it?

I know one farmer's daughter who, in spite of many obstacles, became a stenographer. Her birthday falls during her summer vacation but she never spends it at home. For weeks before her twenty-first birthday she planned for a bit of leisure and a little pleasure on that one day; but her father chose that date for beginning work on the new shed and she spent her birthday over the kitchen stove, cooking for the carpenters. Do you wonder she vowed then and there that before another birthday she would leave the farm?

There may be a County Young Women's Christian Association in your district. Encourage your daughters to join and help the cause all you can. They will seek associates somewhere. Help them to find worthy and elevating companions. If you can get in touch with the public library of your nearest city or secure a travelling library from your state library commission you can have a supply of excellent books at very little cost. Read some of them yourself and discuss them with your children. This makes conversation worth while, at table, on the road or at such tedious work as weeding or corn husking.

If you have not already done so, read, in the life of Harriet Beecher Stowe, how her father, Lyman Beecher, turned drudgery into fun by his stories, wit and conversation. At one time when the family spent a long evening preparing apples for their winter's supply of "cider applesauce" Mr. Beecher and his boys (of whom Henry Ward Beecher was one) vied with each other to see who could tell the most about a given book, treatise or some other standard book. Mr. Beecher turned into a game even the hard task of chopping and storing the great pile of wood each autumn. Then when the last piece of wood was shoved and the last chip cleared away he purchased a bobbsy and took every one in the big wagon for a flaking trip.

The question of money is often a cause for discontent to the farm daughter.

The fact that you provide your family with ample food, clothing and shelter does not meet the problem. An old darkey who was much poorer after the Civil War than when he was under the protection of his master, explained his happiness by saying, "Free ain't carin' 'bout money, sir."

Your daughter would rather have ten dollars to spend just as she pleases than to have you pay a bill of twice that amount for her. Suppose she does make mistakes and spends some of it foolishly; so do you. How is she to learn to use money if she never has any to use?

When my three-year-old nephew wanted to see my watch I showed it to him but I held on to it. He kept saying: "Let me see it! Let me see it!"

Said, "Well, look, there it is."

He looked me squarely in the face and said, "I want to see it in my own hand."

Your daughter wants some money "to buy corn kisses."

Of what benefit is it to her if you have an immense farm and ten thousand dollars in bank, if she has not five cents to use as she pleases? "She will some day inherit a nice sum." Yes—but she needs some of it now.

Try to keep the way open between her heart and yours. Try to see her side of it. When you sell a tract of timber for two thousand dollars what does she get out of it? Or if you do things on a smaller scale, when you sell the cow she helped to raise or the turkeys she fed all summer, does her work get recognition? Does she feel that she has been recompensed?

Perhaps you have a mortgage on your farm and feel that you cannot afford some of the things I have mentioned. Then give her the things you can afford. There are a thousand little pleasures you can give without money and without price. Lawn swings, porch rockers, croquet sets, quoits (old horse shoes) cost little and they have great possibilities in pleasure-giving and home-making.

If you can afford nothing else you can bring your daughter a handful of wild flowers or a specially choice apple because it is her birthday; you can select a fine chicken for the table because it is a holiday. It will cost nothing for you to give each of your girls a small plot of ground that shall be her very own to plant and market. Her zeal and industry will bring results that may even give you some pointers.

Lights Out.

"Lights out!" along the land
"Lights out!" upon the sea.
The night must put her hidden hand
O'er peaceful towns where children sleep,
And peaceful ships that darkly creep
Across the waves, as if they were not free.

The dragons of the air,
The hellhounds of the deep,
Lurking and prowling everywhere,
Go forth to seek their helpless prey,
Not knowing whom they maim or slay—
Mad harvesters, who care not what they reap.

Out with the tranquil lights,
Out with the lights that burn
For love and law and human rights!
Set back the clock a thousand years;
All they have gained now disappears,
And the dark ages suddenly return.

Kaiser who loosed wild death,
And terror in the night—
God grant you draw no quiet breath,
Until the madness you began
Is ended, and long suffering man,
Set free from war lords, cries,
"Let there be lights."

—Henry Van Dyke.

Removing a Stubborn Nut.

Scarcely anything is more tantalizing than trying to remove a nut from a bolt that turns in its socket. The following method will almost always overcome this difficulty and enable the nut to be screwed off with comparative ease: With a cold chisel make an incision in the head of the bolt similar to that found in the heads of screws. Often the chisel incision is sufficient to enable the screwdriver to get a good grip; sometimes, however, it may be necessary to deepen the incision with a file. Frequently the chisel itself answers very well for a screwdriver. Thus gripped it is a comparatively easy matter to start the stubborn nut.

Saturating the threads of the nut with kerosene a few minutes before attempting to unscrew it often makes the attempt easier, for the kerosene penetrates quickly to the rusted recesses of the nut and softens the rust quite perceptibly.

If for any reason it is not advisable to indent the nut head with a cold chisel, opposite sides of the head may be filed away slightly so as to enable the wrench or vise to get a flat grip. With a sharp file it is only a moment's task to file away the small bit required to do this. The writer has removed very stubborn bolts by both of these methods, and can recommend them as great savers of temper and time.

China imports great quantities of old horseshoes and converts the metal into knife blades.

War times are teaching us that there is no economy in buying the cheapest goods not the fancy high priced ones. We are depending on the solid values of the good standard brands—the brands that were good in peace time and have doubly proved their worth in war time.

Red Rose Tea—costing today only about ½ of a cent per cup—is one of the solid war time values that anyone can afford—and that everyone will enjoy.

It is truly a war time tea



T. H. Estabrooks Co.
LIMITED
St. John, Toronto, Winnipeg, Calgary

Canadian Food Control License No. 8-276

Yards of Beauty.

I was once called upon to plan the landscape gardening around a millionaire's home, and the only stipulation he made was that I must make use of the native wild shrubs. Nor was this a difficult restriction. The stately elder, the sweet briar, the modest wild rose, the unassuming pokeberry, the clinging bittersweet, the ever gracious wild grape, the ivy, sumac, dogwood, mountain ash—all these and various other varieties of plants converted the bare grounds into an attractive estate.

Beautiful grounds need not be expensive. The most lovely flowers and plants that God ever made grow are found in the woods, along the banks of streams, in fence corners, in fields and shady nooks. They are ours for the asking and the digging. What is prettier and yet so rare as a large bed of wild violets in a shady place near the house? Plant generously of perennials so that they will bloom and grow year after year with little attention and give stability to your landscape effects.

Select them so that you will have blossoms from early spring until late frost. While the best arrangement of trees and shrubs on large grounds requires the services of a landscape expert, a few simple hints will serve to prevent the inexperienced person from making serious mistakes. Plant in masses, with the larger shrubs in back and the smaller ones in front. Leave plenty of open space, which is generally made into a lawn. Avoid straight lines and exact symmetrical arrangement, unless you desire a formal effect, which is generally avoided in beautifying the home grounds.

Use vines profusely wherever possible, selecting those which are hardy and not seriously affected by pests. This applies also to other shrubbery. In selecting trees consider the matter of litter and the shedding of leaves. Some trees, such as horse chestnuts, are beautiful, and have many desirable qualities, but the flowers which they shed litter the ground and will cause stains on clothing that are difficult to remove. While a great many interesting and valuable points about nursery stock may be learned from books and the pamphlets of nursery companies, observation is equally important. Consider the ultimate size of the trees which you plant. Oaks, elms, and other large trees should not be planted near the house, as in time they will shut out too much light, unless pruned heavily, which will destroy their beauty.

The improvement of one's home grounds is usually as contagious as idle gossip, once it is well under way. It is much more interesting and worthy of respect. I feel that the exterior of my own home does not belong to me alone. I have a moral responsibility to add to the attractiveness of the neighborhood in which I live, and therefore my grounds in part at least belong to the owner of every eye that gazes upon it. The architecture of the house, the decoration of the grounds, the walks, fences, and general surroundings are each man's contribution to his community. It is one way in which we can give pleasure and enjoyment to other people.

Whether the house is a log cabin or a mansion, it is, after all, a home, a place of love and adoration. It should be the most restful place on earth. To make it so costs mostly thought and play. The tenant's problem is somewhat different, but a few seeds will make a profusion of pretty plants some of which may possibly be moved. But the attractiveness even of a tenant's home is not a quality that easily dies. I have observed that landowners desire the neat and efficient tenant. Plants and flowers about the house show ideals that go with character. A pretty yard may be the means of attracting congenial people and making friends.—Mrs. J. L. Nesbitt.

Weather-Tight Sills.

The sill for a frame house should be set in mortar on the foundation wall to prevent the cold air from chilling the floors. If that is not done the furnace will have to be forced just so much more in order to heat the rooms on the first story.

The average contractor will tell you that it is not necessary to use mortar. His argument is that the weight of the house bearing down on the sill will force a tight joint between the masonry and the wood. That is true only when the top of the wall is as smooth as glass, and would happen about once in a thousand cases.

If you wish to save on your fuel bill and obtain the best results from your furnace, see that the joint is made perfectly tight with mortar. The cost is so slight that it will not be noticed.

Frequently one is in a quandary to know why the first floor cannot be properly heated, and is likely to place the blame on the furnace when the opening under the sill is the whole trouble.

A little foresight at that place when you build will avoid serious annoyance in the future.

Good Advice.

Robert Louis Stevenson was once called upon to address a Sunday school class of young girls. He told them the parable of the talents, and then went on to say that there were three talents everyone possessed and ought to make use of: "Tongues that they must use to cheer and make happy all around them; faces that they must keep bright as new shillings, so that they might shine like lamps in their homes; and hands that must be kept employed in useful work cheerfully done." Very good advice in these war days for all of us, whatever our age or sex.

A Frenchman has invented an effective silencer for aeroplane motors that is said to reduce the power but 2 per cent.

Current in a new electric iron is controlled by a button on the handle, which shuts it off automatically when the implement is idle.

FUNNY FOLD-UPS

CUT OUT AND FOLD ON DOTTED LINES



DADDY SPEAKS ALONG THE FENCE. WELL HAVE TO WATCH THE SINNER.

WHILE FIDO'S SPEAKING FOR HIS LUNCH SHE'LL STEAL THE POOR DOG'S DINNER



GOOD HEALTH QUESTION BOX

By Andrew F. Currier, M.D.

Dr. Currier will answer all signed question is of general interest it will be answered through these columns; if not, it will be answered personally if stamped, addressed envelope is enclosed. Dr. Currier will not prescribe for individual cases or make diagnosis. Address Dr. Andrew F. Currier, care of Wilson Publishing Co., 73 Adelaide St. West, Toronto.

Anaemia.

Anaemia means deficiency of blood. If a person loses a quart or more of blood by a hemorrhage, or a severe surgical operation, or in connection with childbirth, it is very evident that he or she has a deficiency of blood, for there has been a loss of a considerable portion of the normal supply of the body, consequently he or she is anaemic.

If a man cuts his throat or ruptures a blood-vessel in his brain, or a dilated artery, called an aneurism breaks there is so great and sudden a loss of blood that he dies, for blood is essential to life.

It used to be thought that because the blood carried humors and diseases over the body, it was a good plan to occasionally draw some of it off, and bleeding for hundreds of years was fashionable practice for almost every kind of ailment.

Sometimes it worked well and people were relieved by it, but very often it was mischievous and a person who had been bled several times in the course of a disease became so anaemic that he was practically or actually killed by the treatment he had received.

A vigorous sugar maple may lose a portion of its sap every spring, it is one evidence of the prodigality of nature in supplying the means which are concerned with life, but let a tree that is sickly or poor or withered, lose a similar quantity of sap and it will promptly die.

A person who has plenty of blood may be anaemic from the poverty of its quality, especially when it lacks the proper quantity of coloring material called haemoglobin which contains iron and oxygen; iron and oxygen therefore are essential to the body and to the blood.

A person who is anaemic is pale, not for a few moments only as in fright or sudden emotion but all the time, the face, the lips, the entire skin are colorless like those of the dead.

The same is true when the skin is of greenish color as is often the case in poorly developed and poorly nourished young girls or in those who are suffering from tuberculosis, cancer, malaria or lead poisoning.

When there is anaemia there is almost always loss of appetite, strength, and weight, and poor nutrition.

The anaemic often suffer from buzzing in the ears, dizziness, faintness, and shortness of breath.

All of these symptoms mean not only that the blood is insufficient, poor and deficient in the substances which build up the body, but that the heart by the action of which the blood is kept in motion is unable to do proper work, that the kidneys cannot perform their task, that the lungs do not contract vigorously enough to supply the blood with the proper amount of oxygen, and consequently that the brain is unable to respond to the usual demands by which thought is created.

An anaemic person under any circumstances is therefore more or less disqualified from doing work and in many cases he is entirely helpless.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

X.—Please tell me how I can get rid of a very troublesome corn. Have used various means of removing it, but it has always returned. Do you think it would be dangerous to have the doctor cut it out?

Answer—In matters like this, at least two courses are possible. You can use a felt corn plaster which protects the toe from the shoe and frequently, in all that is necessary, or you can have the corn removed by a competent chiropodist. Of course, it will come back again, as long as you continue to wear shoes.

Reader—Please tell me the course and cure for varicose veins.

Answer—They are due to the pressure of the blood current in the veins working against gravity. This results in dilatation and weakening of the vein walls and frequently causes dragging sensations and even pain. Sometimes relief is procured by supporting the veins by a bandage or some other means of support, and if this is not effectual, it is necessary to tie the veins and cut off the circulation from the vessels which are thus diseased.

THAT "FEELING" IN THE FAMILY

"Yes there is some feeling between the Farrar sisters—"

"And a very sweet sisterly feeling I hope it is," said a gentle old lady who was passing through the room. The door closed; the two women in the window seat continued their discussion of the sisters whose feeling for each other was in no wise friendly.

Why is this "feeling" so often observed between members of the same family? A certain man who for three years has worked night and day inventing an electrical labor-saving machine meets a friend and pours forth, perhaps in more or less technical terms, his faith in the work to which he is devoting his life. He passes on, comparing his attentive, sympathetic friend with his brother, who sometimes leaves the room with a frown when he tries to talk about the subject nearest his heart. The politely attentive friend probably enough tells the first man he meets that he has wasted ten minutes that morning listening to Brown "rave over that crazy notion of his"; and that very day Brown's brother whirls round in his office chair and confides to his partner: "I don't know one thing about electricity,—the subject gets on my nerves,—but I have faith in John. When he needs more cash he can call on me. Some day there will be one member of our family to be proud of!"

Now, this brother does not weary John with a recital of the names and business reliability of all his customers; why should John be offended because the merchant cannot patiently listen to his "ravings"? Members of a family, as individuals, have rights that are too often overlooked.

A theological student produced several of his sermons one morning and began to read them to an admiring father and mother, and to a married brother who was supposed to be filled with admiration. As he turned page after page he noticed that his brother was nodding and grimacing to the infant that lay gurgling in his arms. At last he could stand it no longer.

"I care no more about your" baby than you do about my sermons!" he cried hotly as he left the room.

That young man had never held a baby in his arms and did not know the overpowering sensation it gives—especially when the baby is your own. The young father, an accountant, had never risen to the heights to which a man ascends when he reads the words he has written for the help and betterment of mankind. It was easy enough for "feeling" to arise; until both learn tolerance, it will not subside.

An ideal situation exists in a family in which the daughter is a writer of pleasant short stories. Her unimaginative father revels in facts but cares nothing for fiction. He considers it as his duty, however, to read his daughter's stories. One night his daughter found him in the library so engaged.

"O father, don't waste your time over that!" she cried. "You are too tired." But her doting father continued to read of poor Aunt Matilda's grief when she discovered the theft of her Christmas bank. A minute or two later he looked over his glasses at his daughter, who was intent upon her embroidery, closed the magazine quietly and picked up a paper at his elbow, Aunt Matilda was forgotten.

"Eleanor," he presently demanded, "did you know that it was estimated that about seven hundred million dollars' worth of material is wasted in this country in a single year?"

"No, father, I didn't," replied the young woman, about whose lips there lurked only the suspicion of a smile. She was not aware of this startling state of affairs and, after five minutes, could not have told whether the country wasted millions or billions of dollars. But she loved her father and admired him for his knowledge of many subjects that interested her not at all. She knew that her father loved her and that he was proud of her work, which others admired. There was not the slightest "feeling" between them.

A broad-minded person can live peaceably with anyone—even the members of his own family.

They Fool Themselves.

Some people think they are never talked about because they never hear it.

"I have learned that mistakes can often be set right, that anxieties fade, that calamities have sometimes a compensating joy, that an ambition realized is not always pleasurable, that a disappointment is often of itself a rich incentive to try again."—Arthur Christopher Benson.

WOOL

Farmers who ship their wool direct to us get better prices than farmers who sell to the general store.

ASK ANY FARMER!

who has shipped to both of us, and note what he says—or, better still, write us for our prices; they will show you how much you lose by selling to the General Store.

We pay the highest prices for wool of any firm in the country and pay the largest wool dealers in Canada. Payment is remitted the same day wool is received, ship as soon as you read this—prices will be good for a few days longer. Get the most you can out of your wool by shipping it to us.

H. V. ANDREWS
13 CHURCH ST., TORONTO.

SMOKE THE BEST
ORINOCO

MANNERS AT NAVAL MESS

INEXORABLE . . LAWS . . WRITTEN AND UNWRITTEN

Despite the War, There Is Little Change in Naval Dining Customs on British Warships.

Nothing puzzles a new-comer so much as the customs of the senior Service. There are laws, written and unwritten, which are inexorable. Woe betide the culprit who innocently breaks any of them! The etiquette of a military mess is not in the least the same as that around which a naval officers' mess is conducted.

The first thing a colonel who came aboard my ship the other day asked me was whether he was supposed to stay all through the dinner, as he had to get away early, says a naval officer. I told him what he might do in that connection, and incidentally mentioned a few other customs, at which he was amazed. I told him, for instance, that it would be as well if he refrained from inquiring after my wife—or any other lady—at table, at any rate until after the King's health had been drunk; that, also until after the King's health had been drunk, it would never do to make a wager or leave the table without the express permission of the president.

Drinking Toasts in Water.

My friend the colonel was much surprised to find that a dinner in a naval officers' mess even in war-time is a very formal affair. The president—a senior officer—sits at the head of the table, with a vice-president opposite. Punctually to time he raps the table with his polished hammer and says very informally, "For what we are about to receive, thank God," whereupon the dozens of orderlies—generally Marines—who have been waiting for the signal, hand round the dishes, the president, of course, being served first, and the vice-president next.

Officers nowadays are rationed, but there is, comparatively speaking, plenty, and three courses are the minimum (a second helping, however, is permitted from the same dish!) Sugar, too, abounds. An important item for some of us!

The King's health is drunk before dessert, after, the grace. "For what we've received, thank God." Then the table is cleared, all tumblers—even if full—being removed, too.

Dessert-glasses having been served, three, sometimes four, bottles of wine are placed in front of the president. Around each is a silver label—say, madeira, port, sherry, marsala. The president starts the ball rolling, first by methodically removing the stopper of each bottle and placing them in order side by side. Then he slides the bottles around with the sun—i. e., from right to left. Not everybody, of course, helps himself from these decanters, it being permissible by order of the King to drink the Royal toast with water, or an empty glass. On the last ship I was in practically everybody drank the toast in wine; on my present ship hardly anybody does. When the bottles, having gone the round, reach the president again he helps himself, and, having carefully replaced the stoppers, lifts his glass and looks towards his vice.

Quaint Superstitions.

"Mr. Vice—the King!" he gives; whereupon the vice-president says most solemnly: "Gentlemen, the King!" and the toast is acclaimed with "The King! God bless him!" everybody remaining seated. If the ship's band is in attendance the signal for the toast is the moment for the rendering of the National Anthem, when, of course, the toast is drunk standing—as on guest nights.

There is usually a general exodus from the table after grace—before the dessert is served. Those who remain fill up the seats nearer the president, so that the toast and after-dinner party is compact and jolly. Dessert and coffee are then served. Should an officer not desire to take dessert, he signifies this by crossing his knife and fork on his dessert-plate or finger-bowl.

I had a puzzling experience at dinner the other night. I accidentally touched my glass with my fork. As the tumbler resounded, three voices spontaneously called out "Hun!" I asked what it meant, and found that when a tumbler rings, according to the belief of sailors, some misfortune is nigh.

"Every time somebody made the glass ring on the ship I used to command," an officer told me, "a seaman sure enough fell overboard." That was why they called out "Hun!" In doing so they were transferring the bad luck to our enemies! Usually somebody calls out "Save a poor sailor!" and the ringing of the glass, plate or bowl is at once stopped by placing a finger on it.

Nowadays so many novices abound in the Navy that many of the old and revered customs are falling into decay, if they are not actually taboo. The "pukka" sailor regrets this, and is inclined to look forward to the time when the old customs will come into their own again. Speaking as one of the novices, however, let me say that most of those I have met have easily fallen into the "ways of the many," although some of us believe it could very well do without a few of the curious ceremonies, which apparently are kept up out of sheer deviltry.

Drastic Treatment.

For instance, if a man happened to so far forget himself as to take from a dish passed to him by a fellow-officer, instead of taking the dish first from the officer, he is said to be "doing a Marine," and the penalty for this—at any rate, in the gun-room mess—is the dish is upset over his head. What if it happened to be hot potatoes!

Nowadays I notice officers arriving late for dinner, forgetting to apologise to the president. This is a point which in normal times would be considered a grave breach of etiquette. In large messes, such as that at Portsmouth or Chatham, a side-table is laid for late-comers.

Of course, everybody has heard of the toast that is made on Saturday nights at sea. After the King's health has been duly drunk, the wine is once more passed round for the pleasing toast, "Sweethearts and Wives." The cynic has added the tag, "May they never meet." But the loyal—a happy one—really is: "To our sweethearts and wives! May our sweethearts soon become our wives, and our wives remain our sweethearts!"

"CUTHBERT" IN FRANCE.

Thousands of 'Chinese Coolies Are Employed Behind the Lines.

Why an anti-aircraft gun is "Archibald," or, in familiar diminutive, "Archie," is one of the minor mysteries of the great war. A kindred puzzle is how every Chinese coolie has become "Cuthbert"; but so it is. Many thousand coolies, profiled by the Chinese labor commission, are at work behind the lines in France and are rendering admirable service.

Physically, they are of a far finer type of Chinese than we commonly encounter in Canada: lithe, quick, supple and tall—often well over six feet—and enormously strong. They are splendid workers; in loading a train with heavy army blankets done up in sausage rolls, they easily did one hundred and twenty to every ninety achieved by European workers, and at high pressure ran the count to one hundred and fifty. They are not fighting men, and their contract requires that they shall be employed only at a stipulated distance behind the battle line; but they are courageous and treat with indifference the occasional enemy shells that come their way. They are gay and good-natured, cheerful under any discomfort, and extremely fond of music. They sing as they work—strange Eastern songs, often discordant to Western ears—and have appointed song leaders. To the rhythm of these songs they set their labor, and carry it forward with a swing, much as our old-time sailors were wont to do under the head of a deep-voiced chantey man.

One song leader, nicknamed Tommy, says an English correspondent, is one of the cheeriest and ugliest men imaginable. "The other day he tumbled off a roof on to a pile of timber. We thought he must be killed, but he wasn't, although the tears were running down his cheeks when we picked him up. A passing doctor looked him over and reported, 'No bones broken, but very badly wrenched and bruised.' When the verdict was translated to Tommy, he smiled and said:

"'Me restee two day, then me workee.'

"It took much longer than that, but the spirit was ready earlier than the flesh."

"Cuthb has two other marked tastes besides music: dress and—like most Orientals—gambling. On his off days he becomes elaborate in his attire and employs a whole battery of toilet accessories in getting himself up. Singing is popular as a recreation as well as an accompaniment to toil, but he is also immensely fond of phonographs. Sometimes they render classics, sometimes the records are Chinese; and the frequent transition from nerve-trying sounds to the voice of some great prima donna is startling indeed.

"During one such period of enjoyment a group of Chinese, dressed in their best, were playing ten-tan and listening to a favorite record when an opportune air abruptly dispersed the party, scattering the men in all directions, wounding several and tossing the phonograph, uninjured, to the top of a steep bank. An officer who ran up was reassured by a smiling coolie, stripped of everything except a shoe and a few rags by the explosion and clasping a wounded hand.

"All Right" said "Cuthbert" cheerily. "Clo' gone, cashee gone, HIT finger gone—nem min'. Gottee moosic. All life."



Irish Avengers—Recruits for the British navy who volunteered as the result of the circulation of this poster throughout Ireland.

JERUSALEM

Described By a Correspondent of the British Army

"Jerusalem, says a correspondent of the British Army, is still, as the Psalmist describes it, builded as a city that is compact together. Though it spreads untidily outside the Crusaders' walls, it is a small place, and can be taken in a glance from the mount of Olives or Mount Zion. Outwardly the city has changed little during the years of war. There has been a little widening of parts of the Jaffa road, and there are trenches and emplacements on the Mount of Olives and Mount Scopus, where leading armies in former ages have been encamped. But there is a striking change in the character of the place and the people that throng its narrow ways. The city within the walls is still a religious preserve, screened off from the common world, and into which the soldier can enter only if he has a special pass. But without the walls the soldiers have taken possession of nearly all the places where the various religious bodies had their abode.

Along the Jaffre road tea-pots invite our soldiers with signboards in strange English to partake of tea, cakes and sweets. Just outside the Jaffa Gate, a primitive place of entertainment is produced by the troops of a division that boasts professional talent from the neighborhood of Drury Lane in one of its battalions, and a kinematograph booth, which before the war had a precarious existence, has now a nightly crowd of patrons."

THE GOLDEN AGE IN TURKEY

Describing Commercial Conditions in in Asia Minor a Century Ago

With all his faults, the Turk is—or was, before he came much in contact with the more commercial civilization of the West—singularly honest and in the best sense of the word simple-minded. In a Quarterly Review article, Mr. W. M. Ramsay gives an idyllic picture of trade conditions in Asia Minor as they existed a century ago.

With regard to the simple ways of Anatolian trade, he says, I give one example: An English friend, an experienced and successful business man in the inner part of Turkey, used to relate what he had heard during a visit to Trebizond more than sixty years ago. Until a few years before he was there, and within the experience of many of business associates, the custom had been that goods for sale in Central Asia were intrusted to native traders, who went in charge of caravans of camels laden with merchandise. A trading journey lasted from a year to eighteen months. On their return these native traders entered Trebizond early in the morning having bivouacked for the last time some little distance outside the city. As they passed along the street they deposited at the door of each merchant for whom they had done business a bag containing the money that they owed him; and when the merchant arose he found the money waiting on his doorstep. Everyone was satisfied; there were no contracts, no accounts, only a reasonable profit. Most remarkable of all, there was never any theft of money from the doors until Maltese immigrants, who began to settle in Trebizond, introduced European "civilization."

In those days there were no large fortunes; there was no opportunity to make them, for it was impossible for one man to force into his service a large number of persons and so to create a big organization out of which he might make big profits. A very large number of men did business on a small scale; all made a decent living and all were reasonably happy in a humble fashion.

YES! MAGICALLY!
CORNS LIFT OUT
WITH FINGERS

You say to the drug store man, "Give me a small bottle of freezone." This will cost very little but will positively remove every hard or soft corn or callus from one's feet.

A few drops of this new ether compound applied directly upon a tender, aching corn relieves the soreness instantly, and soon the entire corn or callus, root and all, dries up and can be lifted off with the fingers.

This new way to rid one's feet of corns was introduced by a Cincinnati man, who says that freezone dries in a moment, and simply shrivels up the corn or callus without irritating the surrounding skin.

Don't let father die of infection or lockjaw from whittling at his corns, but clip this out and make him try it.

If your druggist hasn't any freezone tell him to order a small bottle from his wholesale drug house for you.

BLACK TEETH POPULAR.

Are Preferred to White Ones by the Natives of Tropical Wilds.

Dentists are learning that the wilderness is full of opportunities for wide and lucrative practice.

"Black teeth for human wear are in growing demand," said a dealer in dental supplies. "In some parts of the world they represent all that the unenlightened masses know about the benefits of modern dentistry.

"It is idle to contend that black teeth are contrary to nature and injurious to the character. When the people want black teeth they will get what they want. They will even be encouraged to want black teeth. It would be the same if they wanted green teeth or red teeth or teeth of any other color. Our civilization is strictly commercial.

"Travellers have long noted the strange predilection of half civilized races for wearing black teeth. Natives of the Philippine Islands and most other islands of the Pacific, including the South Sea Islands, are addicted to the fad of black teeth, which they prefer to wear. Sometimes the natural teeth are dyed black with a dye produced from certain herbs and berries suitable for the purpose. But for the most part natives who can afford to do so have all their natural teeth extracted by a dentist and full sets of black ones substituted.

"Hence the great quantity of black teeth manufactured for export and the increasing number of dentists in the tropical wilds of southern countries."

Minard's Liniment Cures Garget in Cows

It is said "The Barber of Seville," Rossini's happiest effort took but thirteen days to compose. His Semiramide" was his last production in Italy before going to France to live.

Curfew Bells Silenced in England.

The curfew bells throughout England have been the subject of much prose and poetry. One of the best bits of verse inspired by the night bells of war reads:

No curfew tolls the knell of day;
Night silences all bells.
When dark descends no belfry tells
The hours, no "Vanite" swells
To summon those who pray.
For devils from ten thousand hells
Wait to be guided by the bells.

In silence still the hours steal by,
Wrapped in a hushing mystery.

Some day, who knows, the sound of chimes
Again will ring adown the gloom
And deeper tones from Minster's boom
Where guns sound in these stricken times,
Some day, from every church and tower
The bells will pour a molten shower
Of glorious chords—but hope by hour,
But in one vast God-thanking rain,
That righteous peace has triumph'd again.

GIRLS! WHITEN SKIN WITH LEMON JUICE

Make a beauty lotion for a few cents to remove tan, freckles, sallowness.

Your grocer has the lemons and any drug store or toilet counter will supply you with three ounces of orchard white for a few cents. Squeeze the juice of two fresh lemons into a bottle, then put in the orchard white and shake well. This makes a quarter pint of the very best lemon skin whitener and complexion beautifier known. Massage this fragrant, creamy lotion daily into the face, neck, arms and hands and just see how freckles, tan, sallowness, redness and roughness disappear and how smooth, soft and clear the skin becomes. Yes! it is harmless, and the beautiful results will surprise you.

The Canny Scot.

A man called one day on a friend—a Scottish merchant—who before the war had a large continental business connection. "This war must have hit you very hard," he said. "Verra hard," replied the merchant, shaking his head sadly, "I've ower sixteen hundred pounds awin' me in Germany, an' I'm no sure I'll ever see a bawbee o't." "Indeed," said the other: "that's hard luck." "Losht" answered the Scotsman, "it is so, but no' altogether, for I owen five thousands poonds tae these same Germans."

Pilard's Liniment Cures Distemper.

No Self-Starter.

The energetic automobile salesman had just delivered the fair customer her new car, and everything was lovely. He had scarcely entered the office, however, when he received a telephone call. She said:

"I thought you told me this car was a self-starter."

"So it is."

"Nothing of the sort. I have to push a button to make it go."

MONEY ORDERS.

When ordering goods by mail send a Dominion Express Money Order.

Getting His Number.

There was a rush of wind, a cloud of dust, and the car rushed on, leaving the old gentleman sprawling in the roadway. He picked himself up and dashed up to a policeman, yelling excitedly:

"That motor car knocked me down!"

The policeman took out a business-like notebook and said:

"Did you notice the number, sir?"

Lachute, Que., 25th Sept., 1909.
Minard's Liniment Co., Limited.

Gentlemen,—Ever since coming home from the Boer war I have been bothered with running fever sores on my legs. I tried many salves and liniments; also doctored continuously for the blood, but got no permanent relief, till last winter when my mother got me to try MINARD'S LINIMENT. The effect of which was almost magical. Two bottles completely cured me and I have worked every working day since.

Yours gratefully,
JOHN WALSH.

His Choice Limited.

Aunt—Do you know you are playing with two very naughty little boys, Johnny?

Johnny—Yes.

Aunt—You do? I'm surprised. Why don't you play with good little boys?

Johnny — Because their mothers won't let them.

Minard's Liniment Cures Colds, Etc.

Roses, chrysanthemums, tomatoes and many other flower and vegetable plants must be sprayed with sulphate of nicotine or tobacco water as often as required to keep them free from aphis. The under sides of the leaves and the stems must be covered.

EATS DIRT
MADE IN CANADA
GILLETT'S LYE

Laborer Digs Up Buried Treasure.

A jar containing gold coins to the value of about £400 has been dug up by a laborer named Albert Hill, who engaged in excavating work at Elms, Lincolnshire. The earliest date on the coins, which include spade guineas, was 1734, and the latest 1826. As a result of the find a treasure inquiry was held at Alford, and the jury decided that the coins were treasure trove. Hill, who is 63 years of age, has a wife and 17 children, and it is hoped that he will be amply rewarded.

Minard's Liniment Cures Diphtheria.

Cyclamens from seed sown last autumn require six inch pots for blooming. Old plants should be kept outside and not permitted to dry out. When they start new growth repot and stand in a cold frame.

FOR SALE

WEEKLY NEWSPAPER FOR SALE in Province of Quebec, Province of France. Will sell $1,600. Worth double that amount. Apply to The Wilson Publishing Co., Limited, Toronto.

WELL EQUIPPED NEWSPAPER and job printing plant in Eastern Ontario. Insurance carried $1,500. Will sell for $1,200 on quick sale. Box 69, Wilson Publishing Co. Ltd., Toronto.

PEDIGREED NEWFOUNDLAND Puppies, that noble breed now so nearly extinct. We have some very fine ones. R. A. Gillespie, Abbotsford, Que.

PEDIGREED BLACK SIBERIAN Fur Hares weighing 10 lbs. pounds at maturity. Charles Rossbeck, Vankleek Hill, Ontario.

AGENTS WANTED

AGENTS WANTED—$1,000. YOU can make it in your county with our fast selling Combination Cooker. One salesman sends $91.25 the first month. Another agent sold 20 in two hours. Others clearing up $10 daily. No capital necessary. Goods shipped to reliable men on time. Territory going fast. Write quick to secure your field. Consolidation Products Co., Thomas Bldg., Foster Que.

MISCELLANEOUS

CANCER, TUMORS, LUMPS, ETC., internal and external, cured without pain by our home treatment. Write at once for 100 page book. Dr. Bellman Medical Co., Limited, Collingwood Ont.

SMOKE TUCKETTS
ORINOCO
CUT FINE FOR CIGARETTES

KEEP YOUR SHOES NEAT
2 IN 1
WHITE SHOE DRESSING
LIQUID and CAKE
For Men's Women's and Children's Shoes

ABSORBINE
TRADE MARK REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.
Reduces Strained, Puffy Ankles; Lymphaglxis, Puffy Evil, Fistula, Boils, Swellings; Stops Lameness and allays pain. Heals Sores, Cuts, Bruises, Boot Chafes. It is a SAFE ANTISEPTIC AND GERMICIDE
Does not blister or remove the hair and horse can be worked. Pleasant to use. $2.50 a bottle, delivered. Describe your case for special instructions and Book 5 R free. ABSORBINE, JR., is a antiseptic liniment for mankind, reduces Strained, Painful, Knotted, Swollen Veins, Varicose Veins, Varicosities, Allays Pain and Inflammation. Price $1.25 per bottle at dealers or delivered. Manufactured only at the PRICE LABORATORY, 310 Monmouth St., SPRINGFIELD, MASS. U.S.A.
W. F. YOUNG, P.D.F., 310 Lyman Bldg., Montreal, Can.
Absorbine and Absorbine, Jr., are trade marks.

HIRST'S PAIN Exterminator
The Good Old Family Friend
For over 40 years Hirst's Pain Exterminator has been taking the pain out of rheumatism, lumbago, sore back, neuralgia, sprains, backache and similar complaints. Buy a bottle, read the directions on the circular in the package. As dealers, or write us.
HIRST REMEDY COMPANY
Hamilton, Canada
HIRST'S Family Salve, 15c. HIRST'S Pain-exterminator, Internal and Externals, 15c & 35¢ BOTTLE

Children Like
the attractive flavor of the healthful cereal drink
POSTUM
And it's fine for them too, for it contains nothing harmful—only the goodness of wheat and pure molasses.
POSTUM is now regularly used in place of tea and coffee in many of the best of families.
Wholesome economical and healthful.
"There's a Reason"

SMOKE TUCKETTS T&B CUT OR PLUG
Myrtle Cut
T&B
Get Both Ways

The Paisley Advocate

PAISLEY, AUGUST 28th, 1918

RURAL CONTINUATION SCHOOLS

(The Globe)

Recently the results of the midsummer examinations in some rural schools that retain pupils above the high school entrance examination standard have been appearing in local papers. This is a very encouraging sign, because it indicates a revival of the old-time idea of a public school training that should aim at fitting a pupil for a vocational career rather than merely at preparing him for entrance into some higher institution. The worst incubus by which the public school teachers of the present time in Ontario are hampered in their work as educationalists is the general acceptance of the entrance examination as a leaving examination for the public school, so that parents, pupils, teachers and inspectors alike have their educational outlook contracted, and their cultured opportunities wasted, by grave but widespread and potent misdirection.

Every public school should aim at being sufficient unto itself in the matter of affording facilities for getting such a training as will obviate the necessity for a youth to go anywhere else to extend it, unless to obtain a teacher's certificate or enter a learned profession. The urban public school and the rural public school should have advanced courses that are identical, except that in the former the work is elementary science and the manual arts should be differentiated, so as to be a preparation in the former for manufacturing operations or counting room work, and in the latter for agricultural pursuits. Throughout many American States such aims are now persistently pressed on the attention of school authorities; it is time for the Educational Department of Ontario to do much more than it is now doing, or has ever tried to do in the way of keeping this province from falling behind the procession.

NAVY LEAGUE APPEAL

A general meeting of the delegates interested in the Navy League's effort to raise monies for the dependents of deceased sailors of the Mercantile Marine, who have been killed by submarine warfare, was held this afternoon in the town hall, Walkerton, for the purpose of forming a county organization. The amount required to be raised is 50 cents per capita, or $22,000.

Communications were read from many who could not attend the meeting, and in every case the heartiest co-operation in the work was promised. In the rural municipalities it was apparent that a successful house to house canvass could not be made at this time of the year, and that the most satisfactory way for them to contribute to this worthy cause would be by a grant levied in the usual way on the municipality.

The matter of organization in local municipalities was dealt with in detail, both as to results by individual canvassing and by direct grants from each municipality. From reports so far received it was quite evident that the serious consideration of this matter has shown that the cause of the sailors of the Merchant Marine who have braved the perils of the deep for the welfare of Canada is one of the most worthy to be supported. In order to have uniform organization, and a uniform share of the assessment of the contribution through the different municipalities, it was unanimously agreed that the proper channel through which to make this assessment would be through the County Council. As long as the local municipalities are willing to assume a levy for this purpose, it is the fairest way of meeting the public demands.

It was moved, seconded and unanimously carried, "That a committee be appointed to present a request to the County Council of Bruce asking that a levy of three-quarters of a mill on the dollar be made for the Navy League's fund for the dependents of sailors of the Mercantile Marine who have lost their lives by submarine warfare, and that the county secretary communicate with each reeve to ascertain if he is willing to support the proposed grant."

A committee of delegates were appointed to appear at the County Council at their next session to support the request.

Local committees were appointed for the purpose of educating the public to not only the present but the future need of our gallant sailors who have given their lives to our cause. Following are committees in this district: Arran, Jos. Johnston; Bruce, D. Willoughby, W. A. Rowand, Geo. Sirrs; Bruce, Jas. Johnson, A. Mewhinney, Arch. McLean; Elderslie, J. Lewis, J. E. Cass; Greenock, D. Phelan, John Coumans, R. J. Nelson; Kincardine Tp., R. B. Scott, Chas. Matheson, Milton Alexander; Saugeen, G. Christie, Alex McCannel, Duncan Bell; Paisley, J. H. Steele, Geo. Carter, I. Shoemaker, D. McArthur.

The following county officers were appointed: Chairman, David Robertson, Walkerton; Vice-Chairman, H. H. Stevens, Port Elgin; Secretary, Geo. D. MacKay, Walkerton.

GEO. D. MacKAY, Secretary
Walkerton, Aug. 22nd, 1918.

COMPANY FARMING—WHY NOT?

"Is it possible for groups of people in many of our cities, towns and even villages, to undertake some form of company farming?" This question is being asked in a circular letter just issued by the Organization of Resources Committee of Ontario. The idea is to enlarge the activities from community gardening schemes to grain production on farm lands. Groups of business men and others in urban centres are urged to form some sort in order to take over good vacant land in the neighborhood and get it ready for cultivation so that it may produce a 1919 crop. Company farming operations are now being carried out with a great deal of success at St. Catherines, Sarnia, Windsor, Owen Sound, Weston and Oshawa. Citizens of every town are asked to get together and talk it over.

Our Growing List of Fallen Heroes

PTE. HARRY JACK NOW REPORTED KILLED

PTE. GLADSTONE McGREGOR KILLED

The chaplain of the infantry battalion with which Pte. Harry Jack was serving in France wrote to the latter's mother under date of July 27th, as follows: "Dear Mrs. Jack—You have probably heard by now that your son is 'missing,' and you will long to hear some definite news about him, so I will tell you what I know. He and others were in an outpost which was raided by the enemy on the morning of July 18th. The Germans took him prisoner, and when last seen he was well and not wounded. So you will be comforted by this thought. I hope that you may soon get more definite news of his condition and whereabouts. Your son is missed by his comrades, who had a great liking for him, and they will be glad to hear that he is sound and well. Please believe me that if I can do anything for you I shall be delighted to. May I add the prayer that your son may soon be restored to you sound and well."

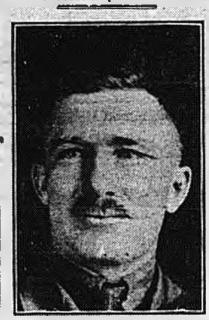
The hopes of parents, relatives and our townspeople generally, who were all eager to hear further news of Pte. Harry Jack, were dashed to the ground when, on Tuesday forenoon, an official telegram was received by Mr. and Mrs. Jack containing the information that their son is reported to have been killed on July 18th. Various reports had been received since the first intimation came to hand, and there was a strong hope that he was still alive, although in the hands of the foe.

Mr. and Mrs. D. McGregor received the sad news on Monday that their son, Pte. Gladstone McGregor, had been killed in action on Aug. 10th. Gladstone enlisted with the 160th Bruce Battalion, and was a member of the bugle band. Following the breaking up of the 160th he was transferred to another corps in England and crossed to France this spring. In his last letter home he mentioned that he had been picked out for machine gun duty, but it is not known what branch he was serving in when he met with his death on the field of battle. Gladstone was employed in Ballachey, Laidlaw & Co.'s store prior to enlisting. He was of a happy, smiling disposition, and always well liked by everyone. The family have the sympathy of all in their bereavement.

It is a notable sequence that the two brave boys whose death we record this week were employed in the same store at the same time in their home town, and were both badsmen in the home county battalion.

MEMORIAL SERVICE

A union memorial service will be held in Knox church on Sunday evening next, in honor of these two brave soldiers who have died for the cause of freedom.



LIEUT. HORACE PARKER
Died of wounds in France, on Aug. 11th, son of Mr. and Mrs. C. Parker, of Greenock

THE BEREAVED

Toronto Globe

The black shadows of the war are again falling thick on Canadian homes. Some of the sorrows are so poignant that sympathy stands almost appalled. Such a case is that of parents in London who were notified this week in official telegrams only a few hours apart, that their two sons had been killed in the same action. The casualty lists are again full of melancholy length. Scores of families are plunged daily into mourning, and thousands of others live in ceaseless dread lest the ring at the door may herald evil tidings.

Compassion may do little to heal the wounds of grief when they are fresh, but there will be lasting sources of consolation for those who have lost near and dear ones in this war to make the world habitable for decent people. They will have proud memories which nothing can take from them, and which time will only intensify when history pays its homage to the dead. They will have the abiding sense of a country's gratitude; but it is for the nation to see that its thankfulness is not expressed in sentiment alone, and that parents or wives or children shall not have life made harder for them because sons or husbands or fathers have laid down their lives to stay the tide of barbarism. It will also be a great part of their comfort when the victory is won that the men who lie in Flanders' fields did not die in vain. The loss of the war or an inconclusive end to it would be a blow that would be felt with special bitterness by those who have been bereaved. Of all classes they are the most concerned to see that it is won. They have a moral right to ask that no effort be spared to carry to triumph the cause for which their kinsmen have made the last and greatest sacrifice.



MR. G. KASTNER
Reeve of Wiarton and Warden of Bruce County Council

—"I hope you appreciate the fact, sir, that in marrying my daughter you marry a large-hearted, generous girl?" "I do sir," with emotion—"and I hope she inherits these qualities from her father."

ARRAN COUNCIL

Council met August 14th, all present. The treasurer's statement showed a balance of $870.98 on hand and in bank. On motion of Miller and George the treasurer was instructed to pay the sum of $5 to each of the residents of Arran who may enlist in the army. By-law was passed to borrow money if needed to meet expenditure before taxes are collected. Communication from the Department of Highways acknowledging the receipt of copy of resolution re charge of county road; from Provincial Secretary's office asking for suggestions regarding changes in assessment. On motion of Miller and Thomas $100 was granted to the Agricultural Society. The matter of fixing the rates was taken up and after discussion it was moved by George and Thomas that the rate for township purposes be 5 7-10 mills on the dollar—Carried. The schools ask for $1000 more than in 1917. Quite a number of small orders were issued. The total assessment of the township is $1,322,700. The rate of 5½ mills for township expenditure produces $8,374; schools about $9300; bridge debenture, $1295.04; the dog tax reaches $660, and the county $16,303. These sum to amount to $35,932. The amount of taxes in 1917 was $34,600. This shows an excess for 1918 of about $1,352. We have included war tax of $1,848 in Co. rate. In the sums stated as township rate is included the sum of $1000 for Red Cross. We give this statement to show what constitutes the large sum of $35,942, and to help the tax payers to digest it.

H. T. Potts, Clerk.

—Simcoe Reformer: Some newspapers are making much ado about what they are pleased to term the folly of attempting to govern by orders-in-council. But in England the order-in-council is all but omnipotent. At Washington Congress has handed over to President Wilson tremendous powers, heretofore exercised by itself. Some Prussian methods must be made use of, if Prussia is to be recaged.

—It is a good plan to aim high and make an effort to get there. It is a satisfaction to know that you made a good race, even if it were not as successful as you had expected.

—Not only to say the right thing in the right place, but far more difficult thing, to leave unsaid the wrong thing at the tempting moment.

N. McALLISTER
Carpenter and Contractor

Contracts taken for any class of House-building and Repairing

Sash, Doors, Dressed Lumber and other Building Material on hand

Dwelling and shop
two doors north of the Belmoral Hotel

Fall Term Opens Sept. 3rd

ELLIOTT Business College

Yonge and Charles Sts., Toronto, gives high grade training for choice business positions. Our courses are unexcelled in Canada. Demand for our graduates more than five times our supply. Write for catalogue. Our College is open all summer. Enter any time.

W. J. ELLIOTT, Principal

S. F. BALLACHEY

The Store with the Stock

School Days are Here Again

You will need for the **boy** some **shoes,** a **hat** or a **suit** to start him out on the path of knowledge once more.

Bring him in and fit him out. We are ready with full new stocks, and can suit you, we are sure.

For the **girls** we have the **shoes** and **stockings**
Good substantial **dresses** ready to put on
And dozens of pieces of **dress goods** for making up, which come
Much Below the Present Market Values



Your business solicited and appreciated. **Top Prices Paid for Produce**

S. F. BALLACHEY

Misty Vision



Comes with advancing years, but can be cleared by properly fitted glasses. Spectacles are our specialty. When we fit them, they give satisfaction. Eyes examined free.

BEAUTIFUL JEWELERY

in great variety of novel patterns and artistic designs, rings, chains, necklaces, bracelets, everything in the jewelry line, may be found at our store. We give you a cordial invitation to come in and see what we have to offer, for we feel sure there will be something that will just suit you.

I. SHOEMAKER
Jeweler and Optician

A Fight for Life

It has been a fight or die for many of us in the past and the lucky people are those who have suffered, but who are now well because they heeded nature's warning signal in time to correct their trouble with that wonderful new discovery of Dr. Pierce's, called "Anuric." You should promptly heed these warnings, some of which are dizzy spells, backache, irregularity of the urine or the painful twinges of rheumatism, sciatica or lumbago. To delay may make possible the dangerous forms of kidney disease, such as diabetes or stone in bladder.

To overcome these distressing conditions take plenty of exercise in the open air, avoid a heavy meat diet, drink freely of water and at each meal take Anuric (double strength). You will, in a short time, find that you are one of the firm indorsers of Anuric.



Hamilton, Ont.—"For kidney ailments I have never known any medicine to equal Anuric. When I started to take it I was very miserable with lame back, pains in the croth of my neck and shoulders and all over my body. The water was high colored and offensive. All of these conditions left me after one week's use of Anuric and I consider it to be the greatest of all kidney medicines."—Mrs. JENNIE CLARK, 79 Queen St. So.

Toronto, Ont.—"My husband suffered severely with pains in his back for three or four weeks. He commenced to take Anuric and in three or four days he not only looked better, but remarked that his back felt much better, and now he says that his pain has all gone. It is with pleasure that we recommend Anuric."—Mrs. MARY RYAN, 54 Seaton St.

WALKERTON HIGH SCHOOL WILL RE-OPEN ON SEPT. 3rd

The Board, having secured competent teachers to fill the two vacancies that occurred during the holidays, announces that the staff is now complete.

Students are prepared in Courses required for the following examinations:

1. **Entrance to Normal Schools**
2. **Entrance to Faculty of Education**
3. **Matriculation—Pass and Honor—into the various Universities**

Full information as to Courses, Text-Books, and other matters will be given on opening day.

Those wishing advanced information on the above or other matters will obtain it by writing to the Principal.

J. MORGAN, M.A., Principal — M. G. DIPPEL, Secretary — H. M. LAY, Chairman



Prepare yourself for his place

When He Leaves to Shoulder a Gun

You must be ready to step in and fill his job. The war requires the maintenance of efficient manufacturing and mercantile organizations at home and it is your patriotic duty to do your bit.

You Must Be Trained to Be Ready

You must be able to do what he has done. Business men cannot stop to train you—They have not time—You must be trained when you take hold.

We Are Ready To Train YOU

The Northern Business College with a good staff of experienced instructors will teach you what you need to know—what to do and how to do it. The cost will be very moderate. The fees are no higher than they have been for the past ten years.

College Opens for Fall Term Sept. 2nd
:: Write for Any Further Information You Wish ::

Northern Business College
C. A. FLEMING, Principal, OWEN SOUND

SAUGEEN COUNCIL

The Saugeen council met on Aug. 17th, and levied the rates for the year. The county rate will be 5½ mills this year, an increase of 4½ mills, and the township rate is 5½, a decrease of ½ mill. As the banks will not receive taxes this year, the collector's salary was increased $50, and the clerk instructed to advertise for applications.

The council approved of the Navy League campaign and appointed a finance committee to assist in the work.

[illegible] were ordered paid, and council will meet again on Sept. 28th.

F. W. Elliott, Clerk.

License No. 8-488

Pickling

LEAVE your order with us for all your pickling requirements—Pure Spices, Extra Strength Vinegar, Tomatoes, Cucumbers, Onions, &c.—anything you may require. If we have not got it we will get it for you.

We pay Cash or Trade for Butter and Eggs

F. CARTER & SON
Shoes, Groceries, Crockery

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BARRISTER, SOLICITOR AND NOTARY PUBLIC
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JOHN SUTHERLAND & SONS LIMITED
INSURANCE—FIRE AND MARINE
GUELPH - ONT.

J. C. GIBSON
Issuer of Marriage Licenses
Paisley, Ont.

DENTAL

DR. A. H. ALLEN
DENTIST, formerly of Toronto.
Graduate of the Royal College of Dental Surgeons of Ontario. Honor Graduate of Toronto Dental College. Demonstrator of Dental Surgery. Graduate of the Dr. Meyer Post Graduate School of Prosthetic Dentistry, here. Office over Moir's Drug store, opposite the Post Office.

MEDICAL

DR. E. E. GAGE, Physician, Surgeon and Accoucheur. Specialist in Diseases of the Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat. Late house surgeon Wills' Eye Hospital, Philadelphia. Office hours—7 to 9 a.m., 1 to 4 p.m. Successor to Dr. O'Neill.

DR. P. J. F. ROUSTCH, Honor Graduate of Toronto University Licentiate of the Royal College of Physicians, and Royal College of Surgeons, London, England. Late Assistant Surgeon, Dublin Eye and Ear Infirmary. Specialty—Diseases of the Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat. Successor to Dr. Morrison.

AUCTIONEERS

R. G. PEARCE, Licensed Auctioneer. Sales attended in all parts of the County of Bruce on reasonable terms. Orders left at the Advocate Office will receive prompt attention. Terms cash or approved paper.

PURDY'S LIVERY
Rates Reasonable, and every effort made to satisfy
F. PURDY

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CARPENTER AND CONTRACTOR
ESTIMATES furnished for the erection of any class of building. Large or small contracts undertaken.
Address Chesley or Cargill P.O.

Sign and Carriage Painting, House-Decorating and Wall Papering

The undersigned is prepared to do all classes of work in the most stylish, neat and satisfactory manner. Orders executed promptly. Will be glad to receive your patronage, whether in town or country.
W. H. BAKER, Paisley

Desirable Village Property For Sale

THE HYDE property, on Inkerman St. Comfortable brick house, stable and garage, in good repair. Apply on premises, or to
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Court Bangeor, C.O.F. No. 96

MEETS in Paisley Hall on the third Monday of each month, at 8 o'clock. Visiting brothers are welcome.

P. Forrester, C.R.
P. Fleming, R.S.

GREENOCK COUNCIL

McNab's Hotel, Chepstow, Aug. 19th, 1918

Council met as per adjournment, all the members present, the reeve in the chair. Minutes of last meeting were read and adopted.

The following accounts were presented for payment: A. Fritz, 231 yds. gravel, divs. 31, 32, 33, $23.10; M. Keifer, 73 yds. div. 15, $7.30; H. A. Wilhelm, 218 yds. divs. 12, 19, 20, $21.80; G. Smith, 45 yds., div. 53, $4.50; F. Griffith, 8 yds., div. 3, 80c; J. Rathwell, 164 yds., divs. 47, 53, 57, $16.40; E. Brownscombe, 162 yds., divs. 58, 60, $16.20; G. Webb, 65 yds., div. 52, $6.50; S. Parker, 70 yds., div. 38, $7; P. Meyer, 162 yds., divs. 11, 12, $16.20; W. Pettepiace, 49 yds., div. 13, $4.90; M. Diebold, 170 yds., divs. 26, 27, $17; M. Diebold, peas damaged by roadway, $3; J. Graf, 98 yds. gravel, div. 39, $9.80; C. McTeer, 99 yds., div. 43, $9.90; L. Voisin, 48 yds., div. 43, $4.80; J. Kramer, 181 yds., div. 14, $18.10; J. Lippert, 97 yds., div. 34, $9.70; J. Desmond, 28 yds., div. 49, $2.80; J. Schurter, 102 yds., div. 25, $10.20; J. Bechberger, 59 yds., div. 35, $5.90; D. Lamb, 64 yds., div. 46, $6.40; T. Collins, 51 yds., div. 64, $5.10; D. Parliament, 16 yds., div. 64, $1.60; J. Zettler, 23 yds., div. 29, $2.30; C. Webb, 58 yds., div. 55, $5.10; J. G. Carter, 117 yds., div. 14, $11.70; W. Wall, 25 yds., div. 52, $2.50; H. Spitzig, jr., 42 yds., div. 28, $6.20; A. Watson, 31 yds., div. 62, $3.10; A. Watson, gravel contract, 31 yds. at 65c, $20.15, rep. culvert, 50c—$20.65; A. Zettler, drawing tile and 5½ days' work at $2 per day, putting in tile, $16.50, less $1.50 for old timber, $15; H. Scott, road to Rathwell's gravel pit, $2; Kennay, 5½ days' road work paid in taxes in 1917, $6.88; J. Murray, 3 15-inch cement tile for div. 8, $4.50; G. Bannerman, tile for div. 8, $3.35; T. O'Hagan, breaking road $3, rep. bridge $1—$4; Wm. McDonald, spikes, 20c; Jas. Fullerton, 1 day shovelling gravel, $1.25; M. Schurter, repairing grader, $3.30; T. H. Purdy, 120 yds. gravel, div. 50, $12; road through R. Wright's, $2, levying tax on Kauke drain assessment, $2—$5; M. McNab, winter road through fields, $2, room for meeting, $1—$3.

Campbell—Sawyer—That accounts be paid, and that the reeve and treasurer be instructed to sign cheques for same.—Carried.

Sawyer—Campbell—That a grant of $250 be made to open the 15th side line south to the 8th con., and that the reeve and J. Campbell be a committee to attend to the work.—Carried.

Symon—Gilchrist—That the clerk be instructer to draft a by-law for the purpose of levying rates for the year 1918.

By-law No. 577 was drafted and read a first time, fixing rates as follows: General county rate, $14,700.41, by rate of 9 1-10 mills on dollar; Provincial war tax, $1896.85, by rate of 9 1-10 mills; county municipal equlent, $141.46, by rate of 8-10 mills; general public school levy, $2917.05, by rate of 2 mills; township rate, $14,591, by rate of 8 mills; trustees' requisitions for each school as follows: Pub. S. S. No. 3, Greenock, $299.77, by rate of 3 5-10 mills; No. 4, 4314.89, by rate of 2 6-10 mills; No. 5, $504.17, by rate of 3 5-10 mills; No. 6, $506.40, by rate of 3 2-10 mills; No. 7, $726, by rate of 3 mills; U. S. S. No. 1, Kincardine & Greenock, $51, by rate of 2 5-10 mills; No. 2, Gr. & Culross, $685.62, by rate of 5 2-10 mills; No. 1, Gr. & Culross, $416.39, by rate of 2 6-10 mills; No. 1, Br. & Gr., $161.77, by rate of 5 3-10 mills, including deb. No. 9, $49.21; No. 2, Br. & Gr., $625.48, by rate of 7 6-10 mills; including deb. No. 18, $71.58; No. 3, Gr. & Eld., $1073.11, by rate of 5 7-10 mills, including deb. No. 6, $541.98; Paisley, Eld. & Gr., $284.38, by rate of 9 6-10 mills, including deb. No. 4, $78.05; No. 10, Br. & Gr., $65.62, by rate of 2 8-10 mills; No. 16, Br., Kin. & Gr., $259.21, by rate of 6 6-10 mills, including deb. No. 19, $40.11 No. 7, Kin. & Gr., $78.31, by rate of 4 1-10 mills; separate S. S. No. 3, Greenock, $1609.48, by rate of 5 1-10 mills; U. sep. S. S. No. 4, Gr. & Br., $357.75, by rate of 5 3-10 mills; U. sep. S. S. No. 1, Car., Cul. & Gr., $15.64, by rate of 4 6-10 mills; $539.39 is levied on Kauke drain assessment by rate of $1.60 on the dollar to pay balance of costs to date.

Symon—Gilchrist—That by-law No. 577 be now read a second and third time and finally passed.—Carried.

By-law duly read and finally passed.

A communication was read from the council of Pickering, giving notice of a municipal convention to be held in Toronto on Sept. 4th and 5th.

Gilchrist—Sawyer—That the reeve and Thos. Symon be appointed to attend the convention at Toronto.—Carried.

Gilchrist—Sawyer—That the reeve and J. D. Campbell and Thos. Symon be a committee to build Symon's bridge and also to repair Riversdale bridge.—Carried.

Campbell — Sawyer — That this council do now adjourn to meet at Pinkerton on Monday, Sept. 23rd, for general business.—Carried.

Thos. H. Purdy, Clerk

BORN

Groves—In Kincardine Tp., on Aug. 24th, to Mr. and Mrs Arthur Groves, a son.

CANADIAN PACIFIC

Final Farm Laborers' Excursion

Thursday, Aug. 29th, 1918

$12.00 to Winnipeg

Further particulars from Canadian Pacific Ticket Agents

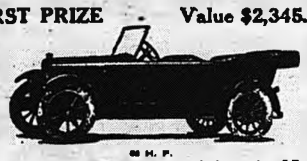
W. B. HOWARD, District Passenger Agent, Toronto

$15,000 in Prizes Free

THE LONDON FREE PRESS
offers a pleasant and profitable diversion to the residents of Western Ontario

AUTOMOBILES, PIANOS, BEAUTIFUL FURNITURE SETS, FURS, GRAPHOPHONES, CABINETS OF SILVER, SCHOLARSHIPS, KITCHEN CABINETS, CASH COMMISSION PRIZES, ETC., TO BE GIVEN AWAY ABSOLUTELY FREE TO ENERGETIC AND AMBITIOUS MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN OVER 16 YEARS OF AGE.

FIRST PRIZE - Value $2,345.00



60 H. P.

First prize in The Free Press Automobile Contest is a 7-Passenger 60 h. p. McLaughlin "Six Six," with a cash value of $2,345. The McLaughlin "Big Six" holds some of the most coveted automobile records of the day. Its 60 horsepower develops the utmost in power and speed. Purchased from and on exhibition at the McLaughlin Carriage Company, Richmond street, London, Ont.

THE FREE PRIZE LIST

$2,345.00 McLAUGHLIN "BIG SIX" TOURING CAR.
$1,435.00 GRAY DORT "SPECIAL" TOURING CAR.
$1,325.00 OVERLAND TOURING CAR.
$795.00 FORD TOURING CAR.
$600.00 SHERLOCK-MANNING UPRIGHT PIANO.
$450.00 SHERLOCK-MANNING UPRIGHT PIANO.
$400.00 SHERLOCK-MANNING UPRIGHT PIANO.

And numerous other articles, among which will be three $300.00 Sherlock-Manning "Baby Grand" Phonographs, three $155.00 Rayolas, three $154.00 Furniture Suites, three $60.00 Rayolas, six $60.00 Satin-Lined Cabinets of Rogers' 1847 Silver, three $18.00 Kitchen Cabinets, three $38.00 Sets of Rogers' 1847 Silver, three $35.00 Rayolas, cash commission checks and other prizes, which will be announced later.

It will take votes to win the free prizes. Secure the votes by clipping them from The Free Press or by securing Free Press subscriptions and renewals.

PRIZES FOR ALL.

One of the unique features of The Free Press Contest is that subscribers who assist candidates in the contest will also have an opportunity to win an automobile.

THERE WILL BE NO LOSERS.

Everyone who makes an earnest effort in the contest will receive something for his or her efforts. Cash commission prizes are provided for non-winners.

ENTRY COUPON

GOOD FOR 5,000 VOTES.

(Enter your own name or that of a friend.)

Prize Contest Dept. of The London Free Press.

Gentlemen,—I hereby nominate as a candidate in your Automobile Prize Contest:

NAME .....

ADDRESS .....

NOMINATED BY .....

NOTE—Only the first entry coupon received for each candidate will entitle the candidate to the 5,000 votes.

OBEY THAT IMPULSE

Send in your Entry Coupon TO-DAY. Receipt books are ready at the Contest Department of The Free Press, London, and there is nothing to prevent you from getting a runaway start while others are making up their minds as to whether they will enter or not.

As soon as you have sent in your Entry Coupon see all your friends. Tell them you are going to enter the competition and that you would appreciate their support. Phone or write all of those whom you cannot personally see.

NOT LUCK! NOT CHANCE! EFFORT ALONE WILL WIN THE PRIZES!

ADDRESS ALL COMMUNICATIONS TO
Prize Contest Department of The Free Press
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WEEPING ECZEMA SOON RELIEVED

A Perfect Treatment For This Distressing Complaint

Wasaga, Ont.

"I had an attack of Weeping Eczema; so bad that my clothes would be wet through at times.

For four months, I suffered terribly. I could get no relief until I tried 'Fruit-a-tives' and 'Soothe Salva' The first treatment gave me relief.

Altogether, I have used three boxes of 'Soothe Salva' and two of 'Fruit-a-tives', and am entirely well"

G. W. HALL.

Both these sterling remedies are sold by dealers at 50c. a box, 6 for $2.50, or sent on receipt of price by Fruit-a-tives Limited, Ottawa.

"Fruit-a-tives" is also put up in a trial size which sells for 25c.

Summer Shoes

We have a Complete Line of

White Shoes Pumps and Slippers

Our stock includes a Shoe for every purpose, for every use, for every person.

It will pay you to buy them. Save the leather shoes.

Our Groceries are always Fresh

Produce Taken in Exchange

H. PFAFF & SON
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The Thrift Car Overland

Consider carefully these three reasons why it is wisdom to get a Model 90 Overland car.

You need this modern method that enables you to do more work in less time.

Its price is unusually low considering its quality, its room, beauty, comfort and efficiency.

Back of it is a real Canadian institution fortunately prepared to care for all service and parts requirements now and later.

Five points of Overland superiority
Appearance, Performance, Comfort, Service and Price

GEO. W. GILCHRIST
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Willys-Overland, Limited
Willys-Knight and Overland Motor Cars and Light Commercial Wagons
Head Office and Works, West Toronto, Ontario

SALE

Perfection Oil Stoves

2 Burner	$12.75
3 "	17.75
4 "	23.75
Ovens,	$5.75

One only, second-hand old style burner	$4.75
One only Bon Ami, 2 burner	6.75
One Gasoline, 3 burner	6.75

SINCLAIR'S HARDWARE

PAISLEY GARAGE



Ford and Maxwell Service Station

We carry a full line of Ford Parts and Repairs

We aim to give up-to-date service to all car owners. With our experience in city garages we are in a position to do work that we can guarantee as satisfactory. Motorists should call us up by either phone when they have trouble.

High Grade Oils, Gas and Accessories of all kinds.

Repairing at Reasonable Rates. All kinds of Vulcanizing done.

We are equipped to remove carbon by oxygen gas.

G. E. MILLER, Prop.

CULTURE MEANS CHARACTER

Toronto News

In the message delivered by the Hon. Dr. Cody to the students who are concluding a course of training in the Normal schools the Minister emphasized the value of character in all teaching. He said it was not of so much importance what they taught as what they were. It is a view that has not been too common in this country. The schools exist, not for the object of filling the minds of innumerable children with some bushels of facts, sufficiently dry, but to teach the principles of good citizenship.

It is more important for a man to be honest than to know the six forms of the "ablative absolute." Culture is not knowledge, but character. It is the practice of assembling the facts and experience of past times so that they may be a guide to honourable and efficient conduct in the present. Sometimes we hear of students who have used "crooked" devices to pass their examinations. Sometimes a student has been impersonated by another with a good memory. Under a sound educational system such occurrences as these would be absurdities.

Economy!

"SALADA" TEA

Is not only the most economical on account of its great strength but you have the refreshing and delicious qualities as well. 2430

Ask your Grocer. In Sealed Metal Packets.



PREPARING THE PERISHABLE FOODS OF MIDSUMMER.

Midsummer illnesses are often charged to excess of fruit and vegetables in the diet. This form of diet is the best for this season of the year but unless these foods are not in perfect condition of ripeness and cleanness, trouble is sure to follow, especially if we ourselves are not in good physical condition.

The high temperature and moisture usually present in August afford just the condition under which bacteria grow. We need, therefore, to be very carefull how and what we eat.

Most houses are now screened against flies but harmful germs also are carried in dust. All food should therefore be protected from dust as from flies.

While food is cooling, uncovered or standing exposed to the air, spores or germs of molds and ferments enter and the warmth present causes their rapid multiplication. Food should, therefore, be cooled as quickly as possible and never left standing in a hot kitchen or unprotected anywhere. It is wise to put soup or stewed fruit into dishes instead of one that they may more rapidly cool and be put away.

Do not trust too much to the refrigerator to keep foods in good condition. If trouble-making germs have settled on meat, dessert, milk or butter before they reach the cooler, their multiplication may be delayed but the temperature of the ice box, being below freezing, is not such as to render them harmless and if through lack of ice, it warms up, a dangerous change in the foods is easily brought about.

Few foods should stand over twenty-four hours without scalding to kill germs that may be present. Meat with gravy, reheated in a pie crust, or a salad or meat loaf can become as germ-infected as to cause severe illness. The housemother may succumb first to the poison created by the germs, because she has worked hard and eaten carelessly. It is well for her to try to keep cool in mind and body during the busy, trying days of August.

Why spend hours in a hot kitchen making cakes, pies and fancy desserts when fresh fruit is more abundant than at any other time of the year? Try to plan to have as few hot dishes as possible and yet have something warm at each meal. Plan all three meals at once and "dovetail" them to save handling the same materials and utensils twice a day.

Where ice is not available, gelatine may be used to give form not only to desserts but to meat loaves or salads. The knuckle or end of the leg of veal may be made into an attractive dish for hot weather by the aid of gelatine, instead of serving it as a stew, which is more appetizing for a cool day.

Lamb can be used in the same way.

To prepare a delicious jellied loaf, trim and wash the meat and barely cover with cold water, add a few whole cloves, an onion, parsley or dried celery leaves, and one teaspoonful of salt for each quart of water. Cook gently for two hours or until the bones may be slipped out. Drain the broth from the meat and let it cook again, uncovered, until reduced to less than the bulk of the meat. Dissolve some soaked gelatine in the broth and more seasoning as needed, a little lemon juice or vinegar or a cucumber pickle chopped fine. Have the meat carefully picked over, all skin and bones removed. It may be left in large pieces or be chopped. Arrange in a good mold or loaf pan or a bowl and strain the broth over it. Leave over night to cool. Or it may be shaped in small cups, one mold to be served to each person on a lettuce leaf or nest of water cress. Almost any meat or fish or fowl may be prepared in the same way.

Liver boiled, chopped and mixed with a little chopped ham, makes a good change. Canned salmon mixed with a cooked salad dressing in which a little gelatine has been dissolved, is excellent.

This is a fine way to put in attractive shape the last bits of a roast of meat or of a boiled ham, instead of using them for hash or a hot meat loaf.

Sometimes when we make a meat loaf and steam it there is considerable liquid in the pan when it is done and the solid portion has drawn away from the pan. This liquid may be used to dissolve a small amount of soaked gelatine and then be poured over the meat again, thus surrounding it with jelly when it is cold.

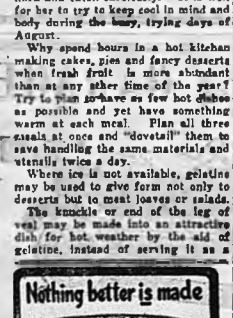
When meat broth is lacking as a foundation for the jelly, strained tomato may be used, or celery or even cucumber may be cooked and strained and seasoned.

Sterilize Your Fruit Juices.

Fruit juices for use later in jelly making can be sterilized and bottled without sugar and made into jellies at the housewife's convenience. This enable her to do with fewer jelly glasses and to distribute her purchases of sugar for jelly making through the year. More over, with the bottled juice she can make a greater variety of jellies, as juices which will not "jell" can be put up when the fruit is ripe and combined later with fruits that will jell, or fruits ripening at different seasons can be combined. For example, the juice of strawberries, cherries or pineapple can be kept without sugar, and later, when apples are plentiful, can be made into combination jelly.

To put up unsugared fruit juices for jelly making, proceed exactly as if jelly were to be made at the time. Cook the fruits until they are soft and strain out the juice through a flannel bag. Heat and pour while hot into bottles previously scalded. Fill the bottles full, leaving no air space between juice and cork or seal. Place the filled sealed bottles on their sides in water near the boiling point, and keep them in the bath for about thirty minutes. Make sure that the corked or sealed end is under the hot water, cover the cork with a paraffin seal. Thorough sterilization and sealing are absolutely essential to success.

To make jelly from the sterilized juice, test its jelling quality, add the proper amount of sugar, and proceed as in making jelly from freshly expressed juice.





"How Can Ships Die Better"

For the glory of the Service,
And the honor of the Race,
Late H.M.S. "Vindictive"
Now blocks both time and space.

'Twas a splendid thing to do, sir,
For the cause she held most dear,
To let herself go under
Without a trace of fear.

"Vindictive" only for the Right,
She has nobly done her "bit,"
Whilst adding to the fame, sir,
Of lads with British grit.

"Can men and ships die better
Than facing fearful odds
For the ashes of their fathers
Are the temple of their gods!"

One potato supplies as much starch as one slice of bread.



By Ben Ames Williams

CHAPTER V.

She touched his hand, pressing the drawer back into place with him. "We mustn't, Dick," she urged. "I feel as though we were waking dead people from sleep."

Dick laughed. "We'll look down here anyway," he declared. "The people who wrote them won't mind."

The lower drawer was even more obstinate than the others had been. Dick at first could not move it, but by pulling the key in the lock he wedged it out an inch at last and then another inch until he could get his fingers inside the end of the drawer. Then wrenching it up and down and from side to side, he tugged and tugged. The drawer yielded a quarter of an inch then slid free so suddenly that Dick almost fell and the drawer itself flew clear out of the desk and dropped upon the floor at their feet.

Betsy uttered a cry dismay.

"No damage done," Dick said. "Now, let's see."

They sat down tailor fashion beside old drawer and began their search.

They lost themselves in the old letters, forgot each other as they delved. They trembled and their voices were hushed. They finished their search at last; and only then did either remember that the thing they sought was not in the drawer.

"It isn't there," said Dick huskily as he stowed the last envelope into its place again.

Betsy scarce heard him. "She must have been a wonderful girl, Dick."

He nodded. "But the letter isn't there," he reminded her. "It must have been something else."

Betsy climbed to her feet. "I don't care so much, Dick," she said. He was preparing to slide the drawer back into its place again. "I think we will come out all right in the end."

He looked up quickly. "We'll have to, Betsy," he exclaimed. He had fitted the drawer into its place and was pushing it home. Betsy watched him. Halfway in, the drawer caught. He pushed more vigorously and found it would not stir.

"What is it, Dick?" Betsy cried and dropped to her knees beside him. She, too, bent and peered into the aperture.

"There's a letter there!" she exclaimed.

"I'll get it," Dick offered.

"No, I can reach it. Wait a minute."

An old letter in a stiff and faded envelope had caught between the drawer and the runner and wedged the drawer. Betsy thrust her arm into the opening and drew it gently forth. They bent above it together, Betsy smoothing it flat in her hands.

The envelope was yellow and crumpled and a mouse had nibbled away one end but the inscription on it in ink now brown with age, was clear. It read:

"To be given to Richard when Mary Doncaster is eighteen."

Betsy read the inscription aloud and looked up at Dick with cheeks pale and eyes misty.

"It's Grandmother's writing," Dick whispered. "Let me see it."

He took the old envelope from her hands. In the corner of the envelope was written:

"For Richard Sotheron, Esq."

Dick turned the envelope in his hands. It was sealed and had never been opened. Before Betsy could interfere, he tore open the end of the envelope.

"Don't Dick!" she cried. "It's for your father."

Dick shook his head, scarce hearing her, and unfolded the letter which had dropped from the envelope.

It was written on a single square sheet of paper, so old that at the folds it was worn through; the paper was yellow as a coffee stain, and the ink with which it was written was brown with age. About it clung the scented dusts of old romance.

In a neat round hand was written:

Dear Richard

Having often seen you at meeting and been captivated with the charms of your person, I have ventured to disclose my excessive passion in these few lines. Love must be the only excuse I can offer for such boldness and if your breast is warmed by those tender feelings which are so perceptable in your lovely countenance, I hope this will be sufficient. Oh, do not slight a passion so ardent! Crush not a hope so grateful to my impassioned heart! Consider that the happiness of her who addresses you is in your power and that your decision will confer the greatest felicity or plunge into the deepest despair a heart which beats only with love for you. In anxious expectation, I shall await an answer which if favorable, will drive anxiety from my breast and restore that tranquility which has been destroyed by the tyrant, Love.

Adieu!

Mary Doncaster

They read and even Dick had to gulp down a lump in his throat. "The poor kid!" he exclaimed.

"She was only sixteen!" Betsy told him.

"And he never got the letter!"

Betsy looked up quickly. "No wonder she hated him when she thought he was just keeping it—laughing at her."

Dick touched a little folder paper at the upper corner. "What's that?" he asked. Betsy opened it.

Within the little fold lay a tiny curl of brown hair; beneath it they saw a message written. Betsy gently moved the curl to one side with her finger and read:

If these lines arouse in your bosom the tremors which are tormenting mine, keep this emblem of my affection and send in return a similar pledge; but if my supplication leaves you cold, you need only return this token.

Dick took the little bit of paper from her and Betsy whispered, "It is Aunt Mary's hair!"

Then they both turned quickly at a foot-fall in the doorway behind them and saw Richard Sotheron standing there.

That night, the moon came peering over the treetops again and again found the old Doncaster garden deserted. Miss Mary and Betsy were on the veranda.

Miss Mary waited, trembling and fearful and yet happy for a reason she could not have named; and at last, as the moon's beams found their way down through the trees and illumined the pathway from the gate, Betsy and Miss Mary saw two figures turning in and coming toward them.

They came shoulder to shoulder, tall men, strong and youthful of stride. When they reached the foot of the steps at the top of which Betsy and Miss Mary stood, Betsy ran down and slipped her arm through the arm of one of the two.

Miss Mary, turned to stone, stood in the shadow at the top of the steps. The other of the two men lifted his hat and remained for a moment, bareheaded, looking up at her.

"Miss Doncaster," he said very gently at last, "these two young people found and delivered to me today, that note you wrote more than twenty years ago."

Miss Mary's hand flew to her throat. She could not speak.

"I never received it, Mary," said the man at the foot of the steps. "But I have always loved you."

"You never received it?" Miss Mary echoed, hope ringing in the faltering words.

He took from his pocket a little folded paper packet and held it up to the woman above him. "You asked a pledge," he said huskily. "Here's the last lock of hair I've got to my head!"

Dick and Betsy heard only a low cry, "Richard! Richard!" Then a figure all in white like a woman of dreams fluttered at last into the arms of the man who waited.

Dick and Betsy fled incontinently to the bench beneath the gnarled old apple tree.

(The end.)

Crawling for Penance

A Buddist priest who has been night years on the way to Lhasa expects to arrive there eight years hence. He started from the northeast of Peking, and when met by an English missionary he had completed two thousand miles—about half his journey. He does not walk, but crawls, or rather, he combines both methods. On his hands he wears boards; on his knees he wears pads. He lies full length upon the ground; then gets up and walks to where his fingers had reached; then prostrates himself and measures afresh. He is under a self-imposed vow, and believes that if he crawls in that manner to the Tibetan holy city Buddha will forgive him his sins and bestow boons upon him.

Thrift is the only bridge over the wheat crisis.

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These measures have been as effective as was expected. But more is asked of the individual in the way of voluntary denial.

That is to say—let us be sparing in the use if the sugar bowl. We want all we can get for the canning season. It will help if we stop taking sugar in tea and coffee or at least confine ourselves to one level teaspoonful. It will also help if we cut in half our customary allowance on fruit, cereals and desserts. Ordinarily we use far more sugar than we need and therefore much of the flavour of our food—it will not hurt any of us to do with less.

A cut lemon rubbed on fishy knives and forks takes away the smell at once.

It is time we developed a class of young men capable of handling some of the problems that are driving older farmers from the best farms in the country.

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Each time you buy a package of Ingram's Toilet Aids or Perfume your druggist will give you, without charge, a large portrait of a world-famed motion picture actress. Each time you get a different portrait so you will have a collection for your home. Ask your druggist.

F. F. Ingram Co., Windsor, Ontario

KELLY, OF THE FORT GARRY HORSE, RECOUNTS HIS ADVENTURES IN WAR

Canadian Survivor of a Hundred Battles From Ypres to Vimy Ridge Was Plucked From the Sea When a U-Boat Torpedoed a Hospital Ship.

Edwin J. Kelly enlisted September 1st in the Fort Garry Horse in Winnipeg. At Valcartier, the unit was disbanded as cavalry and sent across as part of the Sixth Battalion of the first Canadian overseas expedition, in all 30,000 men. After a brief training on Salisbury Plain, he was sent across the Channel as part of the Strathcona Horse, and thence to Ypres.

"Fifteen days in the front-line trenches the first time out," he says, recalling the early days over there. "And what a campaign it was! Each piece of our artillery could fire but eight shells a day because of the shortage of ammunition. Think of it, eight shells for each of our guns against the constant rain of German shells!

The First Gas Attack

"You all know the story of the first German gas attack. I shall never forget it. Thick, heavy gas rolling across No Man's Land upon us. We had never seen it before. We had no gas masks—nothing in the way of protection. The odor, a thick, heavy nauseous smell. The first effect was to cause sniffles. Then choking and coughing. Then men began turning green, their eyes rolling and grasping for breath. A terrible dry taste in the mouth. I saved myself by wetting my handkerchief from my canteen and holding it over my face. Fourteen thousand out of twenty thousand of our men lost their lives in that fearful wholesale asphyxiation."

But Kelly forgets all the horrors of Ypres in his glowing account of how the Entente Allies rallied from this terrible blight after having been beaten back more than two miles and losing many guns, only to counter-attack with bayonets and tenaciously avert a rout. It was first around Ypres after the gas attacks that Kelly and his Strathcona Horsemen first saw evidences of the German cruelties inflicted upon women and children and Canadian soldiers crucified.

Soon after Ypres the Fort Garry Horse was reassembled as a separate unit and fought in the line as infantry until the middle of June, 1916. After a fifteen-day hike the dismounted horsemen arrived at the Somme battlefield, where they were brigaded with a division of Indian cavalry and given horses. In the fighting that followed, says Kelly, cavalry was employed by the Allies for the first time since the battle of Mons in 1914, and then ensued the first test for the Allies of the availibility of cavalry in modern trench warfare.

A Disastrous Charge

"On July 13 at Mahalts we moved out for a battle that we called the battle of High Wood. In the attacking party were the Dicken Horse, the Hindu, or Indian, horsemen and the Dragoon Guards. Until 5 in the morning we stood awaiting the signal to attack at Sausage Ravine, so-called because of the sausage-shaped shells the Boche was giving us. At the given signal away we went. We, in the centre went away over three lines of German trenches. Our flanks failed to come up, and, unable to hold the captured German guns, we had to fall back. Out of 175 in our squadron who went in but eighteen came back. I figured then I had a charmed life. We brought back seventeen prisoners at that.

"Our fighting there did not seem to strengthen the hope that cavalry was adaptable for operations against the German trenches. The ground is so uneven because of the thousands of shell holes everywhere in No Man's Land. Horses would stumble and throw their riders. It was hard to keep any kind of a steady formation. Cavalry fit in better in the open country fighting, as, for instance, at Cambrai, after General Byng's tanks had opened the way and started a general German retirement. That is why little has been heard of the operations of cavalry to date. When we get, the Hun going back to Berlin the cavalry will have a conspicuous part in the warfare."

The Battle of Death Valley

In the Somme campaign of 1916, says Kelly, 250,000 casualties were suffered by the Allies in fifteen days. The Mets woods changed hands fifteen times. At Trocons woods the dead lay three deep and trenches were so impeded it was impossible to get over the wall of bodies. Of the style of fighting he gives this graphic description in connection with the capture of "Regina trench" in the fighting around Courcelette:

"There was a sunken road between our front line and the German front. We had orders to take that trench. Seven times our boys went over the top in seven distinct waves. I was with the first wave. We went up to the German line, but lost so many men in that first wave we were compelled to fall back. I met the second wave coming up out of the sunken road and went with them against the Hun stronghold. Every time our boys would jump up out of this sunken road we would be subjected to a deadly machine-gun fire. There seemed to be a million German machine guns in action.

"Six times I went forward with six different waves, only to be repulsed and thrown back against the next wave. On the seventh attempt we took Regina trench. Talk about a charmed life! I wasn't so much as scratched. But 10,000 men went down in two hours in the fighting that day. We called that sunken road 'Death Valley.'"

Another Close Call

Kelly's next close call came after the battle of Arras, when attached to the First Indian Division. The Germans were falling back to the new Hindenburg line and it was while engaged in the capture of the town of Roncourt that Kelly's Canadian unit came in contact with the Crown Prince's Death's Head Hussars.

It was in the fighting that followed that Kelly had three horses shot under him and was himself wounded.

"We had just entered the town when the Death's Head Hussars came up suddenly on our left," he said. "We had to reform hastily and charge them. In a cavalry engagement you seem to single out one man in front of you and go after him. I remember running one fellow through with my sabre so far that as my horse swung ahead my arm was drawn back with the weight of the German impinged on my sabre and I was nearly unseated. But I managed to stay in the fight unharmed. Out of 115 of us who went into that charge but twenty-three came back. The remainder were killed or wounded.

This was the day on which I had three horses shot under me and this day on which I was wounded. Early in the morning we had charged down into the town of Aphey and driven out the Germans. But they came back with reenforcements and our position was untenable unless we got help. The captain called for a volunteer to go for reenforcements. I volunteered as a dispatch rider, but got only a short distance out of Aphey when a German machine gun camouflaged in an old house cut down my horse. I had to make my way back to Aphey on foot, there get another mount and set out again. This time I was successful in bringing up two troops of cavalry.

Waiting For the Red Cross

"My second horse fell under me about 10 o'clock that morning after we had left Aphey and were pressing on after the retiring Germans. A sniper got him under the girth and I went down with him, but escaped injury. I had until now been in action two years and one month without being hurt. It got to be sort of a joke. I remember one night fifteen of us crawled out of our trenches at midnight on a ration party. That meant we were going back from our front line trench to get something to eat at our base. When we got back to the front line trench again there were but four of us. I so reported to my captain and I remember him laughingly remarked: 'And of course, Kelly, you had to be one of the four!'

"But I got mine the afternoon of March 25, after losing two horses in the morning. We were galloping along in the open country in pursuit of the retiring Germans when a shell dropped directly under my horse and exploded. The good old steed was blown to pieces, but, he saved my life. Fragments of shell raked my legs and arms, but not my body, because the bulk of the horse interposed between me and the animal. Down we went in a mass. I remember calling out to my pals as they swept by, 'Are you fellows going to let me die here?' Two of them dropped off their horses and tried to make me comfortable. They thought at first I had been killed outright. They cut off my clothing, bandaged my wounds, gave me a flask of liquor, made me as comfortable as possible and rode on after the Germans.

"For thirteen hours I lay there in the snow until the Red Cross got me. It was snowing hard all the time, and I feel sure I would have died but for that rum. I learned afterward I had suffered twenty-four distinct wounds. My left knee was fractured and the right knee blown away. My legs and arms were perforated with fragments of shell. A piece of shrapnel buried itself under my right eye close to the nose and cut the optic nerve. When I came to I was in the clearing station on my way to Havre."

Torpedoed by the Huns

Kelly's final and miraculous escape from death came while en route from Havre to Southampton, on the steamship La France. Arms and legs strapped in splints, he was carried aboard ship with many other wounded "bound for Blighty." On the same ship were more than a hundred German prisoners.

"Two and a-half hours out we were startled by a sudden sharp impact against the side of La France, followed by a terrific explosion," said Kelly. "It was a torpedo from a U-boat. Immediately the water poured in the hold and the ship began to sink by the bow. We wounded were down on the second deck, as were the German prisoners. I remember falling out of bed into the water. The German prisoners had stampeded and were trampling the wounded.

"Some good fellow got hold of me and tried to help me up the gangway. But we were jostled by the crazed Germans and rolled down the stairs. My bandages and splints were all jostled loose and the salt water poured into my wounds, causing intense pain. Eventually we got on deck and I was literally dragged to the side, where they were launching boats. The German prisoners, however, had seized a number of the boats while the crew was bravely trying to save the wounded, and when we got to the deck but few boats were left. Two fellows picked me up, and counting 'one, two, three' threw me over the starboard side in the direction of a boat well filled with our wounded and German prisoners. Luckily I landed square in the middle of the boat.

"For two and a half hours we float ed around in the net. The U-boat stood by for a time and actually shelled the frail craft, laden with wounded, and incidentally with their own men who had been our prisoners. The La France went down before our eyes within fifteen or twenty minutes, carrying with it many of the brave crew and the brave Red Cross nurses who had stood by until the last minute, supervising the rescue of their charges. Eventually we were picked up by a trawler and taken to Southampton. I spent nine months in a Scottish hospital and was sent home with my discharge.

"And here I am still alive after all my adventures.' My brother predicted when I went away that no German shell ever would get me. I seem to have had a charmed life to have come through it all. My only regret now is that I cannot go back and stick there for the big finish. For some of these days we are going to win the war and whip the Hun."

Half-hour noon-day "sings" in big factories are becoming quite the thing.

A POWERFUL PRESCRIPTION

How An English Doctor "Cured" a Native Insaid

In his interesting volume, "A Soldier's Memories in Peace and War (Methuen), Gen. Sir George Younghusband tells of his varied experiences on a trip through the Salween Shan States during the Burman War. Every white man, he says, and especially an Englishman, is ipso facto a skilled medical practitioner wherever in the byways he wanders. On the present occasion only some quinine, a few pills, a bottle of chlorodyne and a pot of vaseline composed our medical outfit; and yet we could not spare much for stay patients. This little medical store was, however, saved in a curious and effective manner.

At one village there was an old woman sick with fever who asked to see the white wise man. We explained that there were no medicines to spare. But one of the natives said that did not matter. He had himself been ill at Moulmein and went to an English doctor, and the English doctor wrote some charms on a piece of paper, and that made him quite well. In proof whereof he produced a prescription written by the English doctor, which he had put in a little bag and worn ever since round his neck.

At his earnest solicitation, we wrote a charm for the old lady. It read however, "May God make you well soon." Instead of Ac. Ros. ili. T., Cal. prsep. gr. xxx., and the like. To the great surprise of the amateur doctor, but apparently to the surprise of no one else, the old lady "turned up" the next morning before the caravan started and said that she felt quite well.

A good citizen is known by the food he eats.

THE WEEKLY SERMON

Her ways are ways of pleasantness and all her paths are peace.—Proverbs, iii., 17.

Solomon, the wisest of men, is here pointing out the way of happiness. We are all aiming at happiness. But how few know in what happiness consists! And, having a false aim, when, after tireless effort to grasp it, they find but a bauble which leaves them empty and miserable. What then is happiness—true happiness which will not mock the seeker? This question every one should ask deeply at life's threshold or he will be doomed to failure.

Happiness does not consist in mere gratification of sensual desires—that is but the animal's pleasure. Nor is it to be found in riches, knowledge or power. What temptation, anxiety and care in the lives of the rich, what hard questions and dark evils confront the deep thinker, and how, "uneasy lies the head that wears a crown!" All these we may have and be utterly wretched.

Happiness is only found by those who know its secret, who have a true ideal of life and its purpose. To get it we must first attain self mastery. "My mind a kingdom is," says the poet. There is no greater empire than the faculties, the powers, the passions of a human soul. And no one can be happy if his own being is a chaos, if he be the helpless slave of his caprices. It is only when one's myriad desires and impulses are held in the grip of a masterful will that he is safe, that he can walk on a wise path, that he can be happy. Until one has this wise self-control he has not learned the first letter of the alphabet of happiness.

Live to a Purpose

The secret of happiness, again, is found in work. We were not made for idle ease but for activity. Every one should live to a purpose. Work and work for a purpose, fills the speeding hours with joy. When one has health and exerts his mind and muscles he drinks the foam of the brimming cup of existence. A wealthy business man says:—"Show people how to work, and teach them to love it. He found his pleasure not in his money, but in his work. The plain, every day worker, in field, shop, at desk or in the domestic sphere, need envy no courtier, prince or millionnaire on earth.

Happiness, further, comes from unselfishness. To be happy we must try to make others happy. Selfish people can no more have genial hearts than they can have genial faces. Nature has made us social beings. And it is only when we practice brotherhood that we taste true pleasure. Wrote Tolstoy: "I am happy when I can perform an act of kindness, but to fight an injustice is my greatest happiness." Love is the noblest human emotion. And when it moves us to sacrifice for the sinning, the poor, the wretched, the woe-begone, we experience the purest of raptures.

Within Reach of All

Once more, the secret of happiness is found in religion. Man's unhappiness comes from his greatness. This is because his sense of the divine causes an infinite want. This greatest need religion alone can fill. Says the Psalmist:—"My flesh and my heart crieth out for the living God!" To meet the tasks, temptations, evils and sorrows of life we must have infinite help. We must have an Invisible Friend. We must have a Heavenly Father. Having all else, but lacking this eternal solace, no one can but be poor, empty, unhappy and wretched. Simple, genuine piety makes a heaven on earth. Religious souls walking with God by day and overshadowed by His Spirit at night are of all the happiest. Faith and hope irradiate their every phase of life.

The means of happiness, then, are within the reach of every one. Self-mastery, work, unselfishness and piety, all can have. Why, then, so much unrest, dissatisfaction and consuming longings? Says the saintly Fenelon:—"Unhappy man! Not in thy condition but in thyself lies the cause of thy misery!" Do not, then, waste time envying the good fortune of others. Each one carries a paradise or a purgatory in his own bosom.

The Maker meant all his creatures for happiness. And He has given to all the means of happiness. The tragedy of life is that so many fail to find it.

Be not, then, deceived by the lure of false prizes, but see wherein lies true happiness and grasp it now and here.—Rev. J. B. Brown.



Her Whole Wordly Possession a Cow—Old French refugee safe behind the lines after losing her lifelong home to the Huns. Everything was destroyed except the cow and all her family were murdered or carried away captive.



Hilda's Day At Home.

Every morning Hilda went to the garden to take care of the roses on the little trellis at the end of the walk. She cut those that were wide open, trimmed out the withered leaves and trained the climbing vine so that the little buds could be seen when their petals began to unfold.

It was a pleasant morning task, and Hilda sang when she was doing it; but this morning she did not even hum a tune, although an oriole in an elm beyond the garden fence was singing to her with all his might, and in the green meadow, a little farther away, a dozen bobolinks were spink-spank-spinking so happily that melody seemed fairly to be bubbling out of them.

And how cheerfully the morning sun was shining, too! The grass and the leaves so glistened with dew that there were smiles as well as music all around Hilda. Yet she did not smile or sing as usual. She did not even care whether her scissors slipped and cut off a baby bud.

Of course you can guess that something serious had happened—or was going to happen. This is what it was: her brother, Thad, with her father and mother, had gone to the city to be away for the whole day, and Hilda had been left behind, alone. They had driven away soon after the sun was up, and Hilda was sure that the day was going to seem as long as a month. To be sure, there was nothing new—to be seen in the city,—Hilda had gone there several times with her parents,—but there was a camp of soldiers near the city, and all through the spring Hilda and Thad has been looking forward to a visit to it as soon as school closed.

The worst of it was that Hilda as well as Thad had had the promise of the trip that day; but only yesterday Mrs. Hurley, a neighbor, had asked to be taken along, as she had some errands to do in the city. So Hilda had politely stepped aside and had tried not to be cross in doing it. Thad had to go because he needed some new shoes and other things.

It was all simple enough, and of course Hilda could not blame Mrs. Hurley for wanting to go, or her own parents for giving Mrs. Hurley her place in the carriage. Nevertheless, she was not singing as usual as she trimmed the roses.

Hilda's father had called back when they drove out of the yard, "The day won't seem so long if you try to guess what we are going to bring you!" That cheered Hilda at the moment, but it did not take her long to think of the things that she most wanted; and when she had done that, the minutes dragged slowly, instead of hurrying faster.

Hilda carried her roses into the house and selected them in a vase on the dining-room table. Then she watched the road until the R.F.D. man came along and left the mail. But he left nothing for her.

"By this time Thad is seeing all those soldiers!" sighed Hilda, when she felt that it was surely time to eat the luncheon that her mother had left on the pantry shelf.

While she was eating a second piece of cake the wonderful thing happened that changed everything—the thing that showed why the birds had been singing so merrily and the sun shining so brightly upon her early in the morning.

Through the open window she heard a curious sound, faint and distant at first, then clearer and closer. It was the clatter of the hoofs of many horses on the highway.

Hilda ran from the pantry to the front door. A long column of soldiers riding on horses! Hilda could hardly believe her eyes. The soldiers that she had so wanted to see were not at the camp at all, but were really coming where she could see them!

When the head of the long column was near the house an officer gave a sharp command. A bugle blew, and the column came to a halt. Another command, and another thrill of the bugle, and the men leaped from their horses; and in a moment they and the horses were scattered here and there in the shade of the trees that bordered the road. As far down the road as Hilda could see were men and horses, hundreds and hundreds of them—perhaps thousands!

Then a tall officer who saw Hilda standing in the doorway came into the yard and spoke to her very politely, with his hat in his hand.

"May I have a drink of water?" he asked. "It is a hot day for a practice hike, even on horseback."

Hilda hurried in for a dipper, and then went with the officer to the well beneath the elm at the end of the house. Others saw them and came running. Hilda went for more dippers and for glasses. How eagerly the soldiers drank the clear, cold water, and how they laughed and chatted with her! They asked what her name was, and some of them told her of little girls in their own far-off homes. The tall officer even lifted her to the saddle of his horse and led the horse round the yard, while the others clapped their hands and called her "the little colonel."

Hilda ran into the house and brought out the roses that she had cut in the morning. She gave them to the soldiers at the well, but the largest one of all she gave to the tall officer. He held her up and kissed her as she fastened it to his coat.

Then the bugle blew, and all the soldiers left the well and the shade of the trees. The line took form again, four mounted men abreast; and when the bugle blew, the line started on its way. Hilda stood in the yard all the time that it was passing, waving her hand and throwing kisses, and there was not a trooper in all the long line whose eyes did not brighten at the sight of her; and away down the road, as far as she could see, the tall officer rose in his stirrup and looked back and waved his hat.

Finally, the last clattering squad of the long column had disappeared, and Hilda could see only a cloud of dust in the distance.

"My, what a wonderful day!" she exclaimed, when at last she went to gather up the dippers and the glasses, and then to the house to finish her cake. "How glad I am that they left me at home! I should have known that something beautiful would happen! It always does."

When her father and her mother and Thad got home in the early evening, Hilda lost no time in telling her story; nor did she wait even to find out what they had brought her.

"I wish that I had stayed at home, too!" said Thad. "There was nothing much to see at the camp except a lot of tents; but you stayed right here, and a whole regiment of soldiers came riding to make you a visit!"

FIGHTING NAMES

Many Strange Appelations Found in Muster Rolls of the Army

A particularly valorous, gay and resourceful Tommy was private Robbins of a certain famous English regiment. Among his mates he went by the unmilitary nickname of Twitters. His captain, visiting him as he lay wounded in hospital, learned in the course of casual conversation how he came by it.

"If you'd 'appened to notice me 'ole nyme on the roll, sir, you'd not 'ave to ask," Twitters told him with a grin. "Me a hinnercent byby, and never growin' the trick they was playin' on me—a shyme, I calls it. But they says I 'owled proper at parson when he christened me, all the syme."

"I remember your name—classic names aren't so common in the army that I'd be likely to forget it," the captain told him, "but I don't seem to see the connection. Nestor, wasn't it?"

"Yes, sir," assented Twitters. "Boomin' silly nyme, if it was me poor mother's fancy. Got it out of a book she did. Nestor! Put it with Robbins, sir, and you'll see where the Twitters comes from. Nest o'robins, sir. No wonder I 'owled at parson!"

No wonder, indeed. But if the unfortunate Twitter's mother, in jocular or sentimental mood,—it is hard to guess which,—had given him a name to live down, the muster rolls of the army show other instances, some of which have been recently pointed out in a British newspaper, where punishing parents have bestowed on their offspring names to be lived up to. Certainly the two soldier brothers, March, would find it difficult to dilly-dally about their duty or hold back from danger, bearing such incentives to adventurous advance as the names Quick and forward. Bright Steele, Loud Cannon, Noble Bannerman, Nott Faring, Luckie Hazard, Strong Spearman Savage Hope and Goode Schott are in the ranks; they could hardly be elsewhere. So is their comrade, whose first name was propably invented to match his second, in a combination that ought to help him earn a Victoria Cross some day—Private Dussell Dare.

Even in the naming of girls the influence of the great war is felt, although it is not in England, but America, that compliment our historic ally, France, in the christening of little Miss Marseillaise French. And it was doubtless inevitable that, during the great drive for the 1st U.S. loan, there should arrive in some household a young Miss Bond, whose given name should be Liberty.

In all the Allied countries babies are being named for the favorite leaders and generals of the war; but it is perhaps, only in France that the name of the most popular of all its heroes can be gracefully feminized. There are said "to be scarcely more infant Joffres engaged in thoughtfully sucking the fists that may some day clutch the marshal's baton than there are of baby Joffrettes, coeing unconscious of the superwomanly burden of French mothers to-day, which it is to be hoped they may never need to bear when they grow up.

The average annual fire loss in the United States is about two dollars for each inhabitant.

GLAMIS

Mrs. R. Y. McFadyen, of Toronto, has been visiting friends here.

Mrs. E. Francis and Miss Mayme, of Toronto, Miss Margaret Colborne of Buffalo, N. Y., and Mrs. Jas. Cowherd and babe of Toronto, are holiday visitors at Murdoch McKay's.

Mr. S. Stevenson attended the funeral of his brother-in-law at London.

Mrs. John Stocks and sons, of Port Huron, Mich., spent a couple of weeks with Mrs. Nesbitt.

Miss Tuffin, of Toronto, was a visitor at Mrs. A. Carr's.

Rev. J. A. McClung and Jas. G. Purdy attended Free Methodist conference in Ridgeway.

Mrs. Geo. Gilchrist and Miss Janet, of Owen Sound, spent a few days at Joseph Wrightson's. They were accompanied home by Miss Minnie Wrightson.

Mrs. W. Burgess, of Cabri, Sask., and A. B. A. Cunningham, Melville, Sask., were home to attend the funeral of their father. The latter returned to his home in the west.

Mr. Wm. Cunningham has returned to Alliston after a month's visit at the home of his late brother.

Mrs. J. K. McLennan is in Toronto undergoing treatment. We wish her a speedy recovery.

Rev. P. Reith attended the funeral of a friend at North Pelham.

The McIntyre family are all at their cottage at Inverhuron.

Mr. Penshaker and son Charles, of Hespeler, were visitors at John Deeth's.

Mrs. Beaton, of Toronto, was here attending the funeral of her father, Roderick McSween.

Miss May Ferris is visiting in Paisley.

Mr. Angus McLean, who was in Guelph Hospital for the past month, has returned home. All welcome him home and wish for his steady improvement.

Mr. and Mrs. M. E. Peacock and daughters have returned to their home in Meaford.

Mrs. W. J. McKenzie (nee Miss Edith Hutchison) and children have returned to their home near Wilkie, Sask.

Mrs. A. E. Hogarth, of Toronto, spent the past week with her mother, Mrs. Jos. Patterson.

Miss Ella and Masters Melville and Albert Brown, of Paisley, spent part of the holidays at the home of their grandfather, Mr S. Stevenson.

Again death has entered this neighborhood and removed another of the old pioneers in the person of Mr. Roderick McSween, in his 77th year, passing away at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Jas. Thompson, on Con. 2, Bruce, on Sunday morning, Sept. 18th, after several weeks' illness. The deceased was born in Scotland, came to Canada when a young lad of about 12 years, and resided on 2nd con. Bruce, on the farm now owned by his son-in-law, James Thompson, where his death occurred. Mrs. McSween predeceased him years ago, and he has since been residing with his daughters. Mr. McSween has been a cripple for a great many years from severe injuries received and was unable for any active work. He was highly respected by every one and had a distinct trait that was kindly and courteous. The following family survive: one son, Alex. now in Superb, Sask., and three daughters, Mrs. Beaton, of Toronto; Mrs. Dan Cameron, Arkow, and Mrs. Jas. Thompson, 2nd con. Bruce, and two brothers and two sisters, all residing in British Columbia. The funeral took place from the home of his daughter, Mrs. Thompson, on Mon. 20th to Purdy's cemetery. To the bereaved ones we extend heartfelt sympathy.

IMPRESSIVE MEMORIAL SERVICE

The memorial service held at Ebenezer church on Sunday afternoon in honor of the late Richard W. Grant, was attended by a very large gathering of people of the vicinity and from surrounding places. The meeting was held in the skating rink and that commodious building was crowded to the doors. Rev. Mr. Stanton, pastor of the church, conducted the service, and paid high tribute to the departed. Major M. Aikens took part in the service. On the platform was a vacant chair, draped, also some very beautiful floral wreaths. Special music was rendered by the choir of the church. The late Dick Grant was one of the leaders in all the young peoples' circles at Ebenezer. He was an officer in the Epworth League, a teacher in the Sunday school, head of the skating rink management, a member of the choir, a player on the baseball and hockey teams. Physically and mentally he was vigorous and active, morally clean and spiritually alive to his responsibilities, a reader who was acquiring knowledge daily, industrious in his work and a great help to his parents. He was a member of Ingram Lodge, I.O.O.F., and Aldworth Lodge, A.F. & A.M. and about forty members of those orders were in the service. Free and friendly in his manner, Dick was very popular with all friends and acquaintances, and he will indeed be greatly missed in the community in which he was born and spent a short but useful life. His only grown up brother, Jas. Grant, joined the 160th and is overseas. One sister, Miss Lina, and two little brothers are at home with their parents, Mr. and Mrs. George Grant.

Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA

TENTH CON. BRUCE

Miss Stella Sinclair and friend, Mr. Morrison, of Toronto, are visiting at Mr. Alex. Shipley's.

Mrs. Hugh Pritchard, of Lucknow, visited her uncle, Mr. W. H. Brown, a week.

Miss Mary Caldwell is in very poor health at present.

Messrs. W. H. Brown, G. Brown, Edgar Anness and Silas Haney motored to Ashfield Tp. on Sunday and spent a day with friends there.

Mr. McDuff is busy threshing on this line at present.

WALKERTON

A 19-year-old youth was arrested by Chief Ferguson on Tuesday at Eden Grove, where he is said to have been loafing around and beating the anti-lidling law. On being taken in tow, the fellow maintained he couldn't find work, but this caused the chief to laugh so loud that the people of the Grove came rushing out of doors to see what storm of merriment was foaming the trees. The prisoner was brought to Walkerton with all the solemnity of a calathumpian parade, and ushered before Magistrate Tolton, who, as per usual, opened the Revised Statutes, and gazed as serious as Solomon on the printed page. The upshot was that the accused was remanded to the county jail for eight days, during which time it is feared the neighboring agriculturalists may bombard the local citidel in an effort to kidnap the stranger, when the news gets out that he was raised on a farm and is fully conversant with farm work.

Mr. N. C. McKay, B.S.A., who has been District Agricultural Representative of Bruce County, with headquarters at Walkerton, ever since the opening of the office here six years ago, received an offer on Tuesday from an old Bruce boy, Hon. Duncan Marshall, Minister of Agriculture for Alberta, tendering him the position of Instructor in Animal Husbandry in the big agricultural school at Claresholm, Alberta, at a salary of about $2100. As Mr. McKay gets $1900 per year here, the position offered him in Alberta is embellished with a considerable increase in pay. That he has not definitely decided yet to accept the western offer leaves room for hope that arrangements may be made to retain Mr. McKay in Bruce, where he has given most able, satisfactory service, and has made his department such a marked success. He has established rural school fairs in different parts of the county, which have created keen interest and rivalry amongst farmers' children and brought field and garden exhibits from young Canada that would have been a credit to trained adult agriculturalists. The attendance at these fairs rivals the fall shows. The short courses in stock judging, identification of seeds, etc., which he has been conducting in various centres of Bruce have also been of immense interest and value to the farming community. As a citizen of Walkerton he has taken an active interest in practically every public enterprise of the town, and his departure would be a severe loss to Walkerton as well as to the county as a whole.

Over one hundred returned soldiers from all parts of Bruce gathered in Walkerton on Monday last and evinced their interest in the Bruce Soldiers' Colony which Major Moffat proposes to establish for the benefit of returned Bruce veterans in New Ontario, about 50 miles west of the town of Cochrane. The idea is to settle soldiers, who may care to go into the scheme, on a farm of 150 acres each, and the timber, which must be cleared off first, is mostly pulp wood and very marketable, the clearing operations thus selves would be very profitable. Besides this Ontario Govt. gives generous aid to the soldier settlers. Mr. J. S. McEwen, a prominent cattle dealer and ex-farmer of Chesley, who went over the land with Major Moffat, declared it excellent soil. Sergt. Major Carrick, of the 160th, who owns a farm there and spent four years in that country, strongly recommended the scheme to his comrades in speaking in the town hall on Monday. The community idea is alright, as the boys will be near and assist each other, while the Govt. provides the horses and implements and they will have no big outlay to make there. The thing is purely voluntary, and boys who have farms or something else to come back to in Bruce won't, of course, be induced, but the veterans who have nothing particularly inviting when disbanded to fall back on, will welcome such a proposition. The Govt. has no lands to give away in Bruce, and as farms are high the soldiers will not have the means to buy them, the talk of keeping the boys in Bruce sounds better to home ears than it figures out for the pockets of the veterans, whose sole interest the Bruce Preparedness League, which is championing the scheme, is supposed to espouse. Mr. W. D. Cargill, M.P.P., was chairman of the meeting on Monday, and Mr. A. E. McNab secretary, while Messrs. Wm. McDonald, M.P.P., W. D. Bell and J. S. McEwen, of Chesley, were amongst the prominent outsiders present, and all of whom strongly endorsed the scheme. The result of the conference was that the soldiers selected three of their number, Sergt. Garfield Redden of Tara, Sergt. D. Kennedy of Whitechurch, and Pte. Herb Fenton of Port Elgin, to go on a trip this week to the proposed colony known as Shackleton Tp., and after spying out the land, to return and report.—Herald and Times.

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. In Use For Over 30 Years

CARGILL

Mr. Herb Christie, of Guelph, who has been visiting friends here for the past week or so, returned home on Monday.

Miss F. Newman is away on a visit to friends in Toronto.

Miss F. Crawford is visiting in Walkerton.

Misses Warren, of Walkerton, visited Miss McCoy last week.

Miss L. Mahoney, of Walkerton, is visiting at her home.

The stock reducing sale conducted by Hunstein & Wittich has been most successful. They and their staff have been on the jump ever since the sale started.

Miss M. Hood spent a week with friends in Paris.

Miss M. Martin, of Georgetown, is spending vacation at her home here.

Misses Bella and Agnes Keyes spent a few days with their sister, Mrs. Thomson, in Toronto.

CAPT. JOHN DOUGLASS PASSES AWAY AT TARA

Was Officer Commanding Company in Riel Rebellion

In the death of Captain John Douglass, which occurred on August 17th, Tara loses one of its most respected and valuable citizens. Born in Perthshire, Scotland, on the 12th September, 1833, he emigrated to Canada when eighteen years of age, accompanied by his mother and two brothers, Robert and James. He settled and took up land in the township of Arran, on the border of the village of Tara, in 1851, being among its first settlers. Mr. Douglass, besides carrying on his business of farming and the raising of thoroughbred cattle, was an ardent, intelligent and public-spirited citizen. He held the following offices: Reeve of Arran nine years in succession, 1859 to 1869; warden of the county of Bruce, 1869; president and secretary-treasurer of the Agricultural Society of Tara and Arran for twenty-five years; Justice of the Peace and chief magistrate of Tara for many years; charter member of Knox church, Tara, and secretary-treasurer of the same for over thirty years; captain of number six company, 32nd Bruce Regiment, and was in command of this company when the battalion was called out to assist in the suppression of the Riel Rebellion. He was the first to report his company ready for duty on that occasion. Captain Douglass was decorated with the long service and Fenian medals.

In politics he was a Liberal and a reader of the Globe since its first issue, and an ardent supporter and admirer of Sir Wilfrid Laurier. He leaves his wife, one son, Lieut.-Col. W. J. Douglass, of London, Ontario, lately returned from service in France, and two daughters, Mrs. C. W. Jones, of Carlyle, Sask., and Mrs. Arthur Dalgarno, of Tara.

LOVAT

What might have been a serious accident happened last week when Mr. Wm. Johnson of the 18th con. of Greenock was going home from Paisley. While ascending Stark's hill the drawbolt broke in the buggy and Mr. Johnson gave a quick jerk on the reins, breaking the bridle bit. The horse thus being given freedom of action, plunged into the ditch, breaking the shafts and clearing itself from the buggy. It then struck for home at a 2.10 gait. Mr. E. N. Brownscombe caught the steed and kept it in captivity until Mr. Johnson appeared on the scene, in a car driven by Mr. Caldwell of the 10th of Bruce. Outside of the horse getting a few scratches and lapidated, no great loss was sustained.

Miss Lizzie Ross returned home from the Bruce County hospital last week after undergoing an operation for appendicitis. Dr. Houston performed the operation.

Miss Essie Barrie, trained nurse of Toronto, is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Barrie.

Mr. Henry Dent, the obliging central operator at Underwood, has been spending holidays at Mr. Jas. Pace's.

ELORA ROAD NORTH

Mr. Jas. Bryce is home from Toronto.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry McTavish spent Sunday at Chatsworth.

Mr. Geo. Daniel has had the Bell phone put in.

Pres. Angus McDougall and Carl Winch are home from Petawawa on a month's leave. Their assistance will be needed for the harvest and threshing.

Mr. Jas. Dudgeon is threshing on the line.

Mr. and Mrs. S. Young and daughter Margaret motored up from Guelph to visit at Mr. A. Ewing's last week.

Plenty of Ammunition

A prominent agency manager said recently: "I have never regretted joining the Dominion Life. Their Actual Results to Policyholders make it easy to write business."

THE
DOMINION LIFE
ASSURANCE CO.

Excels in Actual Results to Policyholders—results that give force to your arguments, and inspire confidence in your prospect.

Head Office: Waterloo, Ontario

Ahiram Lodge, No. 208, I.O.O.F

Meets KETS every Tuesday evening (except 1st in the month) in the Hall, Oddfellows Block. Visiting brothers always welcome.

JAS. McKAY, N.G.
W. H. HARRETT, R.S.

CARD OF THANKS

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Grant and family desire to thank their many friends and neighbors for the kindness shown to them during the illness and since the death of their son Dick.

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children
In Use For Over 30 Years
Always bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

—They conquer who believe they can.



STEELE'S For Horse Collars and Sweat Pads. Rubber Leg Rugs, Whips, Axle Plush Rugs, Rickmore's Gall Cure, Star Harness Soap, &c.

Our Harness includes quality, durability, all necessary and high-class trimmings. Don't be misled in another maker of Harness.

Baggage Trunks, Suit Cases, Club Bags, Grips. Good assortment and close prices.

Harness parts and Repairing are Special

J. H. STEELE

Fall Term from Sept. 3rd

Central Business College Stratford, Ont.

The call for trained help is greater now than ever before in the history of Canada. Our graduates are securing splendid positions. We have Commercial, Shorthand and Telegraphy departments. If you purpose taking a business course during fall or winter months write now for our free catalogue.

D. A. McLachlan, Pres.

Local Agent Wanted
for the Old Reliable
Fonthill Nurseries

Thousands of orchard trees need replacing.
War Gardens call for small fruits, early bearing fruit trees, asparagus, rhubarb plants, etc.
The demand for ornamental stock in the towns and villages is large.
Secure a paying agency with liberal commissions.

STONE & WELLINGTON
Established 1837
TORONTO - ONT.

STANDARD BUSINESS COLLEGE
James St. North, Hamilton

All branches of Commercial, Business and Sporthand taught by expert instructors. We invite inquirics from all young people who desire to enter commercial or business life with proper equipment. We pay railway fares for students coming to our school.

J. A. McDougall, Business Manager — Jas. Swinton, Principal

FARM FOR SALE

LOT 35, con. 6, Bruce Tp., containing 112 acres, more or less, all cleared except about 12 acres. Brick house and good bank barn. Drilled well supplies water for both house and barn. A very desirable property. Will be sold on favorable terms. Possession given next spring. Apply to Bella J. McGregor, prop., lot 35, con. 7, Paisley P. O., R. R. No. 2.

FARM FOR SALE

50 ACRES, being east half Lot 33, Con. 9, Tp. of Bruce. Good clay soil. 30 acres in grass, 10 acres in crop, and 10 acres good hardwood bush. See or write A. McGillivray, owner, Murillo, Ont., or apply to Alex McGillivray, Paisley P. O. R. R. No. 4.

FARM AND VILLAGE PROPERTY FOR SALE

LOT 3, Con. 6, Elderslie—a first-class grazing farm, with plenty of running water; all cleared and under grass except about four acres of bush; well fenced; good frame house; located at Lockerby, 2 miles from Paisley. Also a comfortable frame house and good garden lot on Queen St. north, Paisley. Apply to Rich. Daniel, Paisley.

The
Farmers' Live Stock Shipping Club

Will pay for live hogs delivered at Paisley station, F.O.B. prices, less one per cent. government condemnation loss and operating expenses.

Weekly Shipment

For information call
WALLACE McGRAW
Both Phones.

VILLAGE PROPERTY FOR SALE OR RENT

GOOD frame dwelling, stable and outbuildings, with five acres of land—formerly the George property—near Stark's mill. Will be sold on reasonable terms or rented. Also a 6-yr-old driving mare for sale. Apply to D. DUNLOP, Prop.

COLLECTOR WANTED, TP. OF ELDERSLIE

APPLICATIONS will be received by the undersigned up till 1 o'clock on Monday, Sept. 2nd, for the office of collector of rates for current year. R. C. Pearce, Township clerk, R. R. No. 3, Paisley.

—The entire object of true education is to make people not merely do the right things, but enjoy the right things.



KYANIZE Floor Finish stands kicking, stamping, scuffing. Unequalled inside the house for floors and linoleum—for kitchen, bathroom, stairway, doors, ceiling, woodwork, furniture. Outside the house it's unexcelled for piazza floors and outside doors. A money-back guarantee proves these statements.

Ask for Kyanize Spar Finish for Canoes, Motor Boats, Exposed Surfaces; Kyanize White Enamel for Furniture, Bathrooms; Iron Beds.

Boston Varnish Company

Bruce Phone
Bell Phone

W. H. DAVISON

Overland and Chevrolet Service

Gasoline Oils and Accessories
Automobile Tires, Automobile Repairing
Vulcanizing a Specialty

I have a supply of
Ford Repairs
at prices that ought to catch the Ford owners' eyes. The following are some:

Radius Rods, $3.00	Spindle Body Bushings, per pair 25c
Front Springs, $2.50	Spindle Arm Bushings, per pair 15c
Rear Axles, $1.75	Adjusting Cones, each, $5
Cylinder Head Gas, 55c	
Ignition Lums, 75c	

All repairs are guaranteed first-class materials.

Free Air (in connection with Garage), also Service Car.

Both 'Phones — WM. McKINNON, Prop.



A Simple Proposition

Here is the McClary Sunshine Furnace proposition.

McClary's heating engineers will give you advice and estimates of cost of correct heating plant free. When you purchase a Sunshine Furnace, McClary's engineers will provide you proper plans for installing it the McClary way by which they will guarantee satisfactory results.

Full information about the Sunshine Furnace will be sent free to any address upon request to our nearest branch office.

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London, St. John, N.B. — Toronto, Calgary — Montreal, Hamilton — Winnipeg, Edmonton — Vancouver, Saskatoon

J. S. DEWAR
PAISLEY
Builder, Contractor and Cement Worker

Brick or cement buildings erected, brick work, cement work and plastering contracts taken.

Cement Supplies Furnished

Building Blocks, Window and Door Sills, Culvert Tile, Well Curbing, Lawn Rollers, Lawn Vases, Verandah Columns, Balusters and other fancy Cement Products.

Building Material

Cement, Lime, Lath, Shingles, Glazed Sewer Pipe and Flue Lining, Mortar Color, Etc.

PAISLEY MEAT MARKET

Choice Beef, Pork, Veal and Lamb, Smoked Ham, Rolls and Bacon, Lard in 1-lb. pkgs., 3-lb., 10-lb. and 20-lb. pails, Cooked Ham, Headcheese, Pork Sausage, Jellied Tongue, Bologna, Weinners, Etc.

P. OLTSHER

Cash for Hides and Skins — Bruce and Bell 'Phones

The Paisley Advocate.

D. McKENZIE, Publisher
Vol. 24—No. 36

PAISLEY, ONTARIO, SEPT. 3, 1918

Subscription, $1.50 per Annum

Paisley Mercantile Co.

WEEKLY STORE NEWS

QUALITY AND QUANTITY

Fall Goods Arriving

These make us think of the Past, the Present and the Future—the Past, not to procrastinate; the Present, to have; the Future to be prepared for. Therefore come in and buy to-day, do not procrastinate, but be prepared.

Ladies' Fall and Winter Coats

In different styles.

Children's, Misses', Boys', Girls', Men's, Ladies'

Sweater Coats

Wool Underwear

In Single pieces or Union Suits

Cashmere Hose and Socks

Silks

In many different weaves and shades

Preserving Season

You need more Jars? We have them. Remember the price advertised. They are cheap

Waist, Skirt and Dress Ends

In Silks, Voiles and Palm Beach Cloths. These are specially priced for the end. You can save money by buying. Save! Save!

Groceries in abundance

Threshing season is on. We are prepared for your order, large or small. We appreciate your patronage. Give us your business.

Wanted—A Millinery Apprentice.

THE PAISLEY MERCANTILE CO.

F. S. MacEACHLAN, Manager

THE CITY BAKERY

CANADA FOOD BOARD License No. 86329

Fresh Bread and Buns

Always on hand

A Full Stock of

Groceries and Tobaccoes

Fruits in Season

TRY OUR SWEET CIDER AND ICE CREAM. NONE BETTER

Please take notice that after Monday, Sept. 2nd we will be in Putnam's old stand

Bring in your Fowl and Produce. Top market price

For sale, cheap—one Large Water Trough

D. H. COOPER

More's Drug Store

This is the place to get all requisites to fight the summer pest, such as **Paris Green, Arsenate of Lead** (in paste form), **Bug Death** (the great bug destroyer and fertilizer), **Bug Finish**, also a fertilizer, **Insect Powder** in packages and bulk, **Mosquito Oil** to keep the mosquitos away, and **Larkspur Lotion** for the boos. **Fly Skoot** for flies on stock, **Bluestone, Copperas, Hellebore, Crude Carbolic Acid, Formaldehide** and **Creolin.**

Water Glass for Preserving Eggs

—Paisley Fair, Sept. 24th and 25th.

—Mrs. Stanley Yorkers and children, Miss Edith Portune of Toronto, Mrs. H. H. Rudolph and son of Weston, were visiting their sister, Mrs. Mack McMillan, Elora Road north. Miss Evelyn McMillan went to the city with her aunt, Mrs. Yorkers, on a two weeks' visit.

—Ten persons were ticketed from Paisley C.P.R. agency for the harvest excursions to the west, viz.: Mrs. (Capt.) McLeod, Miss Iona Nelson, Miss Foster, Messrs. Roger Darroch, Angus Taylor, Harvey Bell, John McKay (6th Bruce), Wm. Tanner, Grant Hay and — McLean.

—Mr. John Campbell, who came down from Holland, Man., when his brother took seriously ill, returned to his home in the west this week, accompanied by John Porter of Greenock. Mr. Wm. Campbell, who is still in Walkerton hospital, is reported to be improving.

—Mr. Thos. McBeath, of Goldie St., who is in his 90th year, helped his sons in the haying and harvest this season, and last week was taking in the sights at Toronto Fair, enjoying everything like a young ruralite on his first trip to the big show. Mr. McBeath is a wonderfully well preserved man, who has sure done his bit of hard work in his day.

ADVERTISING RATES

Subscription Price—$1.50 per annum in advance. To United States subscribers $2.00 per year in advance.

Advertising Rates—Local and other reading advertisements 10c per nonpareil line for first insertion, 5c per line for each subsequent insertion.

Advertisements of Strayed, Farms for Sale or to Rent, and similar, $1 for first three weeks and 25c for each subsequent insertion.

Advertisements without specific directions will be inserted till forbidden and charged accordingly. Transient display advts. charged by the inch. Rates on application.

Advertisements in the local columns are charged 10c per line for first insertion, and 5c per line for each subsequent insertion. This includes announcements for church or school entertainments, garden parties &c. No notice less than 25c. Reading advertisers 5c per line. 50 adv. less than 12. Set in black-faced type, prices are double.

—Fresh Salmon Trout at P. Oltsher's Butcher shop.

—If you want an oil cook stove read Sinclair's advt.

—Marriage licenses issued and money to loan. T. H. George.

—For Sale—Good quiet driving horse. Enquire at Advocate office.

—Our new mantles are in. Let us show them to you. S. F. Ballachey.

—For Sale—Two heifer calves 4 months old. Apply to Geo. Heath, Paisley.

—For Sale—Young milch cow and 5 months old calf. Paisley Marble Works.

—Full line of fine engagement and wedding rings at A. Shoemaker's jewellery store.

—For Sale—A No. 12 Clipper fanning mill, also a Vamot grinder, 6½ inch plate. W. Stark.

—Lost—In Paisley, on Sept. 2nd, a baby's gold brooch. Finder please leave at this office.

—Highest prices paid for hides and sheepskins. M. E. McGregor, Butcher, Steele Block.

—For Sale—A span of well bred, heavy Clyde geldings 3 and 4 years old. Enquire at Advocate office.

—For Sale—One 10 h.p. gasoline engine, one cook stove. Apply to W. W. Wynne, Paisley P.O., R. R. No. 2.

—Don't swelter in the hot kitchen when oil stoves are to be had at such low prices at Sinclair's Hardware.

—Highest price for beef hides, horse hides, calfskins, sheepskins, tallow, &c. P. Oltsher, Paisley Meat Market.

—Remember Port Elgin Fair, on Sept. 18th and 19th. Good prizes and special attractions. Concert in the evening.

—For Sale—The square dwelling next to the Belmore hotel. Freshly painted and re-papered. Apply to Neil McAllister.

—For Sale—A large and comfortable frame house with good stable, on ½ acre of good garden land, on Water St. N. MacArthur, prop.

—Get our prices on live poultry. We will handle every Tuesday and Thursday until further notice. Have your poultry fat, and do not feed before bringing in if you want the top price. S. F. Ballachey.

—E. Stevenson's quick healing salve is the best made. We have a choice line of tobaccos and cigars, stationery and school supplies. Agent for daily papers and magazines. Give us a call.

—Flour, Feed, Seeds, Grain—We keep a full stock of Five Roses and Stark's high grade flours, bran, shorts, Royal Purple cal'meal, poultry foods and tonics. Always in the market for share grains. Morning delivery only. W. Stark.

—Paisley Fair, Sept. 24th and 25th.

—Mrs. P. B. More was visiting in Toronto last week.

—Mrs. R. Gregg and children were in Toronto for a few days.

—Miss Ina Allen was home from Mount Forest over Sunday.

—Miss McNiven was at Southampton beach for a few days.

—Miss K. McKenzie, of 10th Bruce, is in Toronto for a few days.

—Mr. Jas. McKerracher was home from Toronto over the holiday.

—Miss Irma Porter, of 2nd Elderslie, is visiting friends in Toronto.

—Gilbert Little and Wm. McLennan were at the Toronto Fair last week.

—Effiede McPhail is visiting friends in Toronto for a couple of weeks.

—Mrs. Robt. Fullerton visited Toronto friends and took in the Fair last week.

—The W.C.T.U. will meet at the home of Mrs. Hutnam on Friday afternoon at 3 o'clock.

—Mr. John Davison, of Flint, Mich., is here on a visit at the home of his sister, Mrs. M. Daniel.

—Messrs. J. S. Dewar, P. McKinnon and W. McKenzie are among those at Toronto Fair this week.

—Mr. and Mrs. Connell and sons, of Hespeler, were visiting Rev. and Mrs. Neilson at the Baptist manse over Sunday.

—Misses Dod and Catherine McLeod, of Detroit, accompanied by Miss Gray, are visiting their sister, Mrs. Geo. Craig.

—Miss Elizabeth Davison, of Chesley, has been visiting her cousin, Mrs. F. S. MacLachlan, for a couple of weeks.

—Mrs. Degener and Mrs. Dreyers and children, of Detroit, are guests of their cousin, Mrs. A. E. Archer and other friends.

—Regular meeting of 5th Women's Institute on Thursday, Sept. 5th, at 3 o'clock p.m. Full attendance of members requested.

—Rev. and Mrs. A. A. Campbell and family, of York Mills, spent vacation visiting in Paisley and Saugeen. While in town they were guests at the home of Mrs. Campbell's mother, Mrs. Buchanan, Inkerman St.

Our Growing List of Fallen Heroes

PTE. JACK McLEOD, OF CALGARY DIED OF WOUNDS

The first Paisley boy to become a participant in the great struggle at arms is numbered among the dead heroes of his country. Jack McLeod, only son of the late Alex McLeod, of Paisley, and Mrs. McLeod, now of Calgary, enlisted in September, 1914, and went overseas with the original famous Princess Patricia Light Infantry Battalion. He was badly wounded with shrapnel in the back, had a leg broken and was gassed in the first big drive at Hill 70 the following April, and was three months in hospital in France before he was able to be moved to England. When able to travel he was sent to a convalescent hospital in Calgary and in the dark days of reverses when Russia collapsed he worked hard recruiting men in the west. In February, 1916, he returned to England with the American Legion as sergeant, but became so anxious to return to the fighting line that he reverted to private, went over again, and has seen much hard fighting in France. He was wounded on August 10th with gunshot wounds in chest and arm, necessitating amputation of his hand and thigh. On Aug 16th he succumbed to these wounds, after being six days in hospital at Rouen, France. He was 25 years and 11 months old. His sorrowing mother and two sisters survive. His sister (Winnie), Mrs. McPherson of Ellbow, Sask., lost her little daughter who died very suddenly of cholera infantum the day the cable came with the news of her brother's death. Their minister who himself had just lost a son in the Canadian drive was scarcely able to conduct the funeral service for the bereaved family. Many old friends in this locality will extend their deepest sympathy to Mrs. McLeod and her daughters in their great loss.



PTE. HARRY JACK

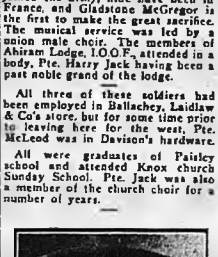
Reported killed in France, July 10th, son of Mr. and Mrs. Alex Jack, Paisley

MEMORIAL SERVICE

"I shall be missed, because thy seat will be empty"—1 Samuel 20: 18. From these words Rev. G. C. Little, B.A., took his text on Sunday evening and preached a beautiful and touching sermon in memory of three of our soldier boys who now lie peacefully on Flanders fields—Harry Jack, Gladstone McGregor and Jack McLeod—news of the latter's death having reached town after the memorial service had first been arranged for. The large church edifice was crowded, the seats being occupied more fully than at any service for many years past. Revs. Neilson, Walker and Diehl also took part in the service, the latter taking occasion to make a special reference of the boys who formed the Boy Scouts organization here a few years ago, with Mr. Diehl as scoutmaster. Of the sixteen lads eleven joined the army, nine have been in France, and Gladstone McGregor is the first to make the great sacrifice. The musical service was led by a union male choir. The members of Ahiram Lodge, I.O.O.F., attended in a body, Pte. Harry Jack having been a past noble grand of the lodge.

All three of these soldiers had been employed in Ballachey, Laidlaw & Co's store, but for some time prior to leaving here for the west, Pte. McLeod was in Davison's hardware.

All were graduates of Paisley school and attended Knox church Sunday School. Pte. Jack was also a member of the church choir for a number of years.



PTE. GLADSTONE McGREGOR

Killed in action, Aug. 18th, son of Mr. and Mrs. D. McGregor, Paisley

The writer of the following letter of condolence was with the 160th until that battalion was broken up, but received his discharge and returned home from England at the time Pte. Gladstone McGregor went to France:

To Mr. and Mrs. McGregor:

I wish to convey to you my deepest sympathy upon learning of the death of your noble son, Gladstone. I am sure it is a terrible loss to you all. As an intimate friend of his and a member of the bugle band, I feel deeply grieved, as he was such a good friend to all he knew, and I know the sympathy of all the bugle band will be with you as he was so well liked by all who knew him. A better living soldier could never be found, and I feel it very much to think I have lost such a good friend. I know it will have brought a great deal of sorrow to you all, but you must feel proud to think he died fighting for his home, his king and country. So once again I convey my deepest sympathy to all.

Yours sincerely,
S. Crowhurst
Kincardine, Ont.

Among the Wounded

Signaller Val Cottrill, officially reported wounded, is a son of Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Cottrill of Port Elgin, and formerly of Gresham. He was admitted to Rouen hospital on Aug. 12, suffering from gunshot wound in the left arm.

A Successful Shower

The council chamber was a busy scene last Saturday when the following articles were taken in: 19 shirts, 125 pairs socks, 27 suits pyjamas, 214 towels, 32 pillow covers, 3 sheets, 2 feather pillows. Cash donations have been received to the amount of $150.

Quilts for Sailors

All can aid by making one or more blocks, or contributing patches, lining, batting, etc. A supply of patches already cut will be at the town hall, Saturday, Sept. 8th and 15th, afternoons and evenings. Blocks 1 yard or 1 foot square. Announcement of quilting later.

After Defaulters and Evaders

Eligible young men who are trying to evade military service will have a slim chance of escaping the net, as the Dominion police are very active in scouring the country. Mr. Alfred Pegg, D.P.C. 778, is working in this district and was in Paisley last week, looking up a missing man. He will investigate some outstanding exemptions and age claims that seem doubtful. Business places, works shops, factories, as well as farms, or other places employing men are liable to receive a call from him at any time in search of those who should be in khaki.

Runaway Accident

Mr. Wm. J. Craig, of Burgoyne, was the victim of a nasty accident one day last week. While driving a cultivator in the field the tongue of the implement came out of the neck-yoke and his team ran away. Losing control of the animals he attempted to throw himself backwards, but his foot caught in the levers and he was dragged for some distance. His collar bone was broken and he suffered numerous bruises about the head and upper part of the body, but he is now recovering nicely.

Labor Day Sermon

Rev. G. C. Little preached a special sermon on Sunday morning, this being labor Sunday, which has been so observed in the churches for ten years past. The idle man, the speaker said, was often envied, particularly by those who are overworked, but he is not honored by either God or man. There is some misconception as to the definition of a laboring man. It is generally accepted that he with the overalls, who carries a dinner pail and often has a dirty face, is the only laboring man. While many others are as hard worked, there is not so much sympathy for the man who has not a beginning employment. This is the day of the laborer's opportunity. The millionaire has had his time of grabbing and squeezing. The world has to thank the laboring classes for the hearty and ready response to the call to duty at this time. Without the rally of working men there might have been no victory to-day. They have done their duty nobly, not only in coming forward as fighting men but also in supplying the ships and munitions required so urgently. The man who works with hand and brain, and gives not only his strength but his life and soul is worthy of every honor. Some have the idea that Eden was intended to be a place of idleness, but according to the proper reading of the word man was not placed there to do nothing, but to dress and keep it. Labor is the law of God and of wisdom—be diligent in business, fervent in spirit, serving the Lord. Christ was born in a working man's family, his hands became hardened with work as a man, and he was known as the working man's son. It was Carlyle who said that without labor there was no ease nor no rest, and it is quite true that work is a blessing. In disgeise, making rest possible. Labor is the law of the universe, for all nature works. Plant life works at building up its organism, while animal life is ever active. God did not make man to be an idler. While the fall of man did not bring work upon him, it made his work more difficult. One soon becomes tired of idleness. The highest peace of conscience comes to those who have done honest work and given full value for their earnings. Many would be completely overcome by their sorrows and troubles were they not forced by the press of life to forget them. Heaven is a very busy place, where there is something doing all the time. Everyone there is busy with God's work, and it is no place for the sluggard. God is constantly at work on His plans. Happiness depends largely on how we enjoy our labor. Those who leave their tasks unfinished derive no pleasure therefrom. It was not attended by the Almighty that man should suffer by his labor, but through the harshness of our system of industrialism many are only eking out an existence. There are great changes coming in the world and the conviction is growing that no man can make a slave of his fellows.

—Virtue is not to be considered in the light of mere innocence or abstaining from harm, but as the exerstaining from harm, but as the exertion of our faculties in doing good.

Baseball

After a very quiet summer in sporting circles, the baseball fans have come to life in this district. At a tournament held at Tara on Labor Day there were four teams competing—Tara, Salem, Paisley and Port Elgin, the first two playing the final game, which was won by Tara. The attendance was quite large, receipts at the gate and refreshment booth amounting to over $85. Paisley ball players are being coached by Mr. Milless, and with a little practice on the diamond will develop a winning form. On Tuesday evening next it is expected that Port Elgin team will play a return match with the boys here. Arrangements are also being made for a local match on Thursday evening of this week between married and single men.

From the Fuel Administrator

Our coal dealers have received a letter from the Fuel Administrator for Ontario, and a copy of the document is also in the hands of Reeve Steele, in which certain directions are given as to the supply and distribution of coal in the municipality and district. The allotment of anthracite for Paisley is 270 tons, which is considerably less than the average for recent years. One of the most important regulations is that a dealer should not supply coal to anyone who can obtain wood. The 270 tons will go round pretty well if fairly distributed, and the allotment is supplemented by an extra large wood delivery in town. As several parties are preparing for wood cutting operations this fall and winter, there should be a good prospect of a comfortable winter for our householders.

Caught with the Goods

We are glad to acknowledge the fact that we were caught with

A Good Stock of Fine Suitings

And are prepared to pass them along to

Fashion into Garments

for anyone who wants a

Fine Suit or Overcoat

You can Save Five

by Buying from Us

Cruickshank

The Tailor

For the BOYS & GIRLS



The Fight.

It was Bobby's very first day at school, and really he didn't quite know what to do. It seemed to him it was a very important day; the day, in fact, when he had definitely started toward the greatest desire of his heart—being a man.

His curls had been cut short; he'd a full-size handkerchief, exactly like his father's, and a brand new cap that didn't in the least resemble a baby cap. He had, in short, if his own feelings were anything to judge by, stepped clear of babyhood. Even his mother, when she had kissed him at the gate, had said, "Good-bye, little man," and Dad had done even better, calling, with sort of an off-hand nod, "Wish you luck, young man."

At the gate he joined Tom Matthews, and together they marched toward the great brick building which was to mean so much hereafter to both of them.

"Tell you what," said Bob, and he appeared somehow about an inch taller as he spoke, "it makes a fellow feel good when he knows he's going to be a man."

Tom nodded. "Bet yer boots," he agreed. "I 'spect we'll get into 'bout forty-leven fights before night."

"What-t-t!" Bobby's eyes widened.

"Course. If a chap's going to be a man he's got to be one," declared Tom emphatically.

Bobby tucked the thought away in the back part of his mind. He was no coward, but somehow that wasn't quite as he had been taught. Yet, after all, most likely his mother didn't really know, because she was a woman, and maybe women shouldn't be expected to know what men had to do.

As the two lads reached the schoolyard gate the master of the building came briskly from the opposite direction and stepped in just ahead of them. Their eyes followed him up the walk. "I'd like," said Bob, watching the swinging stride, the broad shoulders, the keen, alert face, "to be that sort of a man."

Tom nodded. "Bet yer life," he said, "he can fight."

Next instant the gong sounded, and a moment later school had begun.

As the day wore along Bobby's eyes grew very bright and his cheeks very red. Often he glanced from his work to the bright-eyed teacher who, next to Master Wardwell, seemed the very embodiment of wisdom.

He liked to watch the little glints in her eyes, and he wondered once or twice if he was to fight a great fight some day if she would not be proud of him. He felt quite eager to try, and then and there a sudden resolve came to him that he would make her proud of him some day.

His eyes shone a little brighter at the mere thought, and then, just as Miss Archer turned for a moment to the window Tom caught his eye and twisted his face into such a queer knot that before he knew what was happening he had snickered outright.

Miss Archer turned. The room was very still. "Who was it laughed?" she inquired.

Tick, tick, went the clock. The song of a bird floated in, but otherwise there was not a sound. Bob's eyes were fixed steadily on his book.

Yet again the teacher spoke. "I asked," said she very distinctly, "who it was that laughed."

As the silence continued she turned away. "Very well," said she, and there was no more light in her eyes.

Slowly the hands of the big clock crept around toward four. Bobby's head was bent low over his work. His cheeks were scarlet. He wished there were no such thing as school. "Course," he said to himself, "'twas all right. I didn't tell a lie. I just kept still." And his mother's voice seemed to answer, in the very words he had so often heard her speak, "You can tell a lie, my son, as much by action as by words."

A few minutes before four Master Wardwell came in.

With keen eyes he looked searchingly into the forty boy faces before him. "I've just time to greet you as coming men, boys," he said heartily. "You're headed toward the upgrade, and I hope you'll all make the top without a single break. But not many of us do. Yet if we all stand together and pull together we'll get there in time."

The short hand of the clock lacked just a minute of four, and suddenly Bobby was on his feet.

He didn't understand why, but he knew that unless he told he could never face his mother.

His face was very white; a great lump was in his throat. The teacher's face and the master's tall form seemed to waver in a mist. "Please, Miss Archer, I laughed."

Behind him someone tittered. Then it was very still.

He sat down, thinking drearily that he'd have to give up making that great fight after all; that most probably they'd tell him he couldn't come there to school any more. Then, very clearly, the master's voice went on:

"There are a great many ways," said he, "of winning a fight, and a great many kinds of fight. But the biggest fight of all is the fight a boy has with himself. And when he wins that he proves, beyond a doubt, that he's a man."

Turning, he spoke in low tones with Miss Archer, and the very next moment walked down the aisle and stood, hand outstretched, before Bob. "My lad," said he, "I want to shake hands with a boy who won the good fight of a man. You and I are bound to be chums." And as Bob slipped his hand into the big, firm one his eyes met Miss Archer's, smiling face once more, and full of light.

"THE COCKPIT OF THE WORLD"

WHERE MANY FAMOUS BATTLES WERE FOUGHT.

Belgium and Northern France For Nearly Ten Centuries Battleground of Europe.

France and Belgium have been the battleground of Europe for nearly a thousand years. The course of history has been altered many many times in the centuries past by the struggles that have occurred in the territory that is embraced now in the western front. Our boys literally are fighting in the "cockpit of the world." A glance over the map will show, among hundreds of others, these battles which have had direct influence on the fate of nations and peoples:—

Catalaunian Fields.—A plain near Chalons-sur-Marne, France, famous for the victory of Aetius and the Gothic King Theodoric over Attila and his Huns—451 A. D.

Oudenarde.—The Allies under the Duke of Marlborough and Prince Eugene defeated the French under Vendome and the Duke of Burgundy—July 11, 1708.

Courtrai, West Flanders, the Ancient Cortoriacum.—Twenty thousand Flemings defeated forty-seven thousand French under Robert of Artois in the "Battle of the Spurs," July 11, 1302. The Fleming revolt began on May 19 and was led at Bruges by Philip de Conyac, master of the cloth weavers, and John Deydel, master of the butchers.

Pontenoy, Belgium.—The French under Marshal Saxe defeated the allied English, Dutch, Hanoverians and Austrians under the Duke of Cumberland, losses on both sides being very great—May 11, 1745.

Roulers, 27 miles west-southwest of Ghent.—The French under Pichegru and MacDonald defeated the Austrians under Clerfayt on July 13, 1794.

Amiens.—The Germans under Marshal Von Hutier defeated the French on November 27, 1870.

Battles of St. Quentin.

St. Quentin.—The army of Philip II. under Philibert Emmanuel defeated the French under Constable Montmorency on August 10, 1557. The Germans under Von Goeben defeated the French under Faidherbe in 1871.

Agincourt, a village in Pas de Calais.—The English under Henry V. gained a victory over the French under Constable d'Albert on October 25, 1415. The French were said to have numbered 60,000 and the English only 15,000.

Lille, belonging to the House of Hapsburg, was taken by Louis XIV. in 1667. It was unsuccessfully besieged by the Austrians in 1792.

Bouvigny.—The French under Philip Augustus defeated the army of Otto IV., Germans, Flemings and English, on July 27, 1214. Otto's loss was 30,000.

Landrecies, Department of the Nord —Taken from the French by Charles V. in 1543. It passed from Spain to France and back several times and was besieged and taken by the Allies in 1794 and by the Prussians in 1815.

Crecy, a village on the Somme.—The English under Edward III. defeated the French under Philip VI. on August 26, 1346. The French lost 30,000 in the engagement.

Waterloo.—The Allies under Wellington gained a decisive victory over Napoleon on June 18, 1815.

Lens, Pas-de-Calais.—The French under Conde gained a decisive victor over the Spaniards under Archduke Leopold William on August 20, 1648.

Fortunes of Lorraine.

At Nancy, the ancient capital of Lorraine, Charles the Bold, Duke of Burgundy, was defeated and slain by the Swiss on January 5, 1477. It was taken by the French in 1633, restored in 1631 and passed again to the French in 1766.

Wavre.—The Prussians under Thielmann checked the French under Grouchy, preventing them from interfering with Blucher, who was thus enabled to arrive at Waterloo in time.

Ramillies.—The Allies under Marlborough defeated the French and Bavarians, which led to the capture of nearly all the fortresses held by the French in the low countries.

Quatre-Bras.—The French under Ney met the Allies under Wellington two days before Waterloo. Ney was forced to retreat (June 16, 1815).

Fleurus.—Duke Christian of Brunswick and Count Mansfield defeated the Spaniards August 29, 1622; the French under Luxembourg defeated the Allies under the Prince of Waldeck on July 1, 1690; the French under Jourdan defeated the Austrians under Coburg on June 26, 1794.

Steenkerke.—The French under the Duke of Luxembourg defeated the Allies under William III. of England on August 3, 1692.

Belle Alliance.—A farm occupied by the centre of the French infantry at the battle of Waterloo, June 18, 1815, Napoleon himself being stationed in the vicinity. By this name the Prussians designate the battle of Waterloo.

Ligny.—Napoleon beat the Prussians under Blucher, June 16, 1815.

Turnhout.—The Dutch under Maurice of Nassau defeated the Spaniards, January 22, 1597. The Belgians defeated the Austrians on October 27, 1789.

Rocourt.—The French under Marshal Saxe defeated the Austrians and their allies on October 11, 1746.

Victory Over the Austrians.

Jemmapes.—Famous for the decisive victory of the French under Dumouries over the Austrians under the Duke of Saxe-Teschen on November 6, 1792. It was the first battle won by the Republic and was followed by the occupation of Belgium.

Tirlemont.—Taken by Marlborough in 1705, and near it Dumouries defeated the Austrians on March 16, 1793.

Seneffe.—An indecisive battle fought by the French under Conde and the Dutch under William of Orange on August 11, 1674. The French under Marceau defeated the Austrians in 1794.

Hasselt, capital of Limbourg.—The Dutch under the Prince of Orange defeated the Belgians.

Sedan.—German army under William defeated the French under Napoleon III., Macmahon and Wimpffen. This defeat led to the fall of the French Empire (September 1, 1870).

Rocroi.—The French under the great Conde defeated the Spaniards on May 10, 1643. The town was taken by the Allies in 1536 and by the Germans in 1871.

Mt. Disier.—Charles V. besieged the town in 1544, and it was the scene of several combats between the French and the Allies in 1815.

Arcis-sur-Aube.—Scene of an unsuccessful attempt on part of Napoleon to prevent a juncture of Schwarzenberg and Blucher.

Laon, residence of the early kings, suffered in the English, religious and League wars. Blucher was victorious here over the French in 1814.

Rheims.—The ancient Gallic town Durocortorum, chief town of the Remi. The ancient cathedral was the place of coronation of the kings of France. Clovis was crowned here in 496. Joan of Arc crowned Charles VII. here in 1429. Napoleon defeated the Russians near Rheims on March 13, 1814.

Little Lad

One still September day you ran to me
High up on hill where I was waiting you
And oh, your eyes—so blue, so blue!

How gold your hair gleaned in the sun
Your head held back to breathe the autumn air,
Your arm flung round me and your eager smile—

How precious is this thought of you to keep,
Now that you have left me for awile.

They tell me when you climbed that hither hill—
Was it for one brief month ago?
You held your head thrown back to breathe the air
And your young soldier face was all aglow.

As though you saw, beyond the hill's high crest,
Some joy too deep to tell, a sign
As though there waited for you there
A greater love than mine.

Versatility.

Jones (to Brown, amateur dabbler in chemistry)—Do you do anything with that great invention of yours for annihilating the German army?

Brown—No. It wasn't quite strong enough; but I'm bringing it out this year as a slug-killer for allotments.

THE WEEKLY SERMON

For I reckon that the sufferings of this present time are not worthy to be compared with the glory which shall be revealed in us.—Romans, 8, 18.

Saint Paul was able to draw this conclusion because his vision was clear enough to enable him to see beyond the here and now. Without vision it is impossible to understand the relations, and inter-relations, of nations and peoples in such perspective that we may appreciate why, it may be necessary that trial and suffering play a part in the struggle, not only for the development but also for the salvation of the soul of a nation. Whenever the destructive forces of selfish and sinful men clash with the constructive forces of a righteous God there follows a conflict in which righteousness is bound to triumph. That righteousness may overcome the resistance of evil it becomes necessary, through a period of conflict, to so adjust and readjust the powers of life as not only to permit but to compel an unfolding and development of the life of the soul.

To Save His Soul

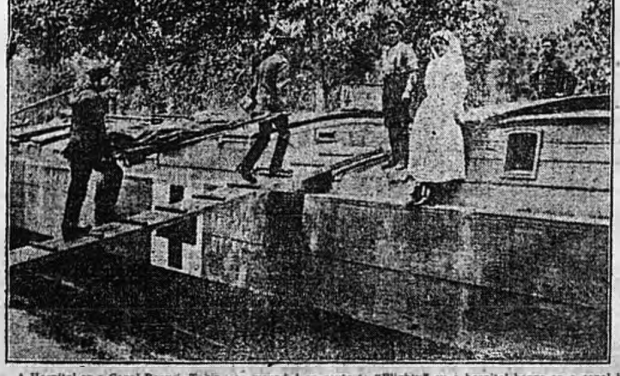
It is a fact, strange as it may seem, that it always has been difficult to make men know and understand themselves. They are slow of heart to believe, and are often as dense and stupid that they will not live in the enjoyment of the heritage which is theirs as the children of God. The problem of human happiness would be solved if men would only relate their lives to the programme of human advancement by a closer walk with God. When they will not do this they become entangled in endless difficulties and are made to suffer. Let us reflect a moment:—The suffering is not sent to crush the soul of man but to rid his soul of that which is destroying his life and to save his soul for the glory of God and his own eternal good.

A New and Better World

It is too awful even to suggest that the titanic struggle now being waged between the nations of the world is to be permitted to fill the earth with nothing but sorrow, sadness and bitterness. Our faith forbids us to accept such a conclusion, but rather makes very clear that the world in this struggle is being led out of that condition of thinking and living which made the conflict possible. The fighting, which is with weapons of steel and which is strewing the earth with the bodies of men, is nothing less than a soul struggle. Mankind had lost itself in the confusion of Egyptian darkness, where as strangers they wore the yoke of bondage. They will find themselves only when they reach the land of promise and stand face to face with God in the recognition that they are His children. The pathway from Egypt to the land of promise lies through the wilderness of testing, of trail, of discipline and, it may even be, of suffering.

It is a long way from slavery to freedom. It is a real and not an imaginary struggle. The battle may be fierce and the price demanded may be high, yet it is a contest from which no self-respecting nation or individual would dare withdraw until victory had crowned its efforts.

God grant to us the faith and consecration of Him "who for the joy that was set before Him endured the cross, despising the shame, and is set down at the right hand of the throne of God." —Rev. H. Percy Silver.



A Hospital on a Canal Barge—Taking on wounded en route to "Blighty" on a hospital barge on a canal in France.

OPINIONS ON WORLD PROBLEMS

By Chas. M. Bice, Attorney-at-Law, Denver, Colorado

ITALY'S NAVAL ACHIEVEMENT.

Early in last June a thrilling story was told of the successful adventure of Lieutenant Commander Rizzo of the Italian navy in a small torpedo boat, attacking in the open sea an Austrian squadron attended by ten destroyers. Protected by a few escorting destroyers Rizzo succeeded in forcing his way through the enemy line and sank the leading battleship, also fired one torpedo into the second battleship. Previously a story was told of a daring entrance by this same Commander into an Austrian harbor at night, where he destroyed a large transport.

It was inferred that these were isolated cases, but according to an article by an Italian writer in the North American Review, not less than eleven successful adventures of this kind have been made by these swift Italian torpedo boats, and much damage done to the Austrian navy.

* * *

The activities of the Italian navy have been confined to the penetration of harbors with torpedo boats which have been given the name, "Mersagglieri of the Sea," bersagglieri being a title that properly belongs to a class of infantry sharp shooters. Perhaps no more brilliant and daring acts than these harbor attacks have been made during the war. It is related of an entrance into the port of Trieste by two small torpedo boats under command of Rizzo, that they went in a dense fog on a very cold night, and the men were obliged to spend two hours cutting eight large wire ropes across the harbor entrance, and to lower the connections of large mines, in order to pass over them safely.

Two big Austrian battleships were at the extreme interior of the harbor, their exact location having been learned through the day by seaplanes. The Italians sank one of these ships and threw torpedoes against another of equal size, but they were unable to learn whether or not the latter sank, because of the necessity of haste in getting away.

* * *

In this quiet manner great damage has been done to the Austrian navy, while the Italian fleet has suffered scarcely any harm. Commander Rizzo is a popular hero in Italy, and has been honored by the government most fittingly for his heroism.

He is not the only officer who has staggered in these raids, but has been the most successful.

Lieutenant-Commander Pellegini entered the port of Pola and torpedoed a large ship, but signalled "We are sinking our boat." He and his crew were taken prisoners.

While we hear but little of Italian raids and accomplishments, as they are seldom spectacular, Italy is justly proud of her navy, and extols these wonderful acts of bravery and daring displayed by her heroic seamen.

LLOYD GEORGE'S WARNING.

The premier's recent review of Great Britain's record in the war is told in his usual felicitous way, and the story of achievements is worthy of the empire's history. He refrains from boastfulness, but is proud of the record, as well he might be.

In the closing words of his memorable speech, are words of warning that the Allies will do well to heed. After four years of bitter struggle, of alternate high hopes and great disappointments, the chosen leader of the British nation sees the tide of battle turning definitely, and we trust permanently, toward allied victory.

He acknowledges, without any reservation, the important part that America has already played in effecting this change of fortune, and pays high tribute to the fighting quality of her soldiers and the superb worth of her officers; he predicts that the American army will soon exceed that of Germany, and these seem to be the chief factors in his confidence of the military defeat of Germany which is not now merely possible, but certain.

* * *

But like we in America he fears about him the voices of those who urge a compromise peace. Lord Lansdowne's piping utterances for peace he disregards and summarily dismisses; but he bears others, too, advocating peace parleys and talking in lowa terms of a so called "league of nations." He wants peace, and believes in a league of nations, but he don't want it till Prussianism is forever crushed. He sees that there is grave danger in seeking peace prematurely and warns against it until we are assured that it will not become the instrument of selfishly ambitious powers.

"The people who made the war," he declares, "are still prosecuting sinister aims. You cannot have peace as long as they are predominant in the councils of our chief enemy."

* * *

We all know it would be folly to accept any peace offer, for it would be dishonest and the motive behind it one of betrayal and assassination.

We expect the enemy will offer peace terms, for they will have to do this to escape defeat, its their last card to play now.

As the premier states "The people who made the war" must be dispossessed of power. The only Germany with which a peace can be made safely, is a Germany freed from Prussia, and this severance is not likely to take place until Prussian Militarism is crushed.

* * *

No league of nations can include Germany until Kaiserism is dethroned and disarmed. A league of nations that excluded Germany would be a league organized for war rather than for establishing peace.

But if Germany should be admitted while Prussia is still the dominant power, as the premier states, "Every time you came to a decision the Prussian sword would clank on the Council table." That sword must be broken, and is the work yet to be done by Foch, Haig and Pershing, and the less we say or do to hinder it, the sooner the hour will come when a real peace may be made and the league of nations formed for keeping it.

EGYPTIAN SCARABS.

Effigies of the Beetle, the Sacred Insect of the Ancient Nile Country.

The ancient Egyptians made the cat a god. They similarly deified a bird, the ibis. Likewise a reptile, the crocodile. And, not to leave out the fourth branch of the animal kingdom, they adopted a beetle as an object of worship.

From our heretic point of view there is scarce any humbler insect than the common dung-beetle, which devotes its most important energies to pushing about a little ball of material that is meant to serve for the housing and incubation of its eggs.

But to the Egyptian of old it was a sacred creature. To his imagination, the ball typified the world, and the beetle that pushed it about was a living emblem of immortality.

The beetle in question is known to the modern naturalist as a "scarabaeus." It is a tribe that has many species, but the one that achieved celebrity before the Pyramids were built is an insect common enough in the Egypt of to-day. It is about an inch long, and has thirty "toes," one for each day in the month.

Ostensibly, the insect was of no account. Viewed with the eye of religious imagination, it signified unspeakable things. The soldier wore it to make him brave; the married woman to bring her children.

Effigies of the beetle were made in all sorts of materials—smethyst, onyx, agate, lapis lazuli, jasper and, in humbler substances, even clay. They were supposed to possess the same miraculous attributes as the veritable insects.

The oldest of such scarabs date back to 3000 B .C., and are of clay, covered with a green glaze. In all the ancient centuries they were worn in finger-rings, in necklaces, and as amulets. They were commonly put into coffins with mummies to express a faith in resurrection. As many as 3000 of them have been found in one tomb.

People nowadays often wear ancient Egyptian scarabs as "charms." But their authenticity is not always beyond doubt. In recent years, to supply the great demand, machine-made scarabs have been turned out by millions in Cairo, for sale to the gullible. In workmanship they are superior to the veritable article.

Women On the Farm

I am now converted to the practical usefulness of women on the farm." Dr. G. C. Creelman, Minister of Agriculture for Ontario and President of the Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph.

Flammenwerfer: (literally "flame hurler") is a device used by the Germans for throwing fire at their foes.

Getting money is not all a man's business; to cultivate kindness is a valuable part of a man's business," was said by Dr. Samuel Johnson.

Vase and flowering plants protected from the early frosts will look well in the fine weather that usually follows. Newspapers spread over the plants and tied or weighted with stones will protect them.



Mourning

Shall I wear mourning for my soldier dead,
I—a believer? Give me red,
Or give me royal purple for the King
At whose high court my love is visiting.
Dress me in green for growth, for life made new;
For skies his dear feet march, dress me in blue
In white for his white soul—robe me in gold
For all the pride that his new rank shall hold.
In earth's dim gardens blooms no hue too bright
To dress me for my love who walks in light!

LEMONS MAKE SKIN WHITE, SOFT, CLEAR

Make this beauty lotion for a few cents and see for yourself.

What girl or woman hasn't heard of lemon juice to remove complexion blemishes: to whiten the skin and to bring out the rosee, the freshness and the hidden beauty? But lemon juice alone is acid, therefore irritating, and should be mixed with orchard white this way. Strain through a fine cloth the juice of two fresh lemons into a bottle containing about three ounces of orchard white, then shake well and you have a whole quarter pint of skin and complexion lotion at about the cost one usually pays for a small jar of ordinary cold cream. Be sure to strain the lemon juice so no pulp gets into the bottle, then this lotion will remain pure and fresh for months. When applied daily to the face, neck, arms and hands it should help to bleach, clear, smoothen and beautify the skin.

Any druggist will supply three ounces of orchard white at very little cost and the grocer has the lemons.

HOW BEES KEEP WARM.

Wonderful Way in Which They Generate Heat in Winter.

The bee upholds his reputation for industry throughout the winter months as during the summer. Being susceptible to cold, the bee must have some means of supplying warmth.

It was found by experiment that only the shell of the cluster made by the bees in cold weather is compact. This is formed by one of several layers of bees all soldily arranged with their heads inward, their hairs interlacing.

This arrangement is perfect for conservation of the heat within. Except for an occasional shift of positions the bees forming the shell are quiet. But within the shell strange things are going on.

It is here that the heat is generated. And the antics are not alike our own when we are cold.

The bees are packed loosely within the shell so that there is plenty of space for many bees to be exercising at a time. Rapid fanning of the wings, shaking the body from side to side, rapid breathing and other movements are all parts of the scheme for raising the temperature.

In one particular instance, when a bee had been rapidly fanning with his wings for seven and a half minutes, the thermometer nearest him rose half a degree Fahrenheit.



Canada Food Board License No. —14.

The Elastic Globe.

To the layman nothing may seem more rigid than the crust of the earth, but men of science say that it bends and buckles appreciably under the pull of the heavenly bodies.

Observation has shown that the shores on opposite sides of a tidal basin approach each other at high tide. The weight of water in the Irish Sea, for example, is so much greater at that time that the bed sinks a trifle, and in consequence pulls the Irish and English coasts nearer together.

Thus the buildings of Liverpool and Dublin may be fancied as bowing to one another across the Channel, the deflection from the perpendicular being about one inch for every sixteen miles. It has also been shown that ordinary valleys widen under the heat of the sun and contract again at night.

YES! LIFT A CORN OFF WITHOUT PAIN

Cincinnati man tells how to dry up a corn or callus so it lifts off with fingers.

You corn-pestered men and women need suffer no longer. Wear the shoes that nearly killed you before, says this Cincinnati authority, because a few drops of freezone applied directly on a tender, aching corn or callus, stops soreness at once and soon the corn or hardened callus loosens so it can be lifted off, root and all, without pain.

A small bottle of freezone costs very little at any drug store, but will positively take off every hard or soft corn or callus. This should be tried, as it is inexpensive and is said not to irritate the surrounding skin.

If your druggist hasn't any freezone tell him to get a small bottle for you from his wholesale drug house. It is fine stuff and acts like a charm every time.

Feed The Bees.

Now is the time to save out the honey for fall feeding. It is the poorest kind of economy to skimp the bees on their allowance of food. Be sure to take honey for feeding only from healthy colonies. Examine the brood nest carefully and see that there are no dead larvae in the cells. Boiled honey is not fit for winter food for bees.

Lachute, Que., 25th Sept., 1908.
Minard's Liniment Co., Limited.

Gentlemen, Ever since coming home from the Boer war I have been bothered with running fever sores on my legs. I tried many salves and liniments; also doctored continuously for the blood, but got no permanent relief, till last winter when my mother got me to try MINARD'S LINIMENT. The effect of which was almost magical. Two bottles completely cured me and I have worked every working day since.

Yours gratefully,
JOHN WALSH.

Curly Hair a Blemish in Japan.

Curly hair is not admired in Japan. There are many people who have curly hair, but it is difficult to say how many, for Japanese ladies try as hard to straighten their hair as American ladies do to curl theirs. In these modern days various preparations for straightening hair are sold in drug stores, and there are beauty parlors in the principal streets of Tokio which advertise to "straighten hair by new devices for making it lasting straight —and no injury to the hair."

MONEY ORDERS.

Dominion Express Money Orders are on sale in five thousand offices throughout Canada.

Lady Kathleen Scott, widow of Captain R. F. Scott, who lost his life in his effort to discover the South Pole, is doing her bit by acting as secretary to the Ministry of Pensions in England.

Minard's Liniment Cures Distemper.

Concerning Tile Drains.

It is not enough to think that your tile-drain outlets are all performing right. Best go and see. Muskrats, or boys trapping or hunting rabbits, may have plugged up the tiles, thus stopping the free flow of water from the outlet. Maybe a sod from the bank above has dropped down, obstructing the flow. Caving dirt from the creek bank will shut off an otherwise good outlet. In fact, so many things can happen to close these much-needed drains in spring-time freshets, that you can do no better half-day's work than to take a spade over your shoulder and make an entire round of all these outlets. We once found a rabbit wedged tightly into one of our farm drains several yards from the outlet, and we had to dig out a number of tiles in order to remove the obstruction, which would have made the drain useless for many months. See to it that all outlets are kept open.

A basket cradle for babies, which can be suspended from an automobile seat or folded compactly when not in use, has been invented for the use of most youthful motorists.

Scalloped corn can be made in a baking dish, putting the corn on in layers and seasoning with pepper, salt, butter and grated cheese. Bake till the top is brown.

Minard's Liniment Cures Diphtheria.

Two Useful Designs



One of the reasons why the kiddies like parties. And why shouldn't they if they may wear a charming little frock like this? McCall Pattern No. 8440, Child's Dress. In 5 sizes, 2 to 10 years. Price, 15 cents.



Cool and dainty as a nightgown. This design developed in silk or other material makes a charming negligee. McCall Pattern No. 8437, Ladies' and Misses' Negligee or Nightgown. In one size. Price, 20 cents. McCall Transfer Design No. 848. Price, 10 cents.

These patterns may be obtained from your local McCall dealer, or from the McCall Co., 70 Bond St., Toronto, Dept. W.

FOR SALE

WELL EQUIPPED NEWSPAPER and job printing plant in Eastern Ontario. Insurance carried $1,500. Will be sold at 75 per cent. Box 61, Wilson Publishing Co. Ltd. Toronto.

REDIGREED NEWFOUNDLAND Puppies, that rabbit breed now in nearly perfect. We have some very fine ones. H. A. Gillespie, Abbotsford, Que.

AGENTS WANTED

AGENTS WANTED—$1,000. YOU can make it in your county with our fast selling Combination Cleaner. One salesman banks $189.65 the first month. Another agent sells 30 in two hours. Others cleaning up $10 daily. No capital necessary. Goods shipped to reliable men on time. Territory going fast. Write quick to secure your field. Combination Products Co., Thomas Bldg., Exeter, Ont.

MISCELLANEOUS

CANCER, TUMORS, LUMPS, ETC. Internal and external cured without pain by our home treatment. Write us before too late. Dr. Sullivan Medical Co. Limited Collingwood Ont.

KEEP YOUR SHOES NEAT
2 IN 1
WHITE SHOE DRESSING
LIQUID CAKE
For MEN'S WOMEN'S and CHILDREN'S SHOES

HIRST'S
PAIN
Exterminator
Pain? Hirst's will stop it! Used for 40 years to relieve rheumatism, lumbago, neuralgia, sprains, lame back, toothache, and other painful complaints. Have a bottle in the house. All dealers, or write us.
HIRST REMEDY COMPANY, Hamilton Can.
HIRST'S Family Salve, (25c) HIRST'S Personal Tonic at 35¢ Moosehead and Cornwall, (25c) BOTTLE

FREE!

THIS is FREE PALMOLIVE WEEK for every user of this famous soap.

The week in which you buy one cake at the regular price, and secure another full sized cake absolutely free by presenting the coupon which appears below.

Every dealer who sells soap is acting as our agent, in this great free offer. Each will accept the coupon in exchange for a cake of Palmolive provided you buy another cake of Palmolive at the same time.

With all soap selling at war-time prices, this gift will be doubly appreciated—act now, while the supply holds out. Tear out the coupon, sign it and take it to your dealer at once. Don't risk losing your free cake of

PALMOLIVE SOAP

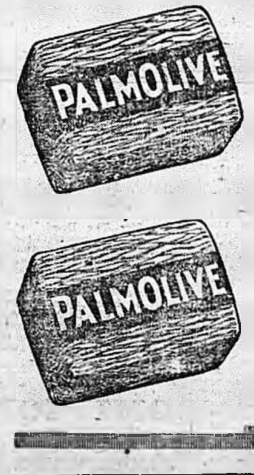
No need to tell you how good Palmolive is. How its smooth, creamy lather is considered the greatest of all toilet luxuries.

Make this your introduction to the luxury you have been missing if you don't already use Palmolive—

—or accept this opportunity to enjoy a cake free if you do.

Palmolive contains Nature's greatest cleansing agents—the Palm and Olive Oils prized since history began as the greatest of all toilet luxuries. Its delicate Oriental perfume adds to the pleasure of its use. Its lasting qualities make it the economy soap.

If You Present This Coupon



FREE SOAP COUPON

This coupon will be accepted (if presented within thirty days) as full payment for one cake of Palmolive Soap when the holder purchases another cake at the regular price of 15c (two for 25¢).

Only one coupon may be presented by each family and the name and address of the party receiving the free Palmolive Soap must be signed in full to the following:

I hereby certify that I have this day purchased one cake of Palmolive Soap from my dealer and received one cake Palmolive Soap Free.

Name .....

Address .....

NOTICE TO DEALER: We will redeem the coupon contained in this advertisement only under the following conditions: Coupon must be returned direct to us by you from customer for whom sale was made. It must bear the full name and address and be signed by the party receiving the goods.

The average daily expenditure of Great Britain for the war is now £34,250,000.

"Truth can be outraged by silence quite as cruelly as by speech."

"Till Harvest or Bust," is the wheat thrift slogan.

In one week in July 4,370 cattle were on Calgary market, as compared with 337 for the same week last year.

Minard's Liniment Cures Colds, Etc.

The Paisley Advocate

PAISLEY, SEPT. 3rd, 1918

—A powerful company of capitalists is making strenuous and persistent efforts to obtain control of the greatest potential water power privilege in this country that is still undeveloped—the Long Sault Rapids on the St. Lawrence river, but are balked in their grasping enterprise by Hon. Hugh Guthrie, Solicitor-General of Canada, who refuses to allow them to put in a dam on the understanding that it would be used only during the war in providing power for war industries. Mr. Guthrie gives the warning that such a company would never relinquish their hold on the privilege after establishing their works, and there is no doubt he is right. Should the Solicitor-General do nothing more in the course of his career in that office than preserve this great natural utility prospect for the people of Canada and the United States, he will confer so great a favor and conserve for them so large an asset that his selection for the portfolio will not have been in vain. With the tremendous benefits to be derived from such a boon, future generations in both countries may well honor the name of Hugh Guthrie as a great benefactor. Long Sault power, if handed over to exploitations by private corporations, would produce quite a crop of millionaires in the next fifty years.

THE DOOM OF PATRONAGE

In all discussions—and they will be numerous and prolonged—on the subject of political patronage, it is well to know and necessary to remember, how the modern system was originated, continued and broken up. It serves no good purpose to affect a hypocritical ignorance in this matter, for the truth will shine out more and more clearly the more thoroughly discussion clears away the fog, and educates the "common mind."

From time immemorial the claim by people near the British King of a sort of right to name their favorites for public offices, has been tacitly admitted and continuously exercised. Theoretically the King is the fountain of his sort of power, as well as of the right to confer honors, and it has not been without many humiliating struggles that British monarchs have let most of this dispensing power pass out of their hands. It would be absurd, human nature being as it is, to expect anything else, or to be indignant because the outcome is what we call "party patronage" to-day.

As responsible government developed in Britain, the maxim that "the King can do no wrong," his Ministers being responsible for all he does, began to be coupled with the complementary idea, that the responsible ministers should have the right to choose members of the civil service. When Canada became a united and responsibly governed Province in the early forties, the then Liberal leaders—Baldwin in Upper and Lafontaine in Lower, Canada—insisted that Governor Metcalfe should appoint civil servants, as he did other public acts, on the advice of his Ministers. This dispute led to, their resignation in 1844, and at the general election thus precipitated the Governor had a narrow majority. Lord Elgin, three years later, recognized the reasonableness of the Liberal contention, and thus established the system that has at last been broken up.

As between an irresponsible Governor and a responsible Ministry there can be no question as to the expediency of the above change, but it was inevitable that it should develop two evils which would make further changes necessary: inefficiency in the service, and a subtle form of political corruption through the right of nomination being surrendered to the members for a constituency or the expectant member or defeated candidate of the party in power. All thoughtful statesmen in Britain, and later in Canada, saw and deprecated this evil, but could do nothing to arrest it. In the United States, President Jackson started the policy of sweeping out of office the whole of the civil servants appointed by his political opponents, and by only slow degrees has the nation got rid of the "spoils" system.

In Canada the war has enabled Sir Robert Borden to continue and extend the policy of civil service reform inaugurated by Sir Wilfrid Laurier a few years ago. Finding himself hampered by the scaly doings of a ministerial colleague too powerful to be "fired," he appointed a commission to enquire into certain matters. One of the members of that Commission was a man noted for brusqueness of manner and vigor of expression. His copy of the report, with marginal comments on certain incidents, went accidentally to the printer, and to the general amazement it appeared in blue book character, marginal notes and all.

Prompted by the fact that never fails him, Sir Wilfrid took advantage of the blunder to do what he would not otherwise have been able to accomplish; he appointed a permanent Commission to recommend appointees after ascertaining their fitness by examinations. Of necessity this system was limited at first to the inside Civil Service, and what the present Government has done is to extend its application to the whole service outside as well as inside. Sir Robert Borden is entitled to credit for what he has done, but the country is not likely to forget that the departure made by Sir Wilfrid Laurier was a far more risky, and, therefore, a more commendable one.—Guelph Mercury.

—When a man has no good reason for doing a thing he has one good reason for letting it alone.

—If you wish success in life, make perseverance your bosom friend, experience your wise counsellor, caution your elder brother, and hope your guardian genius.

—Never hold anybody by the button or the hand in order to be heard out, for if people are not willing to hear you, you had much better hold your tongue than them.

CHILDREN HAVE GREAT RIGHTS

Their Six Prerogatives Defined by Dr. Cody

Watchword of New Era

That the rights of children is the great watchword of the new era was the declaration of Hon. H. J. Cody, Minister of Education, in an address at a luncheon at the Toronto Exhibition. The last century, he said, we had heard of the rights of women, and these were granted because of women's magnificent sacrifices in this war. However, the rights of children were not privileges or gratuities. Dr. Cody said, as he outlined the things to which they are properly entitled and which they had to have if they were to be of greatest service in the future.

Dr. Cody gave a few statistics to show the breadth of the educational system in this Province. The schools are divided into five grades: kindergarten, public, continuation, separate and high. There are 7,146 schools in the province, 13,717 teachers, and ren were not enrolled in the schools. 560,345 pupils. He regretted that the average daily attendance was only 328,846. While he did not know the child population of Ontario, he was inclined to the belief that there was a discrepancy, and that all the children

"If there is any failure either to advise or fulfil on my part, it will not be due to lack of effort, of good-will, and of earnest purpose." The tendency had been in the past to lay emphasis on formation rather than information, he said. To neglect the children to-day was something that was critical, and which was nationally suicidal. The war had emphasized the value of education. Germany had been made a menace to the world because of wrong educational and political ideals. Therefore, it was for us to have our educational and political ideals pursued.

The supreme factor in life, that which exists in education after all, is the spiritual, he said.

Education had been well defined as what maturity owes to youth. The children are the most precious of the duties that Canada has. The first right of children is to be born as one of the great social factors is the decreasing birth rate. If child life is to be conserved, there had first to be the children to conserve. He said that the second right of children was to be well born; to be born physically, mentally and morally sound. The nation that would insure that its children should spend its short and vital years among happy surroundings would in a few years stand out from among the rest of the world as almost superhuman, he declared. The people might say that would cost too much, but nothing of the kind could cost too much.

Thirdly, the children's right was to live, with decent housing, with healthful surroundings, having nourishing food and with good mothering. One of the greatest factors in social life to-day was the large infant mortality, which in Ontario is 9.35 per thousand. The conservation of resources was a great work, but the conservation of human resources is the greatest of all conservation. Dr. Cody added that conservation of children's lives was not merely saving their lives, but it was also developing them. He believed it was most uneconomical to stop the education of children at fourteen, as full value was not being received.

Fourthly children are entitled to protection against drunkenness and neglectful parents. Parents must never try, continued Dr. Cody, to throw on the State their own inherent, God-given responsibility. The fifth right of children is to play. Their last right, he said, is to be given a sound education, and "we to-day construe education in the enlarged sense that the child should be strong in body, cultured in mind, devout in spirit and qualified for his life work."

"As long as I am spared in this office," Dr. Cody said in conclusion, "I want to try and stand for the rights of the children."

GOOD CITIZENSHIP

Has it ever occurred to the majority that those priceless things—ideals of liberty and justice and right living—can be neither bought nor sold? They are not heirlooms and no parent can hand them down ticketed and tied like government bonds or enclosed, like jewels, in a strong box. They may be 'recommended' and even insisted upon but are adopted voluntarily or not at all.

These facts offer food for serious thought on the part of those who are responsible for Canada's future. Whatever ideals it is desirable for the citizens of to-morrow to possess, must be instilled into the consciousness of the children of to-day. The process is a tedious one of "line upon line, precept upon precept, here a little, there a little"—a process at times inspiring but more often than not discouraging. It is a process little realized in the main because its workings are unseen. Not until the generation stands ready for citizenship can it be seen that damage has been done. Only then is one aware of the existence of the harmful influence. Human careers are too precious to be submitted to this exploitation and the most serious duty confronting patriots to-day is the provision of influences that will produce high standards of living for generations to come.

Had this truth been recognized from any other than a largely theoretical standpoint by the men and women of the preceding and the present generation it would not have been possible for the vicious theories promulgated by Frederick the Great (wrongly so called) to be working themselves out to-day in Prussian atrocities. There can not be too vigorous pushing of baby welfare movements or the establishment and maintenance of supervised playgrounds. By Scout movements, national health boards, carefully considered housing schemes, city planning and other movements that centre in the cleanest, finest living. An examination into the things in which all were most keenly concerned a decade ago will not result in a list of these things as national interests. Everyone of them must be absorbing interests if Prussianism is to be stamped out forever.

INTESTINAL PARALYSIS

"Fruit-a-tives" Quickly Relieved This Chronic Trouble

589 CARGILL STREET, MONTREAL.

"In my opinion, no other medicine is so curative for Constipation and Indigestion as 'Fruit-a-tives'.

I was a sufferer from these complaints for five years, and my sedentary occupation, Music, brought about a kind of *Intestinal Paralysis; with nasty Headaches*, belching gas, drowsiness after eating, and pain in the back.

I was induced to try 'Fruit-a-tives' and now (or six months I have been entirely well". A. ROSENBURG.

50c. a box, 6 for $2.50, trial size 25c. At all dealers or sent postpaid by Fruit-a-tives Limited, Ottawa.

SHOULD CONGREGATIONS GET A HOLIDAY?

The Kincardine Review makes the following rather original comment:

The church attendance is usually very small during the holiday season and the minister is away on his vacation. Before leaving he usually exhorts his flock to be faithful in their attendance during his absence and announces that Rev. So and So will conduct the services the first Sunday and Rev. So and So the following Sunday. Did it ever occur to the management that the congregation would enjoy a holiday as well as the preacher? They are not much interested in strange preachers, and a great many feel it is their duty to attend when a stranger is holding forth, while in reality they would rather be absent than sit there sweltering in the heat. We certainly think that the pastor, who has had hard work all year, is entitled to a vacation. He comes back rested physically and spiritually, and the congregation are as human as the pastor, and no doubt the same rule would apply to them as well.

The Kincardine Reporter comes back with the following: The editor of The Review suggests that the men managing "give the congregation a holiday." We don't agree with him. Too few are attending church now. Very few there are who do not take from two to six months' holidays during the year. A great many of the congregation are taking holidays six months twice a year. As to not being interested in strange preachers, that is a poor excuse. Every man and woman likes to see how a homely preacher can transform his countenance and appear beautiful. If the preacher is so strange that he frightens you, close your eyes and imagine he's all right.

MORE MEN REQUIRED FOR HARVESTING IN WESTERN CANADA—ADDITIONAL EXCURSION TUESDAY, SEPT. 10.

Thousands of men are still required to help in the work of harvesting the Western crop.

For those going from points in Ontario to Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta extra trains will be operated through to Winnipeg (the distributing point) without change.

Going trip West, $12.00 to Winnipeg.

Returning trip East, $18.00 from Winnipeg.

Consult C.P.R. agents regarding transportation arrangements west of Winnipeg.

Further particulars from any C.P.R. Ticket Agents, or W. B. Howard, District Passenger Agent, Toronto.

BORN

Leitch—At Paisley, on Sept. 4th, to Mr. and Mrs. Murdoch Leitch, a son.

Lyon—In Greenock, on Sept. 3rd, to Mr. and Mrs. H. G. Lyon, a daughter.

Thomson—In Elderslie, on Aug. 30th, to Mr. and Mrs. Donald Thomson, a daughter.

DIED

Hammond—In Elderslie, on Aug. 30, Matthew Hammond, aged 79 years and 3 months.

Cheves—At Paisley, on Sept. 2nd, Margaret McDonald, widow of the late Wm. Cheves, in her 85th year. Funeral on Thursday. Service at the house at 2 p.m.

Safety, Economy and Profit

"I consider The Dominion Life one of our really successful Canadian companies, economically and honestly managed, and giving the best results."—Toronto Saturday Night.

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Toronto, Sept. 2, 1918

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do choice	10 75	11 00
do cows	8 00	10 00
do bulls	7 00	10 00
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do common	7 00	7 50
Heavy feeders	8 00	11 00
Milch cows, choice	100 00	135 00
do common		
Sheep, ewes	13 00	15 00
Bucks	11 00	13 00
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Peas, per bush	2 00	2 25
Oats, per bush	70	72
Barley, per bush	1 00	1 05
Buckwheat		
Potatoes, per bag	1 30	1 30
Butter, in pound rolls	38	38
Eggs, fresh, per doz	38	38

—There are only two things in the world to worry over—the things you can control and the things you can't control. Fix the first, forget the second.

—The tongue, like a race horse, generally runs faster the less weight it carries.

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MEETS in Paisley Hall on the third Monday evening of each month, at 8 o'clock. Visiting brethren are welcome.

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DAMAGE BY LIGHTNING

Proper Rodding Would Have Prevented $331,450 Loss.

Caring for Lambs at Weaning—Different Ways Fruits and Vegetables May Be Used as Substitutes for Foods Our Army Requires.

(Contributed by Ontario Department of Agriculture, Toronto.)

As a comprehensive conclusion from our investigations, we have found that if all the buildings in rural Ontario were rodded more than 95 per cent. of the annual damage to buildings by lightning would be prevented. The method by which this conclusion was arrived at was as follows: In 1912 eighteen insurance companies in Ontario kept special records for us; from their reports we learned that out of every 7,000 unrodded buildings insured by them 37 were struck by lightning, while in every 7,000 rodded ones only two were struck by lightning. The rods prevented damage in 35 cases out of an expectancy of 37, showing an efficiency of 94.7 p.c. Since that we have determined the efficiency for the years 1913, 1914 and 1915. The results for the four years are as follows:

Year.	Efficiency of Rods.
1912	94.7
1913	92.0
1914	99.8
1915	85.9
Average for four years	87.2

To apply these figures: The report of the Superintendent of Insurance shows that in 1912 the insurance paid on losses caused by lightning was $262,282. No doubt the actual loss exceeded the insurance by perhaps 1-3 or ¼. If so, the actual loss was $350,000 or over. 94.7 per cent. of this equals $331,450, which represents the saving that would have been effected that year if all the buildings had been rodded.

Investigations along similar lines in Iowa have shown an efficiency of 98.7 p.c. for rods in that state, based on the report of 55 mutual companies each year for eight years. In Michigan the efficiency of lightning rods has been shown to be from 98 to 99 p.c.

These few facts, which are all matters of record in published reports, establish beyond question the conclusion first given, that if all buildings in rural Ontario were rodded 95 p.c. of the annual lightning damage to buildings would be eliminated.—Prof. W. H. Day, Ontario Agriculture College.

Care of the Weanling Lamb.

For best results lambs should be weaned at between four and five months. It has been found that under conditions prevailing during the hot dry months of mid-summer the ewes will drop off considerably in their milk flow. The lambs receive comparatively little nourishment and it is better for both ewe and lamb for them to be separated. When the lambs are removed from the ewes they will miss little the small amount of milk they would receive and will soon learn to depend upon pasture. They should receive the very best pasture available. Nothing fits in better than a patch of rape sown at the proper times so as to be ready for pasture when the lambs are weaned. Care should be exercised in turning the lambs on the fresh rape to avoid bloating and probable death. If no rape is available fresh clover will give satisfactory results. In addition to pasture a feed of grain once a day will push the lambs along to a good finish. At no time should it be necessary to feed over one-half pound of grain per day to each lamb while on pasture.—J. P. Mackwith, B.S.A., Ontario Agricultural College.

Uses of Fruits and Vegetables.

The drastic regulations set forth by the Canada Food Board lately, have caused much anxiety to many people who feel that they must now choose between either being considered unpatriotic, or going without sufficient food to nourish their bodies.

This is a mistaken idea. In their excitement they have forgotten for the moment to recall the long list of available substitutes which can wholly replace the Allies' demands, and to remember that foremost among these stand fruits and vegetables.

Fresh vegetables not only contain a high percentage of water—a necessary requirement of our bodies—but, also, a large amount of mineral salts and acids which act as blood purifiers and body regulators; they also serve to prevent too great concentration of food and thus aid in the digestive process. Dried vegetables on the other hand, are rich in tissue-building material, dried peas and beans containing as much protein as our best cuts of beef, in addition to containing a large percentage of starch.

While fruits are usually noted more for their flavor, mineral matter and water than for anything else, still we must not forget that bananas, dates, figs, raisins and prunes are high in food value, some containing as high as 60 p.c. of sugar. For this reason they are a valuable substitute for cane sugar. They might well be given to children in place of candy, and when served in combination with puddings, or salads, reduce the amount of sugar needed and add much to the value of the dish.

Vegetables and fruits should form a large part of the diet during the winter as well as the summer months, and it is therefore to our advantage to see that they are canned or dried at the proper time for future use. Much valuable information on the canning and drying of fruits and vegetables may be secured from the Women's Institute Branch, Ontario Department of Agriculture.—Geo. A. Putnam, Superintendent of Women's Institutes.

USE A HYDRAULIC RAM

Now Recognized As the Cheapest Power for Pumping.

When and How It Is Used—Complete Information Given — Tuberculer Cows a Menace to Health—How Tuberculer Test Is Made — Why It Pays Farmer to Test Cattle and to Discard Reactors.

(Contributed by Ontario Department of Agriculture, Toronto.)

WHERE conditions are suitable for an hydraulic ram it is without question the cheapest and most satisfactory method of pumping water. It has one drawback—it wastes far more water than it pumps to the buildings, and hence can only be installed where the supply is from five to twenty times as great as required at the buildings. The efficiency of the ram is from 65 to 80 per cent., i.e., it uses 65 to 80 per cent. of the energy of the falling water. Suppose the spring supplies 10 gallons per minute and the fall from the spring to the ram is five feet. Multiply these together and then take 65 per cent. of the product, and we have the energy available for driving water to the buildings.

Energy in this case 65-100 x 10 x 5 foot-gallons—32.5 foot-gallons. Now divide this by the height of the buildings above the ram and we have the number of gallons the ram will deliver per minute at the buildings. If, for example, the height is 32.5 feet then

Number of gallons per minute—32.5 divided by 32.5—1 gallon, which is 1-10 of the water supplied by the supposed spring.

Number of gallons per day—60 x 24 —1,400 gallons (about 28 barrels). Consequently with five feet of head and 32.5 feet of lift the ram will deliver at the buildings 1-10 of the water in the spring. The quantity that will be delivered with other heads, lifts and spring-flows may be calculated in a similar way.

Generally speaking it is found that for each 10 feet of lift there should be one foot of head, but there is a limit—it is seldom advisable to install rams where the head is less than say two feet, although they have been known to work with as little as 18 inches. The length of drive pipe should not be less than three-quarters of the vertical lift to the buildings, nor less than five times the fall from the spring to the ram. It may however, be longer, but seldom exceeds 50 feet, and 75 feet might be taken as an extreme length for sizes of ram suitable for farm conditions. If too long a drive pipe be used, the extra friction in it prevents the water from striking as heavily or as frequently as with a drive pipe just the right length.

The cost of installing a ram is not great. For the smallest size of ram it will run in the neighborhood of $25 to $35 and about $15 extra for each hundred feet between the spring and the ram. Thus if they were 100 feet apart the total cost would be from $40 to $50, but if 200 feet then from $55 to $65, and other distances in proportion. The largest size of standard ram can be installed at about $100 if the ram and pump are 100 feet apart, and $125 if 200 feet apart.—R. R. Graham, B.S.A., O. A. College, Guelph.

Tuberculosis in Cattle.

One reason why farmers should have their cattle tested for tuberculosis is the financial loss which they suffer by having tubercular animals in their herds. As the disease is at first slow in development and does not induce sudden death, like anthrax, black leg or hog cholera, the farmer does not realize the loss that he endures by having tuberculosis in his herd until one or more animals develop the disease in an advanced degree and die or are slaughtered. When they are at once seen to be rotten with the disease. Such animals will have had the disease a long time without it being suspected and will have been giving off in their milk, saliva and droppings, large numbers of tuberculosis bacilli. In this way the bacilli are spread around, the food, water and atmosphere in the stable get contaminated with them and other members of the herd contract the disease from these contaminated materials.

The tuberculin test will indicate whether or not an animal is tubercular long before any clinical symptoms are visible, thus enabling one to deal with such an animal before it becomes a dangerous spreader of the disease.

When an animal is shown to be tubercular it should not be allowed to mix with the rest of the herd. When cattle are purchased to add to the herd it should be only when subject to the tuberculin test, as cattle may have every visible indication of good health and yet be tubercular, the disease not yet having developed to an advanced degree.

It is therefore strongly recommended that farmers

1st. Have their herds tested for tuberculosis with the tuberculin test.

2nd. That they slaughter the animals that have the disease in an advanced degree.

3rd. That they separate the cattle that react to the test from those which do not react.

4th. That they remove the calves from tubercular mothers as soon as dropped, and feed them on milk from healthy cows or on their mother's milk after it has been properly pasteurized, i.e., after it has been heated to 145 deg. F. for half an hour.

5th. That they apply the tuberculin test to every new purchase of cattle that are to be placed in the clean herd.

6th. That the herd be tested with tuberculin annually.

Obtaining Tuberculin For the Test.

The manufacture and supply of tuberculin is kept under the Dominion Government control. It is required that a veterinarian be employed by the farmer to make the test.—Prof. Dan. H. Jones, Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph.

AS BAD A GERMAN AS THE KAISER

Toronto World

We have an anonymous letter from a German resident in Toronto under date August 28, in which words of violence rival the deeds of the Kaiser in Belgium:

"You may bluster and lie to your untaught hordes, but the good God and German steel will keep untouched German soil. You English have run around the world bribing every fool and barbarian to save your skins, but it will take more than you think. Lie on; fool your masses; flatter the States; but you will not win."

A Briton writing in similar terms in Germany would, of course, be interned and if discovered probably shot. The amusing way in which this writer accuses Britain of all the acts of which Germany has been convicted indicates with wonderful accuracy who it is that is being fooled. We imagine this German is as conscientious as a German can be. He is horrified at our suggestion that Berlin should be razed to the ground. Yet his letter is evidence of the necessity of such a course.

THE LATE MRS. JOHN McKINNON

The death of Mrs. John McKinnon, aged 85 years, occurred at the family residence, 10th Kincardine, on Aug. 24th. The late Mrs. McKinnon was born in Tyree, and came to Canada when a girl. For over sixty years she has been a resident of the 10th. As a woman she was highly esteemed for her many christian virtues, and her splendid example and helpfulness in pioneer days will ever keep her memory green. She was a member of the Baptist church, Glamis. Beside the aged husband she leaves four sons and one daughter. They are Finnie, Hugh, George and Miss Margaret, at home, and Charles, who teaches school at Wallaceburg. The funeral took place to Tiverton cemetery on Sunday last, the services being conducted by Rev. Mr. McCauley, of Glamis. Col. Hugh Clark, M.P., is a nephew, deceased being a sister of his father.—Reporter.

—Every man who has decision of character will have enemies; and the man who has no decision and no character can have no friends.

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We have a Complete Line of

White Shoes Pumps and Slippers

Our stock includes a Shoe for every purpose, for every use, for every person.

It will pay you to buy them. Save the leather shoes.

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WHILE AT WAR
Women Suffer at Home



Toronto, Ont.—"I consider Doctor Pierce's Favorite Prescription the very best of women's tonics. I suffered a severe nervous breakdown. I could not sleep, was weak and tired all the time. I took the 'Prescription' and just a few bottles completely built me up and relieved me of my nervous condition. It is a good medicine and I am glad to recommend it.—MRS. ALFRED SHEPPARD, 259 Seaton St.

Niagara Falls, Ont.—"I can safely say that 'Favorite Prescription' did me a lot of good. I at one time developed woman's trouble; my nerves were completely shattered, and I became weak. I had severe backache and pains in my side, extending down into my limbs. I doctored, but did not get relieved of my ailment and was down and out when I began taking Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, and it completely cured me and restored me to health and strength that I was able to do all my own work and others besides. I do recommend 'Favorite Prescription' to weak and ailing women; they cannot get a better medicine."—MRS. JOHN LOCKHART, 26 Terrace Ave.

Favorite Prescription is an invigorating, restorative tonic, a soothing and strengthening nervine and a positive remedy for the chronic weaknesses peculiar to women.

This old prescription of Dr. Pierce's is extracted from roots and herbs by means of pure glycerine and is a temperance remedy of 50 years' good standing. Send 10c for trial pkg. of tablets to Dr. V. M. Pierce, Invalids' Hotel, Buffalo, N. Y., or Bridgeburg, Ont.



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The Thrift Car

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Its roominess, comfort and beauty make it as *desirable* as it is *useful*.

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Willys-Knight and Overland Motor Cars and Light Cars a specialty
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Perfection Oil Stoves

2 Burner	$12.75
3 "	17.75
4 "	23.75
Ovens,	$5.75

One only, second-hand old style burner	$4.75
One only Bon Ami, 2 burner	6.75
One Gasoline, 3 burner	6.75

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High Grade Oils, Gas and Accessories of all kinds.
Repairing at Reasonable Rates. All kinds of Vulcanizing done.
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Black, Green or Mixed . . .

Sealed Packets only at all Grocers . . .

CORISANDE'S GARDEN

She Was an Exasperating Girl. Kelly Made a Strenuous Effort to Dis like Her—but Kelly Failed.

By F. Ratery Weir

Part 1.

As the motor whizzed by, Kelly stepped into the weeds for he was afraid the driver might be Comstock. If it had been, then good bye to dusty roads, to nights alone beneath a starry sky. Kelly decided to seek a less frequented route.

At the bottom of the long grade another car swung into view and Kelly hurried to shelter beyond a screening clump of bushes, experiencing a feeling of exhilaration in that guilty spurt for safety. He watched the car whirl past then looked about approvingly. He had chanced upon a branch road. That it did not run in the same direction as the one he had just left, made no difference, his destination for the present being of less importance than his success in avoiding the motoring public.

The new road was stony and evidently little used save by farm wagons. It wandered sharply about fallen logs and crossed a considerable stream on a corduroy bridge; it was not a route for speeders who measure their good times by the number of miles recorded at the end of the run but a road to be frequent only by those searching for solitude.

Anything might happen on such a road. A man might discover gold or he might be murdered; he might meet a schoolboy or a highwayman, a bear or a feminine motherhuntsman with net and case although it was early in the season as yet for this to happen: or one might starve to death here. This last reflection, together with a steadily increasing midday appetite, made Kelly press on to the top of the hill.

He was startled when a girl arose from a fallen log by the roadside and came to meet him. She was a placid, pink-cheeked girl, with brown eyes and with no hat to conceal the heavy coil of brown hair on the top of her head. Had Kelly not been some few generations removed from the horse of his ancestors, he would have taken her for a fairy or even a witch.

"Squam?" Her voice rose in interrogation and Kelly nodded in a puzzled way. He was not sure whether his name was supposed to be "Squam" or whether the girl was using an incarnation or merely remarking in her native tongue that it was a fine day.

"Galusha sent me to watch for you," she told him next. "He was afraid you might take the wrong way here where the road forks."

She had started up the western track; Kelly, in a pleasant daze, followed. Galusha of Squam expected someone and Galusha of Squam was not going to be disappointed.

Kelly was laughing hugely at the mental picture he conjured up of the look on the face of Galusha of Squam when he beheld what his messenger had brought him. The next remark of his guide rather destroyed his pleasure.

"Your instruments came this morning."

What did she mean? Had she mistaken him for a surgeon and was his mission to cost some innocent life? Then he remembered his coarse shoes, his hat gray with the dust of the road. At least nothing more serious that a veterinary had been summoned by Galusha of Squam. In all probability the cow was sick or the dog had broken its leg. Even this would be bad enough.

He hastily went over all he knew of the broken leg of a dog. Then he took up the strained tendons of a horse; bad teeth; equine obstetrics and was battling with botts and the blind staggers when his companion spoke again. They were now in sight of a loney and dilapidated building, a large house with an uneven roof, falling chimney and badly placed windows.

"You mustn't listen to Galusha nor to Henrietta," cautioned the girl at his side.

"No," promised Kelly. "I shall not mind—what's-his-name nor Henrietta; I shall do as I think best."

"Or rather," said the girl with her slow sweet smile, "as I think best."

She was an exasperating girl. Kelly made a strenuous effort to dislike her. What was her fascination? Kelly stole a sidelong glance. She was sunburned and a little freckled but pretty. She had a lovely neck and the lips of her pink ears were adorable. Her mouth—well, Kelly tried to fix his mind on weightier matters. They were at the door of the disreputable old dwelling now. A sturdy white-bearded man came to meet them. His small eyes gleaming from underneath bristling white brows seemed to Kelly especially penetrating. He muttered a greeting without taking the slightest exception to Kelly's identity.

"I think," he announced brusquely, "that we might as well do the first four or five before dinner."

Kelly gasped.

"Would you mind showing me the—my things?" he asked humbly of the girl. She led him to the door of a shed which stood at the left of the house and he stopped reverently within.

"I'm almost afraid it is too late," she sighed. "Do you think it isn't too late?"

"We shall see," breathed Kelly professionally yet with unmistakable concern.

A bundle of implements, tied together with a withe of hay, lay on the floor, the shortest at least six feet long. With a sigh of relief Kelly recognized their nature.

"He said he wouldn't send his short ones because you had a pair of your own."

"Who said?" questioned Kelly.

"Mr. Higby, of course. You asked him to lend you these things to do our job with, didn't you?"

"Yes—of course. That wasn't—exactly—what I was getting at. What I meant to ask was, what else did he say when he brought the things?"

"He didn't bring them over himself. He sent his hired man with them."

"What did the hired man say?"

The girl put her hands behind her, leaned against the door frame and laughed. Her brown eyes twinkled mockingly.

"I wouldn't dare tell you," she said, "and I don't see how you came to ask. You must understand that if you do your work here satisfactorily, it won't make a bit of difference with me."

"If insist on being told," persisted Kelly.

"Well then ,the man said that Mr. Higby said—oh, I'm not going to tell."

"Please go on."

"He said he didn't think that you knew your business very well or you would have had tools of your own. He said we were not to let you get away with his pruning shears especially the long ones."

Kelly grinned, much relieved.

"Where are your trees?" he asked.

"Never mind until after luncheon."

That word, luncheon, used on the young woman used it, told Kelly a few things. The meal itself told him a few more. Cold boiled potatoes indeed! They were boiled but there were fresh eggs and coffee and a fruit pudding. Henrietta was a middle-aged person with a dimple in chin number three, and a faultfinding disposition. She served the meal first then took her place at the head of the table, grumbling as she ate.

She said it was too late in the season to prune trees; ignored Galusha's preference for a lime-and-sulphur spray and recommended strong soapsuds instead.

After luncheon Kelly would have preferred a book and pipe "underneath the bough." Instead he wrestled with a step-ladder and the tools which belonged to Higby. Alternately Galusha, Henrietta and the young woman whose name, Kelly learned, was Miss Corbande Trask, issued orders, now of one kind and now of another, which Kelly calmly disregarded, trimming to suit himself and in the way he imagined would be best for the trees. Perhaps he purposely prolonged the job. At least suppertime came and he had not finished.

After supper the four sat behind the house gazing across a placard expanse of ground which sloped gently to the river. Kelly was curious about many things: for instance, why the girl did not seem to belong to the place; why Galusha and Henrietta exercised so much authority, said authority never seeming to take effect.

He hoped to be enlightened during the course of the evening but the conversation was confined almost wholly to spray mixtures.

While Galusha went in to fill his pipe and Henrietta to set sponge for morning rolls, Miss Trask turned suddenly to Kelly and as if Henrietta or Galusha had never been born, asked what he intended to spray the trees with to-morrow.

Kelly jumped and hesitated. He would have given his jacket and thrown in his shoes for an hour alone with some book on How to Make the Garden Pay or work of a similar character. Galusha had sprayed with lime and sulphur in the past. At least it would not kill the trees. He pronounced for lime and sulphur.

(To be continued.)

An organ was built in Westminster Abbey expressly for the coronation of King James II.

Russian railroads in the Caucasus have been given locomotives which burn the waste products from the oil refineries of that region.

For furniture cleaning a mixture of three parts linseed oil and one of turpentine is splendid. Use only a small quantity at a time, rubbing well, and polishing with a dry cloth until all the oil is rubbed into the wood or removed. Use a woollen rag.

French engineers have estimated that Italy could secure 5,000,000 electrical horse power from the water powers of her rivers if they were all harnessed.

About the House

COOKING FRESH VEGETABLES.

Vegetables just out of the garden taste best when simply cooked and served with a little salt, butter or cream.

Overcooking of vegetables impairs their flavor. Very delicate flavors are destroyed, while vegetables with strong flavors, such as cabbage or onions, became disagreeably strong if cooked too long. Overcooking also destroys the attractive color of some vegetables.

Cook summer vegetables as soon after they are gathered as you can, in order to preserve the flavor. If they must be kept over, keep in the ice box or some other cool place.

Let wilted vegetables soak in cold water to freshen them. If vegetables must stand after paring, covering with cold water will prevent wilting and discoloration.

Before cooking, put head vegetables and greens in cold water for an hour, with one tablespoon of vinegar, to remove insects, then wash very carefully.

Drain all boiled vegetables as soon as tender—they become soggy if they are allowed to stand undrained after cooking. The water drained off may be saved for soup stock.

Most vegetables should be cooked in a small amount of water, because a part of the mineral salts dissolves out into the water, and is lost if the water is thrown away. Cook whole when possible.

Delicately-flavored vegetables should be cooked slowly in a small amount of boiled water until tender and the water boils away.

Strong-flavored vegetables may be cooked uncovered in a large amount of rapidly-boiling water, and the water changed several times during cooking.

Starchy vegetables should be put on to cook in a sufficiently large amount of boiling water to cover them. Boil gently, and keep kettle covered.

The time required for cooking vegetables depends on the kind, size, and age of the vegetable. You must use your judgment in deciding when they are done, but this time-table may help you.

Time-Table for Cooking Fresh Vegetables in Water

Asparagus	15-20 minutes
Beans, Lima (green)	¾ - 1 hour
Beans, string	1- 2 hours
Beets, old	1- 4 hours
Beets, young	¾ - 1 hour
Cabbage	20-30 minutes
Carrots	20-60 minutes
Cauliflower	20-30 minutes
Corn, green	10-15 minutes
Onions	20-30 minutes
Parsnips	30-40 minutes
Peas, green	20-30 minutes
Potatoes	30-40 minutes
Spinach	15-30 minutes
Squash	20-30 minutes
Turnips	30-45 minutes

Conserve Food.

The necessity for conservation and substitution, for foods needed Overseas, of products which are available in this country, but not suitable for export, will not be over when this year's harvest is gathered. The food resources of the world, except for those comparatively few countries which are practically inaccessible under present shipping conditions are exhausted, and it is a prime military and economic necessity to build up and to maintain these resources. The food situation will not be safe at least until the 1919 crop situation is known. The people of Canada have already done splendidly, both as regards production and conservation. Their efforts must and will be continued, for they are a factor of great importance in feeding our soldiers and those of our Allies who are dependent upon us.

What European Women Are Doing

More and more are we realizing on this continent that the efforts being made by the women of Europe to cope with the conditions in which they find themselves are little short of superhuman. Take the case of Paolina Benedini, an Italian widow, whose five sons are under arms. She has just received an award from the Agricultural Department of Italy. She was left with three grand nephews and ten nephews and nieces ranging from 1 to 12 years of age. Not only did she provide for this large family, but without in addition she cultivated a farm of 10 acres and raised 15 head of cattle without any outside aid.

Surely she was as deserving of decoration as the Red Cross nurses whose bravery and devotion to duty have placed them on the country's honor list.

Bishop's Palace as Hospital.

The current issue of The Nursing Mirror contains a description of Fulham Palace, which the Bishop of London has handed over as a hospital for a hundred convalescent soldiers. A large number of the patients, it is stated, will be nerve or shell-shock cases. For these, in addition to tending the gardens, the piggeries, and the fowl runs, workshops are to be erected so as to provide the healing which comes from suitable occupation. The Bishop's own bedroom has been given up for the use of six patients, and the only portion of the Palace which he has kept for himself is the vestry attached to the chapel.

The Playhouse.

The sweet flag was rustling, the round sun was low;
The shadows to eastward lay slantingly in line;
The rag doll was Patsy, the bisque one was Flo—
And we built our playhouse by the trumpet-creeper vine.

The wind-nodding blossoms were scarlet and gay;
You sewed tiny garments and chatted as you sewed;
Beyond us the grasslands were windrowed with hay;
A white-hooded wagon crept down the dusty road.

You dreamed then, remember? Fell silent a while?
Your brown eyes grew wistful to vision where it went.
My small world was bounded by meadow lane and stile;
I kept no far visions and so I was content.

I walked down the orchard at sunset to-day
And there read your letter that told me the news—
The bright crown of laurel that shines in your way;
The white path of fortune that one could but choose.

The sweet flag was rustling, the round sun was low;
The shadows to eastward lay slantingly in line;
The same world was smiling that we used to know—
But that empty playhouse by the trumpet-creeper vine!



A midsummer Nightmare, or have you got your winter coal in yet?—New York Evening Post.

THE BRITISH NAVY.

How the Overseas Dominions Do Their Bit on the Seven Seas.

[It would take a volume—in fact, it has done so—to give a complete record of the birth and growth of the Imperial British Navy. The task of protecting the far-flung shores of our Empire, while satisfying the particular ideals of each separate community has been full of difficulty and romance and is admirably described by H. C. Yarraby, in "The Imperial British Navy." Below are a few interesting facts taken from this work.—Editor].

Fifty-five years ago New Zealand purchased and thinly armored four small cargo-boats. Their names were the Flint, Midge, Chub, and Ant, and they were the first war fleet ever possessed by a British Overseas Government.

New Zealand was the first of the Dominions to offer naval assistance when war broke out in 1914.

A Maori war-cry—"A-O-TEA-ROA!"—was chosen as the motto of the battle-cruiser New Zealand, which took part in the battles in the Heligoland Bight, at the Dogger Bank, and Jutland.

Australia was first used as a naval base about 1840.

Vice-Admiral, Sir George Tryson, whose name is associated with the tragic collision in the Mediterranean between the Camperdown and the Victoria was the first commander of the Royal Australasian Naval Squadron.

This squadron was a portion of the Imperial Fleet and the different States contributed various sums toward its maintenance.

At the commencement of the present century the contributions were as follows: Victoria, £57,883; New South Wales, £47,207; Queensland, £28,200; South Australia£16,642; Tasmania, £6,085; West Australia, £4,620.

New Zealand added an annual contribution of £20,830.

Tasmania, before coming into the general scheme, made an effort to support a navy of her own. It consisted of one second-class torpedo boat.

In 1909 Australia decided to have a war fleet of her own, and she set aside £3,700,000 for this purpose.

Great Britain offered her a quarter of a million a year towards her expenses, but she declined, preferring to shoulder the whole burden herself.

When war broke out, Canada had no navy.

She never made monetary contributions to the Imperial Navy, but shortly before the war she presented Great Britain with three Dreadnoughts.

The British Columbia sealers were once suggested as the nucleus of a Canadian Naval Reserve Force.

An unfortunate gift made in 1880 by Great Britain to Canada was the steam corvette Charybdis, for training purposes.

It was twenty-one years old the boilers rust Canada £20,000 to repair, it broke from its moorings in St. John's Harbor, and was then returned to Great Britain with thanks.

Great Britain then had her sold for firewood and scrap-iron.

Cape Colony came in twenty years ago, paying £30,000 a year towards the Imperial Navy.

Natal did her bit in coal, to the tune of twelve thousand tons per annum.

Great Britain named two battle-cruisers the Good Hope and the Natal in recognition of these gifts.

The good Hope fought gallantly at the Battle of Coronel on November 1st, 1914, but, was unfortunately lost.

The Natal proved another victim of the war, being destroyed in December, 1915, through an accidental explosion.

Both Canada and South Africa are anxious to emulate Australia and support navies of their own, but the common foe has temporarily set aside any idea other than that of Imperial naval unity.

For the Young:- Bereaved Since 1914

What many we do, when all our splendid dreams,
Fall at our feet, like petals from a flower,
Killed by the heat of noon? What may we do—
But beg they might return for one short hour?

We who have heard the thunder in our hearts,
We who have drown'd our youth in our own tears,
What may we do, but have recourse to prayers?
Raising our hands against the pitiless years,

God of the human heart—when hearts are torn
At this sad harvesting of shattered hope—
What may we do, but flee from Calvary?
Yet as we turn, and in the darkness grope.

Two Days

The longest day is in June, they say;
The shortest in December;
They do not come to me that way;
The shortest I remember:
That happy day you came to stay
And filled my heart with laughter.
The longest day you went away.
The very next day after.

Quit yourselves like men. Quit wheat.

Cream Wanted

We are in the market for cream all through the year. We pay the HIGHEST market price. Our plant is right up-to-date. In business since 1866. Drop us a postcard for particulars.

Mutual Dairy and Creamery Co.
743-5 King St. West Toronto



WILLIAMS PIANOS

New Scale



THE example of the late Queen Victoria in selecting the Williams New Scale Piano has been followed by many of the world's most renowned musicians. This fact has caused it to be known as the Choice of the Great artists.

Louis XV Model, $650.00

THE WILLIAMS PIANO CO., LIMITED, OSHAWA ONT.

Canada's Oldest and Largest Piano Makers



A Picture with Each Purchase

Each time you buy a package of Ingram's Toilet aids or Perfume your druggist will give you, without charge, a large portrait of a world-famed motion picture actress. Each time you get a different portrait so you make a collection for your home. Ask your druggist.

Ingram's Velvola Souveraine Face Powder.

The daintiness of a complexion always free from oiliness and shininess is the desire of every woman. Ingram's Velvola Souveraine Face Powder. It keeps the skin smooth and attractive. Hides minor blemishes, the little wrinkles, and blends so marvellously with the complexion that it is scarcely visible. It adheres even the skin be warm and moist, and it has a refined and gentle fragrance, 50c.

For the sake of youthful charm, use Ingram's Milkweed Cream. Its daily use enables you to retain the charm and color of girlhood. It is curative and healthful to the skin tissues. Two sizes, 50c and $1.00. Your druggist has a complete line of Ingram's toilet products including Zodenta for the teeth, etc.

F. F. Ingram Co., Windsor, Ontario

TEN ACRES AND A LIVING

She Was Young, Popular, and Had Been Reared in the City. Everybody Laughed When She Decided to Farm— But That Was Four Years Ago.

When she decided to be a farmer everybody laughed. She was young, popular, unusually fond of frocks and fun. She had been reared in the city. She didn't know a Jersey from a Hereford, or a Wyandotte from a Plymouth Rock.

"You'll be back in six months," her friends said.

Four years have passed. Mrs. Charles S. Tupper still is "buried" in the country. Moreover, she is supplying eggs, chickens, honey, and home-canned goods to those of her former associates who are willing to pay for quality.

"Farming," said Mrs. Tupper, "is the ideal vocation for the woman who feels the modern desire for a job and the need of marriage and a home.

"I never wanted a job so keenly as when I found myself in a small city apartment without enough to do to keep me busy. After I'd swept and dusted and prepared meals for two, I had hours of time on my hands. The corner bakeshop, the laundry, and modern conveniences had thrust upon me more leisure than I could use. Mr. Tupper is a young engineer whose work takes him to various parts of the Dominion. In his absence I felt strongly the need of filling up my idle hours in some interesting, useful way.

"I didn't quite like the idea of spending all my spare time on cards, calling, women's clubs, and social pleasures. I longed to be a real partner to my husband and to share in making the family income as well as spending it.

"We had a few thousand saved for a home, and were trying to decide where to build. One day it flashed upon me: 'Why invest in city property? Why not a little farm? Then we'll have a home; I'll have a job, and can make our living.'"

The idea materialized into a modern bungalow on a 10-acre farm in Ontario, an hour's drive from a small city. Mr. Tupper's salary furnished working capital for the enterprise and Mrs. Tupper found congenial work as farmer-in-chief.

Poultry, bees, and a vegetable garden are Mrs. Tupper's specialties. Her side lines are a pig and a registered Jersey cow. She looks after the poultry, works in garden and apiary, and milks the cow herself. She employs very little help.

"It wasn't difficult to get a start in learning to farm, Mrs. Tupper explained. "I visited farms and studied the methods of farmers and their wives. I asked lots of questions.

"I didn't have any old fogyisms to unlearn, and I didn't acquire any. I went straight to the agricultural college and to the provincial poultry experimental station for instructions. While I was living in the country supervising the building of the bungalow I read and digested every bulletin I could get. I'm still studying bulletins. I subscribed for several farm papers and a bee journal.

"Of, course, I learned a great deal from the practical experience of the people about me, but I checked up everything to the rules and directions of government provincial agricultural experts, which may be had for the price of a postage stamp. I tried to take orders intelligently. I ignored old rules for poultry and beekeeping."

Mrs. Tupper's chickens are hatched in incubators, hovered in a coal-heated brooder house, fed according to experiment station directions, and reared in poultry houses built from experiment-station designs. From the first they have been practically free from lice and disease. She gets winter eggs. Even in zero weather and fed present costly feed, her spring pullets more than pay their way.

"Bees responded as readily to proper treatment," she said. "My second season I harvested $265 worth of comb honey from twenty working swarms. And I was stung not a half-dozen times at that."

Some of Mrs. Tupper's neighbors were inclined to joke at first at her appetite for bulletins, her belief in experts, and her rigid insistence on pure-bred stock and poultry. They admit now that her faith has been justified.

If Mrs. Tupper had trod in the well worn neighborhood ruts she would have marketed her produce by the country-store-commission-man-retail-consumer route; but again she did not. From the first she planned to plug the leakage of farm profits in middlemen's commissions. When she had anything to sell she put on a good-looking tailored suit, a becoming hat, smart shoes and gloves, and went to the city to talk to ultimate consumers.

The consciousness of being dressed appropriately—not expensively or ornately—is a valuable aid to the farm saleswoman, Mrs. Tupper thinks.

"If a salesman comes to me shabbily dressed or flashily dressed, I can't give him a fair hearing," she said. "I may let him talk on, but I decide against him the instant I look at him. So I reasoned that a trim, pleasing appearance would be as valuable an asset to me as to the men who sell pickles, insurance, or gilt-edged bonds. It would mean a favorable first impression and open the way to show samples and makes a sales talk.

"If I tried to interview a prospective customer handicapped by the consciousness that my skirt hung badly or that my shoes were shabby, not only would I be timid and ill at ease, but my appearance would suggest to the city buyer the very slipshodness and lack of reliability he fears in buying direct from the farm.

"I go strong on attractive samples. It would be useless to try for fancy prices if I brought honey to town in mean-looking cases or rusty cans. A slight drip down the side of a package might not be proof positive of poor quality, but it would frighten away a careful buyer. Likewise, I do not illustrate my egg sales talks with a sample dozen of odd sizes and shapes. It is needless to add that goods delivered to customers must be of the same quality and appearance as the samples, and that one must keep one's promises to the dot. A little well-directed enterprise will land a customer, but only good service can hold him."

When the current wholesale price of honey was $3 a case, Mrs. Tupper's comb honey has been in demand at from 20 to 30 cents a pound. She disposes of every pound to private customers and to one grocery store which caters to "fancy" trade. She sells eggs from her 400 Wyandottes at from 4 to 6 cents more a dozen than the country store is paying its patrons who bring in eggs and "take them out in trade."

Mrs. Tupper figured that if a trade-mark has advertising pull for a manufacturing concern, it would help the farm business. She christened her 10-acres "Graceland Farm," and this name is stamped on everything that leaves her place. She had cards printed bearing the name of the farm, its telephone number, and its products. Graceland Farm is also emphasized on letter heads.

"Prompt attention to correspondence is an easy method of advertising a farm business," she suggested. A typewritten letter on letterhead stationery, mailed promptly, creates a pleasant impression on the man who has written to inquire the price of a setting of eggs or a trio of chickens.

"Suppose I delayed a week and wrote the reply with pen and ink, or, worse, with a pencil on ruled tablet paper? I'd stand a good chance of losing a customer, wouldn't I? If I didn't miss an order outright, I should certainly leave a suggestion of inefficiency and carelessness which could only be charged to the debit side of the business."

She has found that a $50 typewriter and a letter file have helped greatly to create the good-will which is as essential to the farmer-business woman as to the woman who runs a millinery shop or an insurance office.

Mrs. Tupper has encouraged automobile trade. Her apiary is within sight of the road, and a "Honey for Sale" sign brings many a customer. Many of her city patrons have the habit of driving to the farm and returning with a hamper laden with eggs, honey, butter, or canned stuff from the vegetable garden. The garden last summer supplied material for more than 900 cans of vegetables.

The neighbors smile at her zeal for fairs and poultry shows.

"It isn't fun altogether: it's business," she tells them.

It was cold, disagreeable work, for instance, to prepare an exhibit for the National Exhibition at Toronto last fall; but Mrs. Tupper felt repaid. She won first prize on pen, first and second on pullet, and fourth on cockerel. Then she exhibited at the County Fair with even better success.

"These prizes will add to the value of every chicken I have, and to all my poultry products. They give me another advertising point," she said.

"The shows gave me a fine opportunity to meet possible customers and to make friends for my business. I was on the job for days. I met scores of people and distributed hundreds of cards. I learned a lot, too, in talks with judges and experienced breeders."

The Tupper bungalow is neat and attractive. In spite of her duties in the poultry house and apiary, Mrs. Tupper serves appetizing meals. She finds time for church work and neighborhood calls, and gives every Thursday to the Red Cross.

The housework is speeded up with such conveniences as hot and cold water in kitchen and bathroom, and steam heat. The kitchen is an efficient little workshop lined by cupboards and shelves. Mrs. Tupper can sit before her kitchen cabinet and prepare a meal without moving about for ingredients and utensils. A service wagon saves steps between kitchen and dining-room.

The floors of the bungalow are of hard wood. They are waxed a few times each year, and a little work each morning with dust mop and carpet sweeper keeps them in good order. The washing is sent out.

"I couldn't earn an income from the farm if I had a farmhouse without modern improvements," Mrs. Tupper declared. "Reducing drudgery to a minimum is only plain business sense. Laundry work, scrubbing, and dishwashing has a low economic value. Such unskilled labor eats up the time and strength one needs for the more profitable and interesting tasks of farm management, accounting and correspondence, advertising and marketing."

Britain's Revenue.

The total revenue of the United Kingdom for the quarter ending June 30th, shows a net increase of £30,784,034 as compared with the corresponding quarter of last year. Of this amount £21,889,000 was from excess profits and duties. The total revenue amounted to £185,753,320. The total expenditure, chargeable against revenue, was £723,975,677.

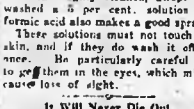
You pay the same war tax on a pound of cheap, poor tea that you pay on Red Rose. In other words you pay 10¢ war tax on a cheap tea which will make perhaps 150 cups to the pound and you pay the same 10¢ tax on a pound of Red Rose which easily makes about 250 cups.

You will find today more value, more economy, more real satisfaction in Red Rose Tea than ever before.

It is truly a war time tea.

612

T. H. Estabrooks Co.
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St. John Toronto Winnipeg Calgary
Canadian Food Control License No. 6-276



Hogs

Hogs suffer more from heat than any other class of farm stock. If kept in open yards exposed to the sizzling rays of a hot sun they will do well to keep alive, even though they are consuming sufficient feed to make two pounds of pork a day. Sunshades mean comfort, and comfort brings economy in the use of feed, rapid gains in flesh and increased profits at the season's end.

Hogs do not perspire. Other animals are provided with pores to carry off excretions and remove the heat from the body, but not so with the hog. A few large pores on the legs provide the only means of carrying off excretions, while the thick layers of fat check the radiation of heat from the body. As a rule hogs are fed more heat-producing food than other farm animals and in the work of converting this feed into meat there is a great amount of heat which cannot escape.

It is astonishing to note how many farmers compel their hogs to lay in the sun and suffer during the summer days. If the herd has the run of an orchard or shaded lot they will not need artificial shade. However, if they are confined in pens, lots or sun shades should be built to protect them. A cheap and efficient shade can be erected in a few hours at practically no cost aside from labor. A few posts, some old boards or saplings and a straw or hay roof makes an excellent shade and is preferable to one of boards, as the straw or hay roof is cooler than one of lumber.

Plan the yards so that the sunshades may be erected at the highest point so that the hogs will get the full benefit of every breeze. Losses from overheating can be guarded against only by providing a retreat for the animals during the heat of the day. If the days are extremely hot sprinkle the ground under the shades with water. One barrel of water used to sprinkle the ground under the shades will help keep down the temperature several degrees, during the heat of the day.

Poultry

Few poultrymen realize the importance of fresh water to fowls. It is not only required from the standpoint of health, but it is a big factor in egg production. Keep a liberal supply of fresh water before the fowls every day throughout the year.

In winter usually once a day is sufficient for fresh water, but during warm weather twice a day is imperative and three times will be better.

The drinking receptables must be kept clean. Wash them daily during warm weather and two or three times a week during cold weather. Disease lurks in dirty water.

In cold weather feed first and then water with tepid water. Early hatched chicks should not have cold water, it chills them and sometimes they drop dead soon after drinking. Tepid water, on the contrary, acts like a tonic.

Clover is one of the most valuable feeds, containing shell forming material, and should be a part of every ration. Hens fed clover will lay better than those without it. Clover can be chopped and mixed with meat and with mash. Clover is the cheapest green food that can be grown for poultry.

Clean out the houses thoroughly twice a year,—four times is better. Clean the windows and every part of the house. Keep the floors clean as often as necessary. Use tobacco stems in all nests. Keep the setting hens out of the poultry house. Broody hens are always lousy.

The walls and perches, nests, floors and ceiling can be sprayed with a 5 per cent. solution of cresol. When this has dried spray with 1 part crude carbolic acid or cresol and 3 parts kerosene. Fill or flood every crack, crevice and smooth surface with the spray. After the whole house has been thoroughly cleaned, swept and washed a 5 per cent. solution of formic acid also makes a good spray.

These solutions must not touch the skin, and if they do wash it off at once. Be particularly careful not to get them in the eyes, which might cause loss of sight.

It Will Never Die Out.

If you and I had a farm as big as might be covered by the sheets of paper that have been written over by men and women complaining that this world of ours is growing cold and selfish, we should have more land than any of us ever will own. Let me say all I have to say in reply to this wicked charge against the men and the women of our day in just four words. It is not so!

A neighbor of ours had a nice young horse get sick one day. I know of men with so much of human interest and love in their hearts that they went to the help of that neighbor, sat up with the poor suffering animal night after night for days and days. It was cold in the barn, but they did not mind it. They gave the horse its medicine, rolled up in horse blankets, and warmed their way into the haymow until it was time to care for the animal again. Only a horse, but it was a living thing, with a heart in it; and it belonged to a friend.

No; love will never die out of the human heart. It may seem sometimes as if men are too busy to be good and kind, but let anything happen to the humblest farmer in the community and the grass will be all tramped down about his door by those who come to do him a good turn.—E. L. V.

For lubricating moving parts of machinery an inventor has patented a perforated belt containing a wick to be soaked in oil.

Wool to be reknit should be raveled in a colander and set in the steam over a vessel of boiling water. Cover the colander and let steam until the wool is straight. Dry in the air and then wind.

FUNNY FOLD-UPS

CUT OUT AND FOLD ON DOTTED LINES





GOOD HEALTH QUESTION BOX

By Andrew F. Currier, M.D

Dr. Currier will answer all signed question is of general interest it will be. If not, it will be answered personally if stamped, addressed envelope is enclosed. Dr. Currier will not prescribe for individual cases or make diagnosis. Address Dr. Andrew F. Currier, care of Wilson Publishing Co., 73 Adelaide St. West, Toronto.

Blood Medicines.

Blood medicines are evidently those which are supposed to improve the quality of the blood—to "purify" it, as so many people say who have no very clear idea of what this statement means. The largest portion of the blood is water. In addition it contains the red and white corpuscles, the blood cells; furthermore, it contains, in solution, various mineral salts, albuminoids, and fats.

These various substances are derived from the food, and distributed over the body for its upbuilding; if there is too much or too little of any of them, disease would be the result, and the best way to remedy it would be to supply foods containing the elements which are wanting.

But the wastes of the body are also carried by the blood—chiefly as carbonic acid and urea—the first of which is carried to the lungs for elimination, and the second to the kidneys. The blood may also contain substances which are foreign to it, like sugar, bile, disease-producing bacteria, and animal parasites.

In diabetes, sugar is circulating in the blood. In inflammation of the liver bile, filaria is one of the parasites found in the blood; and there are many kinds of bacteria. A blood medicine is therefore, something which will have some sort of effect on those different substances directly or indirectly, and the number of these is very small. Quine will kill the germ of malarial fever, and is, therefore, a true blood medicine. Mercury and arsenic will destroy the germ of syphilis—sometimes. Iron, in proper organic form, will be taken up by the red corpuscles when their number is too small, or when they are deficient in iron—as is the case in anemia.

Our very common form of patent medicine is preserved beef-blood, which when properly prepared, may be useful, just as anemic and tubercular people sometimes seem to be benefited by drinking freshly drawn blood at a slaughter house. This is equivalent to taking any other albumi-

noid food—beefsteak, for instance But blood decomposes more quickly than other animal tissues, and when you try to preserve it with alcohol or other preservatives, you destroy some of its important constituents, or make them unsuitable for digestion and assimilation; hence, most, if not all, of the preparations made from blood, will not do what they are advertised to do.

I do not say that such preparations may not be harmless; but that is not what people are after, when they pay their good money for them. When you see advertisements of sarsparilla compounds and sure cures, burdock and willow dock syrups, iron and prickly ash strengthening blood vitalizer, and mixtures containing motherwort, dandelion, mandrake, poke root rumex and many other herbs, do not let your imagination cloud your judgment. These are all harmless substances when of good quality but have very little influence on the body or the blood. When they are of poor quality, they are about as useful as dried sticks.

Many people will remember the sulphur and molasses they used to be compelled to take when children. If you want something which will stir up your blood and most of your other internal arrangements, try a few doses of this useful remedy rather than the blood medicines with fancy names with which the market is filled.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

J. L.—1—Am bow-legged and my position requires that I walk seven miles or so, a day. Is such walking desirable for a bow legged person?

2—Is there any way of straightening bow legs?

Answer—1—If you can accomplish your walking without pain or unnecessary effort, I do not see why you may not continue to do so.

2—An operation is possible, but it consists in breaking the bones and reshaping them. Of course this is very much more difficult in an adult than in a child, but it is sometimes done very successfully.

The Dairy

When a cow gives bloody milk, get a separate sample of milk from each quarter of the udder to determine if the blood comes from one or all.

If it comes from all quarters, general congestion of the udder has caused rupture of minute blood vessels in the glandular tissue. This is not uncommon just after calving and soon subsides. When it occurs in the udder of a cow that has been milking for several months, an injury or an attack of garget is the cause.

Bleeding often comes from growths in a teat or teats which are irritated by the act of milking. Such growths sometimes can be removed by operation. If that can not be done the secretion of milk should be dried off in the affected quarter. This also is the best course in a case of chronic garget.

Kindness and gentleness always accomplish more than the application of a milking stool or a number twelve shoe to the back or belly of a nervous or fractious cow that holds up her milk. A gentle, expert, scientific milker may possibly bring back the normal function, but it is certain that brutality will have the opposite effect.

The habit which calves have of sucking each other's ears or udders is a bad one and should be stopped as quickly as possible. The sucking of the udder stimulates an unnatural secretion of milk; when that starts and sucking then is prevented, subacute and usually unnoticed garget results. Where that has happened the udder will be almost certain to go wrong when the heifer has her first calf, and we regard this as one of the very common, but least understood, causes of mammitis (garget).

Horse Sense

An expert stockman says that nothing speaks so well for a farm as a well-mannered, well-groomed horse shown at a fair, even if the animal does not bring home a blue ribbon.

Draft horses are shown at halter, except in case of draft teams. Rope halters are all right to use. Draft stallions should be shown with heavy bridles. Horses should be taught to stand and to lead before they are placed in the ring.

Good condition and good manners in the show ring will not be of much value unless the horses are well groomed. Use the comb and fibre-brush followed by the hair-brush every day. To remove dirt, dampened sawdust should be rubbed into the hair and brushed out with a stiff bristled brush. The mane and tail should be combed daily. Tangled parts should be separated with the fingers, since the comb is likely to pull out the hair. The appearance of the animal is improved by singeing the long hairs about the jaws and ears with a lighted candle.

Some Low-Priced Meats

Certain parts of the butchered carcasses which provide us with meat are comparatively low in price. These parts have not been generally popular in this country, although they are in great demand in Europe and also in the United States. Beef hearts, liver, tripe, ox tails, sheep's heads, calves' heads, pigs' feet and many other parts of the carcasses might well be used more freely in Canada than they are, thus relieving the pressure of the demand upon roasts, steaks and other higher priced cuts. Any good recipe book will tell you how to cook these cheaper meats and make of them delicious, tempting dishes.

AutoStrop SAFETY RAZOR



The Choice of all Ranks

Shaving under trench difficulties at the front will quickly convince "him" that the AutoStrop is the only practical razor. It is the only razor that sharpens its own blades and consequently is always ready for instant service.

Anticipate your boy's request by including an AutoStrop in your next overseas package.

Price $5.00

At leading stores everywhere

AutoStrop Safety Razor Co., Limited

83-87 Duke St. Toronto, Ont.



CANTIRE

—Paisley Fair, Sept. 24th and 25th. The harvest is almost finished, and in most cases the yield is expected to be good. The corn crop, which has been suffering ever since it was planted either from frost or drouth, is now making progress, and if favorable weather continues for a couple of weeks more it will be at least a good half crop.

Misses Jean and Laura and Master Peter Reid spent the past three weeks with their grandparents at Glenannan.

Mr. Angus Taylor has gone to help gather in the harvest in the west. This is Angus' first trip to the prairies.

Miss Cora Maxwell, from near Chesley, visited her friend, Miss Margaret McKay, last week.

Miss Greenlees, of Hamilton, spent spent a week at Mrs. W. A. Blue's.

Mr. Archie Taylor, of Owen Sound, is renewing acquaintances here at present.

Miss Mabel Clark, of Chesley, is spending vacation with Miss Sara Eason.

Messrs. D. A. McIntyre, Jos. Stoddart and Elden McGillivray are at the great fair at Toronto this week.

Miss Ellen Wandrow, of Mt. Clemens, Mich., is spending a few weeks with her grandmother, Mrs. John Blackburn.

Mr. and Mrs. Johnston Winch and son Frank, of Galt, were visitors at the home of the former's father, Mr. Henry Winch. Johnston makes big wages in a munition plant in that city, but has a great inclination to come back to farm life again. The many friends of Mrs. Winch, who has been an invalid for some years, will be glad to know she is regaining her health.

Miss Margaret McKay left on Monday to assume her new duties as teacher in a school near Barrow Bay.

Mr. J. J. Bradley delivered a fine span of horses to Geo. Craig recently.

On Thursday last Peter McArthur of the Globe tells how his midnight slumbers were disturbed by the continued howling of his titled cat. In like manner our friend Alex Gowanlock's midnight snooze was broken by the barking of his collie dog, which became so furious as to lead Alex to surmise that as about this time last year some two-legged coons were making raids on the chicken roosts it might be good business to investigate. Following the direction from which the barking came he heard not the cackle of a rooster, but a sort of low growl, and on coming closer found his dog was at grips with some animal which seemed to be putting up a good scrap. It proved to be not a two-legged coon, but one whose pelt was worth something. Whether the battle was for the bridge head we do not exactly know, but as the pair wallowed through the mire under the bridge on the king's highway it was no doubt typical of the famous Flanders mud. On hearing his master's voice Collie, feeling that ample reserves had come up, renewed the offensive with vigor only to find he had underestimated the strength of the enemy, and in a brilliant counter-attack the latter drove his assailant up the bank, and here was where the reserves took a hand. Groping in the dark, General Gowanlock found a cudgel and with unerring aim delivered Major Coon a blow on the point of the snout that proved a knock-out. Collie had got his wind and immediately pounced on to finish the job. The grey streaks of dawn were beginning to break in the east when Alex with a pair of cold feet scrambled back to finish his broken slumbers. Next morning no trace of the midnight marauder could be found. If in his hunting expeditions this fall our sin Geordie succeeds in bagging a coon with a slightly turned up nose he will ken right awa it's ine yin. Alex Gowanlock near kill wi' a cleb.

Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA

GRESHAM

—Paisley Fair, Sept. 24th and 25th. Away to Toronto from here are: Mr and Mrs. Jas. A. Pace, Robert Parker, Wm. Parker and son Curtis, McLean Young and sister Jessie, the latter on her way west.

Rev. Mr. McCauley and Rev. Mr. Barker visited at Mr. Allen McKinnon's lately.

Mr. L. Hamilton, of Port Elgin, was in this neighborhood calling this week.

Misses Isabel McKinnon, Alice Parker and Etta Brown are going to Port Elgin high school.

We welcome our new teacher, Mr. T. Foster.

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher
The Kind You Have Always Bought

WILLOW CREEK

—Paisley Fair, Sept. 24th and 25th. Two car loads of young people from here attended the annual convention of the Y.P.S. at Hepworth last week.

Rev. E. H. Bean, of Milverton, spent th week ed with his sister, Mrs. F. Schnittker.

We are glad to report that Mrs. G. E. Baker is improving.

Mr. Geo. Amos and his mother have moved to Underwood.

Pte. Fred Schnittker's leave will be extended for another month or so.

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children
In Use For Over 30 Years
Always bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher

—The path of success in business is usually the path of common sense.

GLAMIS

Holidays are over. The teachers have left for their different fields of labor. Miss Reta McKinnon, who taught the Glamis school for the last two years, left for Kitchener, where she secured a position in a graded school. Miss Flossie McLennan will teach in Wellesley. Misses Mabel Kirkpatrick and Mary Webb go back to their old schools. Miss Nettie Gunn has the Glamis school.

Mrs. Coward, who has been spending some time with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Murdoch McKay, left this week for her home in Toronto.

Miss Mary Dewar, of Kincardine, spent a few days with her friends here, Misses Flossie McLennan and Reta McKinnon.

Miss Minnie Howson spent some time with friends in Paisley.

Mrs. Burgess, of Cabri, Sask., who was down attending the funeral of her father, the late Jos. Cunningham, left for her home on Tuesday of last week, accompanied by her daughter Dorothy, who spent the last few years with her grandparents here.

Rev. J. C. McCauley was called to London on Friday to report for military service.

Rev. Jos. Stewart was the preacher in the Baptist church on Sunday, both morning and evening.

Miss Lizzie Cunningham returned to Milton on Tuesday.

Mr. and Mrs. Sargent, of Hamilton, were visitors in our burg on Sunday.

Mrs. Jas. Thomson is spending a few days in Toronto visiting her sister.

Mr. and Mrs. Kirkpatrick are spending some time with their daughter, Mrs. Montgomery of Markdale.

Mr. Chas. McKinnon, of Ripley, came up on Friday to attend the funeral of the late William Gilchrist.

Pte. Allan Fraser, of London, is home on leave.

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. McKennit and Mrs. Love, of Markdale, were week end visitors at Mr. Kirktown's.

Miss M. McIntyre has returned from the lake, accompanied by her nephew and niece, Campbell and Jean McIntyre.

Mrs. Jessie McDougall spent Sunday at the home of her father, Mr. Thos. Yule, in Paisley.

Pte. Edgar Pyke, of Toronto, spent a few days last week at Mrs. Cunningham's.

Mrs. Jackson, of Kincardine, is visiting friends on the 2nd of Bruce.

Mr. and Mrs. McFarlane, of Seaforth, and friends from Lorne visited at Mr. McCormick's on Sunday.

Mrs. Robert McFadyen, who has been visiting her friends around here for the past few weeks, returned on Friday to Toronto.

Death has been busy in our community the past few months. The whole neighborhood was shocked to hear that Mr. William Gilchrist had passed away. He retired in his usual health on Tuesday night. In the morning when he failed to get up at the usual hour his friends found him dead in bed. Mr. Gilchrist was in his 56th year, and was well known and highly respected by all. His death cast a gloom over the whole community. He was a member of the Oddfellows Society. He leaves two sisters, Misses Margaret and Sarah, also a brother who is a doctor in California, also a host of friends to mourn his loss. The funeral took place to Tiverton cemetery. The very large procession showed the high esteem in which he was held. About fifty of the Oddfellows Society took part in the service.

WALKERTON

—Paisley Fair, Sept. 24th and 25th. Mr. Hank Irwin has purchased the 100-acre farm west of Walkerton on which he has been residing from his brother, Mr. Rob. Irwin, and has also taken over from the latter the entire stock of big registered horses which they had imported from the States. As a consequence of these arrangements, Hank, who has purposed moving to the west, will continue to reside in this district, a fact that will be learned with pleasure by his host of friends.

While Mrs. Wm. Winters and Mrs. Lou Anderson were crossing the river above the dam on Sunday afternoon with floaters on, the wind suddenly went out of the former's floaters and left her sinking in midstream like Peter in the sea. With her friend sinking at her side, Mrs. Anderson got mixed up in the sensation and followed Mrs. Winters to the bottom of the stream. Things were shaping lively for a double tragedy when Wes. Russell leapt in and drew Mrs. Winters from the moisture, while Lou Anderson, who was nearly lost no time in lending a helping hand to his wife. Although in an exhausted state the ladies came to shortly after being landed, but their nearness to reaching a celestial instead of a terrestrial shore will serve to keep the incident in their memory for a time.

Finding the bands cut on his stooks of oats, which he had left standing in a field, James B. Dickson, a Carrick farmer residing near Belmore, at once suspected his neighbor, Wm. Hackney, of the deed, there having been it seems, bad blood between the two for some time. After interviewing the authorities at Walkerton about the affair, Dickson went to Hackney and accused him of the deed, and threatened him with proceedings unless the oats were refunded by six o'clock that evening. After supper Mr. Dickson went to the field and found that the stooks had been rebound as instructed. Failing, however, that his spiteful neighbor needed a lesson in gentlemanly etiquette, Dickson laid a complaint against him for trespassing on his premises and damaging his property. The accused, who was scheduled to appear before Magistrate Tolton on Monday for trial, drove into town on Saturday and pleaded guilty to the charge and was ordered to pay Dickson $5 damages for attacking his oats, as well as being mulcted with a fine of $5 and costs for his crime, making a total assessment of $19.50, which the culprit was obliged to liquidate for his conduct. The accused was unable to assign any reason for his vandalism other than a revengeful spirit against his neighbor and the attendant satisfaction of handing him a slam.—Herald-Times.

MACHINES FOR MILKING

Farmers Will Find That They Are Very Profitable.

TO MEET LABOR SHORTAGE

How to Prevent Bees Swarming—Hints for the Gardener and Dairyman in June—Methods by Which to Destroy Troublesome Weeds.

(Contributed by Ontario Department of Agriculture, Toronto.)

THE statement that the milking machine has now become a practical proposition can now be made with considerable confidence. Practically all the standard makes of machines sold in this province, the cheaper ones as well as the more expensive, are giving good satisfaction in the hands of a great many dairymen. But all machines are somewhat complicated, and somewhat delicate of adjustment, so that to be successful the operator must exercise some mechanical ability, and avoid care and attention to the needs of individual cows. Without these the milking machine has always proved a failure. It can hardly be said that the machine will get as much milk from the cows as good hand milking, but properly handled, it will give better results than the average hand-milking, and there is no doubt of its being a great economizer of labor and time. The machine has its place on the farms of dairymen who milk more than ten cows, it being doubtful economy to invest so much money for a smaller herd. It may also be doubtful economy to instal the machine in a herd of pure breds where much special test work, involving milking three or more times per day, is being done.—A. Leitch, B.S.A., Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph.

To Prevent Bees Swarming.

June is the swarming month and time of supering for the main honey flow which begins between the 10th and the 20th of the month, depending on the season and the latitude. Be sure to give supers enough to avoid any crowding which may cause the bees to become discouraged, quit work and swarm excessively. It should be the beekeeper's aim to prevent swarming as much as possible. This is done by keeping young queens, giving plenty of room and a systematic examination of brood-chambers to detect colonies which are preparing to swarm. When queen cells are found far advanced they should all be destroyed and the queen herself removed. After the colony has been queenless one week the combs should again be examined and all cells except one removed. This one will provide them with a queen and if only one is left they will not swarm again. Where an improvement of stock is desired the new queen may be given instead of leaving one queen cell.

Natural swarms should be hived on the old stand after removing the parent colony to one side. The swarms should be given the supers from the old colony. New swarms work with great vigor because they have no brood to care for during the first week. Colonies held together without swarming gather more honey than those which swarm. It is the beekeepers patriotic duty to reduce the cost of honey production and thus increase the quantity be is called to produce as greatly as possible. They also cause the beekeeper less trouble at unexpected times. This may be done more by swarm prevention than in any other way. Bulletin 233 (Ontario Department of Agriculture) takes this matter up thoroughly and should be carefully studied by all beekeepers. — Provincial Apiarist, Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph.

Hints For the Gardener.

Thorough cultivation of the soil must be practised in the garden. The common hoe, wheel hoe and the garden cultivator should be kept going immediately after each rain. The seed sown in the field should be thinned carefully, giving each plant the amount of space required for good growth. Use poison bran mash to kill the cut worm, which will be active at this season. The asparagus bed should have the second application of 100 lbs. per acre of nitrate of soda. All stocks should be carefully cut even if they cannot be used. Early celery, tomatoes and other tender plants should be set out the first of this month, while citrons, cucumbers, pumpkins and melons should be planted. A small amount of nitrate of soda around celery and tomato plants four or five days after setting out, will aid in their growth. The latter part of this month and the beginning of next, late celery, cabbage, cauliflower and kale are transplanted into the field. Sowing of corn and beans should be made every week during this month.

To Eradicate Bad Weeds.

If troubled with mustard in grain crops, spray with the 20 p.c. solution of iron sulphate, (2 lbs. of iron sulphate to each gallon of water). If such spraying is to be effective it must be done early just when the first mustard plants in the field are coming into flower.

Good results followed by rape sown about the middle of June in drills about 26 inches apart at the rate of 1½ pounds per acre, provides a means of eradicating perennial sow thistle and twitch grass.

Dairy Pointers for June.

Cows in clover or good June grass pasture require very little attention. This is the ideal month for dairy operations. If there are any hot days, be careful to cool both milk and cream, by setting in ice water or cold well water. Sour milk and cream are too frequently sent to the factory. Don't forget to wash the cream separator and strainer daily, or after each time of using.



STEELE'S For Horse Collars and Sweat Pads, Rubber Leg Rugs, Whips, Auto Finish Rugs, Richmore's Gall Cure, Star Harness Soap, &c.

Our Harness lead other quality, durability, appearance and high class work invariably found in no other makes of Harness.

Baggage Trunks, Pole Cases, Club Bags, Dress Suit Cases, Gents' Hand and Shoe Cases.

Harness parts and Sundries our Specialty

J. H. STEELE

Local Agent Wanted
for the Old Reliable
Fonthill Nurseries

Thousands of orchard trees need replacing.

War Gardens call for small fruits, early bearing fruit trees, asparagus, rhubarb plants, etc.

The demand for ornamental stock in the towns and villages is large.

Secure a paying agency with liberal commissions.

STONE & WELLINGTON
Established 1837
TORONTO ONT.

STANDARD BUSINESS COLLEGE
James St. North, Hamilton

All branches of Commercial, Business and Shorthand taught by expert instructors. We invite inquiries from all young people who desire to enter commercial or business life with proper equipment. We pay railway fares for students coming to our school.

J. A. McDougall, Business Manager — Jas. Swinton, Principal

FARM FOR SALE

50 ACRES, being east half Lot 33, Con. 9, Tp. of Bruce. Good clay soil. 30 acres in grass, 10 acres in crop, and 10 acres good hardwood bush. See or write A. McGillivray, owner, Murillo, Ont., or apply to Alex McGillivray, Paisley P. O. R.R. No. 4.

SECOND CON. ELDERSLIE

—Paisley Fair, Sept. 24th and 25th. Threshing is the order of the day.

Andrew Young and daughter Jessie visited Eugenia Falls one day last week.

Miss Jennie Maxwell spent a week with Owen Sound friends.

Misses Lillian and Helen Smellie visited last week at the home of their brother, Mr. Chas. Smellie.

Master Archie McCullough has returned to his home in Saugeen after a month's visit with friends here.

John Robertson intends to drill an artesian well.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Brown, of Owen Sound, visited recently at the home of the latter's brother, Mr. George Maxwell.

Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Allen, Mrs. Jas. Vanvise, Mr. Jas. Allen and Miss Edna motored to Stayner, Alliston, Toronto and Hamilton and visited friends for a few days.

The well drillers have completed their contract at S. S. No. 12 school and have secured good clear water which stands at a depth of 180 feet. Guess the school kiddies will not need to carry any more water now.

Mrs. D. Allen, Charles, Mary, Mrs. W. J. Allen and Mary autoed to Southampton and spent Sunday at the lake shore.

Pte. Hugh Campbell's many friends here will be pleased to hear that he has landed safe and sound in England.

Wilson Patterson, sr., Wilson Patterson, jr., Mr. and Mrs. John Ward, of this con., spent Sunday at Southampton beach.

Five years ago Smith Thompson came from England to reside at J. B. Allen's. He made his home there for four and a half years. Last spring he thought that more distant fields seemed greener and left, but last week found him back to his former home, sweet home. No place like the 2nd con. for Smith.

Successful Lawn Social

The lawn social given by the Pinkerton Red Cross Society at Mr. H. Hetrick's residence last Thursday evening was a decided success. The weather was all that could be desired and brought forth a large attendance. The baseball game early in the evening proved quite an attraction. The members of the society wish to thank the players for their co-operation. The game was quite close, resulting in the score of 6—5 in favor of the home team. A good program preceded the drawing of tickets for a beautiful cushion donated by Mrs. E. Webb, and the selling by auction of a centre table donated by a member of the society. The cushion brought in the goodly sum of $22.25, and the table after being resold several times realised $42.50. The total proceeds amounted to over $240.

—The ability to smile, to enjoy the laughter of others, to spread the contagion of happiness wherever we go, makes us not only a welcome guest but an actual blessing.

IT STANDS WEAR — IT STANDS WATER



Kyanize YOUR HOME

KYANIZE Floor Finish stands kicking, stamping, scuffing. Unequalled inside the home for floors and linoleum—for kitchen, bathroom, stairway, doors, ceiling, wood work, furniture. Outside the house it's unexcelled for piazza floors and outside doors. A money-back guarantee proves these statements.

Ask for Kyanize Spar Finish for Canoes, Motor Boats, Exposed Surfaces; Kyanize White Enamel for Furniture, Bathrooms, Iron Beds.

Boston Varnish Company

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W. H. DAVISON

Overland and Chevrolet Service

Gasoline Oils and Accessories
Automobile Tires, Automobile Repairing
Vulcanizing a Specialty

I have a supply of
Ford Repairs
at prices that ought to catch the Ford owners' eyes. The following are some:

Radius Rods, $3.00	Spindle Body Bushings, per pair 25c
Front Springs, $2.50	Spindle Arm Bushings, per pair 15c
Rear Axles, $1.75	Adjusting Cones, each, $5
Cylinder Head Gas, 55c	
Ignition Lums, 75c	

All repairs are guaranteed first-class materials.

Free Air (in connection with Garage), also Service Car.

Both Phones — WM. McKINNON, Prop.



Seeing is Knowing

The glass oven door and the oven thermometer on the Pandora Range make baking an exact, absolutely controlled operation. You can see precisely how the oven is working—how fast or slow.

For Sale by
W. H. DAVISON, Paisley

McClary's
Pandora
Range

London Toronto Montreal Winnipeg Vancouver
St John, N.B. Hamilton Calgary Edmonton Saskatoon

J. S. DEWAR
PAISLEY
Builder, Contractor and Cement Worker

Brick or cement buildings erected, brick work, cement work and plastering contracts taken.

Cement Supplies Furnished

Building Blocks, Window and Door Sills, Culvert Tile, Well Curbing, Lawn Rollers, Lawn Vases, Verandah Columns, Balusters and other fancy Cement Products.

Building Material

Cement, Lime, Lath, Shingles, Glazed Sewer Pipe and Flue Lining, Mortar Color, Etc.

PAISLEY MEAT MARKET

Choice Beef, Pork, Veal and Lamb, Smoked Ham, Rolls and Bacon, Lard in 1-lb. pkgs., 3-lb., 10-lb. and 20-lb. pails, Cooked Ham, Headcheese, Pork Sausage, Jellied Tongue, Bologna, Weinners, Etc.

P. OLTSHER

Cash for Hides and Skins — Bruce and Bell Phones

The Paisley Advocate.

J. McCUTCHEON, Publisher
Vol. 49—No. 37

PAISLEY, ONTARIO, SEPT. 11, 1918

Subscription, $1.50 per Annum

Paisley Mercantile Co.

WEEKLY STORE NEWS

Millinery Openings

Tuesday and Wednesday
Sept. 17 and 18

A display of Trimmed Hats and Patterns to choose from. Everybody welcome.

OUR old friend, Mr. Time, has been moving slowly but surely this season, and possibly you have come to realize that your wearing apparel is not sufficient for the season we are entering. With this fact in view, and for your benefit, we are showing:

The Very Latest in Ladies' Coats

Creations of comfort enveloping each wearer in a garment that is proper for special occasions and yet suitable for every day wear. These are shown in **Velour Cloth, Broadcloth and Diagonal Stripes.** The latest in style—we have it. The best you can get it. And as for your neck and hands—we protect them with the choice of our

Furs

These are attractive and are necessary as accessories to your outing dress. If touring in your car you require them. If driving you need them. If on the street they are necessary. Let us show you what we have in sets or individual pieces. We are pleased to show the goods. It delights you as well as us when we sell.

Remember our Grocery Department

8-13,18b

Is never forgotten. It is yours to choose from. It is ours to keep replenished. We do so, often. Remember our **Fruit Jars** for preserving. They are cheap—Imp. Pints at 95c, Imp. Quarts at $1.10, Crown Half Gals. at $1.20.

We appreciate your patronage. We want it. Highest Prices for Produce.

THE PAISLEY MERCANTILE CO.
P. S. MacEACHLAN, Manager

THE CITY BAKERY

Fresh Bread and Buns
Always on hand

A Full Stock of
Groceries and Tobaccoes
Fruits in Season

License No. 8632

TRY OUR SWEET CIDER AND ICE CREAM. NONE BETTER

Please take notice that after Monday, Sept. 2nd we will be in Putnam's old stand

Bring in your Fowl and Produce. Top market price

For sale, cheap—one Large Water Trough

D. H. COOPER

More's Drug Store

This is the place to get all requisites to fight the summer pest, such as **Paris Green, Arsenate of Lead** (in paste form), **Bug Death** (the great bug destroyer and fertilizer), **Bug Finish**, also a fertilizer, **Insect Powder** in packages and bulk, **Mosquito Oil** to keep the mosquitos away, and **Larkspur Lotion** for the boos. **Fly Skoot** for flies on stock, **Bluestone, Copperas, Hellebore, Crude Carbolic Acid, Formaldehide** and **Creolin.**

Water Glass for Preserving Eggs

—Marriage licenses issued and money to loan. T. H. George.

—Marjory and Gladys Bird are visiting in Wingham.

—Mrs. D. Thomson is visiting her daughter, Mrs. Valentine, in Dundas.

—Mr. and Mrs. R. C. Pearce were in Toronto for a few days of the Fair.

—Misses Mary and Margaret Sparrow have been in Toronto for a few days.

—Miss Gertie Mitchell is visiting at the home of her aunt, Mrs. Thos. Johnston.

—Mrs. G. L. Carter is visiting her sisters in Millbrook, Toronto and Hamilton.

—Mr. and Mrs. Mickie, of Durham, are spending a week at the home of their niece, Mrs. H. S. Petrie, North St.

—Mr. and Mrs. A. R. Bell, of Nassagaweya, are visiting at the home of the latter's brother, Mr. J. A. Logie.

—E. Stevenson's quick healing salve is the best made. We have a choice line of tobaccos and cigars, stationery and school supplies. Agent for daily papers and magazines. Give us a call.

ADVERTISING RATES

Subscription Price—$1.50 per annum in advance. To United States subscribers $2.00 per year in advance.

Advertising Rates—Legal and other casual advertisements 10c per nonpareil line for first insertion, 5c per line for each subsequent insertion.

Advertisements of Strayed, Farms for Sale or to Rent, and similar, $1 for first three weeks and 25c for each subsequent insertion.

Advertisements without specific directions will be inserted till forbidden and charged accordingly. Transient display advs. charged by the inch. Rates on application.

Advertisements in the local columns are charged 10c per line for first insertion, and 5c per line for each subsequent insertion. This includes notices of church or society concerts, entertainments, garden parties &c. No notice less than 25c. Regular advertisers 5c per line, no adv., less than 25c. Set in black-faced type, price and one-half.

—Fresh Salmon Trout at P. Oltsher's butcher shop.

—If you want an oil cook stove read Sinclair's advt.

—**For Sale**—Good quiet driving horse. Enquire at Advocate office.

—**Wanted**—Two good smart girls. Will pay wages to beginners. G. B. Irwin, Tailor.

—Our fall shoes are coming in in finite variety. Let us show them to you. S. F. Ballachey.

—Full line of fine engagement and wedding rings at I. Shoemaker's jewellery store.

—Live fowl wanted on Tuesdays and Thursdays. Get our prices. S. F. Ballachey.

—**For Sale**—A No. 2 Clipper fanning mill, also a Wallot grinder, 6½ inch plate. W. Stark.

—**Highest prices paid for hides and sheepskins. H. E. McGregor, Butcher, Steele Block.**

—**For Sale**—A span of well bred, heavy Clyde geldings, 3 and 4 years old. Enquire at Advocate office.

—**For Sale**—One 10-h. p. gasoline engine, one cook stove. Apply to W. W. Wynne, Paisley P.O., R. R. No. 2.

—Don't swelter in the hot kitchen when oil stoves are to be had at such low prices at Sinclair's Hardware.

—Highest price for beef hides, horse hides, calfskins, sheepskins, tallow, &c. P. Oltsher, Paisley Meat Market.

—Remember Port Elgin Fair, on Sept. 18th and 19th. Good prizes and special attractions. Concert in the evening.

—**For Sale**—The cottage dwelling next to the Balmoral hotel. Freshly painted and re-papered. Apply to Neil McAllister.

—**For Sale**—Brick house with modern conveniences, with ½ acre lot, in good location. Mrs. W. A. McDonald, Queen St. south.

—**For Sale**—Comfortable frame house and 3½ acres of land on Albert St. south. Also a white leghorn hens. Miss. S. Daniel, prop.

—**For Sale**—A large and comfortable frame house with good stable, on ½ acre of good garden land, on Water St. N. McArthur, prop.

—**Grain Notice**—All grain delivered for shipment must hereafter be thoroughly cleaned to get market prices. A discount of several cents a bushel will be made off uncleaned stuff. Grain must be dry for export before we can allow the top price. J. Stark.

—Flour, Feed, Seeds, Grain—We keep a full stock of Five Roses and Stark's high grade flours, bran, shorts, Royal Purple feed meal, poultry foods and spices. Always in the market for coarse grains. Morning delivery only. W. Stark.

Special Announcement

We have a full line of up-to-date Ladies' and Men's Suitings and Coatings, also Trimmings, which are of as much importance as the goods. Our new autumn style books are at your service. Prices according to quality. We solicit your patronage. G. B. Irwin, Ladies' and Gents' Tailor. Bell phone.

Caught with the Goods

We are glad to acknowledge the fact that we were caught with

A Good Stock of Fine Suitings

And are prepared to pass them along to

Fashion into Carments

for anyone who wants a

Fine Suit or Overcoat

You can Save Five by Buying from Us

Cruickshank
The Tailor

Our Growing List of Fallen Heroes

OLIVER CHRISTIE DIED OF WOUNDS MANY OTHER CASUALTIES LISTED

Pte. Oliver Christie, son of Reeve Gilbert Christie, of Saugeen, was among the fatalities of the war last week. He is reported to have died of wounds. The deceased was in the 160th. He was about 24 years of age.

Three Paisley Men Wounded

On Friday last Mrs. D. Sutherland, Ross St., received word that Pte. W. John Devine, infantry, was admitted to No. 7 Canadian General Hospital at Letretort on Aug. 27th. He had been buried by a shell explosion, also wounded. The deceased was in the 160th. He was about 24 years of age.

Mrs. D. Sutherland, Ross St., received word that Pte. W. John Devine, infantry, was admitted to No. 7 Canadian General Hospital at Letretort on Aug. 27th. He had been buried by a shell explosion, also wounded. On the same day Mr. Jas. Daniel received word that his son, Pte. Stewart Daniel, had been admitted to the same hospital suffering from gunshot wound in left shoulder. On Tuesday Mr. Wm. Sparrow received a message advising that his son, Pte. Wilmer J. Sparrow, was admitted on Aug. 31st to No. 83 General Hospital, also at Letretort, having been wounded by a gunshot in the eye.

How Capt. McKechnie Was Wounded

In letters from the front the particulars of Capt. M. A. McKechnie's death are given. At zero on the morning of August 8th the barrage opened with a deafening roar. Soon the infantry went forward, followed by the stretcher bearers and infantry helpers. The medical men and attendants were making their way forward with their equipment when an explosion was heard from a hidden German mine. Soon word came back that Capt. McKechnie's car was blown up, and that he was seriously wounded. He was taken to No. 61 Clearing Station about 8 a.m., and died about 10 a.m. He received every care and attention but was too severely wounded to recover. His remains were buried in a peaceful spot and his grave marked with a cross.

Lt. Horace Parker Died from Loss of Blood

A letter from a doctor in the hospital brings some information to Mr. and Mrs. Chris Parker as to the death of their son, the late Lieut. Horace Parker. He was wounded in the thigh and had become unconscious before reaching the hospital, breathing his last very shortly after, death being due to loss of blood.

COUNTY CASUALTIES

Killed

T. P. Johnston, Chesley
Ernie Wright, Chesley.
W. McLaggan, Chesley
J. C. Ammon, Walkerton
L. Harriman, Walkerton
G. C. Walker, Kincardine
L. J. Hill, Clavering
Fred Allen, Tara

Died

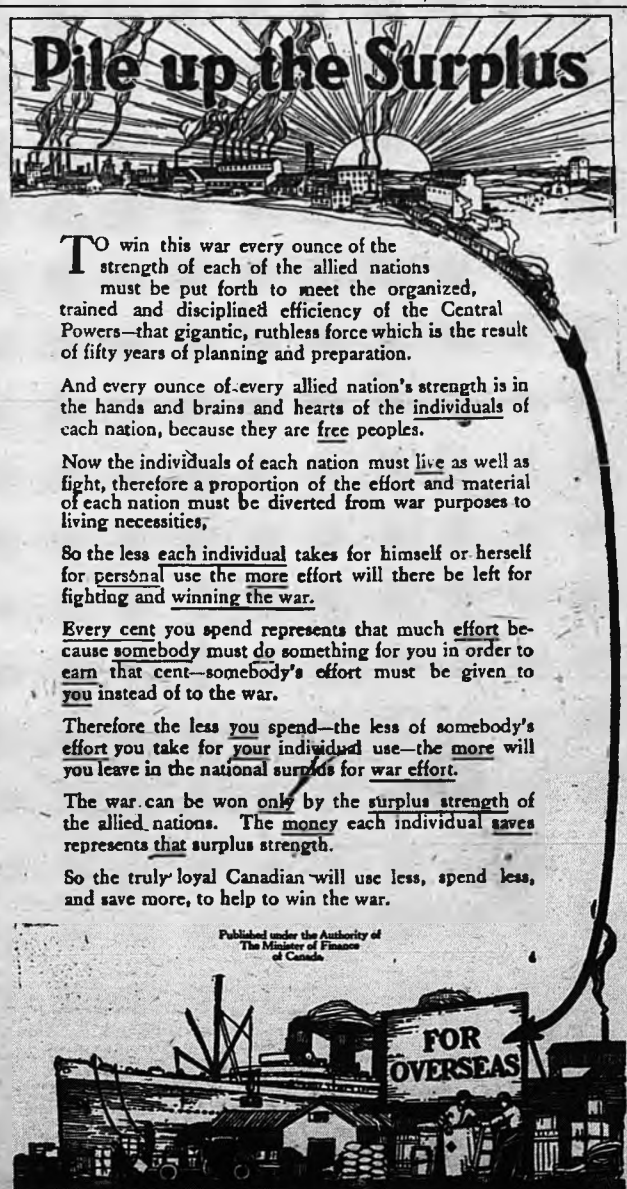
Oliver Christie, Saugeen
H. Grandad, Walkerton
J. L. Snowdon, Kincardine
W. A. Dobson, Wiarton
J. W. Shields, Chippewa Hill

Wounded

Stewart Daniel, Paisley
John Devine, Paisley.
Wilmer J. Sparrow, Paisley.
E. J. McAfee, Creemore.
Lt. H. B. Krug, Chesley.
F. Vogt, Port Elgin.
J. T. Nixon, Lucknow
W. Smith, Wiarton.
C. Kean, Tiverton.
J. Kahgee, Chippewa Hill.
A. J. Cameron, Ripley
E. McVannell, Wiarton
S. Dolphin, Tara
B. Measins, Tara
H. A. Threndyle, Walkerton
Wm. Dobson, North Bruce
H. R. Allen, Lucknow
G. W. Stokes, Lucknow
J. McCorg, Lucknow
G. E. Cable, Teeswater
L. Catley, Wiarton
R. G. Chick, Port Elgin
W. J. Galbraith, Tara
A. E. Tucker, Tara
Linton Brunton, Tara
S. R. Rae, Tara
D. L. Cunningham, Walkerton
D. B. McDonald, Tiverton
J. H. Abbs, Tiverton
D. A. Cole, Chesley
D. Waugh, Pike Bay
D. R. Bell, Pine River
Ted McDuff, Kincardine
Stewart McDonald, Kincardine
F. J. Waechter, Mildmay
J. L. Snowden, Kincardine
A. McIvor, Kincardine

Gassed

Oran Westall, Kincardine



Soils and Crops

By Agronomist.

This Department is for the use of our farm readers who want the advice of an expert on any question regarding soil, seed, crops, etc. If your question is of sufficient general interest, it will be answered through this column. If stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed with your letter, a complete answer will be mailed to you. Address Agronomist, care of Wilson Publishing Co., Ltd., 73 Adelaide St., W., Toronto.

Saving the Grain.

Our Government estimates that the farmer loses three per cent. of his grain each year through careless threshing methods, and very often it is the farmer himself who is most to blame. Anxious to speed up a wearisome but very necessary job, he forgets that the big idea is to get as much grain as possible instead of getting the work done in the shortest time.

While the causes of waste are comparatively few, every precaution should be taken for its prevention. Grain threshed when it is tough and damp is sure to represent a loss. It is impossible for the separator to remove all the kernels, and an unbelievable amount of grain goes over with the straw. The value of the time lost in waiting for the bundles to dry will be more than made up by the saving in grain.

A competent separator man will keep his machine adjusted and running at the proper speed, but he often becomes careless and thinks more about the number of bushels going into the feeder than of how much grain gets to the bin. From long association many farmers understand threshing machinery well enough to find out for themselves if everything is working properly, and should not neglect to see that adjustments are made whenever needed.

Where the portable elevator is used the waste in transferring grain from wagon to bin is very slight. However, not every farm is so equipped. Shoveling grain is hardly child's play under the best of circumstances, and if the man with the scoop is compelled to reach a high door or work in a cramped position, not all the grain will reach its intended destination. A blanket on the ground and one from the grain door to the wagon will save considerable.

Careless and fast pitching into the machine is another cause of waste. On a neighborhood run, where help is traded back and forth instead of having a hired crew, more care is taken, as all the men are farmers and remember that their own turn will be next. But even your best neighbors get in a hurry at times, especially if they happen to be on the tail end of the run and it looks like rain. A separator will not stand crowding. The machine is set at what is considered a fair pitching speed, and at that speed is supposed to handle the grain properly. Overcrowding cuts down the speed, which means a proportionate loss in efficiency, with the result that much grain is carried over into the stack.

Who Runs Your Farm?

"The government runs my farm, and I am quite willing to let them do so." Thus spoke a farmer whose financial credit balance is represented by six figures. He has made a practice of reading and adopting the results of the government's experience on the experimental farms, both Dominion and provincial, and has been rewarded handsomely.

This farmer was instrumental in forming a farmers' club in his neighborhood and securing lectures by the travelling representatives of government agricultural departments. He took advantage of these by adopting the good points from each. A government report advocated the installation of lightning rods on farm buildings. He put them on his buildings and advised his neighbors to do likewise. Some of them followed his lead; others ridiculed the idea, one of whom lost his buildings the following season by lightning. Neither was he too proud to make arrangements with the town stork and livery to supply them with straw free that he might haul away the manure from their stables, and thus keep his land up to the highest producing point. He did not consider it too much trouble to no clean his seed that he could demand $3.50 per bushel for his oats as seed, while his neighbor was getting but 65 cents.

Farming means production, just as truly as does manufacturing. The farmer, however, has an advantage over the manufacturer in that the latter must make his own experiments; he must pay for his experience. If the results of his experiments are satisfactory, they may produce financial returns fully warranting the outlay. If they are unsatisfactory, the expenditure upon the investigation is lost, and, in many cases, means ruin. How different is the farmer's position! Canada is making the experiments for the farmer, Canadians—the manufacturer, the mechanic, and every resident of Canada—are paying the cost of securing the experience by which the agriculturist may, personally, be the gainer.

It is only too true, however, many of our farmers neglect to profit by the help thus provided. Innumerable bulletins are left unread, and the information they contain is not utilized.

War times are teaching us that there is no economy in buying the cheapest goods nor the fancy high priced ones. We are depending on the solid values of the good standard brands—the brands that were good in peace time and have doubly proved their worth in war time.

Red Rose Tea—costing today only about ¼ of a cent per cup—is one of the solid war time values that anyone can afford—and that everyone will enjoy.

It is truly a war time tea



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MOTHER-WISDOM

All Day Long the Happy Farm Child Learns by Doing.

By Helen Johnson Keyes.

Education has a new slogan: "Learn by doing." That is a way in which farm children always have received much of their education though neither they nor their parents nor their teachers have been in the habit of calling it education. Education has been considered something learned out of very dull books and the "higher" it has been the less practical use it has had.

All this is changing and something very odd is happening at the same time.

You remember that when our little district school began to be not quite what we needed for our new farm life, we turned to the city schools and began to copy them. Soon we found they were not right either, at least not for our country children. So we developed a kind of school all our own, in which arithmetic is taught by working out farm problems, and English themes discuss the operations which occupy us day by day, and chemistry uses the kitchen and the soil for laboratories. The oddity is that suddenly this country idea has taken hold of the city, and the farm school at its best is being imitated in the most modern of the private city schools!

I do not mean that for their arithmetic city children are taught to calculate the shrinkage of hogs, nor to write themes about silos. That would be as absurd although no more so than were the old stock-exchange and banking problems formerly imposed on farm children and the compositions concerning the sewers of Paris. I mean that the principle of bringing knowledge into touch with life and of learning to do things which it is going to be our part in life to do, instead of only learning about things which have fallen to the share of other people to do, is making over the city schools as it has done the farm schools.

There are two very solid reasons for this; one of them is a business reason and the other a scientific one and each vital.

The business reason lies in the increasing difficulty and complexity of life. When you compare the business of farming to-day with the simple occupation which it was in our grandfathers' time, you will understand what I mean.

No one does anything more in a very small way. The whole world is tied together in a network and the threads of your business are knotted into the threads of other people's businesses so that you are obliged to take very good care of your own strand when you knot it into the net and do it very properly or else you will disturb the business of other people, who, in turn, will injure yours. Life having become so complicated, there is not much time left for merely thinking about things. Every man, woman and child must do things and do them well.

A new science has grown up in the last generation which consists of the study of the brain and nervous system. It has a very long name and very delicate and complicated instruments with which to make its discoveries. The truths the learned men establish through this new science, are taken up by educators and put to use in schools, and in this way many changes in methods of teaching have come about.

One of these discoveries is that our muscles play an important part in the growth of our minds. It has been found that those parts of the brain in which are seated the centres which control our muscles lie round those centres which makes us think and that sometimes the centres for muscle control and for thinking are the same.

This scientific revelation must be a comfort to farm mothers. We have realized that our children ought to be taught to be good farmers and housekeepers but we have been afraid that if our schools filled up their time with "nature", and agriculture, manual training and domestic science, our boys and girls would know nothing else. Now we have been shown that, occupied with these studies while they are young, they are not only learning useful occupations but at the same time are developing their brains in the very best possible way so that they will be quick to understand the higher branches of learning at a more mature age.

We know that only a small proportion of farm children continues through high school but the number is rapidly increasing. I believe that there is no stronger reason for this increase than the fact that more and more the elementary schools have been developing children's brains by teaching them through doing. The old dull way of committing to memory facts out of books is discarded in the schools of our more progressive regions and where it is discarded there are found the brightest, most ambitious children and the largest number going on into high school. As a result of mental development through muscular training they are full of energy and ambition when they finish the lower grades and they seize eagerly on the more cultural studies.

A great educator says that probably no city school can equal the good farm as an educator for the mind through the muscles. It offers a splendid variety of employments, demands accuracy and promptness, punishes forgetfulness, neglect and shirking and shows definite results from work done. This is easy to understand.

There are machines in use in some city schools which develop the same muscles which housework on the farm does—one, for instance, which repeats the exercise of scrubbing at the washboard; another which calls into use the muscles which are exercised in mopping up a floor. In some of these schools no arithmetic is taught out of books till the fourth grade. Before that time it is learned indirectly through measuring and collecting of materials for making and doing things. These operations are only what every child on a farm grows up with, sees every one round him do and does himself.

So you will see that the farm is serving as an example, a copy, for those elementary city schools which represent the most scientific ideas and educate toward the most scholarly professions. The basis of brain development is now known to be muscle training and the occupations of farm life, whether learned in school or at home, are being copied artificially in elementary city schools because great educators know them to be the very best means of producing active, efficient and wide capable of making the most of whatever higher culture or business opportunities life may offer in later years. They produce the kind of men and women who act.

Three cheers for the Canadian farm! It is the best place in all the world to raise great citizens.

GOOD HEALTH QUESTION BOX

By Andrew F. Currier, M.D.

Dr. Currier will answer all ailment questions of general interest. If not, it will be answered personally if stamped, addressed envelope is enclosed. Dr. Currier will not prescribe for individual cases or make diagnosis. Address Dr. Andrew F. Currier, care of Wilson Publishing Co., 73 Adelaide St. West, Toronto.

The Meaning of Tonics.

No medicines are used by those who do not consult a doctor for their ailments to such an extent as tonics.

Many of these preparations are not tonics as advertised but simply mixtures in which the principal ingredients is alcohol.

But alcohol is not a tonic. It stimulates at first and then depresses and it the worst kind of a habit-forming drug.

But it is of great value in certain conditions especially when it is necessary to produce heat quickly and stir up a fainting heart.

It cannot possibly be useful when taken for weeks and months in preparations in which it forms 50, 60, or 70 per cent.

Such preparations surely are not medicines in the proper sense of the term.

A tonic is a substance which helps the organs of the body to improve the quality of their work, the heart to beat more slowly and vigorously, the lungs to expand and contract more forcibly, the digestive apparatus to dispose of food more effectively, the brain to think more clearly and persistently.

Perhaps it will not do all these things directly, but if it does one of them successfully this may be followed by a successful action in other directions.

The pure air of the mountains or the forest is a tonic to the lungs, but it also brings more oxygen to the blood and hence means better blood in the digestive organs, heart, liver, brain, and kidneys.

Therefore pure air is one of the best and cheapest tonics to be had, available to almost everybody.

People need tonics sometimes because they really have some kind of disease, and sometimes merely because their machinery is slowing down and needs bracing up.

The tonic in the first instance may not cure the disease, the disease may be incurable and yet it may make the patient feel better for a while and perhaps enable him to do much useful work before he is permanently laid by.

Or it may be the means of putting the patient on his feet and making him well.

This is often seen in the use of tonics after severe sickness or surgical operations or any condition in which there has been great loss of blood.

Tonics are often needed after prolonged exertion which has exhausted the vitality, after intense heat or cold, and after prolonged confinement in an improperly heated and ventilated house or place of business.

The dull and listless feeling which comes in the spring is an indication for a tonic, and it is then that the highways and byways are alive with flaming advertisements of all sorts of patent medicines, presumably tonics, to deceive the unwary.

The tuberculous weakened by sweating, cough, loss of sleep, and absorption of poisonous material need tonics, and those should be selected which will help and not delude and disappoint them.

The anaemic, pale and weak from poverty of blood and impairment of functions require tonics and are often greatly benefited by them.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

M. V.—1—Please inform me as to the symptoms, cause and curability of pink eye. 2. What is your opinion of one who cannot look out from a great elevation without a desire to leap down, and who starts in her sleep when such a situation is brought before her?

Answer—1—This disease is otherwise known as contagious conjunctivitis, being an infectious condition of the mucous membrane which covers the eyes. Its principal symptoms are swelling, redness, soreness and a free discharge from the eye. This discharge must be removed with great care very frequently, and a solution of boric acid instilled into each eye, as often as the discharge is removed. It usually gets well in the course of a week or ten days. 2.—I should say that such a person should keep away from high places and avoid every opportunity for carrying out the desire to jump.

Poultry

Feed, care and cleanliness this month and next are all important. If any important item is overlooked now that neglect will show in the results next winter, also next spring and summer.

All young stock should now be sorted and culled. Besides those showing very undesirable color and shape defects and serious disqualifications, it is important that any and all slow growing and slow feathering chicks be culled and sent to market. Never breed or attempt to get eggs from such stock. Youngsters showing leg weakness, twisted wing feathers or any inclination whatever to lack of vitality should be sorted out and sent to market as soon as possible.

Standard size and shape, which are obtained through strength, vigor, proper housing, feed and care, are necessary to success. Even strictly egg farmers must select and breed to a standard for size and shape. Pure bred fowls unless carefully culled will degenerate, showing different characteristics, different sizes, shapes, etc., and as a class difficult to handle in large flocks, to house and feed them to insure uniform conditions. There are other reasons also why the young stock should now be culled, thus permitting more house and range room for the more desirable during the autumn months.

Green food in some form, as well as sour milk or buttermilk, should be supplied to both the old and young stock if possible. A good grade of meat meal, beef or fish scraps should also be supplied. These foods will develop better youngsters and will insure the adult stock being in far better condition this winter.

Training to Stand

There is no one thing that shows the amateur quite as much as to bring animals into the ring that are not actually broken to lead. The show animal ought to be taught to lead right up beside the master and not have to be pulled and hauled and tugged. Animals being shown for the first time should be previously led about so that they are accustomed to the noise of automobiles, shouting, etc. In teaching an animal to walk up beside the master, a long buggy whip held around behind one's back will be found quite useful. It is not necessary to mistreat the animal to teach him to lead. Most animals are easily taught if approached in a sensible sort of way.

In dealing with bulls they should, of course, be sufficiently handled so that they are tractable, but the only safe bull is a dead bull and most fairs make it a misdemeanor to bring a bull into the ring without a staff. The one thing to remember about handling bulls with a staff is to keep their heads up. As soon as a bull can get his head down, he can use the huge muscles of his neck, but as long as his head be kept up, he can be handled with considerable ease.

Animals intended for show should be started on feed at once. Showing has always been accounted a means of advertising and it has never been looked upon as a money-making scheme. The young breeder should by all means show at least at his local fairs since a man usually gets his first and often his best advertising right in the home community. There is no "hocus pocus" about showing animals despite the fact that once in a great while a judge can be deceived into putting an inferior animal ahead of a good one. Animals with good individuality, well-fed, well-taught, well-bred and with all exterior appearances in first-rate form cannot help but be a credit to the breeder, even though they do not stand in first place.

Be Cheerful.

It doesn't help the boys out there
To whimper that the foe is strong,
It doesn't lift their load of care
To wail that things are going wrong.
It doesn't keep their spirits high
For us to sit at it home and sigh
And prophesy in manner glum
That grim disaster's sure to come.

Keep cheerful though the task is hard
And hopeful though the days are grim.
Our own morale we now must guard,
We must have faith when hope is dim,
Though hearts grow heavy now and bleed,
This be our cry: "We shall succeed!"
And though disasters round us fall
Let's be courageous through them all.

WANTED POULTRY
Highest Prices Paid
Prompt Returns—No Commission
P. POULIN & CO.

FUNNY FOLDUPS

CUT OUT AND FOLD ON DOTTED LINES



"WELL SPORT, IT'S SATURDAY AGAIN, I'LL SWEEP THE WALK FOR MA, AND THEN



"I'LL BORROW BROTHER BOB'S CANOE AND TAKE A TRIP - JUST ME AND YOU."

The Dairy

Cleaning Milking Machines.

Placing the rubber tubes and teat cups of a milking machine in an antiseptic solution while not in use will keep them clean with very little trouble. Salt water is often used, and whatever solution is used should contain salt because of its preservative effect on rubber.

Salt water alone is not very effective in keeping the tubes and teat cups sanitary. The addition of a small amount of chloride of lime will make the brine solution germicidal as well as antiseptic. The solution that has been found best is made of eight and one-half gallons of water, ten pounds of salt and one-quarter pound of chloride of lime. Fresh chloride of lime should be added each week to keep the solution at proper strength. The odor of chloride of lime can not be detected in the milk.

This solution has been tested just to determine what results it would give when used under ordinary farm conditions. When it was being tested the tubes and cups were placed in the solution immediately after each milking, being first rinsed in cold water, while the tops were thoroughly washed with hot water and washing-powder and the pails sterilized with steam. Once a week the tubes and cups were thoroughly cleaned with hot water containing soda, and were scrubbed with a tube brush. The milk drawn from the machines contained no more bacteria than is found in certified milk.

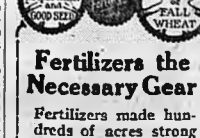
Fence The Garden.

Fencing for the farm garden is undoubtedly a necessary investment unless all stock in the neighborhood is maintained under good control. It should be high enough and tight enough to keep out poultry. Some farmers fence their poultry and leave the garden unprotected. Others fence their garden and give the poultry the freedom of the farm. My observation leads me to believe that the farmers with the fenced gardens raise the most and the best vegetables. A confined hen will fly out on occasions but a hen with the freedom of the remainder of the earth will often condescend to remain out of a fenced garden.

In order to do their best, vegetables need a little rain at frequent intervals. Light showers coming often are more conducive to growth than a heavy rain followed by a long dry spell. Some market gardeners install watering systems and they find the investment an insurance against the dry periods which sometimes nearly ruin fine crops of vegetables. Doubtless the installation of systems for supplying water to farm homes will be followed in some cases by an effort to irrigate the garden crops. This will prove an especially valuable asset if vegetable growing is to be depended upon for a part of the farm income.

Vegetable growing means hard work and a large amount of time expended on a small area. However, the effort to produce a fine variety of first-class truck for home use saves expense in keeping up the table and makes the farm a better place to live.

Many a woman has a fine carriage who never owned a horse.



Fertilizers the Necessary Gear

Fertilizers made hundreds of acres strong enough to survive the bad conditions of last winter and spring.

Do what you can to insure best wheat conditions for this fall and next winter.

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Sealed Packets Only
Black—Green or Mixed

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6410

CORISANDE'S GARDEN

She Was an Exasperating Girl. Kelly Made a Strenuous Effort to Dis like Her—but Kelly Failed.

By F. Roney Weir

Part II.

"A pretty slope," he remarked, gazing over the plower expense.

"Isn't it?" She was interested at once. "Galusha is going to plant it to potatoes."

"I have been wondering who owned the place—you or Galusha."

She laughed again, half joyous, half mocking.

"Really," she answered, "I wonder myself." Kelly decided this was a lady-like way of telling him that it was none of his business. He determined that it was the last bit of interest he should show for, when all was said, what cared he whether she owned the place or whether Galusha or even Henrietta owned it. This girl with her sly, sweet, impudent replies; her soft, searching eyes and red-tipped smile, was provokingly aure of herself. Why should he care what she said or did? He wondered if he might not arouse more interest as a landscape gardener, for instance, then he had as a tramp tree-butcher. It was worth trying.

"If I owned that piece of ground," he began slowly, "it should never see a potato."

"What would you plant on it?" Her interest was so sudden and vivid it put Kelly on his metal. He clasped one knee with interlocking fingers, leaned back against the clapboards of the house and gave rein to his fancy:

"Over there I would plant a group of Lombardy poplars to tower up and make a point in the landscape; those alders should be left where they are. To the west, in that low place. I imagine there is a spring. I would dig it out, clear it, build a spring house over it and cut a nice wandering little rustic path down to the river. I should put a cluster of sugar maples; from the house to the spring, a rose garden, at the foot of the garden along the river a white picket fence to serve a double purpose—keep out tramps and support hardly climbing roses, white, red and yellow. Opposite, down the slope to the left, a cement path should lead through a little gate, down stone steps to a boat-landing. On the water would float a little boat, with you in it under a red umbrella. There would be ducks floating near the boat, quack quacking and snapping their pink bills—"

"I have dreamed it! I have dreamed it all a hundred times!" she exclaimed, leaning toward him in her excitement. "But Galusha couldn't do it! I couldn't do it! You must stay and make it! You must! I will pay you well—anything you ask. You will stay, won't you?"

He drew back amazed at the effect of his fanciful maunderings.

"I? Oh, I couldn't make it! It's a long chase from thinking out a garden to really making it. Besides, it would cost a mint of money, and Galusha would shoot me if I started doing things to his potato field. Oh no. I couldn't think of it!"

He said he could not think of it but he did. The natural itch of his fingers to try weaving a reality out of the spun thread of his dream; the pleasure of defying the rampant Galusha, who fairly frothed through his whiskers at each ridiculous expenditure; the brown eyes and teasing smile of the girl, kept him delving and sweating in Galusha's devastated potato field. At first the strongest incentive was love for the task itself; to see with awe and wonder the scheme outstripping even his vivid imaginings. He became so absorbed in land-dressing, lilacs, rhododendrons, rustic gates, garden magazines and cement work that at times he was a savage to Galusha, unbearable to Henrietta and only commonly decent to Corisande herself. Never before had he been happy, wholly absorbed.

From this mood it was an easy transition to something less soothing when the garden became of less importance than the girl; when, if she went away for the day, rhododendrons and Dorothy Perkins, lawn grass and water lilies became as dead sea fruit.

He knew now that Miss Trask had that spring inherited the place from an uncle whom she never had seen; an uncle who had spent the latter part of his life in the far North and whom even Galusha and his wife, Henrietta, trusted tenants of the farm, had not seen for a number of years. To all intents and purposes the place was their own until the change of ownership occurred and this slip of a girl had come from the East to turn things upside down, ruining potato fields, rooting out raspberry bushes and obliterating perfectly good hen yards. The fact that she tried to spare their feelings while carrying out her own plans only made matters worse. Then came Kelly's advent and that useless and costly garden with its walks and spring and gate and clumps of things which bore flowers but nothing to eat! Galusha resented Kelly bitterly.

Neither Galusha nor Henrietta nor Corisande knew any more about Kelly than that Higby insisted that he was not the man who had trimmed his apple trees atrociously and "swiped his patent spray nozzle."

April slipped into May, and May wore to June. Then Kelly awoke.

Galusha, one morning, came stalking up from the public road to where Kelly and Corisande were setting out aster plants for late blooming. Galusha had come from the new henhouse which he had been set to building "down by the road where henhouses didn't belong!"

"A car has busted down in the road," he announced in an accusatory tone as if Kelly or at least Miss Trask had wrecked the car.

"Too bad," commented Corisande, handing another drippy little plant to Kelly, on his knees dibbling them into the earth. "Can't you help them fix it, Galusha?"

"I s'pose I could but I told him we had a handy man round back of the house and he asked me to come and git him."

"Go, Kelly, and give them a hand," commanded Corisande in her lady-of-the-manor tone which she used to Kelly when she did not forget.

Kelly, a smile twitching the corners of his mouth, dropped his trowel and followed Galusha. He hardly knew in which mood he admired Corisande the more; that of chum and fellow-gardener or the high and mighty one of the present.

It had been some time since Kelly had felt the necessity of dodging motors. In that hidden garden of Squam there had been but small chance of discovery.

When he came in sight of the disabled machine the owner of it presented a rear view only, his head being concealed by the hood. Kelly stopped, stared blankly a moment then turned and ran lightly back to where Corisande, trowel in hand, was continuing the work of planting the asters.

"Why don't you go?" she asked over her shoulder.

"If I go where that man in the road sees me, you lose a gardener," he told her quietly. He even smiled down upon her where she crouched. She stood up, her lips compressed and colorless, her cheeks white. The little aster plants in her gloved hands shook. Kelly could see as much plainly. But he was fascinated by the coldly cruel look in her face. She suffered but she was angry. When she spoke, her voice was scarcely more than a whisper.

"I do not care to employ an escaped convict."

"I am not an escaped convict."

"You are not what you pretended to be—a gardener. You are a fugitive!"

"Have I ever denied it?"

"You have never been questioned."

"At least not by my employer. Her interest in me is not great enough for that."

"She questions you now and you must clear yourself or—take yourself off!" He nodded but remained silent.

"Well?"

"I will go."

"And the garden—"

"Will of course, never be finished. Miss Trask—Corisande, have all these weeks in this garden meant nothing—nothing at all to you?"

"Nothing save hard work and some difficulties involved in gardening."

"I don't believe it! Corisande, Corisande, I can't believe it when they have meant so much to me! They have changed my whole life!" He caught her hands and the poor little aster plants fluttered to the ground. She flung off his grasp.

"Don't touch me—you—tramp!"

He, too, trembled.

"It shall be as you say. I have been thinking, fool that I was, that you cared for me a little other than as your gardener!"

"You have no reason for thinking anything of the sort."

"It was rather cheeky, wasn't it? I hope you will find it in your heart to forgive me and forget it as soon as you can. I will go now, I think."

"Without your luncheon or your week's wages?" He looked ruefully at the wilting plants.

"I might finish with these, I suppose." He picked up the trowel and began dibbling the plants into the soil. The chug and roar of a motor car sounded from the direction of the road.

"He is going!" she whispered with relief.

(To be continued.)

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MILK WEED

Ingram's Milkweed Cream

Ingram's Milkweed Cream

Where youth takes flight on the wings of years beauty of complexion goes too, unless you give your skin proper and daily care. Use of Ingram's Milkweed Cream will enable you to appear youthful when you are no longer young. Its distinctive remedial effect upon the tissues of the skin keeps the complexion colorful, soft and free from blemish. It does actually "healthify" and beautify your complexion. Since 1885 there's been nothing else "just as good." Take no other. Two sizes, 50c and $1.00.

Warm days, housework worry, and kitchen heat, all cause perspiration and shiny, oily skin. You can avoid this by using Ingram's Velvola Souveraine Face Powder, 25c. It blends perfectly with the complexion. A light touch hides little blemishes, makes your complexion smooth, soft and flawless. A mill line of Ingram's toilet preparations, including Zodenta for the teeth, 25c, is at your druggist's.

A Picture With Each Purchase

Just Use 1 cent buy a package of Ingram's Toilet Aids or Perfume your Druggist will give you, without charge, a large portrait of a world famous motion picture actress. Each week you get a different picture. See your druggist about this attractive offer for your home. Ask your druggist.

F. F. Ingram Co., Windsor, Ontario.

Cream Wanted

We are in the market for cream all through the year. We pay the HIGHEST market price. Our plant is right up-to-date. In business since 1865. Drop us a postcard for particulars.

Mutual Dairy and Creamery Co.
743-5 King St. West Toronto

A QUEER FLYING MACHINE.

A Chinese Imitation of the Genuine Article.

The extraordinary imitativeness of the Chinese, which aims often at mere superficial likeness without any comprehension at all of the purpose of the form or the function that is copied, is given fresh and amusing illustration in an article in the Century Magazine called Plane Tales from the Skies.

While Marc Pourpe, the famous French trick flyer, with Raoul Lufbery, who died the other day, the "ace of aces" in the American Escadrille, as his mechanic, was performing in China, the two aviators were greatly impressed with the warmth of their welcome and the repeated invitations they received to prolong their stay. They were overwhelmed with gifts as well as with praise and received many marks of royal favor.

Their hosts examined the strange bird again and again, listened to the unintelligible explanation of its flight, made measurements and drawings, and excitedly discussed the problem with one another, while the two foreigners examined the gifts that had been lavished upon them.

Finally, the secret of this prolonged hospitality was out. Pourpe and Lefbery were conducted in state to a neighboring city, where the Chinese experts had been all this time constructing their first aeroplane. It was far more marvellous to the airmen than was the original.

Upon approaching the inclosure, the aviators saw the admiring populace move back, thus disclosing to view a gorgeous spectacle—the first Chinese aeroplane. Stepping nearer to view the magnificent creation, they heard the subdued roar of the engine above the riotous clamor of foreign tongues. Politely examining the framework and multicolored fabric, they found the spars, struts and flooring to be constructed of light bamboo. The beautiful fabric was the lightest of tissue paper.

The roar of the engine continued. Placing an ear against the engine hood, Pourpe tried to fathom the mystery. The propeller stood motionless, a splendid production of highly polished teakwood and mahogany, but undeniably indifferent to the healthy manifestations of engine power within. Several coolies anchored the impatient machine to the earth by holding desperately to its framework with all their might.

The crowd was pressed back and the airmen cordially invited to climb into the seat. He demurred politely, and inquired with gestures as to the character of the motor and fuel. And could he examine the spark plugs?

Reluctantly the Chinese removed the engine hood. A huge swarm of angry bees was buzzing madly within the glass cage, dealing in their fury the noise of Pourpe's own powerful motor. The Chinese has estimated conscientiously the amount of weight that could be carried by one bee; and after carefully weighing the new aeroplane, their mathematical experts had inclosed enough bees to carry the whole weight, adding a few extra bees to give a small margin of extra horse power for emergencies.

But Pourpe was dissatisfied with the soundness of those arithmetical calculations and declined to fly, much to the disappointment of his new friends.

Knew What They'd Catch.

The twins had gone in swimming without mother's permission, and they anticipated trouble.

"Well," said Tommy, philosophically, "we're both in the same boat, anyhow."

"Yes," returned Ray, the humorist of the family, "but I'm afraid it's a whaleboat."

Japanese use star fish for fertilizer, as they contain almost 5 per cent. of nitrogen.

Wisdom is a good investment regardless of the price you have to pay for it.

It is fine for cleaning cans—says the dairyman

Comfort Lye

Then He Woke Up.

"Did you try the simple plan of counting sheep for your insomnia?"

"Yes, doctor, but I made a mess of it. I counted 10,000 sheep, put 'em to market. And when I'd got through counting the wad of money I got for them at present prices, it was time to get up."

Canuck BREAD MIXER

MAKES BREAD IN 3 MINUTES

Eliminates all guess work. Makes light, wholesome bread, rolls, etc., without trouble. Saves flour and helps conserve the Nation's food supply.

Convenient, quick and clean—hands do not touch dough.

Delivered all charges paid to your home, or through your dealer—four loaf size $2.75, eight loaf size $3.25.

E. T. WRIGHT CO. HAMILTON CANADA

$2.75 and $3.25

About the House

EVAPORATING FOODS TO ELIMINATE WASTE

This year the housekeeper who wishes to prove her thrift is finding another means besides canning to save the surplus of her garden or of the markets. Drying or evaporating of foods has taken on a new importance, owing to the shortage of cans and the expense incurred in some of the usual processes of food conservation.

There is nothing new in this art of dehydrating or evaporating fruits and vegetables; it was well known and practiced by our grandmothers, to whom dried raspberries, dried corn and dried peaches were part of every season's store. The advantage of drying vegetables and fruits is—in addition to saving on cans—the small compass of the food in its dried form, the fact that it can be transported easily and that there is space in the city home for the dried article where often there is no room for a store of either canned or fresh products.

There are two main ways of drying, one by the means of the sun, the other by some form of artificial heat. The sun method requires more space and takes longer. Some form of the simplest drier is preferable. Such consists of a narrow wooden tray fitted with wire netting to be hung over a stove or placed in a slow oven. Several tiers of trays can be hung at the same time.

The Right Drying Temperature

The theory of drying is to remove moisture so that the vegetable or fruit will not mold. A temperature from 140 to 150 degrees F. is an average drying temperature, which should be ascertained by a thermometer. Slow drying is better than quick, hot drying, which may scorch the outside of the product.

Vegetables must be thoroughly washed, pared and sliced into thin shapes or strips. Ordinary kitchen knives may be used, although if much work is to be done a special commercial slicer or an ordinary slaw cutter can be used. Everything about the drying process should be kept clean as dirty portions will spoil a whole batch of clean products.

In most cases the food should be blanched or dropped into boiling water a few minutes before drying. This sets the color, cleans the product and hastens the drying. In many cases also an electric fan may be used by setting it going near the trays so that the air current will gradually absorb the moisture, and leave the products dried and in good condition.

Vegetables like string beans should be strung sliced in half or quarters. Lima beans should be gathered when young and blanched. Spinach may be picked leaf by leaf from the stalk and spread carefully on trays. Beets, carrots, turnips, parsnips and onions should be sliced into one-eighth-inch slices, spread carefully and dried slowly. Potatoes and sweet potatoes are partly cooked before drying.

It is better to peel peaches before drying, cut into halves and lay into trays with pit side up. Plums should not be pared, but should be cut into halves and the pits removed. Very large, fleshy varieties may be blanched. Cherries should be dried whole without removing the pits, which otherwise would cause too much loss of juice.

Sweet apples and the early sorts do not dry well, but the winter greenings and other varieties do excellently. Apples are to be peeled, cored and sliced into rings or cut into eighths. Since they discolor quickly on paring, they may be dipped for a minute into a cold salt bath, using one ounce of salt to a gallon of water. Pears and quinces are dried in the same way.

Herbs need not be blanched, but should be well washed and then dried in the sun or any form of drier. If you have not enough of one kind of vegetable to dry several kinds together after they are dried into a soup mixture, such as carrots, cabbage, celery, etc.

Incubator an Excellent Drier

Some ingenious woman has discovered that her incubator trays could serve as a home-made drier. She took out the muslin trays, cleaned them thoroughly and without any further effort the incubator became at once an excellent and reliable drier and evaporator.

It is important to pack the dried article in a proper clean receptacle. Tin cans, pasteboard boxes or paraffin cartons all make excellent containers. All evaporated or dried foods must be kept in a cool, dry place. It would be very unfortunate to take pains to save products by this means and then allow them to be wasted by careless packing. Any one so fortunate as to possess a dry attic will have an ideal place in which to hang the dried products in paper or muslin bags, but plenty of air must be allowed or the products will get musty and insects be encouraged.

Speaking of insects, it should be said that great care must be taken to prevent the hatching of caterpillars or the various moths which attack dried vegetables and fruits. Several small moths deposit their eggs on the fruit when it is in the drier, and these hatch later, becoming a small, destructive grub which ruins the food. Therefore do not store the products in a damp place or in one with little ventilation. The smaller the quantity stored at one time, the less likelihood of damage there will be.

The drying method should not be over-looked by those who have a surplus of food or organizations having the interest of a special group, like a hospital, orphans' home, etc., at heart. In one town the Red Cross has charge of a dehydrating kitchen to which it is requested persons send the surplus of their gardens. This material is properly prepared by an expert and laid away as a winter store for a hospital and also for a settlement in the city. Also any housekeeper who wishes may go and use the community drier free, thus giving all the benefit of this inexpensive, additional way to practice economy and thrift.

WILLIAMS New Scale PIANOS



THE Pure, rich, mellow tone, and the sensitive responsiveness of this famous instrument combine to lift it high above the commonplace. It is a piano that will maintain its enduring charm for generations.

Georgian Model, $600.00

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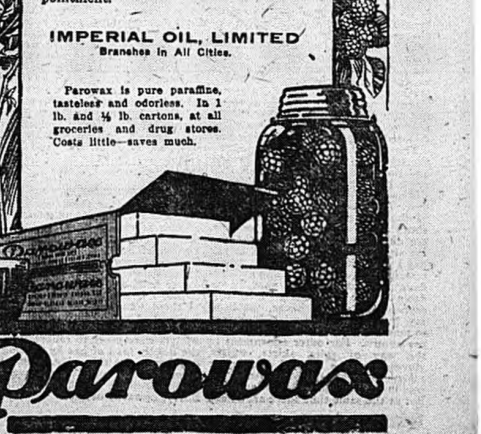
Air Kept Out Goodness Kept In

Seal your fruits, jams and jellies with Parowax, for safety. Air can't enter to start mold and fermentation. Your preserves keep perfectly—retain their delicious freshness and flavor till opening time.

Pour a thin coat of melted Parowax on the jelly glasses. Put covers on the fruit jars and dip in melted Parowax. Contents are truly preserved, and you are insured against waste and disappointment.

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Parowax

The Paisley Advocate

PAISLEY, SEPT. 11th, 1918

WHAT ENGLAND IS DOING

Some of the New York, Boston, Philadelphia and Chicago papers have recently expressed, as have leading journals of France and Italy, the most unstinted praise and admiration of the mighty work on land and sea that Great Britain is, and has been doing in this war.

There is evidently need, however, for a good deal more in the American press on the part Britain is taking in the war. In several instances that have been brought to our notice, tourists from the United States visiting Toronto or the lake summer resorts, have shown the most amazing lack of information about what the British have done, and are doing, in the war. It rather puzzles one to figure out where these men have been during the past four years and what they have been reading that they know so little about what has happened.

When an American comes to this city and tells a Canadian that he knows Canada has done wonderful things for a young country, but he doesn't see why Great Britain did not pitch in and help France the way the United States is now doing, the Canadian at first thinks the man is joking and then fears he is crazy.

In the end, of course, it becomes plain that the man knows absolutely nothing about the magnitude of the war, the forces in it, and the many campaigns on many fronts. It becomes apparent that he has accepted without question the talk of hyphenated Americans with pro-German sympathies who slander Great Britain because she is Germany's most formidable antagonist. One of the most earnest aims of German propaganda is to arouse distrust among Allied people and a great deal of money has been spent in seeking to create the impression in the United States that Britain is letting others fight the war while she looks on. The charge is so false that it is farcical. Britain's part in this war is prodigious, as everyone with any knowledge of the war knows. She has in France and Britain an army of two million men and the percentage of casualties in the Canadian and in the Australian troops is less than in the English. No Canadian will thank any tourist for compliments to this country at the expense of Britain in connection with fighting services done in the war. The British people, and foremost among them the English people, rank equal to the French in the valor and sacrifices of the war. They have an immense army in Belgium and France—if the States places equal forces there the Germans will be overwhelmed by numbers—other armies in Italy, Mesopotamia, Russia, Palestine, Africa, opposing Turkey, Bulgaria, they have fought over and subjugated every German colony in the world, and in the British navy and mercantile fleet two million men are enrolled, keeping the seas open and enabling the American army with its vast supplies, to reach France. Not only has Britain financed and equipped herself but she has supplied her Allies with food, munitions, coal, steel, guns, rifles aeroplanes. But, leaving all these out and talking of actual fighting only, Britain, up to the present time, is doing about half the fighting that is being done by the Allies in the war. These facts are in plain view and any intelligent man in any country who cares to examine them.

The United States is swinging into the war on a huge scale, and with a thoroughness that excites the world's admiration, but she has a long way to go before she equals, even on land, the military power Britain is, and long has been, using with full force against the Central powers. But America coming in, additionally, will furnish the preponderating force that will, we all hope, enable the war to be pressed quickly to a successful conclusion. In the meantime no true American should listen to German propaganda against England.—The Toronto Star.

FOLLY AND EXTRAVAGANCE IN WOMEN'S DRESS

Whither are we going? If it costs a young working woman $725 per annum for her board and her dress where is she and the rest of us drifting? These figures were submitted as evidence in arbitration proceedings concerning a dispute between the Canadian General Electric Company and its female employees, and therefore, in a manner, becomes an official document. Aside from the sum of $312, which is set aside for room and board, at $6 per week, which is certainly reasonable enough in these days, the entire $725 with a few and notably small exceptions, goes for adornment of one sort or another. This young woman with the $725 yearly income from her endeavors pays $6 per week for board and $7 per week for her clothes, the remaining dollar of her $14 weekly stipend being represented by church envelopes, car tickets, sick benefits, stationery, stamps and a daily paper. There is nothing for holiday, nothing for candy, chewing gum and all the airy nothings that are commonly attributed as necessary to the fair sex.

The fact that our mother dressed the whole kit of us, including herself and the old man, on a sum probably much less than that placed in this fair estimate has nothing to do with the case. That was then. This is now. Mother did not buy three pairs of shoes at an average of $6 per pair, nor did she pay $10 for a sweater coat for sister or herself. Indeed, in her day I doubt if women wore sweaters, certainly not silk ones. The expenditure for hats for the year is set down at $36. How many "lids" this represents I am, of course, unable to say, but it looks like a lot, compared to man's expenditure of, say, $6 or $9 per annum. For outer adornment in the way of suits, skirts, waists, gloves, etc., the sum of $312 is set aside. This does not seem out of the way in comparison with $36 for boots. But at the same time there are a large number of women who spend less and still look respectable, if not fashionable.

The problem of women's dress is one that only women can solve, and that by a resort to common sense. That working girls, or anybody else, for that matter, should expend fifty per cent of their incomes for adornment is, of course, indefensible, but how are they to be cured of their folly? So long as they allow the modiste to be their master, and not their servant, this extravagance will continue. So long as they are led away by the notion that garments must be of a new fashion, and possibly of a new material, every few months, these people will go on working for the benefit of the dress-designer, the milliner and shoemaker. Men have done better. Their clothes for the most part are standardized. The fedora bought three years ago looks just like the one purchased yesterday. Most men adopt a certain type of shoe and wear it year after year. To the passing fads in dress he pays no attention. He leaves that to the boy in his 'teens. He is content to have his clothes made on the same model year after year. The youth follows what men's fashions there are. The man seldom. The well dressed man, never.—Saturday Night.

—To save gasoline for war purposes by having a gasless Sunday is the latest sacrifice those who remain in civilian life are called upon to make both in Canada and the U.S. The movement is a voluntary one in Canada, no regulations having been issued as yet. In some towns the garages are closing up on Sunday, giving no service whatever for that day. In the U.S. the Administration has requested the people to conserve petrol supplies by the elimination of Sunday pleasure riding and the patriotic citizens are responding loyally. On a recent Sunday some Canadian motorists who ventured on a pleasure trip over the border into New York state were rotten-egged.

LOCAL AND DISTRICT NEWS

—Rev. L. W. Diehl is attending Synod meeting in London this week.

—Mr. T. H. George is attending the London Fair and visiting his daughter at Dresden.

—Mrs. McColl, of Winnipeg, is visiting her sister, Mrs. John Campbell, Victoria St.

—Miss Jessie McKinnon, of Toronto, is visiting her sister-in-law, Mrs. J. McKinnon, Queen St. north.

—Mr. Geo. Craig was taken to Walkerton hospital on Tuesday morning, suffering from typhoid fever.

—The benedict baseball players got considerably the worst of the game in a match with single men on Friday evening.

—Mrs. Gould and children, of Woodstock, were recently visiting at the home of her brother, Mr. W. J. Ross, Lovat.

—Mr. and Mrs. David Bell, Mr. and Mrs. R. Holtom, jr., of Drew, were visitors at Mr. Josh Bell's on Friday, having motored up.

—Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Willson, of Toronto, are visiting at the home of the latter's parents, Mr. and Mrs. David Bell, Cambridge St.

—Mr. Esline Nicholson was in Toronto for a few days lately and purchased from Mr. Geo. H. Thompson the latter's farm on con. 20, Greenock.

—The large Percheron stallion, "Kossuth," that has been in this locality for two seasons, has been sold by the owner, Mr. Hank Irwin, to Mr. Levi Good, of Carrick, who will handle it next season.

—Miss Agnes Irving is a visitor at the home of her neice, Mrs. T. F. Pearce, Victoria St., and is renewing acquaintances here after an absence of a number of years dorig which she has been living in New Ontario.

—Mr. and Mrs. S. F. Ballachey and little daughter Mary motored to Blenheim and spent a few days there, returning at the end of last week accompanied by Mrs. Ballachey's aunt, Mrs. Ferguson, of Blenheim.

—Mrs. A. Colborne, who left Paisley with her late husband and family over 25 years ago and went to Buffalo, has sold her property in that city and intends residing in Toronto. At present Mrs. Colborne is visiting friends in Greenock and Bruce Tps.

—Mrs. A. Sinclair was called to Brantford last week by the death of her sister, Mrs. Cutcliffe, who died after a short illness following an operation for appendicitis. Mrs. Cutcliffe was formerly Miss Julia Ellis, and was well known to many here, as from when she was a child had been frequently visiting at the home of her sister. Charming in manner, and an accomplished musician she had endeared herself to a large circle of friends who deeply sympathize with her relatives in the loss they have sustained. Mrs. Cutcliffe's death is exceptionally sad because of her husband, Lieut.-Col. Cutcliffe, D. S.O., being in France. He went overseas nearly four years ago with the R.V.C. of the original firats, and is now head of the Canadian Veterinary Corps on the western front. Besides her husband Mrs. Cutcliffe is survived by one daughter, Mrs. L. Spence, of Brantford; and two sisters—Mrs. A. Sinclair, Paisley; Mrs. McEwen, California and three brothers—I. D. Ellis, of Mount Pleasant; Wallace and Herbert Ellis, of Toronto.

There are other things than poison that will kill a steer and punch holes in a farmer's profit sheet. At least this is the experience of Mr. John Young, of Bradley, in Greenock Tp. On Friday morning last nine head of his cattle were turned into an alfalfa clover field, and after not more than twenty minutes or half an hour some of them were noticed to be in distress. The whole herd were hunted by the feed, and five of them died. Efforts were made to relieve them of the deadly load of gas by making an opening in the side, Mr. Young is a good farmer, and his stock were in good condition, so the loss will be heavy, upwards of $500.

NO MORE NERVOUS HEADACHES

Since She Tried "FRUIT-A-TIVES", The Famous Fruit Medicine.



MISS ANNIE WARD

112 Hazen St., St. John, N.B.

"It is with pleasure that I write to tell you of the great benefit I received from the use of your medicine, 'Fruit-a-tives'. I was a great sufferer for many years from Nervous Headaches and Constipation. I tried everything, consulted doctors; but nothing seemed to help me until I tried 'Fruit-a-tives'.

After I had taken several boxes, I was completely relieved of these troubles and have been unusually well ever since."

Miss ANNIE WARD.

'Fruit-a-tives' is fresh fruit juices, concentrated and increased in strength, combined with finest tonics, and is a positive and reliable remedy for Headaches and Constipation.

50c. a box, 6 for $2.50, trial size 25c. At all dealers or Fruit-a-tives Limited, Ottawa.

Sept. 24th and 25th

Paisley Fair dates. Don't miss it. Interesting and instructive exhibits in great variety, showing the war products of the district. Everybody else will be there—'tsould be folly for you to stay away. Chesley band in the afternoon. Kenney-Wilson concert at night.

Examined Our Bridge

County Engineer James, of Walkerton, Chairman Jas. Johnson of the Road and Bridge Committee, and Reeve Dan McDonald of Culross, were here on Wednesday viewing the Teeswater bridge, and in a few days it is expected there will be a report as to putting on a new flooring, and whether it shall be plank or cement.

In the U. S. Army

Archie McClure, is another Paisley boy who is leading Scottish-Canadian tone to the army of our Uncle Sam. He writes to his aunt, Mrs. James Beaton, giving some news from Custer Camp, Michigan, where he is in training. Archie says they are sending 40,000 troops every week to France from there every three months, and there are 70,000 in camp now. He expects to go overseas in about three months.

Some Sprinter Yet

Our former townsman, Mr. Wm. J. Scott, barber, now of Toronto, was one of the best all-round athletes of Bruce Co., and still has speed on the cinder path. At the Labor Day sports at the Island Park he won the fat man's race, for which he got a beautiful silver coffee pot worth $10. He was also second in the race for men over fifty years, this prize being a cutglass vase valued at $3.50. Not many young sports can hold down all comers in the speed events.

Lost Five Head of Cattle

Keep Abreast of the Times

You cannot be satisfied with what you have accomplished, you must know also what your neighbors are doing. Our Fair is given for instruction and enjoyment. It is your opportunity to show what you have done and see what others are doing. It is your chance to enjoy yourself, and it is your duty to give it your aid by attending. Come! Don't be a slacker. The Fair promotes Patriotism, Production and Preparedness. The man who cannot learn something at the agricultural fair is either mighty wise or foolish.

A Promising Teaching Staff

The School Board were very fortunate in being able to secure a new principal on such short notice for this term. The lady engaged is Miss Blackstock, of Elora, who has the qualifications, comes highly recommended, and has made an excellent impression in her initial acquaintance and work in the school. Miss Davison, of Chesley, is in charge of the Entrance room, and Miss Hardy, of Harriston, is the new primary teacher, and both are well spoken of by their pupils after being one week in charge. The former teachers, Misses Rogers, Boyle and Neilson, are again on duty. Altogether the School Board feel there is a very competent staff in our school for the ensuing term.

A Flight with a Motor Truck

Two adventurous youths took one of the creamery trucks from its parking place on Saturday night and went on a trip towards Port Elgin. Probably no one would have known of the outing had they not come to a sudden and accidental stop on the road near the mountain south of the lake town. Pushing the old car to a flying gait rendered it erratic, and it took to the ditch, turning turtle and pinning one or both of the occupants beneath. A passerby released them, and they walked home, wiser and more sore-footed than they had anticipated. In fact this was an instance in which anticipations were far from being realized. The wrecked truck was brought in by the owner and assistants on Monday.

S. F. BALLACHEY

The Store with the Stock

FALL OPENING

— OF —

Millinery, Silks and Mantles

Tuesday and Wednesday
September 17th and 18th

Your presence is requested and your business solicited.

TopPrices for Produce. Canada Food Board License No. 8-a497

S. F. BALLACHEY

The eyes at forty require assistance



When you are this age, reading or near work becomes an exertion, and glasses of just enough strength to relieve all strain should be obtained. We are experts in this line. We examine eyes free of charge and guarantee satisfaction.

BEAUTIFUL JEWELERY

in great variety of novel patterns and artistic designs, rings, chains, necklaces, bracelets, everything in the jewelry line, may be found at our store. We give you a cordial invitation to come in and see what we have to offer, for we feel sure there will be something that will just suit you.

I. SHOEMAKER

Jeweler and Optician

School Children's Competition

Prizes are offered by Paisley fair for competitions in physical drill, classes to give any one of the first 12 tables in the physical culture course.

Fatal Accident in Elderslie

Wesley Robinson, of 8th Elderslie, was instantly killed on Monday evening, when he was caught in the belt of his ditching machine. He and his brother Irwin were preparing to operate a sawing outfit, and had moved the ditching machine into the yard to use the engine. The deceased was caught by the belt and thrown violently. His head struck a part of the machine with such force as to cause instant death. One leg was broken and the body was otherwise mangled. The accident occurred about 7.30 p.m. Dr. Gage, coroner, was called to view the case, and did not consider an inquest necessary. The deceased was about 32 years of age, an industrious man, and one who was most helpful in the neighborhood as a mechanic and handy man. He was the youngest son of Mr. Jas. Robinson, of Chesley, and lived with his brother and one sister on the home farm. Another sister is in London. His death caused a great shock to the community, and the sympathy of everyone goes out to the bereaved ones.

Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA

IN MEMORIAM

In loving memory of Sarah Buchanan, beloved wife of Angus McPhee, who died Sept. 13th, 1917. "Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord."

Husband and Family

Summer Shoes

We have a Complete Line of

White Shoes Pumps and Slippers

Our stock includes a Shoe for every purpose, for every use, for every person.

It will pay you to buy them. Save the leather shoes.

Our Groceries are always Fresh

Produce Taken in Exchange

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Canada Food Bd License No. 8-8426

The Late Mrs. Cheves

By the death of Mrs. Cheves, which occurred on Sept. 2nd, at the home of her daughter, Mrs. (Dr.) Allen, there has passed from our midst a person of rare personality. She was a strong-willed and courageous in facing the difficulties of life, hospitable and friendly in intercourse with her fellows, keen of wit and kindly in disposition. She has had a host of warm friends since becoming a resident of our village in 1893, all of whom sincerely mourn her demise. The maiden name of deceased was Margaret McDonald, and she was a native of Dreldie, Aberdeenshire, Scotland. After her marriage to the late Wm. D. Cheves she came to Canada in 1858, the young couple establishing their home on a farm in the township of Howick, county of Huron, beginning life in true pioneer fashion in the depth of the Queen's bush. In those days when there were no nurses and medical men were located far between, Mrs. Cheves was very helpful in times of sickness and trouble among the neighbors. At the end of twenty-three years labor on their homestead, Mr. and Mrs. Cheves retired from farming, going to live in Clifford. Following the marriage of their only daughter to Dr. Allen, of Paisley, they changed their place of residence to this town in 1893. Mrs. Cheves was predeceased by her husband in 1903. The deceased lady was a devoted Presbyterian, well grounded in her faith. It was one of the delights of her existence to entertain ministers of the gospel of any faith in her home, and to enjoy the privilege of conversing with them. To these men of the cloth a word of disapproval from her was a severity unsought, while her emphatic approval would stir one's best impulses. Many letters she received from young and old of all classes gave expression to their respect and friendship, which brought her keenest pleasure. Mrs. Cheves was a great reader, and well versed in the public affairs of her day, and was a close observer of leading public men and politicians, as well as of the scriptures and church history. Very shortly after her late husband's death Mrs. Cheves became afflicted with inflammatory rheumatism, and at times suffered greatly from the trouble, but her strong constitution, supported by a strong will, staved the hand of death until the ripe old age of 84 years and 9 months. The funeral on Thursday afternoon was largely attended. Services were conducted by Rev. G. C. Little, of Knox church, assisted by Revs. Neilson and Walker. Interment was made in Stark Vale cemetery.

Was An Early Settler in Elderslie

The late Matthew Hammond, who died on Aug. 30th at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Wm. McKinnon, 10th Elderslie, came with his parents to Elderslie in 1857 from Brock Tp. The family took up 200 acres on the 8th con., and brought with them to the settlement a large amount of live stock for those days—a team of horses, a yoke of oxen and ten cows. The team of horses was possibly the first to be owned in the township. The deceased was married in 1861 to Mary Shaw, and they went to Sullivan, where they lived until about eight years ago, when they moved to Chesley, and where Mrs. Hammond died five years ago. Since the latter event he has made his home with Mrs. McKinnon. The family consists of four other daughters and five sons—Mrs. Jas. W. King, San Diego, Cal.; Mrs. Fred Beresford, London, Ont.; Mrs. John Fry, Scone; Mrs. John Thompson, 12th Sullivan; Malcolm and Matthew, of Minneapolis, Minn.; James, of Chesley; William, of Owen Sound; Edward, of Sullivan. Brothers and sisters living are—Mrs. Garner, and Paisley; David Hammond, of Elderslie; John, of Hepworth; Allen, of London. The funeral took place to Chesley cemetery on Sunday, Aug. 31st, Rev. M. Neilson conducting the service.

JAS. J. HILL, the Great Financier, once said that the seed of success is thrift—the ability to save money.

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DR. A. H. ALLEN
DENTIST, formerly of Toronto.
Graduate of the Royal College of Dental Surgeons of Ontario. Honor Graduate of Toronto University. Member of Ontario Society of Dental Surgery. Graduate of the Dr. Morgan Post Graduate School of Dentistry, New York. Office, over Moir's Drug store, opposite the Post Office.

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DR. E. E. GAGE, Physician, Surgeon and Accoucheur. Specialty Diseases of Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat. Late house surgeon Victoria General Hospital. Office hours 1 to 2 p.m., 7 to 8 p.m.
Successor to Dr. O'Neill.

DR. P. J. F. ROUSTCH, Honor Graduate of Toronto University Associate of the Royal Colleges of Physicians, and Surgeons of Edinburgh and Glasgow. Late Assistant Consulting Surgeon Hospital, Dublin. Late assistant Edinburgh Eye Infirmary. Specialty—Diseases of the Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat.
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Sign and Carriage Painting, House-Decorating and Wall Papering

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THE EYES, property of Simpson & Co., Toronto. This house and stable [illegible] Apply to T. R. SHANKS or Mrs. G. R. REID.

Court Saugeen, C.O.F. No. 89
MEETS in Paterson's Hall on the third Monday evening of each month, at 8 o'clock. Sojourning brethren are cordially invited.
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THE CANADA FOOD BOARD SAYS

Never perhaps since the opening of the war have the Allies had more sound reason for optimism than at the beginning of this last quarter of the year 1918. The enemy has been defeated in a succession of battles on the Western Front. His successes of the spring have been neutralized and his campaign upset. A million and a half men have been added to the Allies' military resources from the United States. The submarine menace has greatly declined. The number of ships for carrying supplies has been greatly augmented. The efforts of this continent to keep the soldiers fed and stave off threatened starvation in Allied Europe until the new harvest became available has been gloriously successful. And further, the harvest of Great Britain, of France, and of Italy have, in some measure, overcome the disadvantages reported earlier in the year by reason of weather conditions, and are being safely garnered by the help of women, boys civilians from the cities, prisoners of war and soldiers released from active duty at the front for short periods. Greater than all these factors of success in "food fighting" will be the magnificent harvest being reaped by farmers of the United States. This year's harvest promises to be the greatest on record.

It cannot be too emphatically urged, however, that the necessity for conservation of food and increased production of food will continue in this country while the war lasts and for some time afterwards. The encouraging news as to the release of the strain which was viewed so seriously earlier in the year should not lead us to relax our efforts now except in so far as the Canada Food Board may revise the food regulations as circumstances warrant from time to time. The results which have been obtained on this continent by the use of substitute foods for those required overseas are the basis of the optimistic outlook of the Allied food situation in Europe to-day. The situation of the immediate future is based on the continuation of these efforts. The food reserves of the world at war have been exhausted. The 1918 crops in Allied countries must be conserved for the future and our efforts to produce foodstuffs in greater abundance must not be relaxed.

There is grave danger always when a crisis is passed; of falling back into the condition from which we have escaped, through the relaxation of our vigilance and our energy. The Food Controllers of the Allies have warned us of this danger. We should be warned also of persons who well meaning, but nevertheless in the interest of the enemy, urge that all such efforts to conserve and produce are now superfluous and that the danger is passed. The danger is not passed. But we have found a way of overcoming it and we must follow that safe path until the war is over.

VILLAGE COUNCIL

Council met 5th Sept., members all present except Mr. Logie. Minutes of last meeting read and adopted.

The clerk informed the council that the Judges' Court of Revision, to hear the appeal of John H. Glover re assessment of 1917, would sit in the council chamber on Tuesday, the 10th of Sept., at 1.30 p.m., and also informed the council that the Royal Bank had a form of by-law in use in all its branches and requested that our by-law No. 677 be re-drafted on one of their forms and again passed by council.

Forrester—Pearce—That the usual grant of $50 be made to the Paisley Agricultural Society.—Carried.

Forrester—Pearce—That by-law No. 677 as re-drafted be now read and passed.—Carried.

By-law No. 688, appointing E. F. Boyle collector of taxes for 1918, was read a first time, and on motion read a second and third time, passed and executed.

By-laws as above read and executed.

Mr. Logie took his seat in council.

Logie—Pearce—That the clerk be instructed to send a requisition for $150 now at the credit of this municipality for 1917 re Good Roads System, to the superintendent of the system.—Carried.

Skinner—Logie—That the clerk be instructed to draft a by-law providing for the licensing and regulating of junk dealers in the village of Paisley.—Carried.

Accounts were ordered to be paid as follows: M. Leitch, $62.50; D. Thomson, $20; Weighmaster, $14.27; J. H. Maurer, $35; Paisley Elec. Light Co., $35; J. R. Laidlaw, $1.45; Firemen's pay list, $14.75; D. McKenzie, $6.60; Phoenix Assurance Co., $10.00; Canada Ingot Co., $30.80; W. Rowand, $10.50; Geo. Heath, $3.50; Howard Pearce, $16; W. Sparrow, $22.50.

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher
The Kind You Have Always Bought

—In the event of a Canadian soldier being killed his wife is paid $600 a year while she remains a widow, in addition to $192 a year for each child under fourteen years of age, as against $300 to the widow, $240 for the first child, $120 for the second and third children and $60 for each subsequent child up to ten by the United States Government.

The Farmers' Live Stock Shipping Club

Will pay for live hogs delivered at Paisley station, F.O.B., prices less one per cent. government condemnation loss and operating expenses.

Weekly Shipment

For information call
WALLACE McGRAW
Both Phones.

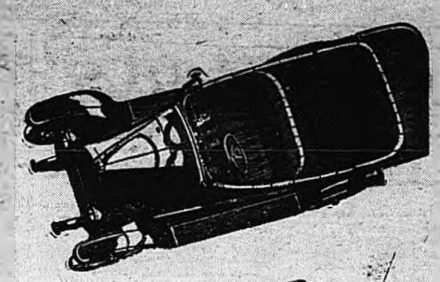
PAISLEY MARKET

Fall wheat, per bush....	2 00	2 16
Peas, per bush	2 00	2 25
Oats, per bush	65	70
Barley, per bush	90	1 00
Buckwheat		
Potatoes, per bag	30	1 50
Butter, in pound prints.....	38	35
Eggs, fresh, per doz	40	40

TORONTO LIVE STOCK MARKETS

Toronto, Sept. 10, 1918

Butchers' picked	$13 25	$14 40
do common.....	7 00	8 00
do cows	7 00	10 00
do bulls	7 00	12 00
Stockers, choice	9 00	11 00
do common.....	7 00	7 50
Heavy feeders.....	9 50	11 00
Short keep.....		
Milch cows, choice	100 00	125 00
do common.....		
Sheep, ewes.....	13 00	14 00
Bucks	11 00	11 50
Spring Lambs	16 25	17 75
Calves	16 25	17 75
Hogs, off cars	19 25	19 50
fed and watered.....	19 25	19 75



Light Four Model 90 Touring Car

The Thrift Car

To use this *utility* car is Good Business and Good Health!

Its roominess, comfort and beauty make it as *desirable* as it is *useful*.

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NOTICE

TO UNITED STATES CITIZENS IN CANADA.

By the United States Military Service Convention Regulations, approved by the Governor-in-Council on 20th August, 1918, MALE CITIZENS OF THE UNITED STATES IN CANADA, WITHIN THE AGES for the time being SPECIFIED BY THE LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES prescribing compulsory military service, except those who have diplomatic exemption, ARE MADE SUBJECT AND LIABLE TO MILITARY SERVICE IN CANADA, AND BECOME ENTITLED TO EXEMPTION OR DISCHARGE THEREFROM, UNDER THE CANADIAN LAWS AND REGULATIONS. The regulations governing this liability are published in the Canada Gazette (Extra) of 21st August, 1918; copy whereof may be obtained upon application through the post to the Director of the Military Service Branch of the Department of Justice at Ottawa.

UNITED STATES CITIZENS of the description aforesaid who were IN CANADA ON 30th JULY, 1918, HAVE SIXTY DAYS FROM THAT DATE within which TO EXERCISE AN OPTION TO ENLIST or enroll IN THE FORCES OF THE UNITED STATES, or TO RETURN to the United States; and THOSE WHO for any reason SUBSEQUENTLY BECOME LIABLE TO MILITARY SERVICE IN CANADA HAVE THIRTY DAYS FROM THE DATE of the accruing OF SUCH LIABILITY within which to exercise the like option. It is stipulated by the Convention also that certificates of diplomatic exemption may be granted within the optional periods aforesaid. EVERY CITIZEN OF THE UNITED STATES TO WHOM THE REGULATIONS APPLY is required to REPORT TO THE REGISTRAR under the Military Service Act, 1917, FOR THE province or DISTRICT WITHIN WHICH he is, in the manner by the regulations prescribed, WITHIN TEN DAYS AFTER THE EXPIRY OF HIS OPTIONAL PERIOD and will be SUBJECT TO PENALTIES IF without reasonable excuse HE FAIL SO TO REPORT. For the information of those whom it may concern Sections 3 and 4 defining the requirements of registration, with which it will be necessary strictly to comply, are set out substantially as follows:—

REGULATIONS

3. EVERY MALE CITIZEN OF THE UNITED STATES WITHIN THE AGES for the time being SPECIFIED IN THE LAWS of the UNITED STATES prescribing compulsory military service, not including those who have diplomatic exemption, WITHIN TEN DAYS AFTER THE EXPIRY OF THE TIME LIMITED BY THE CONVENTION within which the Government of the United States may issue him a certificate of diplomatic exemption, SHALL TRULY REPORT TO THE REGISTRAR BY REGISTERED POST, and in writing which is plainly legible, his name in full, his occupation and the date of his birth; stating also whether he is single, married or a widower: and if the latter, whether he has a child living; also if married, the date of his marriage; and stating moreover his place of residence and usual post office address in Canada; and, if he reside within a city or place where the streets and dwellings are named and numbered, the name and number of his street and dwelling; or if he reside in another place, the lot and concession number, section, township, range, and meridian, or other definite description whereby his place of residence may be located, having regard to the custom of the locality in which he lives: and IF WITHOUT REASONABLE EXCUSE HE NEGLECT OR FAIL TO REPORT IN THE MANNER and with the particulars aforesaid within the time limited as aforesaid, HE SHALL BE GUILTY OF AN OFFENCE, AND SHALL BE LIABLE UPON SUMMARY CONVICTION to a penalty not EXCEEDING FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS, AND TO IMPRISONMENT for any term not exceeding six months, and moreover he shall incur A PENALTY OF $10.00 FOR EACH DAY after the time when or within which he should have registered during which he shall continue to be unregistered.

4. EVERY UNITED STATES CITIZEN WHO HAS DIPLOMATIC EXEMPTION, although not otherwise subject to these regulations SHALL WITHIN TEN DAYS after the granting of the same truly REPORT TO THE REGISTRAR, in like manner and with the same particulars as required by the last preceding section; and in addition he shall embody in his report a true and complete statement of the particulars of his certificate of diplomatic exemption. NEGLECT OR FAILURE without reasonable excuse to comply with the requirements of this section SHALL CONSTITUTE AN OFFENCE PUNISHABLE IN THE MANNER AND BY THE PENALTIES provided in the last preceding section.

ISSUED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE, MILITARY SERVICE BRANCH.

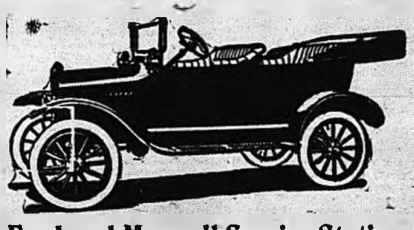
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Perfection Oil Stoves

2 Burner	$12.75
3 "	17.75
4 "	23.75
Ovens, $5.75	
One only, second-hand old style burner	$4.75
One only Bon Ami, 2 burner	6.75
One Gasoline, 3 burner	6.75

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We carry a full line of Ford Parts and Repairs

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Repairing at Reasonable Rates. All kinds of Vulcanizing done.
We are equipped to remove carbon by oxygen gas.

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For the BOYS & GIRLS

When Jean Was Brave.

Little Jean Labelle had no mother; she had died eight years before, when he was a baby. Neither did Jean have any playmates—that is, boy playmates—for there was not another boy within thirty miles.

Jean's father was a French-Indian trapper and hunter, and the school that Jean went to was the school of the woods.

This summer he and his father had come up Two-Falls Brook and were building a house of spruce logs. At least Jean's father was building it.

One day, when a cool summer breeze was tossing the poplar leaves, Jean was playing in the brook. By building a little dam of sand and stones he had made a tiny pond in which there were three shining, speckled trouties. Up in the clearing Jean's father was putting the last log on the front of the cabin. The three small fish in the pond amused Jean; he lay flat on the sand beside the water with his face close to the surface and watched them.

He was about to search for a fat worm with which to tempt his little captives, when he heard a sound at the cabin that caused him to rise on his hands and knees. His father was not in sight. There had been a loud thump on the ground, and then silence. On his hands and knees Jean waited to hear the sound of his father's axe, but he heard only the ripple of the brook and the hum of a busy bumblebee.

After a moment Jean scrambled up the bank and ran to the cabin. A sight that filled him with fright and dismay met his eyes. There on the ground lay his father, white-faced and silent. On his head was an ugly wound, and near by lay the spruce log. Jean saw at once what had happened. In putting that heavy timber into place, his father had slipped; the log had come down and struck him a glancing blow on the head.

"Father! Father!" cried Jean.

But there was no answer; and suddenly the great woods seemed more silent and lonely than ever before. Again and again Jean tried to rouse his father; he even put his lips close to his father's ear and whispered, "Please wake up; I'm going to cry; please open your eyes."

It was all in vain. Jean sat down and cried, and let the tears drip on his brown shirt. But presently he wiped away the tears with his bare hands and tried to think of something useful to do.

He was unable to rouse his father; he needed help, but where in all that great woods could he find it? Lonely lakes, stretches of dark forest, hills and swamps and streams surrounded him. Could he find anywhere in all that wide and silent land the help that he needed? He thought of the little trail that wound in and out through the trees for thirty miles before it came to the settlement at Bear Lake, and suddenly he made up his mind that he would go down that long path and get help.

He turned and, with heart beating fast and a big lump sticking in his throat, trotted away from the cabin.

For a long time Jean ran down the path. He did not know how far away Bear Lake really was; he did not remember that many trails branched off from the little path that he was following and that he could not hope to find the settlement. On and on he trotted into the forest. Once a partridge whirred up from his very feet, and once a fox ran across his path.

By and by Jean came to a stream that rushed and roared over rocks and boulders. The path followed the bank. He did not remember that he had ever seen it before.

Suddenly he stopped and stared across the stream. There on the rocks of the farther side were two figures—a dog and a man with a fishing rod. Jean shouted, but the roar of the water drowned his voice. The man did not hear. The dog, however, suddenly saw him and barked, and then the man looked across the stream and saw Jean! The little boy shouted again and waved his arms, and the fisherman shouted back, but they could not hear each other; and so the fisherman began to look for a place where he could cross the stream.

By jumping from rock to rock, while the dog jumped and swam behind him, the man succeeded in crossing the stream. Jean met him at the bank and tried to explain that his father was hurt back there at the cabin in the woods; but he talked such a queer mixture of French and Indian and English that the fisherman could not understand what he said. It was plain to see, however, that something pretty bad had happened somewhere, and when, Jean beckoned and started back toward the cabin the fisherman followed, with the dog at his heels.

Straight back to the cabin Jean led them, and there they found Jean's father still lying on the ground motionless and white-faced. The fisherman seemed to know just what to do; he got water from the brook, sprinkled the injured man's face and got him into a comfortable position. After a little while Jean's father opened his eyes and tried to sit up, but sank back and put his hand to his head. Soon, however, he was feeling better, and after a while the fisherman made a bed for him and bound up his head with clean handkerchiefs.

That evening Jean's father fell asleep while Jean and the fisherman were cooking the trout. The little half-breed and his big new friend slept side by side that night with the dog at their feet. The dog's name was Prince.

In the morning, much to the surprise of Jean and the fisherman, Jean's father was the first one up. His head was sore, he said, but otherwise he was as well as ever. He was very thankful to the stranger and very proud of Jean for bringing him.

When the sun was high, the fisherman helped Jean's father put the last log on the cabin; then he and Prince said good-by and went back to the stream. Jean stood in the path and never stopped waving his hand until they were out of sight, and the last thing that he saw was Prince wagging his tail.

ORIGIN OF MILITARY TITLES

REACHES FAR INTO THE DIM AND DISTANT PAST.

Many Army and Navy Titles Have Come by Slow Evolution From the Latin.

The titles of rank and command in most armies and navies either have been slowly evolved by service usage, or else when the rank was created the word sprang full armed from the brow of some monarch or statesman who was better in his own line than in etymology. Not much system runs through these titles. Their resignations of grades have small connection with the original meanings of their parent words.

Marechal, which is marshal, is the highest rank in the French army. Field marshal in the English and German armies corresponds, but with regional limitations; there may be more than one at the same time. The Spanish or Portugese is marisal, the Italian mariscalo, though the army of neither country has the rank.

All these words are derived from the Anglo-Saxon marah, a horse, and scalh, a servent, which is Anglo-Saxon or Gothic. That is, a marshal was once a horse boy.

General, the noun, and the adjective general, the antonym of particular, go back to the Latin generalis, meaning belonging to a race or kind, and itself tracing to genus gener, from gignere, to beget. Generalis in Caesar's and Pompey's day had nothing to do with the army; the Roman general was an imperator. The title general primarily means an officer holding a general command.

'Colonel' Is a Column Leader.

The Spanish for colonel is coronel, the Italian colonello. The Spaniards originated the word 400 years ago and seem to have made it by combining the sense of the Latin columna, a column, with that of corona, a crown. We follow the French spelling, but in pronouncing we retain the Spanish R, hence "kernal," as we say it. Literally it means the leader of a column or of the company at the head of the regiment in column.

Major, like mayor, is from the Latin word major, greater, the comparative of magnus, great. The French for the same adjective is majeur, the Italian maggiore; mayor, by the way, is the Spanish form. A major is "greater" than a captain, but less than a lieutenant-colonel. He is the lowest field officer.

Captain through the mediaeval Latin word capitanus, meaning pretty much the same thing, goes back to the Latin caput, capitis, which means head. In other words, the head man. Hetman has a similar derivation.

Meaning of Lieutenant.

Lieutenant is spelled alike in English and French. The Englishman pronounces it "leftenant." The Italian word is locotenente, and there you have a glimpse of the derivation from the Latin locum tenens, holding or acting in the place, presumably of some one else. The short of this long is that a lieutenant originally was the deputy or representative of his superior officer.

Combinations of the word, such as lieutenant-colonel, mean an officer subordinate and assistant to the rank to which lieutenant is prefixed. In European armies, by the way, the lieutenant-colonel is often the real commander of a regiment, its colonel being some royalty whose duties end with having himself photographed in the uniform. The Kaiser's daughter, Princess Viktoria Luise, is colonel of a crack regiment of cavalry.

Sergeant, the French for which is sergent, the Italian sergente, comes from the mediaeval Latin word servians, meaning a servant, a vassal, or a vassal soldier who seems to have acted as an orderly or striker. Tell this to your sergeant some warm day when he criticises your appearance on parade in his coarse, unfeeling manner. It will soften him. It may even melt him.

Corporal is derived from the same Latin word as captain, but with an admixture of the meaning and spelling of the English word corps. Caporali, in mediaeval Latin meant a chief or commander; hence the French caporal.

Origin of "Brigadier."

Brigadier is of course from common stock with brigade and means a brigade's commanding officer. The source of brigade is the mediaeval Latin noun brigata, from the Latin verb brigare, to contend. Brigand is an offshoot. Do not remind your brigadier of this; it would be unkind, also untrue. (Should you run across the German equivalent of a brigadier go as far as you like.) The Italian word is brigadiere and for brigade, brigata. A brigade is a party or division of several regiments, squadrons or battalions.

Adjutant is derived fairly straight from the Latin verb adjutare, to aid, and its primary meaning denotes a regimental staff officer who assists the colonel in the discharge of details.

Quartermaster has a bad heritage. It has been borrowed from the German quartiermeister. The Swedish form is qvartermastare.

Provost (French prevot, Italian prevosto) hails from the Latin praepositus, a president or chief, and signifies one who is appointed to superintend or preside, specifically the head of the army police or other disciplinary forces.

"Admiral" From Arabic, Not Latin.

There is a popular misconception of the source of the word admiral. Many people think it comes from the Latin adjective admirabilis—wonderful, amazing—as "admirable" does. The fact is that the source is the Arabic word amir or emir, meaning ruler, commander, with the Arabic article al, which usually has the force of "of." Amir-al-umara, is perfectly good Arabic for "ruler of rulers."



Pathetic picture of a Frenchwoman harvesting grain in the region of the Somme. She has no housework to do because her home has been reduced to a heap of stones by the Germans. Her baby is playing placidly beside her.

The Spanish word is almirante, the Italian ammiraglio.

The prefix vice to the word admiral originally meant much what it does when prefixed to president. Rear admiral, the grade next lower, appears to have been a pure invention, as a name. Rear is the English adjective, the antonym of front or van.

Commodore and commander are forms borrowed and corrupted from the Spanish comendador, a knight, a commander, or the superior of a monastery. The French have the word commandeur, the Italian comandatore. Commandant, however, meaning the officer of a fortified town's garrison, &c., comes from the mediaeval Latin commandator, a commander, and commandare, to command.

Ensign goes back to the Latin insigne, a standard, by way of insignia, meaning distinguished or remarkable. A rank of ensign existed in the British army till 1871, when its title was changed to second lieutenant.

To Mill Mixed Grains

In order to save for human consumption the large amount of wheat and barley which have been grown this year in many parts of Ontario, and thus to relieve the demand on wheat, mills are being prepared, under the direction of the Canada Food Board, for milling such mixed grains. Fall wheat was partly winter-killed in certain districts in Ontario, and it was necessary to re-seed the land with barley. As a result, many farmers will have mixed barley and wheat, which cannot easily be separated commercially except at undue cost. It is the intention of the Canada Food Board to standardize the flour manufactured from these mixed grains, and to give it official recognition as a substitute for wheat flour. The aggregate production of these mixed grains is estimated at about 1,000,000 bus.

Keeping a man's nose to the grindstone doesn't sharpen his wits.

Blackleg, a disease attacking potatoes, and which is quite new in those parts, is reported in a few fields in Saskatchewan this summer.

British Columbia fruit growers have been warned of the danger of an invasion of locusts from the State of Washington.

THE WEEKLY SERMON

And he answered, Fear not: for they that be with us are more than they that be with them.—II. Kings, vi., 16.

The prophet's servant could not figure it out. It seemed to him that he and his Master were in a hopeless minority. But when he got his eyes opened wide enough to see the unseen and discover the invisible host fear faded out and a great confidence possessed him.

In this world war we are prone to think only of the armies we can count; and he is a fool who would discredit them. We must continue to speed up every effort to match force with force. It is marvellous what has already been accomplished. France's slogan in this war is:—"They shall not pass"; Britain's "They cannot win"; and America's, "Never again!" The Hun shall never again threaten civilization. That is what Canada too is saying in every powder plant and shell factory and munition works. It is the cry ringing on our anvils, pounding in our shipyards, purring in our victory motors, echoing in our army camps and roaring on our battlefront. Never again!

There must be no let-up in our efforts to rush every atom of force we can muster into this great conflict.

But we must not forget that we have more than force. Time is fighting on our side. Every day that snips by shoots back, "Victory!" as its face fades out of sight.

Forces Aiding Us

Nature is with us. There never was a time when we needed to grow such crops, for we must feed all who fight for freedom, and the fields are loyal. Nature seems to be saying to the flag:—"I am with you in this war!" The soil from whose fertile lap the crops spring, the rains from heaven and the sunshine, the golden harvest fields and the green rows of corn are all shouting to their allies in France:—"Fear not; you shall have bread enough and to spare!"

Providence seems to be on our side, too. Was it accidental that the Piave, like ancient Jordan, reached flood at the psychological moment? This is no reflection on the splendid fighting of the Italian army, but as the swollen torrents of that patriotic river came pouring down into the Venetian plain the river seemed to be saying to its people:—"Let me get into this battle, too, and have a hand in driving the insolent foe from the fertile valleys whose thirst I have watered since first God made the world."

These are Our Unseen Allies

The righteousness of our cause is fighting for us. "Thrice is he armed that hath his quarrel just." When we think of the torpedo that sunk a mercy ship our souls are fired with a rage that makes the arm strong and the sight clear and every shot straight.

The idealism of our Canadian soldiers is a part of our invisible reserves. They are baptized with fire from on high. The size of a soldier is not the size of his gun but of his soul. We have sent and are sending big men to France.

There is something back here at home that is fighting on that far off battle line. To a question as to why our men are such fighters a general said:—"It is the tradition of the Canadian mother." All of reverence and honor and love of fair play, of respect for women and regard for the sanctities of life drives as the khaki gets into action.

The unity of great hearts is in our ranks. Hate is a poor binder. It is love that binds the Allies. I must believe that God Himself is still in action for all whose cause is righteous and that He not only fights for but with His people.

These are some of our unseen allies. Therefore, "Fear not; for they that be with us are more than they that be with them." The Kaiser can never whip armies thus reinforced. He could easier halt the tides or drag the stars from their sockets.—Rev. James I. Vance.

ADVANTAGE OF GOOD ROADS

Add to Value of Farm Land and Improve Social Conditions

In the state of Indiana, the average selling price of land has been increased about $6.48 per acre by improved roads. The Indiana farmers estimate that improvement of all roads would increase average land values $9 per acre. They estimate also, the average annual loss due to poor roads at 76 cents per acre, which capitalized at 6 per cent, represents a depreciation of $12.67 per acre. Another enquiry, carried on by the Office of Road Inquiry at Washington, shows that the increase in land values due to good roads ranges from $5 to $20 per acre. Nothing can show better than these figures how valuable an asset good roads are.

One of the first things the prospective purchaser of a farm wants to know about a district is the distance from the railway station and the character of the road from the station to the farm. Some branches of agriculture are much more dependent upon good highways than others. The man who is engaged exclusively in the raising of cattle which can be driven for long distances to a shipping station, is, in a measure, independent of the condition of the roads. The grower of corn and any other crops which can be stored for a time without deterioration, can manage to get along, even though the road to his shipping point be impassable at times. He is greatly hampered, however, by the necessity of doing his hauling in good weather regardless of market conditions and of whether or not his farm operations are seriously retarded by the absence of himself and his team. For the dairy farmer, the fruit and vegetable grower, and for the producer of perishable commodities of all kinds, ability to get his products to market at all seasons of the year and in all kinds of weather is undoubtedly indispensable to success. For all kinds of general farming, therefore, a good country highway is essential to the most profitable operation of the farm and to any considerable development of agriculture at a distance from a market town or shipping station. Other advantages it confers are better school facilities for the children, better rural free delivery service, greater attractions for pleasure seekers and touring clubs, better attendance at country churches and an improved social life on the farm and in the villages.

Primarily, the benefits of good highways go to the farmer, but they directly they go to the merchants and manufacturers by giving them wider markets for their goods and by decreasing the cost of distribution. In road improvement lies one of the greater attractions for pleasure seek-advancement, and Farmers Associations, Good Roads Committees, Automobile Associations and others can do much to further this work.

THE VALUE OF WHEAT

What Russia's Defalcation Means to a Hungry World.

The vegetable kingdom has the greatest bounty of all to offer to mankind. Although "man shall not live by bread alone," it is an undoubted fact that western civilization would find it difficult to get along without wheat and its products.

The world's total production of wheat approximates 4,000,000,000 bushels a year. It would take 4,000,000 of the largest freight cars, making a train reaching more than one and a half times around the earth, to move this great annual yield. Moving at twenty miles an hour, this train would take thirty days to pass a given point.

Take Russia, for instance. She has 288,000,000 acres of excellent wheat land. She was the greatest exporter of grain in the world before the war. It is to a great extent because of her defalcation that wheat is so scarce today. It is estimated that only one-third of her crops have been put in this year, while hunger grows space among her people.

WHY SUGAR IS SCARCE

French Refineries Were Destroyed by Retreating Germans.

Here is one of the many reasons why sugar is scarce to-day—and especially in Europe.

Sugar production in France has fallen to less than 25 per cent. of the pre-war output because in the early days of the war. When the German troops were retreating from occupied portions of France, they took pains to destroy virtually all of the sugar mills that would have assisted the French to maintain their sugar stocks.

During the year 1912-13, 213 French mills turned out 967,440 short tons of sugar. For 1916-17, 65 mills produced only 204,405 short tons. To further complicate the French sugar situation the yield per acre of sugar beets decreased from 13.20 short tons per acre in 1912-13 to 11.70 short tons per acre in 1916-17.

If it had not been for the assistance given by the North American continent the majority of the French people would be going entirely without sugar at the present time.

The Curate—"Have you heard that Fred Sandy has got the C.C.?" Village—"Oh, lawks! I 'ope it ain't catching. My Bert's in the same regiment."

SUPERB VALOR OF THE CANADIANS

MANITOBA OFFICER SET AN INSPIRING EXAMPLE.

Notable Achievements of the Various Canadian Battalions Will Go Down to History.

Numerous stories are coming to hand of individual gallantry and initiative in the field during the recent fighting east of Amiens. A Manitoba battalion was held up in the attack on Fonquescourt, which lies within the old Somme defences, and was very strongly held by an elaborate trench system of machine guns and wire. Realizing, however, that the capture of the stronghold was essential to success of the entire operations, the commanding officer collected all the men available and personally led a dashing assault into the heart of the enemy position. A tank coming up, he led this through the streets, and his example so inspired all ranks that their advance was irresistible, and after the village had been mopped up the battalion consolidated a position to the east and held it against all counter-attacks for two days.

Central Ontario Distinguishes Itself.

A Central Ontario Battalion did equally good work in front of Beaucourt on August 8. The cavalry had been held up here, by converging machine gun fire from the south of the Roye road and the woods to the north and east. The battalion was similarly held up, but its commanding officer realized that the key to the position was a small wood to the north-east, which was alive with machine guns. Taking advantage of the smoke screen afforded by a burning tank, he led in a hastily-collected party and rushed the wood, capturing sixteen machine guns. The battalion then took the town with a dash, the enemy retiring routed.

Very brilliant work was done by the scouting officer of a British Columbia regiment throughout the operations of August 9 to 10. On one occasion he single-handed rushed an enemy machine gun which was holding up the advance. He shot two of the crew and took the other two prisoners, but received a severe wound himself.

These cases of single-handed attacks on machine gun positions are by no means rare. The corporal of a Western Ontario battalion on August 9 worked his way up a disused trench to an enemy machine gun post, which he bombed, killing two and taking four of the crew prisoners. He then turned the gun on the retreating enemy.

Devotion and Courage.

Throughout the battle signallers did splendid work by pushing ahead their lines of communication and maintaining constant touch with headquarters, enabling the latter to make the disposition necessary to success, and so rapid was the advance of the Canadian forces in its early stages that this task was very perilous. A private of an Alberta battalion is a typical case. This signaller was one of a party responsible for the maintenance of the brigade signal communication, and was continually in the front line, working under heavy shell and machine gun fire. His devotion and courage were an inspiration to the rest of the party.

Very valuable work was done by regimental intelligence officers. Such was an officer of a Quebec battalion who established his observation post with the forward companies and thence directed his snipers where they were able to inflict very heavy casualties on the enemy and put several machine guns out of action.

Deeds of Nova Scotians.

Men of the Canadian Royal Engineers worked continuously throughout the whole battle, repairing broken wires under heavy fire. One of the most notable exploits of the battle was the establishment by the observation officer of a Maritime battalion of his post in a house at Quesnel. While the enemy still held the village, he was able to direct a devastating fire upon them, contributing materially to their defeat.

Some wonderful deeds are related of a Nova Scotia battalion which was set one of the hardest tasks of the battle. In front of Rosieres, on our left flank, there was a perfect labyrinth of machine gun nests, making the advance of the infantry very difficult. During and initiative, however, on the part of company commanders and all ranks cleared the way steadily and with a minimum loss until this very strong point was captured.

Our War Aims.

Great Britain went to war with a heavy heart but with a high conscience—in defence of those international engagements on which the civilization and the peace of the world depend and because of the violation of a treaty to which we had been a party equally with Prussia—a treaty which the German Chancellor admitted it was a crime to break and for his crime offered the slave's excuse of necessity. All this is clear. Let us not forget it. Let not the excitement and the horrors which have happened since, and must happen still, deafen our ears and hearts to these fundamental reasons for our engagement in this war. No mourning for sacrifices, however costly, must mar the the original conscience of our war.



For Sale by all Dealers

WOULD MOUNT GUNS ON FROZEN CLOUDS

THAT IS ONE OF COUNTLESS "FREAK IDEAS."

British Ministry of Munitions Receives Many Such Novel Plans For Winning War.

The inventions department of the Ministry of Munitions receives almost every day ideas of the most novel kind. All are carefully considered. Some are useful, but almost nine-tenths are wholly impracticable. In an article on the subject, published in the current number of the Ministry of Munitions Journal, it is said that the following extraordinary suggestions for dealing with hostile aircraft have been received.

The clouds are to be frozen artificially and guns mounted on them; heavy guns are to be suspended from captive balloons; the moon is to be covered with a big black balloon; airplanes are to be armed with scissors or scythes, like Boadicea's chariot, or to trail bombs behind them on a long cord; heat rays are to be projected for the purpose of setting Zeppelins afire; electric waves to paralyze the magnetos. One of the most popular suggestions of all is to attach a searchlight to an anti-aircraft gun, get the light on the object, and shoot along the beam; but, unfortunately, the path of a shell is quite different from that of a ray of light. Most elaborate "decoy" schemes are sometimes worked out for the confusion of the enemy, comprising in at least one case sham factories with chimneys and hooters complete. To prevent the polished lines of a railway showing at night, the last carriage of the last train, according to another correspondent, was to camouflage them by daubing blacking as it went along.

Other proposals were:

A balloon carrying magnets hung on strings to attract the rifles out of men's hands.

A shell to contain fleas or other vermin inoculated with disease.

A shell with a man inside it to steer it at the target.

The squirting of cement over soldiers so as to petrify them.

The sending of snakes into enemy trenches by pneumatic propulsion.

The throwing of live-wire cables carrying a high voltage among the advancing infantry by means of rockets.

Germany should be attacked in one case by making a "tube" all the way, and in another by employing trained cormorants to fly to Essen and pick out the mortar from Krupp's chimneys.

An Offensive Lawnmower.

One correspondent sent quite a number of original methods of repelling attacks, including large calipher-shaped devices which could be closed on any one intruding between the legs; a series of nets spread in front of our lines which could be drawn so as to enmesh the Germans, and a machine of the nature of a lawnmower as large as a tank to make mincemeat of them.

The purpose of the article in the Journal is to warn inventors of this sort, and frequently they are genially argued with.

One gentleman had a powder, the composition of which he declined to disclose, which on being mixed with water turned it into motor spirit. At least, so he said. Another proposed base was the grease skimmed off soup. Various constituents which have been proposed on account of their cheapness would no doubt be more or less efficient, but the enthusiastic promoters overlook the fact that if they once came into use to any extent the advantages would disappear as the price would at once soar upward.

Black Beam to Obscure the Moon.

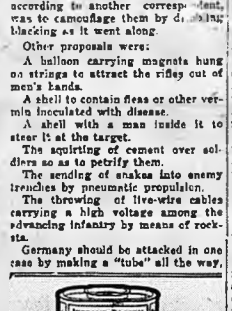
In the process of argument some interesting scientific information is given, as for instance:

Suggestions are also frequently received in connection with colored searchlights. But color cannot be imparted to a beam, as by passing it through a color screen, without reducing its intrinsic brilliancy. Color is, in fact, obtained by a process of subtraction from the total light. At great distances all the brilliancy possible is required for effectiveness, so that colored beams are of no value for general purposes. Flame are lamps for searchlights give colored light, generally slightly yellow, but this source of light is too large for the efficient optical projection of a parallel beam, and a parallel beam, or one nearly approaching parallelism, is essential in order to reach the great distances involved. The most remarkable proposition of all in connection with searchlights is perhaps that of a "black beam," whatever that may mean, for obscuring the moon!

Another favorite subject with inventors is the "relay shell"—a shell acting as a small gun discharged in midair and expelling a smaller inner shell, the object being to obtain an increased range, which has been supposed by some to be the principle of the long-range gun with which the Germans have bombarded Paris. As to that the article says:

The objections to this idea are twofold. First, it appears from elementary dynamical considerations that the energy of the relay propellant charge would be shared between the outer and inner shells in the inverse ratio of their masses, so that unless the inner shell were unduly small, a very large proportion of the propellant charge would be wasted. Secondly, a shell in flight does not point directly along its trajector, but makes an uncertain angle with it, especially near the highest point, where the inner shell would be discharged, so that accuracy of aim would be impossible. Generally speaking, it may be said that any scheme which seriously reduces the bursting charge of a shell must offer some very remarkable advantages, before it can be considered promising.

Many of the inventors are absolutely impervious to argument or explanation, and are always dissatisfied with the treatment they receive. In this respect they contrast unfavorably with a foreigner who submitted an engine which would not work, and who wound up the correspondence with thanks and the admission that he was "completely cured" of his idea.



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There's No Waste, it Saves Fuel and Sugar, and it is always ready.

Not least, it is Delicious, Healthful, and it Satisfies.

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WHAT CANADA HAS DONE

To Help Feed the Armies and Civilians of Our Allies

Baron Rhondda's last message to Canada before his death: "Dominion Day is a fitting occasion to express, on behalf of all those responsible for food administration in the United Kingdom, gratitude to Canadian men, women and youths for the way in which they have decreased their consumption of essential foods and increased production."

Net exports from Canada of beef have been increased by nearly 15,000,000 lbs. per annum, an increase of 6,795 per cent. over the average net exports for 1910-1914.

Net exports of pork have been increased by 125,000,000 lbs. per annum, an increase of 571 per cent over a five year pre-war average.

Before the war, Canada was importing butter at the rate of 7,000,000 lbs. annually. This country is now producing enough butter to meet domestic requirements and, in addition, is exporting at the net rate of more than 4,000,000 lbs. per annum.

It is estimated that Canada exported at least 25 to 30 per cent. more wheat during the last twelve months than could have been exported, had it not been for the efforts for conservation and organization of this country's resources.

By standardization of flour and lengthening of the extraction in milling, a saving of 20,000 barrels of flour per month is being effected.

Conservation measures and voluntary saving in the homes have reduced Canadian consumption of flour from 600,000 to 660,000 barrels per month, as compared with pre-war consumption. This means a saving at the rate of 2,400,000 barrels per year, or counting the saving by lengthened extraction of milling, of 2,640,000 barrels per year. This is equivalent to saving of nearly 12,000,000 bushels of wheat.

Conservation efforts in Canada are releasing meat enough to provide the ration for what is estimated, at least 500,000 soldiers.

Canada is now saving sugar at the rate of more than 100,000 tons annually, as compared with consumption a year ago. Very large quantities of edible fats are also being released, out of normal consumption, for export.

Nearly 800 cars of foodstuffs have been saved from total or partial loss through spoiling.

An amazing reduction in waste is shown by reports to the Canada Food Board from municipal officials in all parts of the Dominion.

Profiteering has been greatly diminished and excessive profit-taking is being stopped. For example, flour sold at $14.50 per barrel in the spring of 1915, whereas the farmer had received only $6.03 for the wheat used therein. In the spring of 1918 the price of flour had been kept down to $11 per barrel, while the farmer had received $8.32 for the wheat used therein.

PAIN? NOT A BIT! LIFT YOUR CORNS OR CALLUSES OFF

No humbug! Apply few drops then just lift them away with fingers.

This new drug is an other compound discovered by a Cincinnati chemist. It is called freezone, and can now be obtained in tiny bottles as here shown at very little cost from any drug store. Just ask for freezone. Apply a drop or two directly upon a tender corn or callus and instantly the soreness disappears. Shortly you will find the corn or callus so loose that you can lift it off, root and all, with the fingers.



Not a twinge of pain, soreness or irritation; not even the slightest smarting, either when applying freezone or afterwards.

This drug doesn't eat up the corn or callus, but shrivels them so they loosen and come right out. It is no humbug! It works like a charm. For a few cents you can get rid of every hard corn, soft corn or corn between the toes, as well as painful calluses on bottom of your feet. It never disappoints and never burns, bites or inflames. If your druggist hasn't any freezone yet, tell him to get a tiny bottle for you from his wholesale house.

German's Man-Power.

Many and varied have been the theories regarding Germany's man-power.

One theory is that, for twenty years before the war, Germany falsified her population statistics, thereby throwing dust in the eyes of the world. Hindenburg is supposed to have imparted this official secret to an American lady in 1918, declaring that Germany's population was not 65,000,000, but 80,000,000. But this hardly seems likely, and the existence of the odd 25,000,000 Germans is very problematical.

A more plausible solution of Germany's fighting might lies in the preamble to the Mass Levy of 1916, by which every male German from the completion of his 17th year to the completion of his 60th year is liable for some form of service to the Fatherland.

Twelve million Germans are reckoned to have been mobilized since 1914. Of these, about half must have been put out of action, leaving six millions, plus the resources of Austria, Turkey, and Bulgaria, still in the field against us.

Some 9000 tractors and tractor-ploughs have been ordered in America for British use.

Some 2000 tractors and tractor-ploughs have been ordered in America for British use.

A Combination Of Materials



Here is the chance for a combination of materials in a most effective fashion. The sleeveless smock is developed in white heavy linen and a bright plaid is used for the sleeveless and pleated skirt. McCall Pattern No. 8460, Girl's Sleeveless Smock or Middy Dress. In 6 sizes, 4 to 14 years. Price, 15 cents.



An interesting design for combination of materials. Developed in satin and serge, it is both smart and practical. McCall Pattern No. 8439, Ladies' Dress. In 6 sizes, 34 to 44 bust. Price, 25 cents.

These patterns may be obtained from your local McCall dealer, or from the McCall Co., 70 Bond St., Toronto, Dept. W.

AN AMAZING ADVENTURE.

How Two British Airmen Escaped From the Enemy's Territory.

Reuter's special correspondent with the American army in France telegraphs:

Two British airmen have just achieved an adventure which must seem incredible to those who are only acquainted with conditions in other parts of the line. They were returning from a bombing expedition when their machine was disabled by anti-aircraft fire, and they were forced to make a landing in German territory.

In order to avoid observation, they trusted to the meagre light of the moon to effect a landing, but their caution almost proved their undoing, as they crashed into a quarry, which, however, had the advantage of completely concealing their machine. Only slightly injured, they started at once towards the German lines, running most of the way, their only chance being to reach them before daybreak. The distance proved to be over twenty miles, in the course of which they had to cross a river, apparently the Selle, a tributary of the Moselle. One of them swam the river three times, once to ascertain the conditions on the further bank, and returning to bring his companion over.

On reaching the enemy communication trenches, they had several breathless escapes from discovery, but by extreme adroitness and good fortune they succeeded in getting to the front trench, and crawling through the barbed wire into No Man's Land, in which, in this part of the line, considerable vegetation still flourishes.

In creeping under a hedge for shelter they unfortunately attracted the attention of a German sentry, who fired several rounds in their direction. Luckily, he seemed almost as scared as they were, for they remained unhit.

They spent the day in the thick growth beneath a hedge, one watching while the other slept, and when darkness fell made their way without further adventure into the French lines.

Convenience in feeding should be the main object in locating the silo, but one should always pay attention to the direction from which extremely cold winds will come.

England Oblige.

When he was just a tiny little lad,
He'd spend hours in the mailioned gallery
Dreaming about the pictured panoply
Of his great forebears: grim Lord Peter clad
In shining mail; Lord Percival, who had
Plumes, won at Naseby; young Sir Willoughby,
Painted as ensign—he was lost at sea;
And ag'ey Sir John, who fought in Highland plaid.

"When I'm big I'll go fighting too," he'd say;
And now, his wish fulfilled, he lies at rest
In Picardy, the V.C. or his breast.
His Colonel wrote: "Lord Julian was so gay,
Such an example of brave hearted grace,
He honored England and a fighting race."

GIRLS! LEMON JUICE IS SKIN WHITENER

How to make a creamy beauty lotion for a few cents.

The juice of two fresh lemons strained into a bottle containing three ounces of orchard white makes a whole quarter pint of the most remarkable lemon skin beautifier at about the cost one must pay for a small jar of the ordinary cold creams. Care should be taken to strain the lemon juice through a fine cloth so no lemon pulp gets in, then this lotion will keep fresh for months. Every woman knows that lemon juice is used to bleach and remove such blemishes as freckles, sallowness and tan and is the ideal skin softener, whitener and beautifier.

Just try it! Get three ounces of orchard white at any drug store and two lemons from the grocer and make up a quarter pint of this sweetly fragrant lemon lotion and massage it daily into the face, neck, arms and hands.

Air-Raid Raiment

Whether the Hun airmen pay us a visit or not this moon, the enterprising salesman is never behindhand with his wares, says a London newspaper. At any big London store one can now purchase suitable raiment for air-raid evenings; and the most picturesque garb awaits the night when the moon is at her loveliest.

There is nothing really new about the idea, however, for a peep into the historic annals of old London show that during the great year of English earthquakes—1750—there was a stampede out of London to avoid destruction. "Earthquake gowns of the most fashionable cut" were largely advertised and sold. "Earthquake cloaks for sitting out of doors all night" were in great demand, while the cook took advantage of the scare to advertise earthquake drops and pills.

Minard's Liniment for sale everywhere.

Longevity of Trees.

Regarding the longevity of European trees recent information gathered by the German Forestry Commission assigns to the pine five hundred and seven hundred years as a maximum, four hundred and twenty-five years to the silver fir, two hundred and seventy-five years to the larch, two hundred and forty-five years to the red beech, two hundred years to the birch, one hundred and seventy years to the ash, and one hundred and thirty years to the elm. The heart of the oak begins to rot at the age of three hundred years. A sequoia gigantea, felled in Calaveras county, California, had attained the age of three thousand years. It was three hundred and eighty-seven feet in height, and measured fifteen feet in diameter, one hundred and twenty-five feet above the earth. The Bradburn yew, in Kent county, England, had attained the same great age.

MONEY ORDERS.

Remit by Dominion Express Money Order. If lost or stolen you get your money back.

Concerning Rhubarb.

The pieplant has a recorded history of over four centuries. It was first cultivated in the white walled gardens of Morocco and Algiers, amid fruits and flowers and fountains, and was brought thence by the Moors to Spain.

Not until 300 years later did rhubarb really become known to English gardens, whence in due time it was brought to those of America to be employed first as a tincture, then as a sauce, and to attain a final apotheosis in pie.

Rhubarb, apart from its usefulness, has values for its beauty. The giant Chinese variety, with its enormous leaves, is often employed by landscape gardeners to produce bold sub-tropical effects; nor do they always disdain the charms of the more modest pieplant itself, of which the tall, graceful spikes of white flowers and large leaves, deeply veined and stained, are as certainly handsome as the succulent stalks are palatable.

That logged-off and burned-off areas in the lower Fraser Valley (B.C.) should be seeded down by the Provincial Government, and thus provide pasture land and prevent bush or farms from growing and adding to the fire menace, was a suggestion made by Mr. C. B. Hope of Langley to the New Westminster Board of Trade.

Minard's Liniment Relieves Neuralgia.

Sugar Certificates Necessary

Proprietors of public eating places throughout Canada have been notified that they must obtain a sugar certificate from the Canada Food Board by September 1st. A sworn statement must be filed with applications for certificates, stating amount of sugar used between January 31st, 1917, and December 31st, 1917. After September 1st it will be both illegal and impossible for public eating houses to obtain sugar without a certificate.

Minard's Liniment Cures Dandruff.

Constables Pledge Assistance

At the annual meeting of the Chief Constables Association, the following resolution was passed:—"Moved by Chief Cuddy and seconded by Supt. Rogers, that the members of this association give every assistance in their power to the Canada Food Board."

St. Isidore, P. Q., Aug. 18, 1894.
Minard's Liniment Co., Limited.
Gentlemen,—I have frequently used MINARD'S LINIMENT and also prescribe it for my patients always with the most gratifying results, and I consider it the best all-round Liniment extant.
Yours truly,
DR. JOS. AUG. SIROIS.

Dr. Charles E. Saunders of the Dominion Experimental Farm, Ottawa, in an interview at Saskatoon, said he had seen one or two wheat fields in the West that would yield forty-five bushels to the acre, and others that are too poor to even furnish grazing for cattle.

Minard's Liniment Cures Burns, Etc.

Chickens generally make the greatest gain when about three to four months old and the average birds make the most economical gains during the first two weeks of special feeding.

FOR SALE

WELL EQUIPPED NEWSPAPER and job printing plant in Eastern Ontario. Insurance carried $2,000. Will sell for $1,200 on quick sale. Box 68, Wilson Publishing Co., Ltd., Toronto.

WEEKLY NEWSPAPER FOR SALE in New Ontario. Owner going to France. Will sell $2,000. Worth double that amount. Apply J. H. C., c/o Wilson Publishing Co., Limited, Toronto.

MISCELLANEOUS

CANCER, TUMORS, LUMPS, ETC., internal and external, cured without pain by our home treatment. Write us before too late. Dr. Bell Medical Co., Limited, Collingwood, Ont.

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HIRST'S Personal Syrup of Horehound and Elecampane, (35c)
35¢ BOTTLE

DON'T CUT OUT
A Shoe Boil, Capped Hock or Bursitis
FOR
ABSORBINE
will reduce them and leave no blemished tissue impervious promptly. Does not blister or remove the hair, and horse can be worked. $2.50 a bottle delivered. Book 6 Free.
ABSORBINE, JR., the antiseptic liniment for mankind. Reduces Strains, Bruises, Sprains, Wens, Varicose Veins, Allays Pain and Inflammation. Price $1.25 a bottle at druggist or delivered. Will tell you more if you write.
W. F. YOUNG, P.D.F., 310 Lyman Bldg., Montreal, Can.
Guaranteed and Absorbine, Jr., are trade to Canada.

ROYAL YEAST CAKES
HAS BEEN CANADA'S FAVORITE YEAST FOR MORE THAN 30 YEARS
MAKE PERFECT BREAD
MADE IN CANADA

GLAMIS

—Paisley Fair, Sept. 24th and 25th.

Mr. Coll McLean is visiting his mother, Mrs. Kate McLean, on the boundary.

Mrs. Colborne and daughter, of Buffalo, are visiting at Mr. Angus Campbell's and at Mr. Murdoch McKay's.

Mr. McCauley spent a few days last week with his mother in Tara.

Mr. Wm. Webb has bought the tinsmithing outfit of the late R. J. Nesbitt and will set up business in the lower part of the Oddfellows' hall. We welcome another addition to our village population.

Mr. and Mrs. Webb, of Wingham, were visitors in our burg on Sunday.

Rev. J. E. McCauley tendered his resignation to the congregation of the Baptist church on Sunday morning, to take effect a week from next Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Kirkton have returned from Markdale, where they were visiting their daughter.

Mr. Roy Kennedy is in Toronto at present undergoing treatment for his throat.

Mr. and Mrs. McClung took a trip to Walkerton on Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. Dan McLean went to London this week to attend the Fair.

We are sorry to report that Bessie Nesbitt has been laid up with a sore limb, but hope she will soon be around again.

Word came a few weeks ago of the wounding of Lieut. W. L. Oliver, who is well known around here, having lived here when a boy with his grandparents, the late J. C. Macintyre and Mrs. Macintyre, and visited here four years ago. Later word came that his wounds are not serious, just a flesh gunshot wound in his arm. He expects to be out of the hospital soon.

Mr. and Mrs. Jos. Stanley heard from their boy Will, who was also wounded. He is doing well and considers himself very lucky in escaping so well.

EBENEZER

—Paisley Fair, Sept. 24th and 25th

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Munson and Miss Eva Potts, of Tara, spent Sunday at Mr. John Grant's.

Mr. Sam Fleming has returned from a week's visit with friends in Mount Forest.

Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Potts and family motored to Chesley on Sunday.

Geo. Matheson and his mother, Mrs. Jas. Matheson, of 12th of Bruce, visited one day last week at Mr. Geo. Grant's.

Mr. and Mrs. H. T. Potts, of Tara, are spending a couple of weeks at their old home here.

A number from here attended Mr. W. L. Clark's meetings on social service work at Arkwright last week, and report a very profitable time.

Some of our Ebenezer sports took in the baseball tournament in Tara on Sept. 2nd.

Mr. Wm. Martin received word last week from his son, Pte. Wilbert Martin, saying that he was leaving Seaford Camp for France. Mr. Martin has three other sons in France, so he certainly is doing his "bit" to win the war.

The company threshing machine has commenced work in this neighborhood. Under the capable supervision of Mr. R. I. McKelvey we expect to get our threshing done without any trouble.

SIXTH CON. BRUCE

—Paisley Fair, Sept. 24th and 25th.

Miss Isabel Cameron was visiting her friend, Miss Emma Snowdon for a few days.

Mr. Andrew Russell is visiting friends in Brussels.

Miss Gladys George is at present at Mr. Murdoch Leitch's.

Miss Curry, from Toronto, was visiting at Mr. T. R. Currie's.

Mr. John McGillivray is at present laid up with sciatica.

We welcome our teacher, Miss Keyes, to our midst.

(Intended for last week)

Mr. and Mrs. Robt. McKay spent a few days in Port Elgin and Wiarton.

Quite a number from here took in the picnic at Baie-de-dore.

Mr. Irvine Rourke attended the convention in Hanover.

Mr. John A. McKay went west for the harvest.

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Snowdon are visiting in Huron.

PINKERTON

—Paisley Fair, Sept. 24th and 25th.

Messrs. Harvey, Cecil and Stanley Garland, Herbert Butler and Melville Reid motored to Toronto and spent a few days in the city.

School re-opened on Tuesday with Miss McRae, of Port Elgin in charge. We wish her every success.

Rev. Jas. Gale occupied the pulpit in Walkerton on Sunday. He returns this week to his charge of Hyde Park.

Misses Gladys Gale and Alberta Pinkerton are attending Walkerton high school.

Clara and Arthur Donnelly go to Toronto this week to resume their studies at St. Michael's College.

Mrs. N. Garland has returned from a visit to Parkhead and Chesley.

We are sorry to report the sickness of Mr. Geo. Chick, and hope for a speedy recovery.

WILLOW CREEK

—Paisley Fair, Sept. 24th and 25th.

Mr. and Mrs. Solomon Schwandt and family, of Brant, spent Sunday at the home of Mr. Chas. Helwig and F. Schnittker.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Geiss were at Toronto Fair.

Mr. Milton Dahmer spent the week end at New Hamburg.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Schnittker were down to London Fair last week.

Miss Lavina Schwass is engaged with Mrs. Wm. Gottschalk for the summer months.

The Y. P. A. of the Evangelical church have chosen sides for a programme competition, to be opened at the regular meeting next Sunday evening. Everybody welcome. No collection.

ELDERSLIE COUNCIL

Gillies Hill, Sept. 2nd, 1918

Council met on above date as a Court of Revision re Elderslie swamp drain. Members all present except Mr. Fraser. Messrs. J. A. Bradshaw, John Bradshaw and John Robinson appealed against this assessment as being too high. In all three cases the engineer's assessment was sustained, and on motion of Messrs. Clement and Oswald the Court adjourned.

Council met for regular business. Minutes of last meeting read and adopted.

Allen—Oswald—That Calvin Crawford be appointed tax collector for the current year.—Carried.

Allen—Clement—That orders be issued for the following accounts.—Carried.

D. McArthur, postage for clerk's office, $2.50; Jas. Thomson, 74 yds. gravel per J. L. Doherty, pathmaster, $7.40; J. Palmer, 90 yds. per Jas. Dudgeon, $9; A. Slumskie, 18 yds. per Jas. Dudgeon, $1.80; A. Slumskie, 80 yds. per Neil McKay, $8; R. McCurdy, 30 yds. per E. H. Foster, $3; Henry Yeager, 40 yds. per Fred Lowe, $4; A. Anderson, 25 yds. per Fred Lowe, $2.50; Geo. Alexander, 70 yds. per John Black, $7; John Ickler, 93 yds. per R. Hastie, $9.30; R. Hastie, performing arrears of statute labor, $21.25; Jas. Fenton, performing arrears of statute labor, $4.50; Jas. Thomson, 103 yds. gravel per J. Fenton, $10.30; Jas. Dudgeon, gravelling con. 12, $32; Jas. Dudgeon, drawing tile and building culvert, con. 12, $9; Irwin Robinson, sheep killed by dogs, $20; Jake Lemkie, 42 yds. gravel per Jas. Spencer, $4.20; E. J. Cobean, rings for soldiers, $16.50.

Oswald—Clement—That this board do now adjourn to meet again the first Monday in October at 1 o'clock p.m. for general business.—Carried.

R. C. Pearce, Clerk

THE FRENCH FARMERS SAVED THE DAY

The saving farmer is a national asset. Canadian progress to-day in all lines attests magnificently to the splendid qualities of thrift that have marked the farmers in all the provinces. The total returns from field crops and animal produce, have been only possible because of the disposition to make use in an economical way of all the wonderful gifts of Providence in this good land of ours.

The same was abundantly true after 1870 in France when the frugal, thrifty farmers of that fair land made it possible for the Republic to pay off that hated German war indemnity of two billion francs levied against them. The same spirit of national thrift built up France for the extreme test now—a test that is being tried by fire.

Thanks be, French heroism is proving true. The line is holding. The blood of the farmers is flowing equally as well through the veins of France's daughters of the soil and so the national strength bends but does not break.

Canada is reaping her harvests of increased returns and money is being made as never before. Our farmers are earning the gratitude of all in their splendid efforts at production. That they will carry into their savings an equal foresight in conserving their savings against the future days of darkness and lower prices will be equally praiseworthy. He is well advised who saves his extra dollar until he sees which way the winds of to-morrow will blow. Already blows a chill blast where there is no dollar in the savings.

FARMERS MUST TELL ALL ABOUT THEIR BUSINESS

Farmers throughout the country are being asked by the Finance Department to fill in forms which will give an accounting of their operations in 1917 for the purposes of the Income War Tax Act. The farmers are requested to state the quantity of their products in that year, the price at which those products were sold, the quantity consumed at home or exchanged for goods at shops, income from other sources, the cost of feed, labor, machinery, and an estimate of depreciation. Farmers are liable to taxation under the Income War Tax Act. Inasmuch, however, as many do not keep books, it has been difficult to ascertain the amount of their incomes. From the information disclosed by the forms now being sent out the Finance Department will determine what individuals are liable to taxation and the amount of their taxes.

PUT BICYCLE ON RUNNERS

Francis Frank, a young machinist employed in the Knechtel factory at Walkerton, has invented a clever device which will enable the owners of bikes to keep right on riding them when summer turns to winter and the snow appears. The invention is called the "bicycle sled," and is adapted from the ordinary wheel and replacing it by a small runner and interchanging the rear wheel with a runner attachment and a small wheel with cogs around its outer surface. The invention has been patented in the United States and patent in Canada has been applied for. Mr. Frank has already received one good offer for the sale of the patent and it looks as if his invention may bring him good returns.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children

In Use For Over 30 Years

Always bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher

—A firm resolution can make realities out of possibilities.

TWO MEN WITHOUT A COUNTRY

Wouldn't Buy Liberty Bonds, so Business Men Refused to Deal with Them

The Denver Post tells an interesting story of two men who refused to subscribe to the Liberty Loan.

The American people were making the supreme effort in subscribing the third Liberty Loan, and all of the neighbors in that township had done their best except two, who steadfastly refused to subscribe. These two men had come from our enemy despotic country some years ago. They had escaped from that country to avoid the hard ways forced upon the people there, and had chosen America because they recognized it as a land of freedom and opportunity.

But when it came to the place where assistance was demanded of them, they balked. They fled their native land to escape its rigors. They chose to enjoy all the rights and blessings of a free land, but selfishly refused to carry any of its burdens. So, loyalty to their native country which they have left, and disloyalty to their adopted country rendered them "Two Men Without a Country," as you will see.

One morning, when as usual they drove up to the cheese factory with their milk the cheesemaker noticed them out of the line and motioned the next farmer to drive up. After several succeeding farmers had unloaded their milk and no more attention was paid these two, they indignantly sought the reason and were informed that they were undesirable citizens and that their milk would no longer be taken. There upon, in great anger, they drove away to a neighboring factory, where they were met with the same refusal. After calling at a third factory and receiving the same rebuff they went to their homes with their milk.

It so happens in America it is no uncommon thing for common men to own great herds of dairy cattle, and milk becomes their main product. It was so with these men. All the years in which they had grown prosperous they had failed to recognize the great value of the market which the laws of the land has made for their milk. Needing some supplies, they drove to their usual trading point to trade. The merchants turned them away, saying they were not selling goods to undesirable citizens any more.

Here they were, now unable to sell their crops or to buy their necessities. They were dependent on their own resources to enjoy just the kind of country they wished to make. But they did not wish to endure the hardships which it takes to build a country such as would fit their special likings. So they determined to compel their neighbors to submit to their ways, to make their fellow-citizens continue to furnish all of the blessings of a free country without their assisting; while on the other hand they continued to aid and abet the kaiser's cause. They sought the country judge at the county seat. While they did not care for their adopted land its courts were good enough to appeal to, to make the people accord them their undeserved rights.

Having heard their complaints and having questioned them upon the reasons for their troubles, the judge concluded that their failure to subscribe for bonds and show a friendly interest in their adopted country were the causes of their difficulty and advised them to buy Liberty Bonds.

They went to the bank and each subscribed for a $50 Liberty Bond, the very least subscription they could make. Truly, these were "Two Men Without a Country." Then they repaired to the office of the County Council of Defence and requested the assistance of the county council in readjusting their relations with their neighbors. They were promptly informed that their neighborhood troubles were brought upon themselves by themselves, and that the county sent would not afford whitewashing assistance, that a $50 Liberty Bond covered no debt of ownership obligation on their part, that they would have to settle with their own community committees, and that the allied country, for they would be failed there. No neutral country wanted citizens who were as useless as they were, and if they returned to the land which they stood up for, they would probably be shot for treason.

At last the true situation dawned upon them. Their ungracious act had made them "Two Men Without a Country." They broke down and wept bitterly.

As I passed one of the farms I saw the man near his gate with his wife and children, sole friends now, and sharing the penalty for his traitorous and reprehensible acts. What the end will be no one can forecast, but how awful to be cast out by one's countrymen!

All along the way through that lovely and splendid country I saw on every hand evidences of loyalty and appreciation of country, and the little flags with their one, two an dthree stars which told of the supreme sacrifices which those farm homes were making, and I could but compare thrice happy the lot of those who do and die for their country with the ignominious existence of the selfish and disloyal lives of such as the "Two Men Without a Country."—Pro Patria in "Hoard's Dairyman."

A negro who had an injured head entered a doctor's office.

"Hello, Sam! Got cut again, I see."

"Yes, sah! I done got carved up with a razor, doc."

"Why don't you keep out of bad company?" asked the physician after he had dressed the wound.

"Deed I'd like to, doc, but I ain't got 'nuff money to get a divorce."



STEELE'S For Horse Collars and Pads, Sweat Pads, Rubber Lap Rugs, Whips, Auto Finish Rugs, Richmond's Gall Cure, Star Harness Soap, &c.

Our Harness includes quality, durability, appearance and high class workmanship found in 30-year-old harness.

Baggage Trunks, Suit Cases, Club Bags, Grips. Good assortment and fairest prices.

Harness parts and Repairing our Specialty

J. H. STEELE

Local Agent Wanted

for the Old Reliable

Fonthill Nurseries

Thousands of orchard trees need replacing.

War Gardens call for small fruits, early bearing fruit trees, asparagus, rhubarb plants, etc.

The demand for ornamental stock in the towns and villages is large.

Secure a paying agency with liberal commissions.

STONE & WELLINGTON

Established 1837

TORONTO - ONT.

SELF DEFENSE

DEFEAT BACKACHE AND KIDNEY TROUBLE WITH ANURIC.

Many people in Canada have suffered from rheumatism and kidney trouble and have found Anuric to be the most successful remedy to overcome these painful and dangerous ailments.

The lucky people are those who have heeded Nature's warning signal in time to correct their trouble with that new discovery of Dr. Pierce's called "Anuric." You should promptly heed these warnings, some of which are dizzy spells, backache, irregularity of the urine or the painful twinges of rheumatism, sciatica or lumbago. To delay may make possible the dangerous forms of kidney disease, such as diabetes or stone in the bladder.

To overcome these distressing conditions you should take plenty of exercise in the open air, avoid a heavy meat diet, drink freely of water and at each meal take Dr. Pierce's Anuric Tablets (double strength). You will, in a short time, find that you are one of the firm indorsers of Anuric, as are many of your county neighbors.

Send Dr. V. M. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y., or Bridgeburg, Ont., 10c. for trial pkg.

St. Catharines, Ont.—For several years I suffered with gravel and with uric acid, causing rheumatic pains. Nothing ever helped me until I commenced to take 'Anuric,' and the first thing I noticed was that the gravel had disappeared and has never made a reappearance. My general health has improved and I have a better nerve condition and my eyesight seems better, too. I used to have such dizzy spells at times I thought I would faint, but these no longer trouble me. My only regret is that I did not know of Anuric before."—Mrs. H. Marjoram, 124 Albert St.

Fall Term from Sept. 3rd

Central Business College Stratford, Ont.

The call for trained help is greater now than ever before in the history of Canada. Our graduates are securing splendid positions. We have Commercial, Shorthand and Telegraphy Departments. If you purpose taking a business college course during fall or winter months write now for our free catalogue.

D A McEachen, Pres.

STANDARD BUSINESS COLLEGE

James St. North, Hamilton

All branches of Commercial, Business and Shorthand taught by expert instructors. We invite inquiries from all young people who desire to enter commercial or business life with proper equipment. We pay railway fares for students coming to our school.

J. A. McDonall, Business Manager — Jas. Swaten, Principal

FARM FOR SALE

50 ACRES, being east half Lot 33, Con. 9, Tp. of Bruce. Good clay soil. 30 acres in grass, 10 acres in crop, and 10 acres good hardwood bush. See or write A. McGillivray, owner, Murillo, Ont., or apply to Alex McGillivray, Paisley P. O. R.R. No. 4.

Heifer Lost

STRAYED from the McLean ranch, con. 9, Elderslie, about first week in August, a white heifer 3 years old, with switch off the end of tail. Any information as to the whereabouts of the animal will be thankfully received. Wm. Eagles, Port Elgin, R. R. No. 2, or J. S. Cameron, Dobbinton, R. R.No.2.

—Don't forget to pull down the blinds if you live in a glass house.



KYANIZE Floor Finish stands kicking, stamping, scuffing. - Unequalled inside the house for floors and linoleum—for kitchen, bathroom, stairway, doors, ceiling, woodwork, furniture. Outside the house it's unexcelled for piazza floors and outside doors. A money-back guarantee proves these statements.

Ask for Kyanize Spar Finish for Canoes, Motor Boats, Exposed Surfaces; Kyanize White Enamel for Furniture, Bathrooms, Iron Beds.

Boston Varnish Company

Bruce Phone Bell Phone

W. H. DAVISON

Overland and Chevrolet Service

Gasoline Oils and Accessories

Automobile Tires, Automobile Repairing

Vulcanizing a Specialty

I have a supply of

Ford Repairs

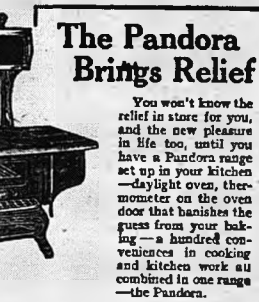
at prices that ought to catch the Ford owners' eyes. The following are some:

Radius Rods, $3.00	Spindle Body Bushings, per pair 25c
Front Springs, $2.50	Spindle Arm Bushings, per pair 15c
Rear Axles, $1.75	Adjusting Cones, each, $5
Cylinder Head Gas, 55c	
Ignition Lums, 75c	

All repairs are guaranteed first-class materials.

Free Air (in connection with Garage), also Service Car.

Both Phones — WM. McKINNON, Prop.



The Pandora Brings Relief

You won't know the relief in store for you, and the new pleasure in life too, until you have a Pandora range set up in your kitchen—daylight oven, thermometer on the oven door that banishes the guess from your baking—a hundred conveniences in cooking and kitchen work all combined in one range—the Pandora.

For Sale by

W. H. DAVISON, Paisley

McClary's

Pandora Range

London, Toronto, Montreal, Winnipeg, Vancouver, St. John, N.B., Hamilton, Calgary, Edmonton, Saskatoon

J. S. DEWAR

PAISLEY

Builder, Contractor and Cement Worker

Brick or cement buildings erected, brick work, cement work and plastering contracts taken.

Cement Supplies Furnished

Building Blocks, Window and Door Sills, Culvert Tile, Well Curbing, Lawn Rollers, Lawn Vases, Verandah Columns, Balusters and other fancy Cement Products.

Building Material

Cement, Lime, Lath, Shingles, Glazed Sewer Pipe and Fine Lining Mortar Color, Etc.

PAISLEY MEAT MARKET

Choice Beef, Pork, Veal and Lamb, Smoked Ham, Rolls and Bacon, Lard in 1-lb. pkgs., 3-lb., 10-lb. and 20-lb. pails, Cooked Ham, Headcheese, Pork Sausage, Jellied Tongue, Bologna, Weinners, Etc.

P. OLTSHER

Cash for Hides and Skins — Bruce and Bell 'Phones

The Paisley Advocate.

D. McKENZIE, Publisher
Vol. 49—No. 38

PAISLEY, ONTARIO, SEPT. 18, 1918

Subscription, $1.50 per Annum

Paisley Mercantile Co.

WEEKLY STORE NEWS

OUR old friend, Mr. Time, has been moving slowly but surely this season, and possibly you have come to realize that your wearing apparel is not sufficient for the season we are entering. With this fact in view, and for your benefit, we are showing:

The Very Latest in Ladies' Coats

Creations of comfort enveloping each wearer in a garment that is proper for special occasions and yet suitable for every day wear. These are shown in **Velour Cloth, Broadcloth and Diagonal Stripes.** The latest in style—we have it. The best you can get it. And as for your neck and hands—we protect them with the choice of our

Furs

These are attractive and are necessary as accessories to your outing dress. If touring in your car you require them. If driving you need them. If on the street they are necessary. Let us show you what we have in sets or individual pieces. We are pleased to show the goods. It delights you as well as us when we sell.

Remember our Grocery Department

8-13,166

Is never forgotten. It is yours to choose from. It is ours to keep replenished. We do so, often. Remember our **Fruit Jars** for preserving. They are cheap—Imp. Pints at 95c, Imp. Quarts at $1.10, Crown Half Gals. at $1.20

Millinery Openings

Tuesday and Wednesday
Sept. 17 and 18

Have been a splendid success. You are invited to call and see our stock at any time.

We appreciate your patronage. We want it. Highest Prices for Produce.

THE PAISLEY MERCANTILE CO.

F. S. MacEACHLAN, Manager

THE CITY BAKERY

CANADA FOOD BOARD

Fresh Bread and Buns

Always on hand

A Full Stock of

Groceries and Tobaccoes

Fruits in Season

License No. 86329

TRY OUR SWEET CIDER AND ICE CREAM. NONE BETTER

Please take notice that after Monday, Sept. 2nd we will be in Putnam's old stand

Bring in your Fowl and Produce. Top market price

For sale, cheap—one Large Water Trough

D. H. COOPER

More's Drug Store

This is the place to get all requisites to fight the summer pest, such as **Paris Green, Arsenate of Lead** (in paste form), **Bug Death** (the great bug destroyer and fertilizer), **Bug Finish**, also a fertilizer, **Insect Powder** in packages and bulk, **Mosquito Oil** to keep the mosquitos away, and **Larkspur Lotion** for the boos. **Fly Skoot** for flies on stock, **Bluestone, Copperas, Hellebore, Crude Carbolic Acid, Formaldehide** and **Creolin.**

Water Glass for Preserving Eggs

—Mr. D. McGregor, of Sudbury, is visiting his parents this week.

—Mr. Dan Pearce was visiting his sister at Elora for a few days last week.

—Mrs. H. C. Munroe, of Brampton, is visiting her niece, Mrs. G. E. Miller.

—Miss Edna Hamilton has returned from a visit to friends in Toronto and Orangeville

—Mr. Geo. T. Ballachey, of Baldale, was visiting under the parental roof last week.

—Mrs. Wm. McFadden, of Grand Rapids, Mich., is visiting friends in Paisley and vicinity.

—Mrs. Louden and children, of Toronto, have been visiting at the home of her sister, Mrs. P. B. More.

—Mr. and Mrs. Mackay and daughter, of Thornbury, were visiting Mrs. Geo. Grant over Sunday.

—C. Leroy Keasey and Bob Wilson are the chaps who will entertain those who come to the concert in Paisley on Fair night. Come songs, duets, trios, stuttering soprano solos, instrumental music.

ADVERTISING RATES

Subscription Price—$1.50 per annum in advance. To United States subscribers $2.00 per annum in advance.

Advertising Rates—Legal and other casual advertisements at 10c per agate line for first insertion, 5c per line for each subsequent insertion.

Advertisements of Strayed, Farms for Sale or to Rent, and similar, 50c for first three weeks or less, and 25c per week thereafter.

Advertisements without specific directions will be inserted till forbidden and charged accordingly. Changes in contract ads. charged by the quarter.

Address—All communications are directed to the Publisher, Paisley, Ont.

Business Notices in the local columns are charged 10c per line for first insertion, and 5c per line for each subsequent insertion. This includes all notices of meetings for church entertainments, garden parties, &c. Memorial notices, resolutions of condolence or respect, etc., are charged at 10c per line. Cards of thanks, 50c. Marriages, 50c. Obituaries, price and one-half.

—Fresh Salmon Trout at P. Oltscher's butcher shop.

—Get Wilkinson Plows and repairs at F. Carter & Son's.

—For Sale—A No. 2 Clipper fanning mill. W. Stark.

—Fowl wanted, alive or dressed. Get our prices. S. F. Ballachey.

—Wanted—Two good smart girls. Will pay wages to beginners. G. B. Irwin, Tailor.

—Our fall shoes are coming in infinite variety. Letus show them to you. S. F. Ballachey.

—Full line of fine engagement and wedding rings at D. Shoemaker's Jewellery store.

—Our millinery dept. is full of new styles and ideas. A call solicited. S. F. Ballachey.

—Highest prices paid for hides and sheepskins. H. E. McGregor, Butcher, Steele Block.

—For Sale—One 10 h.p. gasoline engine, one cook stove. Apply to W. W. Wynne, Paisley P.O., R. R. No. 2.

—Highest price for beef hides, horse hides, calfskins, sheepskins, tallow, &c. P. Oltscher, Paisley Meat Market.

—Remember Port Elgin Fair, on Sept. 18th and 19th. Good prizes and special attractions. Concert in the evening.

—For Sale—The cottage dwelling next to the Belmoral Hotel. Freshly painted and re-papered. Apply to Neil McAllister.

—For Sale—Brick house with modern conveniences, with ½ acre lot, in good location. Mrs. W. A. McDonald, Queen St. south.

—For Sale—A large and comfortable frame house with good stable, on ½ acre of good garden land, on Water St. N. McArthur, prop.

—We have just opened up our fall and winter goods. Everything in that line now ready for your inspection. Hunstein & Wittich, Cargill.

Fine Piano Exhibit

I have bought the best Player Piano at Toronto Fair. And will have it at usual place at Paisley Fair, also Bell Organ, Gramophone and Sewing Machines. F. McKinnon.

—Grain Notice—All grain delivered for shipment must hereafter be thoroughly cleaned to get market prices. A discount of seven cents a bushel will be made on uncleaned stuff. Grain must be fit for export before we can allow the top price. J. Stark.

—Flour, Feed, Seeds, Grain—We keep a full stock of Five Roses and Stark's high grade flours, bran, shorts, Royal Purple calf meal, poultry foods and tonics. Always in the market for coarse grains. Morning delivery only. W. Stark.

Special Announcement

We have a full line of up-to-date Ladies' and Men's Suitings and Coatings, also Trimmings, which are of as much importance as the goods. Our new autumn style books are at your service. Prices according to quality. We solicit your patronage. G. B. Irwin, Ladies' and Gents' Tailor. Bell phone.

Caught with the Goods

We are glad to acknowledge the fact that we were caught with

A Good Stock of Fine Suitings

And are prepared to pass them along to

Fashion into Garments

for anyone who wants a

Fine Suit or Overcoat

You can Save Five

by Buying from Us

Cruickshank

The Tailor

Our Growing List of Fallen Heroes

LOCAL CASUALTIES ARE NOW MORE NUMEROUS

Two Official Messages to One Home on the Same Day

The blood of Bruce county's best young men is being freely shed on the fields of France during this greatest advance of the Allies against the Hun lines. During the past two weeks there have been more casualties among our boys than at any other time since the war opened, and it may be that the total losses of the whole previous period would not exceed those that have occurred since Aug. 8th among the men from Bruce.

Mrs. Rolston, of Paisley, received the sad news on Monday that her son, Pte. John Rolston, had been killed in action on Sept. 3rd. The deceased was 34 years of age, and was born in Paisley. For a few years he was in the west, where he proved up a homestead, then returned home, and later sold the property. In January, 1916, he enlisted with the 160th. He had been in the fighting line since March last. He was a young man of industrious habits, and well liked by all who knew him. His youngest brother, Carl, is in France.

MEMORIAL SERVICE

A union memorial service will be held in Knox church on Sunday evening.

One of the saddest homes from which boys have gone forth with our county battalion is that of Mr. and Mrs. Thos. White of 10th con. Bruce, where two of the official messages were received on Saturday, conveying the sad news that their son, Pte. Wm. James White, infantry, has been missing since Aug. 30th, and another son, Pte. Robt. M. White, infantry, was admitted to No. 7 Canadian General Hospital on Sept. 2nd, having received a gunshot wound in the back. Pte. Wm. J. White had been No. 1 man on a Lewis gun, according to a letter received from him by Mr. Rich. Christie. In the letter it was also stated that Pte. Wm. Cunningham, of Paisley, had been wounded in the hand, and the latter would likely be sent to England, not to return to the front again. Pte. Robt. M. White was a signaller while in the 160th.

Pte. Wm. A. Bluhm, son of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Bluhm, of Ellengowan, is another 160th man who is knocked out in this offensive. The parents were advised by wire on Monday that their son had been admitted to No. 12 General Hospital at Rouen, on Sept. 6th. His injury is a gunshot wound in the face.

Mr. and Mrs. Howard McFadden, of Arran, received an official message this week telling them that their son, Pte. Russell McFadden, had been gassed. He was admitted to the 22nd Stationery Hospital at Wimereux on Sept. 9th. Pte. McFadden enlisted and trained with the 160th, and went to France with a draft from England about April 1st.

Corp. Chas. A. McGillivray, one of three sons of Mrs. D. McGillivray, of Inkermen St., who are serving overseas, is in the 3rd Canadian General Hospital, Boulogne, suffering from a gunshot wound in the right hip. He was admitted to hospital on Sept. 4th. Corp. McGillivray is in the engineers corps, and has been in France two years.

Pte. Malcolm A. McPhee, son of Mr. Angus McPhee, Elora road north, and brother of Mrs. Watson McKinnon, is among the wounded. He was admitted to No. 53 General Hospital, Boulogne, on Sept. 6th, suffering from gunshot wound in the back. Pte. McPhee had been in the U.S. for a number of years, but joined the colors at Hamilton last March, having crossed the border to go with the Union Jack.

Albert Groves, the twenty-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. John Groves, of Glamis, was killed in action on Aug. 30th. He enlisted with the 160th in February, 1916, and had been in France since February of this year. Two letters written by deceased were received by the sorrowing parents after the message of his death had reached them. In one of the letters he told of having been in the big battle of Aug. 8th, and was going into another.

COUNTY CASUALTIES

Killed in Action

John Rolston, Paisley
D. J. Desmond, Eden Grove
Albert Groves, Glamis
E. L. Devlin, Hanover

Died of Wounds

Harvey McArthur, Bruce Tp.
R. J. Gray, Chesley

Missing

Wm. Jas. White, Bruce Tp.

Gassed

Russell McFadden, Arran

Wounded

W. B. McCurdy, Paisley
Mal. A. McPhee, Paisley
Corp. Chas. A. McGillivray, Paisley
Wm. A. Bluhm, Ellengowan
Robt. M. White, Bruce Tp.
Alex McDonald, 10th Bruce
H. Hanson, Cargill
P. Wood, Chesley
B. Bowie, Chesley
Lt. Herbert Henderson, Walkerton
Robt. J. Merchant, Walkerton
Capt. A. W. McNally, Walkerton
H. Sutter, Walkerton
O. Shefter, Walkerton.
A. E. Stewart, Port Elgin
W. G. Overton, Port Elgin
J. C. Hutchinson, Port Elgin
R. J. McQuarrie, Port Elgin
W. A. Newman, Tiverton
Gordon Fiddis, Brant
Neil Miller, Brant
M. W. McAuley, Southampton
D. A. Gillies, Southampton
D. V. McCreath, Kincardine
M. W. E. Megraw, Kincardine
G. A. Sewell, Kincardine
R. J. Henderson, Kincardine
W. H. Thompson, Kincardine
J. T. Everett, Kincardine
F. Ritchie, Chippewa Hill
W. R. Smith, Tara
Harvey Proud, Tara
M. Mundle, Tara
F. S. Edgar, Greenock
N. T. Walker, Elmwood
Alex Donaldson, Culross
E. R. Jackson, Teeswater
D. J. McDonald, Ripley
G. A. Twamley, Lucknow
P. Carruth, Lucknow
L. Day, Wiarton
H. A. Renshaw, Wiarton
I. Arnold, Wiarton
W. I. Leake, Wiarton
T. A. McCartney, Wiarton
J. Hartman, Wiarton
C. B. Miller, Wiarton
J. G. Campbell, Wiarton
H. Potter, Colpoy's Bay
W. M. George, Hanover
H. E. Tilker, Hanover
D. McLeod, Hepworth
V. E. Pike, Allenford.

—Marriage licenses issued and money to loan. T. H. Clarke.

—For Sale—One wire wheel, auto seat buggy, cushioned tire, 1918 model, nearly new. J. A. McArthur.

Notice—All twine, repairs, and machines must be settled for with our agents on or before October 1st, 1918. Deering & Co.

—E. Stevenson's quick healing salve is the best made. We have a choice line of tobaccos and cigars, stationery and school supplies. Agents for daily papers and magazines. Give us a call.

—Notice—The undersigned is obliged to give up the blacksmithing business owing to ill health, and is leaving town. All parties indebted to me are notified to settle their accounts by Sept. 20th. After that date accounts will be placed in the Royal Bank for collection. M. Andrews.

Auction Sale of Automobiles

The undersigned will offer for sale by public auction, at Avery's Garage, Kincardine, on Thursday, Sept. 26th, the following: Six second-hand Ford touring cars, all in good shape, two new Maxwell touring cars. If you want to buy, don't miss this sale. Terms—Six months' credit on approved joint notes, bearing 6 per cent interest. Will Avery, prop.

—There will be elected Wishing in the town hall for the fair concert...

—For Sale—Thirty-one little pigs 4 weeks old. Lot 8, con. 7, Elderslie. M. Maurer.

—Miss Glenn, of Glenn-Charles, Toronto, Canada's Hair Fashion Store, will be in Paisley, Friday, Sept. 27th, at Belmoral Hotel, with a full line of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Hair Goods. If you are not satisfied with the appearance of your hair consult Miss Glenn, who is an authority on hair goods and individual hair styles. Free demonstration.

—Miss Cunningham, of Walkerton, was a visitor at the home of her cousin, Mrs. J. Smart, for a few days.

—Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Fullerton arrived home a few days ago from their trip to the West. They were as far as Banff.

—Miss Teresa Hyde and her nephew, Jackie, Irving, of Toronto, are visitors at the home of her sister, Mrs. G. B. Irwin.

—Mr. W. W. Ellis, Inspector of Division Courts, made an official visit to Paisley this week. Mr. Ellis is a brother of Mrs. A. Sinclair.

—Mr. and Mrs. J. Jolliffe and Mr. and Mrs. Roy Gould, of Rockwood, were on visiting Mr. Jolliffe's sister, Mrs. Thos. Kerr, and other friends.

A NICE LETTER FROM THE WEST

Many Sons of Bruce Old Boys Enlisted

General Sir Arthur Currie Was a Reader of The Advocate

Victoria, B. C., Sept. 7th, 1918

D. McKenzie, Esq., Paisley

Dear Sir—Enclosed you will find $1.50 for renewal of my subscription to the home paper.

At no time has your paper been more appreciated than during the war period. How glad we are to learn through its columns that our boys have heard and nobly responded to the call of king and country. Already many families have been plunged into mourning, for not a few of the boys from Bruce have made the supreme sacrifice. With bowed head we pay our tribute of respect to the brave lads who have left with us proud memories which nothing can take away, and which time will only intensify.

Not only have many Paisley boys gone to do their bit, but many sons of former Paisleyites have gone from the west, some never to return. Three of our boys—John Fair, Fred McNeill and Roy Clement—have their graves in France adorned with that grand epitaph, "Killed in action." Among the wounded are Rae McNeill, Howard McNeill, Clifford Willisecroft, Ross McCannell and Dr. Neil McNeill. My own boy went overseas a year and a half ago, spent his 17th birthday in the training camps in England, and his 18th birthday behind a machine gun "somewhere in France." Among those who have gone from here whose parents are known to readers of the Advocate are Archie Watson, James Smith, James McNeill, Dan McNeill, E. Lumsden, Neil Cameron, D. Cameron, Harold Cline, Bruce McEwen, Gordon Agnew, Victor Westcott, Lorne Morlock, G. Sherwood and many others.

While these have gone from this vicinity, how many more must there be who have gone from other parts of this western country.

General Currie is often referred to in the press as hailing from Bruce County, but to Middlesex belongs the honor, for he was born in the village of Napperton, and educated at the Strathroy Collegiate Institute. Two of the most pleasant years of my early life in B. C. were spent keeping "bachelor's hall" in a country district with a fellow school teacher—now Sir Arthur Currie, K.C.M.G.—and I think I could still find the marks on a tree back of our shanty where we practised rifle shooting together. Little did I dream that my partner would ever rise to the supreme command of the fighting forces of the Dominion, and hold the proud record of never having lost a treach. Sir Arthur was not born in Bruce, but I must say that for at least two years he was an enthusiastic reader of The Advocate.

Hoping that peace may come to our land before my next renewal.

I am,
Yours truly,
Angus Galbraith

608 Harbinger Ave.,
Victoria, B. C.

—The number of students attending Paisley Continuation School this year is 66—the same as last year.

—Witty imitations, laughable songs, original nonsense, duets, trios, sketches, and other entertaining items at the Fair night concert. Hear the Knox-Wilson Co. Plan at McArthur's Bookstore.

—Rev. J. E. McCauley, student pastor of Glamis Baptist church, who was recently ordained to the ministry, has received and accepted a call from Goderich congregation, and entered upon his duties there last Sunday.

—Mr. Robt. Fullerton has disposed of his famous black show horse, which became widely known throughout Bruce and neighboring counties as a wonderful prize-winner. This horse will be very much missed at the fairs in this locality this season.

—There were very few motor cars running here on Sunday. The combination of loyalty and very w weather made a good mixture for t day. With the same reduction Sunday motoring for the balance the season, a creditable saving gas would result.

—Pte. Jos. Tindale, merchant of Tara, has volunteered and been accepted as one of the Canadian expeditionary force to Siberia. He will proceed to St. John, N.B., in a few days to entrain for Vancouver, where he will be in training all winter.—Leader.

No Gasoline on Sunday

Paisley garage men give notice that they will not sell gasoline on Sunday while there is need for saving of that power-developing commodity.

Patriotic Quilts for the Sailors

Ladies are reminded that there are cut patterns, ready for sewing, given out at the Library on Saturday afternoon and evening. Those who cannot do any of the work may help by donating lining, batting and thread.

No Jubilation in Paisley

Neighboring towns noisily celebrated when the best news of the war came on Friday evening. Not having a bulletin service here, the message became known to only a few, who made no noise about it. Next morning many of our citizens felt that they had missed the first opportunity to jubilate a la South African war days.

Soils and Crops

By Agronomist.

This Department is for the use of our farm readers who want the advice of an expert on any question regarding soil, seed, crops, etc. If your question is of sufficient general interest, it will be answered through this column. If stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed with your letter, a complete answer will be mailed to you. Address Agronomist, care of Wilson Publishing Co., Ltd., 73 Adelaide St. W., Toronto.

SPRING VS. FALL FRESHENED COWS.

Many farmers take it for granted that to have the cows freshen in the spring, it will make a greater profit come from them than if they came in in the fall. One farmer who thought that way, told me his reason:

"The principal thing that appeals to me," he explained, "is because what I get from the cows in the summer, is practically all profit. I do not have to give them much grain. They take care of themselves excepting around milking times, when I then have to get them into the barn, and out the first thing in the morning. I figure the profit that I get in the summer is worth enough to pay for the rest of the year."

We all know that cows, naturally, are apt to do their best in the summer time. Therefore to get the greatest profit from them, in the winter, conditions should be made as near like summer as possible. In the summer they get all of the nice fresh water with no ice in it to make it too cold. How many farms are there that have facilities so that the cows can get the same in the winter? Cows enjoy the nice warm days in the summer, too. Barns therefore should be kept warm and comfortable for them in the winter time. Too cold barns require more feeding of grain, which is expensive; as much of the feed has to go to keep the cattle warm. And they do not give as much either, under such conditions. Light is another important thing to consider. Plenty of windows to let as much of the sunlight into the lie-up is important if we are trying to imitate summer. Dark, damp stables make cows uneasy and discontented, and also help to breed germs of different diseases.

When the cows are at pasture in the summer, they get juicy, green, succulent feed. Such a ration may be given in a way by means of a silo. If the silage is put in before the frosts kill it green and succulent feed is assured, for the winter time. All farmers who have fed silage can testify as to the great fondness which cows have for it.

So, to get the best results from winter-kept cows, it can be seen that by making conditions as near as possible as the cows get in the summer, the greatest profits are obtained.

While it is true that the expense of grain and feed is much less for cows at pasture in the summer, perhaps I feel that on the long run, cows that freshen in the fall, pay the best. Unless the pasture is extremely good, along the last part of the summer it begins to get short and the grass dries up and without getting feed in the barn the cows drop off. How many farmers are there that consider it, and fall to feed their cows? And by the time the cows are taken in, in fall, they have dropped off in their milk flow and cannot be gotten back again to where they should be. Consequently they are carried along without paying the profit that they might, until they freshen again.

Cows that have their calves in the fall, can be taken particular care of, and can be made to do their best. To get the greatest profit from stallage it should be given to cows that are giving their largest flow of milk. To feed valuable ensilage to cows that are only giving their half flow of milk, is a waste of good feed. Such great results are obtained when given to cows that are fresh, so fall cows bring in the greatest profits from silage.

As a rule the price of milk is more in the fall and winter, too; and to get more milk (from fresh cows) makes more profit also. Cows that are taken care of properly, will give more during their lactation period beginning in the fall, than those that come in in the spring.

And winter-kept cows will go to pasture when it is at its best, in the spring. There will be no drop-off, which is the case with spring-freshened cows that go through the dry-pasture period.

Cows that are kept during the winter have to be fed grain. The extra amount of grain which should be given to fresh cows, is more than paid for as the extra amount of milk given is more in proportion.

Also, the work needed to take care of a certain number of cows, is nearly the same whether they give a large amount or little milk.

Then, again, calves that are born in the fall, grow better, and are larger and stronger and are ready for pasture sooner than spring-born calves. Calves raised in the summer are bothered with flies and the hot summer is bad for them and the feeding pails, etc., are easily contaminated if not washed very promptly and carefully; scours are more easily gotten therefore. Also, calves wintered in a nice warm barn do not have these risks to bother.

So it is seen that if the cows are taken care of properly, after freshening in the fall, they will return more profits in proportion for any extra care and feed given them, and by the time they are nearly ready to dry off, the dried-up pasture is not doing the harm that it would to a cow that is giving a large flow.

Of course, even under the best of conditions, farmers cannot always have their cows come in at the time that they want them to. And also, with a large herd of cows, it would not be well to have all have calves in the fall, or at the same time. But, by realizing that the fall-freshened cows bring the most profits, if taken care of as they should be, farmers can, by planning ahead, make the most money from their cows in the end.

WANTED POULTRY, EGGS AND FEATHERS. Highest Prices Paid. Prompt Returns. Correspondence Solicited. P. POULIN & CO. St. Boniface Manitoba

Horse Sense

Bright oat straw is wholesome winter roughage for idle horses. Many good feeders figure that every ton of good oat straw which the horses will eat saves half a ton or more of valuable hay. Some of the very best pure-bred draft mares in the country are fed good oat straw as their exclusive roughage during the winter months. The only other feed they receive is about three or four pounds of grain a day to each mare, as may seem necessary to keep the digestive system working properly.

The fact that straw is a heat-producing feed is of importance because the best feed for producing warmth to idle horses is also the cheapest. Idle work horses require only sufficient grain to maintain them in good flesh condition; all the rest of their feed may well consist of cheap roughage, provided it is clean, bright and free from injurious substances. By feeding more bright straw and just enough grain to keep their digestive systems in good order the work horses can be wintered so cheaply as to greatly reduce the cost of maintenance, and this means considerable reduction in the cost of operating a large farm where several work teams are kept during the year.

What Causes Stunting?

Stunting of young animals is a serious matter. Steps to prevent stubting really should begin before the animal is born. To that end it is necessary and profitable to feed the pregnant animal well, so that she may properly nourish her young and have plenty of milk for it when it is born.

Calves are stunted by feeding milk in large quantities twice a day. The natural way to feed calves is to allow a little milk often, and certainly not less than three times a day. The milk should be warm, the milk pail clean and the calf should be made to drink slowly.

Lambs fail to grow fast because the ewes have been wintered on coarse, dry, bulky roughage. Colts are stunted for the same reason, and also because the mares are made to work too soon and too hard after foaling and allowed to suckle their young when hot, sweaty and tired.

Worms are the most common and certain cause of stunting. They are certain to infest and injure every animal that grazes short grass on an old pasture long used by animals. Each kind of animal taints the pasture with the parasite peculiar to it.

Pigs afflicted with piles or prolapse of the rectum have been stunted and often prove a total loss. Lack of exercise, constipation and feeding of some irritant, such as unscreened ground oats, containing hulls, are common causes. Prolonged heavy feeding of boiled potatoes is another cause. Stuffing young pigs on corn and confining them to a pen also causes stunting, as well as rickets or paralysis.

After the Grain Harvest.

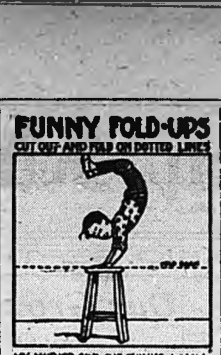
Points worth remembering, they mean money to you. The tender clover and timothy plants require all growth possible as a winter protection, therefore keep all livestock off the newly-seeded meadows, because if pastured after harvest, the young plants are so weakened that winter-killing is the usual result. While, on the other hand, if a strong growth is left for protection, winter-killing is avoided and usually big crops of hay are harvested the following season.

Deserved Decoration.

"Have you a wife?" inquired a British Tommy of a boche he had captured.

"Nein," replied the German.

"Then," gasped the Britisher in amazement. "Lumme, where's your iron cross, mate?"



Poultry

The fowls and eggs from a pure-bred flock of hens will bring more money on account of their uniformity.

One of our most conservative poultrymen says that if all farmers would keep pure-bred poultry, the business would be doubled in a few years and that we would still be getting good prices for our products.

Many people are getting tired of eating pork and old dairy cows, and are becoming eaters of chickens, mutton and veal, thus increasing the possibilities of the sheep-and-poultry business.

When poultry can eat and thrive on all kinds of foods and produce good results, it is very good evidence that they are constitutionally strong.

The Silo, The Lighthouse of the Farm.

During the last few years stock-raisers have floundered around quite a bit and occasionally one has hit a rock and gone down. Fortunately, every stock-raiser can have a light-house that will keep him, as well as an occasional neighbor, off the rocks and guide the way to better farming and bigger profits. That lighthouse is the silo.

There is no longer any doubt that silos point the way to safe farming. Thousands of satisfied users have killed all the doubt.

In more ways than one a well-filled silo keeps stock-raisers off the rocks. The use of silage cheapens beef, milk, mutton and wool by cutting down the amount of grain needed. Silage is valuable for lambs in the feed lot, and for wintering the breeding ewes.

Silos are the greatest food savers known to stock-raisers. An acre of corn fodder put into a silo has more food value than an acre of corn. There are several reasons for this. One is that when corn is put into the silo none of it is wasted. The whole plant except the root goes in; when it comes out it is so palatable that the cattle, horses and sheep eat it with a relish. Another economy is that the corn is stored at a time when it contains the greatest amount of nutrients.

Every person with a dozen cows should have a silo. The diameter should be determined by the number of animals. For twelve cows, make silo ten feet wide and thirty feet high; fifteen cows, twelve feet wide and twenty-six feet high; twenty cows, twelve feet wide and thirty-two feet high; twenty-five cows, twelve feet wide and thirty-eight feet high; thirty cows, fourteen feet wide and thirty-four feet high.

Two years ago a farmer known to the writer, built a silo which cost $50. He began to keep account to see whether it returned him any profit. His cream checks for one month amounted to $29.11 more than the same month the year before. He was milking the same cows and they had been milked about the same length of time after freshening. The feed was the same except that the corn was from the silo instead of from a feed bin. At that rate the silo paid for itself in two months.

The filling season, when kernels are dented, is close at hand. Every stock-raiser should build a silo, for the stock farm without a silo is only half a farm. The silo is the one place where $1.50 corn realizes $3 a bushel when fed.

On the Upper Branches.

The choicest fruit grows on the upper branches. When we want to see the finest products of the farm we must look high up, among the limbs that are nearest to the pure air and the sunshine.

It is the man who thinks big thoughts, plans great enterprises, and carries them out who makes the real success in his chosen line. Never until a man's heart is filled with love for his work can he be truly happy and reach life's finest prizes. Working hard will not do it; investing a great deal of money will not do it; nothing but the investment of self will win. Top-branch farming is a thing of the best possible study, the deepest possible thought, the most careful planning, backed up by good workmanship.

Millions of men have gone across the stage of life and left not a single mark to show they ever lived. Their names are forgotten. They plowed, they sowed, they gathered into barns; but where are they? What have they left to make the world any better or to prove that they were worthy the place they occupied? Not a single thing. Their lives were pale fruit, growing down out of sight, under a burden of leaves and branches.

This need not be so. The call of to-day is for the very best there is in us—not here and there a man, but all. The world need for big men on the farm is urgent. It will never be fully met until all men everywhere appreciate in the full the dignity of good farming, and put all there is in them of mind, soul, body, and heart into everything they do, from hoeing a hill of corn to directing a great farm operation.

How to Prevent Cabbage Heads From Splitting.

If cabbages are grown on a rich, loamy soil, the growth is often so rapid that the heads split late in the summer. It is especially the case with early cabbages or with late varieties that are started early. On that account many gardeners delay setting out cabbage plants until late in the season.

It often happens that a fine patch of early cabbages cannot readily be disposed of at once. Usually they are ruined by splitting. The trouble can be prevented without much effort. Take hold of the cabbage below the head with both hands and give it a slight jerk sufficient to loosen part of the feeding roots, but not strong enough to pull the plant away from its hole in the soil. In that way the flow of food materials to the plant can be almost stopped, although sufficient moisture to keep it solid, fresh and green will continue to rise. Then the heads may be left in the garden until they are needed. If you cut off the heads of early cabbages instead of pulling them up by the roots, the stems will throw out new leaves that you can use for salads or give to the hens.

PIGS, PORK AND PATRIOTISM

By A. M. Porter.

If we are to continue to provide meat for foreign people as well as our own, every farmer must put forth his best effort to produce more hogs. A glance at the prices of pork on the leading markets in this country and you can plainly see that we are slaughtering, consuming at home, and exporting more pork than we are producing. Some will say that the feed is too high to feed to the hogs, but the price has more than doubled in the past few years and the farmer can make many of the waste feeds on the farm profitable by raising hogs. You will find many communities in this province where the number of hogs have decreased during the past year. What has this caused? Look at the market prices of pork and the question is answered. These prices are high because we need more pork and now rather than any other time the farmer should be able to raise hogs profitably.

We can increase the amount of pork fats much more easily than we can increase the amount of vegetable or dairy fats. The people can not get along without fats as a food and because of this need, the farmer should endeavor to produce more fats by the quickest method. This method is by the increased hog production. Nearly all the farmers have a few dairy cows at least, and they are in an excellent position to raise pigs because of the skim-milk, buttermilk and other dairy products which can be used by them in the making of valuable meat foods.

Pork always finds ready sale on all the markets because the packers have found many ways of placing it on the market in attractive forms with excellent keeping qualities. I doubt if you can find any other meat from which so many products are manufactured. A large percentage of all the meat and meat products manufactured in Canada is derived from the hogs. All buyers are very anxious to get hogs because their firm badly needs them in order to keep the markets supplied with their manufactured meat products.

The quickest and easiest way of augmenting the meat supply next to the raising of poultry is by raising hogs. The hog is the most important animal for the farmer to raise for meat and money. He requires less labor, less equipment, less capital, makes greater gains per one hundred pounds of food and reproduces himself faster and in greater numbers than any other domestic animal. As a consumer of by-products on the farm the hog has no rival. No other animal on the farm equals the hog in its fat-storing tendency. The most satisfactory meat for shipping on trains or wagons for long distances is pork. I think in many ways the farmer will find that the hog is one of his most profitable domestic animals that he is raising for the market on the farm.

GOOD HEALTH QUESTION BOX

By Andrew F. Currier, M.D.

Letters pertaining to Health. If your question is of general interest it will be answered through these columns unless desired. Dr. Currier will not prescribe for individual cases or make diagnosis. Address Dr. Andrew F. Currier, care of Wilson Publishing Co., 73 Adelaide St. West, Toronto.

Medicines for Kidney Diseases.

If one has disease in the stomach or intestines he generally knows it and can localize it, but if he has disease in his kidneys, aside from aching and pains in the loins which are by no means sure indicators of kidney disease, there is nothing which can tell him, if he is without special information on such subjects, that these organs are diseased.

To be sure the urine is an important indication but it says little to the uninitiated.

Its appearance has comparatively little significance, in fact when it is as clear as spring water and irreproachable to the ordinary judgment it may have come from hopelessly diseased kidneys, while that which is bad smelling and suspicious to the uninformed may have come from kidneys that are normal.

Many of the physical changes in the urine take place in the bladder hence if you are influenced by the appearance of the urine as to your choice of medicine you may be taking what may be harmful to the kidneys and be of no use to the bladder.

Albumen and casts are the most important things found in the urine but they cannot be seen or found except by chemical and microscopical examination.

Blood and pus may often be seen in the urine but how can you tell whether they came from the bladder or kidney, as they may come from either.

Gallons of urine are sometimes passed daily, how are you going to tell that it indicates diabetes with sugar or diabetes without sugar, or cold, or disease of the nervous system, and how are you going to decide what remedy you should take?

When newspapers advertise Smith's Kidney Cure, Jones Safe Remedy and Brown's Kidney Pills, they are offering you something that is harmless and worthless and a fraud, or something which may be good if you know how to use it, but upon which you are not able to decide by your unaided judgment.

There are many societies for the prevention of mischief and wrong doing, there should be one to prevent people from using kidney medicines they know nothing about.

It is possible to influence the kidneys by medicines for all the blood in the body passes through them every few minutes and it is the blood that carries medicinal substances taken by mouth and eliminated by the kidneys.

Two kidneys are usually provided for this purpose though many are able to get along with one while it remains in good condition.

Medicines will not replace a kidney which has been destroyed or removed, nor will they destroy kidney tissue which have been so injured they cannot filter out water and waste matters from the blood.

Medicines can sometimes spur up inactive kidneys, check those which are doing too much, and coax along those which are diseased and imperfect but not too much so.

If this cannot be done, the wastes and poisons which the kidneys should eliminate, are retained and life is destroyed by them.

Water is one of the best kidney medicines, especially when combined with sodium, potassium, lithium or other minerals.

Mineral water is constantly used with advantage by those who have kidney disease.

Cold will stimulate the kidneys, so will blistering and cupping. Alcohol and digitalis, acting through the heart increases the blood flow through the kidneys and so increase the flow of urine.

Buchu, bear berry, parsley, broom, juniper and many other drugs will influence the kidneys and are often present in patent medicines.

In general it is unsafe for an individual to decide for himself whether his kidneys are diseased, and how they are diseased, still less therefore is it safe or prudent to decide upon the kind of medicine which would suit your case.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

Mrs. J. M. T.—Will bananas cause increase of weight? I wish to put on flesh.

Answer—Bananas, when fresh and ripe, form one of the most healthful and useful articles of food. They also have a greater food value than any other fruit because of the very large element of starch which they contain.

England's Day

O swift to act when honor bade,
Though circled by thy guardian sea,
England, all generous hearts are glad
Tribute to pay to thee!

Strong in the armour of thy name,
So long the hope of lands oppressed,
Quick to avenge a deed of shame,
The offspring of thy breast.

Spoke as became their mother's sons
They blenched not for the terror nigh,
But to the thunder of thy guns,
Glarly went forth to die.

Year after year they paid their toll
To freedom in their freemen's blood;
Unshaken, thy heroic soul
The hosts of hell withstood.

Year after year thy great ships keep
Through wind and storm, through mist and murk,
Secure the bastions of the deep,
Where sullen murderers lurk,

England, our Mother of old days,
Our Sister of the days to be,
Take from their grateful lips this praise
Our strong sons give to thee!

Taming the Lightning Stroke

If there was ever a time when it is important to protect buildings from lightning, that time is now.

High prices for grain, live stock and all other farm products make protection imperative, to say nothing about the patriotic impulse that should prompt us all to save foodstuffs that are so badly needed by our Country and our Allies.

Another important reason for protection is that it will cost less this year than it has ever before, if you consider the increase in the value of the building to be protected.

Buildings made of wood, stone or brick should always be protected by lightning-rods, for those building materials are not good carriers of electricity; they offer resistance to electricity. The lightning stroke always occurs where the electricity has been obstructed; when it breaks through, that is the stroke. If you equip your building with proper carriers, and therefore prevent the electricity from becoming obstructed, you need never fear lightning.

However, it is not only necessary to have a lightning-rod of high quality carefully made, but it is highly important that it be properly applied by a man who understands the principles of lightning control.

Even if one is expert at the mechanical work involved, and the job apparently is simple, it is best to secure the services of a professional. What you want is protection from lightning, not lightning-rods. There is no use having rods put upon your building unless they are the right kind and are properly put on; and you want to know that they are put on right. Then you can forget all about lightning dangers and read your paper while the storm rages outside.

Keeping Biennial Vegetables for Seed.

By the term "biennial" vegetables is meant one which takes two seasons to produce seed, writes the Dominion Horticulturist in a leaflet giving advice on the "Selection and Wintering of Biennial Vegetables for Seed," which can be had free from the Publications Branch, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa. The vegetables must be stored over the first winter and replanted for seed production the following spring. Some well-known vegetables of this class are beets, cabbage, carrots, celery, parsnips, salsify and turnips. Seed from these can easily be grown in Canada if the vegetables to be so used are kept in good condition over the Winter. Unless a rigid selection is made, each year, of specimens which are true to type, it will not be long before a larger proportion of the crop will not be true to type; hence great care should be taken to select well-shaped, medium-sized roots, typical of the variety of beets, carrots, parsnips, salsify and turnips, firm-headed cabbage true to type, firm stalked and disease-resistant plants of celery, and firm, shapely onion bulbs. If this is done and varieties are kept far enough from others so that they will not cross—the crop, Canadian grown seed should compare favorably with imported seed in regard to purity, as it does in other characteristics.

The methods of wintering vegetables for seed will vary in different parts of Canada, but in most places it will be necessary to give them some protection. When possible, it is best to store them in a frost-proof cellar. But, if necessary, the vegetables may be stored outside, both in small and in large quantities, except in the case of onions, which must be kept dry, and stored in a cool place where there is little or no frost.

Moonlight

Moonlight can never be the same,
Shadow and shine in mystic dream!
In that soft glow, with bomb and flame
They wrecked the wards of gentleness.

Home on the evening's healing breath,
With silver dabbled wings they came—
Tears beyond tears, death beyond death;
Moonlight can never be the same.

Rhubarb should not be pulled when the stalks become few and thin. Give the plants a mulching of manure, which will improve the supply for next year.

MEN FROM SEVEN SEAS WIN GLORY

GROUND REGAINED BY ALLIES RECALLS THEIR VALOR.

Over the Glorious Battleground of 1916 Again Sweep the Victorious Armies of the British Empire.

One of the strangest things in all this fighting is the way it thrills one's memories of 1916.

We again have come into possession and made temporary use of prisoners' cages which used to be crowded with Germans in this same month two years ago, says a war correspondent on August 26. When we recovered them grass grew rank inside wire inclosures, but already it is being trodden down. Soldier it is, there were lurked some of our recent dead in an old graveyard beside their comrades in the first Somme fighting. Much of the agricultural machinery and similar things we left behind in our retreat of March this year became ours again. Tanks were recaptured in one of their familiar tankodromes (in one of which I saw the tanks before they went into action for the first time in September before last).

This Is Now a Welsh Custom.

What memories come thronging in the sentence of the communique, which tells us: "Welsh troops have captured Mametz Wood!" Capturing Mametz Wood will become a habit with the Welshmen if this goes on.

In the first scene of our offensive on August 8, the actors were chiefly troops from overseas. Men from the British Isles had only a small part in the attack north of the Somme to protect the left of the Australians south of the river. It was a thankless difficult part. You already know how well the Londoners behaved in the first advance at the Gressaires Wood, at the Chipilly spur. Later a few Americans were used here, the only occasions on which they were called in these operations; and the Australians spread north of the river so as to have a liaison with themselves across the stream.

Valor of Overseas Troops.

Below here on the main battlefront, the honor of the first advance was shared by the Australians and Canadians. It was chiefly a Canadian battle; their advance was the core of the operation, and on their progress the advance both of the Australians' left depended and that of the successive French armies' right, each of which was thrown in only as the advance above prospered.

The Canadians are of right claiming the fighting of the first two days was the biggest thing Canada has done in the war, not excepting the capture of Vimy Ridge. Certainly nothing could have been better.

Apart from them the chief burden fell upon the Australians. They had incidental co-operation, some of the time with English units, both in the region not much below the Somme and their extreme right, in the latter of which two areas, especially, there was very hard fighting.

What the "Anzacs" Did.

In spite of this, however, the battle in its later phases was the Australians' battle. When it is remembered how long and brilliantly they have been fighting before this offensive began in the Morlancourt area up to Merlu and the magnificent way in which they swept across Santerre plateau, and how since then they have borne the brunt of the struggle on a wide front and shown themselves in the last two days able to make splendid advances on both sides of the Somme in the region of Bray and Chuignolles and beyond, one finds it hard to get words to do justice to their fighting qualities, whether it be dash or tenacity. Poziores itself was not more glorious.

Gallant Men From "Down Under."

Later in the successive movements of the offensive, including the great sweep toward Bapaume, they have, except in one particular, been at work with troops of the British Isles, Englishmen chiefly, but in co-operation with both the Scots and the Welsh. The exception has been the share borne by the New Zealanders, to whose performance in the Miraumont area I paid tribute in an earlier message and whose later great advance, ending in the capture of Louvart wood, was mentioned in the official communique. The New Zealanders never failed to do extremely well whenever they had been in action since the beginning of the war.

I believe there is no commanding officer in our army who would not at any time be rejoiced to know they were fighting on his left or right in any operation. Their fighting in the last few days has only been in harmony with their whole record.

Then the Guards!

So with the Guards. It is absurd to praise them again. Besides those first dreadful days in 1914 and 1915 one remembers especially their achievements in September, 1916, when troops on their right being held up in quadrilateral, they swept on for two thrusts of 1,800 yards into the blue with a totally exposed flank.

One remembers them in every great battle of 1917, ending with their punctual advance to whatever objective was set for them over the morasses and streams of Flanders. One remembers how they stemmed and broke the advancing German tide of March last in the stubborn fighting at Beiry and how in April, further north, one brigade bore the weight of the oncoming German masses until the Australians could come up and detrail behind them. In these last days they have shown the same old qualities. The Guards are the Guards still.

Finally, among the rest of the stout English troops the Londoners have been named more than once, with especial mention of the Royal Fusiliers. If only for the sake of those who have gone and to comfort those who grieve for them, one would like to mention each battalion and each company by name and number. Local pride is much, but much more important it is that England, the empire and the world should have a vision of these armies in the mass, including men from all parts of the empire and every walk of life— townsmen, countrymen, men from the mill, the farm, the factory, the shop, the office and moor—all fighting side by side and each proud of his comrade and all worthy of the cause.

So it is that our men fought this month.

FISHING FOR EGGS.

How the North Sea is Kept Clear by Mine-Sweepers.

The landsman who has never had the joy of exploiting a "Fritz-special No. 1" after a six hours' trawl has a very incomplete idea of life aboard one of the mosquito craft engaged in minesweeping in the North Sea.

For four years—winter and summer—the motley fleet of tugs, steam packets, yachts, and even fishing trawlers, which collectively form the minesweeping flotilla attached to the Grand Fleet, have been fishing for the devil's eggs sown by the undersea pirates and keeping clean the footpaths of the seas. In blinding snows and sweltering heat they are there; pacing up and down the thousands of watery acres which stretch from Dover to Denmark—braving submarines, mines and weather.

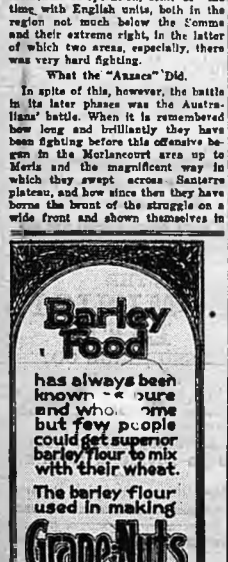
And of the three, I think any old hand will agree with me it's the last we fear most.

It was just this combination of weather and sea which gave me my first "shake-up" before I had been egg-hunting a month. We were looking for them in the midst of a typical North Sea swell when the mate yelled that we'd hooked something, and sure enough up popped a beautiful egg on our left. The usual way to dispose of the mine is to fire on the "horns" with a rifle, but the high seas made a hit impossible, and we decided to tow it inshore. Midway to land, a huge comrush of water caught the mine and literally pitched it right into us. It exploded amidships with a terrific report, and we had about three minutes to abandon the ship before she sank. Fortunately, no one got more than a wetting.

At one time the Germans sent out submarines to raid the minesweepers at their work, and some valient little battles were fought before the U-boats decided to leave us alone. The next Hun move against us came from the air. Seaplanes would sweep out of the clouds and engage us with machine-gun fire, until they learnt that an "Archie" on a tug can be as deadly as its brothers on the Grand Fleet.

However, hardships are repaid with interest when a rescuending comes somewhere close at hand tells of one more pest cleared from the ocean track.

An apple tree that nuts all its biggest apples on top ought to be ashamed of itself!



HUN STARVATION STORY IS DENIED

FOOD IS SCANTY BUT LIMIT OF ENDURANCE NOT REACHED.

Berlin Is Worst Off—Railroad Service Reduced But Punctual, Says Tourist.

Germany is still far from starvation or from the limit of its endurance, so far as the civilian population is concerned.

This is the substance of a report made to the Associated Press by a Swedish journalist who has just returned from an extended stay in Germany and at Marienbad, Bohemia. He is an intelligent observer and corroborated reports from other travelers in the last month.

In North Germany, particularly in Berlin, there is a marked scarcity of foodstuffs. Nevertheless there is enough for existence, and the restaurants of the better class still serve ample portions of meat without a meat card. The farmers generally still have plenty, even in North Germany.

Conditions improve, the Swedish journalist says, as one goes southward. Some 6,000 guests at Marienbad hotels were served with unlimited quantities of white bread, butter, milk and creams. Hungarians who made up a minority of the guests brought such a variety of foodstuffs with them that they displayed "an almost ostentatious luxury."

Conditions in Austria Bad.

Conditions in Austria are very bad, except for those who receive extra food because they are doing war work. This class is earning very high wages and is satisfied with conditions, but the rest of the population is longing for peace at almost any price.

The Swedish journalist doubted the possibility of any successful uprising in Austria because of the lack of organizing ability among the lower classes. He said:

"It sounds paradoxical, but it is this very lack of organising ability that keeps the dual monarchy from falling to pieces."

The railroad service in Germany, he declared, although greatly reduced, appears to be as punctual as in times of peace. The rolling stock has been repaired and repainted and appears to be in good condition. The traveler had the following meal in a dining car on a meatless day: Soup, fish with potatoes and butter, macaroni with tomato sauce, a jelly tart and tea. The meal cost five marks, or about eighty-five cents at the present rate of exchange.

Talk Little About War.

Asked what the civilian population thought about the war, the journalist said:

"They have stopped talking about it. They talk about food, sports and theatricals. Berlin theatres are filled nightly and the hotels, by the way, are being redecorated and repainted. I asked the reason for this and was told they were getting ready for the coming of peace. Max Reinhardt is even building a new theatre.

"I asked many people what they thought about the recent German reverses. Their replies were almost stereotyped: 'Hindenburg knows what he is doing. If he goes backward it is because he has an object, and not because he has to.' I think this fairly represents the majority opinion."

The Little Brother

In his new Scout attire he felt a man.
The hat, its leather strap beneath a chin
Where still some dimples flickered out and in,
Placed on a haughty head; his face all tan.

And pompous looks; his steady legs apart.
We laughed to see him strut, but now—but now
We cannot laugh; we half forgotten how,
And his trim brown equipment wrings the heart.

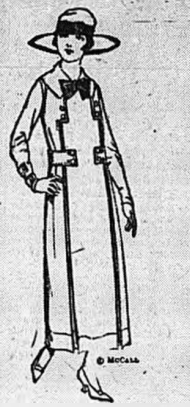
He is so like his brother, and his coat
This pygmy brown one, is a copy true
Of what his brother marched in, striding through
The cheering streets with dancing flags afloat.

The ship that bore that brother overseas
Above the hidden death that menaced him,
To that red shore with smoke and trouble dim—
Took all our calm of mind and pleasant ease.

The Boy Scout's grave now. What peace he made
With that big brother, he has never told;
But they were comrades those last days, would hold
Low talk, the strong hand on the small one laid.

If any bitter news should leap the spaces,
Saying he fell—this brother young and slim
Will take the big, big part assigned to him:
Grow worthy of a son's, a soldier's, place.

Two Charming Designs



Youth needs no frills or trimmings to set it off, in fact it is enhanced when set in relief with simple, even severe, lines as in this charming new design. McCall Pattern No. 8442, Misses' Dress. In 4 sizes, 14 to 20 years. Price, 20 cents.



Panels are still the supreme favorite. This new design also shows the peg-top effect. McCall Pattern No. 8510, Ladies' Dress. In 6 sizes, 34 to 44 bust. Price, 20 cents.

These patterns may be obtained from your local McCall dealer, or from the McCall Co., 70 Bond St., Toronto, Dept. W.

WOMEN! IT IS MAGIC! LIFT OUT ANY CORN

Apply a few drops then lift corns or callouses off with fingers—no pain.



Just think! You can lift off any corn or callus without pain or soreness.

A Cincinnati man discovered this ether compound and named it freezone. Any druggist will sell a tiny bottle of freezone, like here shown, for very little cost. You apply a few drops directly upon a tender corn or callus. Instantly the soreness disappears, then shortly you will find the corn or callus so loose that you can lift it right off.

Freezone is wonderful. It dries instantly. It doesn't eat away the corn or callus, but shrivels it up without even irritating the surrounding skin.

Hard, soft or corns between the toes, as well as painful calluses, lift right off. There is no pain before or afterwards. If your druggist hasn't freezone, tell him to order a small bottle for you from his wholesale drug house.

"He Ne Passerent Pas"
(They shall not pass!)

They shall not pass! A wall of steel
prevents them!
The line may bend, but it can never break.
For outstretched unseen hands shall thrust against them.
The impious Hunnish hordes in terror quake
Because they know their efforts are in vain!
They cannot pass! God will the victory gain.

Minard's Liniment Relieves Neuralgia.

The British Ministry of Pensions has 1,145,000 cases on its books, and they increase by 18,000 weekly.

The Lieutenant Awakens in Hospital

I know my own mind, doctor! Let me go!
Let go my waist. We must retake the farm!
They bite like redhot beetles in my ears,
They crush, they never stop. No, no, no, no!
Oh, not my leg! Oh, doctor, not my leg!
Damn you, sir, let me up. I want to walk.
The Captain fell, I tell you—through the head.
Already dawn is creeping past the church
And down the pasture lane. They come too late.
I hear machine guns coughing in the mist.
Write this report: the color of pain is red
And black on hills of gray. He died a man.
Grenades at fifteen yards! Now, boys, once more!
I charge, with all my heart, with all my soul!

LEMONS WHITEN AND BEAUTIFY THE SKIN

Make this beauty lotion cheaply for your face, neck, arms and hands.

At the cost of a small jar of ordinary cold cream one can prepare a full quarter pint of the most wonderful lemon skin softener and complexion beautifier, by squeezing the juice of two fresh lemons into a bottle containing three ounces of orchard white. Care should be taken to strain the juice through a fine cloth so no lemon pulp gets in, then this lotion will keep fresh for months. Every woman knows that lemon juice is used to bleach and remove such blemishes as freckles, sallowness and tan and is the ideal skin softener, whitener and beautifier.

Just try it! Get three ounces of orchard white at any drug store and two lemons from the grocer and make up a quarter pint of this sweetly fragrant lemon lotion and massage it daily into the face, neck, arms and hands. It is marvelous to smoothen rough, red hands.

Conqueror's Oak Falls

A correspondent of London, Eng., says Canadian Foresters have felled the famous tree which stood in front of Windsor Castle, known as William the Conqueror's oak. The tree was reputed to be a favorite of the Norman Duke, who protected it from deer. Old manuscripts show the oak tree existed in the year 900. Latterly the tree became unsightly and was very rotten. After ineffectual attempts to have it reinforced with cement, the King ordered its removal.

The timber is very fine grain and color. One slab is used for a mantelpiece in the small replica of a Canadian log cabin built by the Canadians in Windsor Park as a tearoom for the King. A number of souvenirs have been made of the wood. One is a carved plaque of Windsor Castle background and Indian's head.

Minard's Liniment Cures Diphtheria.

Where He Was Dense.

At a dinner in Edinburgh, Baron Kickuchi, principal of Tokio University, was a guest. An Englishman present told the story of a Scotchman who went to his dentist with an aching tooth and was asked if he would have gas; he replied that he would, but should like to count his money first. Everybody laughed but the baron. A Scotchman attempted to explain the joke as to the alleged foibles of his race; the baron remained impassive. Others tried, but the baron said, "I do not understand." Finally he stopped the explanations. "Gentlemen," he said, "you do not understand what I do not understand." His listeners gave rapt attention. "What I do not understand," he went on, "is not why the Scotchman said what he did, but how any Scotchman should not know, at any time, without having to count it, how much money he has in his pockets." The laugh was on the hosts of the "dense" Oriental.

MONEY ORDERS.

Pay your out-of-town accounts by Dominion Express Money Orders. Five Dollars costs three cents.

His Revenge.

A busy housewife came into the sitting room with a determined look in her eyes.

"I really shall have to punish those children," she began.

"What have the little beggars been up to now?" asked father, looking up from his newspaper.

"Why, they've made a mess of my sewing room," explained his wife. "Needles, reels of cotton, scissors—everything has been hidden away in the most unexpected places. It is really exasperating."

Her husband laid down his paper, and smiled benignly.

"I did that," he said calmly. Then, in answer to a questioning look, he went on: "You tidied up my desk so beautifully the other day that I thought it only fair to return the compliment. So I tidied up your sewing room."

Try Apples This Way.

I have found that apples boiled with the skins on, just as potatoes are boiled "in their jackets," are much more delicious than baked apples.

Minard's Liniment Cures Burns, Etc.



Suddenly One Day

Suddenly one day
The last ill shall fall away.
The last little beastliness that is in our blood
Shall drop from us as the sheath drops from the bud,
And the great spirit of man shall struggle through
And spread huge branches underneath the blue.
In any mirror, be it bright or dim,
Man will see God, staring back at him.

Minard's Liniment for sale everywhere.

The Clergyman's Come-back.

The clergyman was preaching a long sermon from the text, "Thou art weighed in the balance and found wanting." After an hour the congregation became impatient, and one by one began to leave, much to the annoyance of the preacher. At length, as another was about to leave, he stopped his sermon, remarking: "That's right, gentlemen, as fast as you are weighed pass out."

Minard's Liniment Co., Limited.

Dear Sirs,—I had a bleeding Tumor on my face for a long time and tried a number of remedies without any good results. I was advised to try MINARD'S LINIMENT, and after using several bottles it made a complete cure, and it healed all up and disappeared altogether.

DAVID HENDERSON.

Hellsiate Station, King's Co., N.B.,
Sept. 17, 1904.

Fleur d'Or

Life is a flower
Fatalled with gold,
And, as each hour
In the bells is tolled,

And shadows crawl
From the setting sun,
The petals fall
One by one.

FOR SALE

WELL EQUIPPED NEWSPAPER and job printing plant in Eastern Ontario. Presses earning $1,500 per year. Will be sold for $1,250 on quick sale. Box 98, Wilson Publishing Co., Ltd., Toronto.

WEEKLY NEWSPAPER FOR SALE in New Ontario. Owner going to France will sell $2,000. Worth double that amount. Apply J. J. Wilson, Publishing Co., Limited, Toronto.

MISCELLANEOUS

LADIES WANTED TO DO PLAIN and light sewing at home, whole or spare time, good pay, work sent any distance, charges paid. Send stamp for particulars. National Manufacturing Company, Montreal.

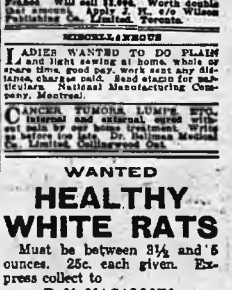
CANCER, TUMORS, LUMPS, ETC., internal and external, cured without pain by our home treatment. Write before it is too late. Dr. Bellman Medical Co., Limited, Collingwood, Ont.

WANTED

HEALTHY WHITE RATS

Must be between 3½ and 5 ounces. 25c. each given. Express collect to

E. N. MACALLUM,
243 College St. Toronto





Heals like Magic—Burns, cuts, chafed feet, blisters, piles, old sores, sunburn, boils, bruises, and other inflammation. At dealers, or write to HIRST REMEDY COMPANY, Hamilton, Canada

The Paisley Advocate

PAISLEY, SEPT. 12th, 1918

—The speculator fills no really useful place in the business of any country. His services are not at all essential to the maintenance of the business system, yet he plays a very important and influential part by the way he fixes or fluctuates the market prices of commodities, and particularly in the food markets. The government should, by fixing prices, put everything beyond the market operations of the speculator, and give the consumer every chance to obtain the essentials of life at a reasonable cost, also give the producer a chance to obtain the genuine market price for what he produces.

—The door to door canvass for patriotic and war funds of all kinds will soon be entirely dispensed with, if we are to judge by the way Bruce county is doing this. It was decided by the county council to make a grant to the overseas Y.M.C.A. work, and now a big majority of the reeves have pledged themselves to support the making of a grant of three-quarters of a mill for the Navy League, instead of having the county canvassed by committees. The latter method entails quite an item of extra expense as well as a loss of time to those who take the work in hand, and all this is saved by making it a matter of county taxation.

POWER AS WELL AS PROFITS

A fact that great business organizations like the packers do not recognize is that resentment and apprehension are created not only by their profits but by their power. The popular feeling is not one of mere envy of the rich, their luxury and ostentation, but of uneasiness over the growth of a form of irresponsible government.

The Federal Trade Commission of the United States, for instance, tells us that five great American corporations planned to seize the whole marketable supply of animal food, and then began to reach out for control of vegetables and other foods, so that there should be no escape from their power. We are told that the Armours handled nearly a quarter of the wheat sold in Chicago, and also made themselves the greatest rice dealers in the world. They control a large part of the trade in poultry, eggs and cheese; they control the export of meat from Latin America, and are reaching out for control in Canada and Australasia.

These activities can have but one object: the establishment of a complete monopoly in food. The consumer who wants to economize finds it useless to cut down the consumption of meat, for the moment he turns to vegetables, cereals, fish, or any other substitute, the great packers are in the field, cutting off his escape. The New Republic says:

"The Kaiser once vowed that no important international transaction should reach consummation anywhere in the world without acknowledging the interests of Germany. The packers, apparently, have vowed that there shall be no transaction in the import and export of food that do not recognize the packers' interests and pay tribute to them."

It is difficult for the most charitable to believe that this policy is due to benevolent regard for the consumer, and that the packers are satisfied with the very smallest remuneration for their exertions. In the one business of slaughtering food animals and using all the by-products without waste they have no doubt shown great efficiency. But they are not satisfied with that. They reach out after control of other foods. They seek to establish a monopoly in food. They say in effect to the consumer, "You shall eat only on our terms."

The plain man naturally concludes that the aim of monopoly is profit. But no juggling with the figures as to profits will make him rest satisfied with a kind of irresponsible government, a tyranny more far-reaching and striking more deeply at the very roots of life than any political despotism. If this kind of power is to be exercised it must be by a government responsible to the people. The proposal to place the business under public control is the natural and logical result of the packers' thirst for power as well as profits.—Daily Star.

PREDICTIONS GONE AWRY

The deputation that went to Ottawa a few months ago to oppose the military policy of the government represented that if any more men were taken off the farms a good deal of this year's crop would go to waste for lack of help to take it off. They claimed that they were induced to put in an extra large crop by the pressing of increased production, and they regarded it as an injustice and ill faith to deprive them of men to harvest it.

One may travel all over Ontario to-day and see not a wheat stook to waste, and the farmers themselves will tell you they had good crops with little or no extra work or trouble.

We shall probably hear the same laments next year from the same people. They do not represent the farmers as a whole. Certainly they do not represent the farmers who have come at the front. There were two reasons for those complaints. One was to make capital against the government. The other was to save their sons from the draft.—Kincardine Review.

BORN

Miller—In Saugeen, on Sept. 13th, to Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Miller, a daughter—Frances Elizabeth.

Westman—In Bruce Tp., on Sept. 16th, to Mr. and Mrs. Everett Westman, a son.

Pilkie—At Mount Forest, on Sept. 19th, to Mr. and Mrs. A. Pilkie (nee Lucile Fraser), a son—Ian Stewart.

ONLY MEDICINE MADE FROM FRUIT

Extraordinary Success which "Fruit-a-tives" Has Achieved

One reason why "Fruit-a-tives" is so extraordinarily successful in giving relief to those suffering with *Constipation, Torpid Liver, Indigestion, Chronic Headaches, Neuralgia, Kidney and Bladder Troubles, Rheumatism, Pain in the Back, Eczema* and other Skin Affections, is, because it is the only medicine in the world made from fruit juices.

It is composed of the medicinal principles found in apples, oranges, figs and prunes, together with the nerve tonics and antiseptics of proven repute.

50c. a box, 6 for $2.50, trial size 25c. At all dealers or sent postpaid by Fruit-a-tives Limited, Ottawa.

LOCAL AND DISTRICT NEWS

"The Cows Are in the Clover"

'Tis now the mild-eyed cow takes to her marauding instincts and invades war gardens, ravenously devouring everything in sight. What the war gardeners threaten in the way of reprisals wouldn't all look well in print. The owners of the cows will be wise to keep them tied up or within bounds at night. If not it will be the pound for them.

Even in War Time

"All work and no play" wouldn't keep the people at home in good fettle. After the hard summer licks have been put in—when the balmy harvest days are drawing so near—what is there more pleasant than a day or two devoted to rest and pleasure. Don't you deserve it? You bet you do. The Fair—your Fair—will soon be here—that's your chance. Better think it over. The Paisley Fair, Sept. 24 and 25.

No Meat Restrictions for Threshers

The farmers in the neighborhood of St. Thomas in response to a telegram sent the chairman of the Food Board for instructions, have been advised that the regulations governing public eating houses are not intended to apply to threshing gangs. The farmers desired to be informed if they might serve meat to the threshing gangs on Wednesdays and Fridays under the same conditions as other days. The gangs comprise some fifteen men, and their work being long hours and strenuous, they felt the need of meat.

Heavy Rains Help this Section

Last week's wet weather just about suited this row country exactly, as pastures will be benefitted to an incalculable extent. Harvest was practically all in, and we have not heard of anything that was damaged by the rain, although threshing was delayed in some cases. Fall wheat that was in early has got a great start, and now that the land is in good plowing condition the acreage will likely be much increased before the season closes. Late potatoes and all other roots will be immensely improved by the moisture, and make a great growth before pulling time.

A Fatal Day for Horses

Two casualties occurred in the local horse brigade last week, under unusual circumstances. Mr. George Munro, Elora Road south, drove out to Bruce Tp. and made a deal to sell the horse he had in the buggy, delivery to be made to the buyer next day. As he was coming home his steed suddenly went groggy in the shafts. Mr. Munro requisitioned the use of the nearest telephone to summon a vet., but the equine was soon beyond the restoring influence of dope, and the causes that cut short its last earthly trip could not be designated. Mr. D. Parliament lost his driver the same day in a more tragic way. He had tied the animal to a post after unhitching it from the buggy. A sudden noise frightened the horse and it broke away. After galloping around the field it ran into the wire fence, made a bad attempt at leaping over and in doing so fell and broke its back. It was a good driver, and will be quite a loss to Mr. Parliament.

What About Fuel?

There is no more cool in sight at present, and the cold weather is coming on to bring us the realization that the fuel question is becoming urgent. We may have a larger supply of wood to draw upon this fall or early winter, but then what? And then what? A mighty cool time of it through the winter for a lot of our householders, a sure thing. A few have a fair quantity of coal on hand, and a few have wood, but many have none of either. This condition alone demands the appointment of an officer to supervise delivery of coal, and see to the distribution of something like being equitable. The shortage may be so great that it will become necessary to take coal from some full cellars for those who cannot get any from the dealers. The allotment for our village is fair, and would keep us from suffering, but when do we get it all? There is plenty of standing timber within reach of Paisley to supply the town, but the difficulty is to get men to convert it into wood. Possibly townspeople may be livened up to grappling with the problem when the winter blasts begin to blow. Until then, let us take our chances, seems to be the general attitude. Another shipment of furnace coal received by Mr. D. A. Lyon is being delivered, and helps to fill the winter needs.

—Why be content to do as much as some other men? Measure your strides with the man ahead of you.

FALL FAIRS PAY WELL

Prepare Now to Harvest and Store Root Crops.

Best Mixtures and Methods of Making Bread With Flour of Various Cereal Grains.

(Contributed by Ontario Department of Agriculture, Toronto.)

TO the general farmer who grows good grain for seed, to the specialist in garden and truck crops, and particularly to the live stock man the Fall Fair offers an opportunity. It pays to advertise and the Fair is the place where the people see the goods produced, and seeing is believing. Moreover, the papers report the winnings and through these the exhibitor gets a large amount of advertising free which would otherwise cost him a considerable amount of money. Winning in close competitions under a competent judge adds dollars to the value of stock shown and increases the market price of any commodity as well as giving the exhibitor a standing not only in his own community but over a section of country corresponding to the size and influence of the show at which prizes are won. The Fair is a good place to make sales. Prospective buyers see the good exhibits made and enquire about the breeding stock at home. Stockmen show at Fairs largely to make sales rather than to win prizes although the latter is a factor in the sales and they are not disappointed as evidenced by the growing interest in the Fall Fair. Showing at the Fair, coupled with a judicious newspaper advertising policy, which should never be neglected, is good business. The two go together and work hand in hand. It pays to let others know of your good stock. Use printers' ink and show at the Fall Fair.—Prof. Wade Toole, O. A. College, Guelph.

Hints on Harvesting Root Crops.

Root crops should be taken up before the weather becomes cool or wet and disagreeable in the fall if in any quantity. It is slow work at any time and becomes much more so under cold damp conditions. Lift the roots with a digging fork and twist off the tops, pulling them in piles and covering with the tops. If a large area is to be lifted, and one is expert with a sharp hoe, he can very quickly remove the tops, but they will not keep quite as well. The roots should be ploughed out, throwing them as much as possible on the top. Bins with slatted sides and bottom should be used for storage where possible, as this gives the roots a chance to sweat. If the storage room temperature is above 40F. cover them with sand. Carrots should not be deeper than two feet in a bin, others may be four feet. Where cellar storage is not available use pits. These should be three feet wide, two or three feet high and of any length. Run the pits north and south where possible and have them on well-drained ground. Put a layer of straw on the ground and cover first with straw 6 inches deep then 5 inches earth, and as the frost gets harder cover with fresh strawy manure. Have ventilators every 16 or 16 feet, as all roots sweat in storage. These may be filled with straw during cold periods.

All roots should be as free from dirt as possible when put in storage. It is often advisable to leave a few days in small piles so that at the second lifting any adhering will be removed.—A. H. MacLennan, B.S.A., Ontario Vegetable Specialist.

Cereal Grains for Bread-making.

On this continent and in Europe we use wheat in much larger quantities than any other grain. This is because the flour made from wheat contains the constituents necessary to form gluten. Rye contains a similar substance to a lesser extent, while the other grains do not have any of this material. Gluten is a tough, elastic, tenacious substance, capable of considerable expansion. Consequently, when the gas liberated through the action of yeast seeks to make its way out of wheat flour dough the gluten expands, retaining the gas and causes the dough to rise. When the bread is baked the gluten is "set" or coagulated, and this accounts for the light porous structure of wheat bread. When surrounded by a proper crust the moisture is retained and the bread may be kept for several days and still be an attractive article of food. Rice, oats, corn and barley cannot be used alone to prepare bread of this type. They cannot be expanded by means of yeast for their is no cohesion in the mass. They may be used in making biscuits and cakes or quick breads, which breaks easily, dries out readily, cannot be safely transported, and must be consumed within a few hours after being prepared.

On the other hand, there is comparatively little difference in the composition of the various cereal grains and, consequently, one will furnish about as much digestible nutrients as another. If, then, in a time of wheat shortage like the present, we substitute some of the flour of corn, oats, barley, buckwheat, etc., for wheat flour in making bread, we do not decrease its nutritive value. We do dilute the gluten and thus limit the power of expansion of the dough and we make the bread darker, but we have retained the desirable features of bread. Silkiness of texture and whiteness of crumb were counted points of excellence in the bread of the old high patent flour, but under the present conditions of longer extraction of the wheat grain and the introduction of substitutes, it is wrong for the consumer to place a high valuation on these points.—Prof. R. Harcourt, O. A. College, Guelph.

S. F. BALLACHEY

The Store with the Stock

Don't Forget the Paisley Fair

Tuesday and Wednesday, Sept. 24th and 25th

Kill two birds with one stone—see the Fair, and get your

Fall Shoes

From us while you are in town.

We have nearly every possible kind, and will guarantee satisfaction in every pair.

Top Prices for Produce. **Canada Food Board License No. 8-6897**

S. F. BALLACHEY

Unequal Eyes.



Do you see equally well with both eyes? If not, both may be defective. One certainly is. Have them properly examined. We prescribe glasses only when absolutely necessary and guarantee satisfaction. Consultation free.

BEAUTIFUL JEWELERY

in great variety of novel patterns and artistic designs, rings, chains, necklaces, bracelets, everything in the jewelry line, may be found at our store. We give you a cordial invitation to come in and see what we have to offer, for we feel sure there will be something that will just suit you.

I. SHOEMAKER

Jeweler and Optician

Red Cross Shipment for July and August

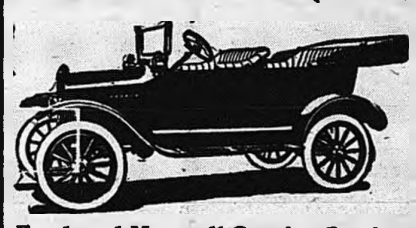
117 pairs socks, 22 suits pyjamas, 19 flannel shirts, 36 Turkish towels, 274 trench towels, 48 pillow covers, 3 sheets, 2 pillows. 60 boxes sent to soldiers overseas. Donations—Knox Church Patriotic Class: 18 housewives, 30 personal property bags, 6 stretcher cases.

The Late Pte. Christie

The Times makes the following reference to the deceased soldier son of Reeve Christie of Saugeen: Pte. Christie was teaching at Sundridge when the call of duty came to him, and he came back to his old home in Saugeen and joined with the 160th in the spring of 1916. He trained with the battalion until this present spring, when it was disbanded, and the boys went to France with other units. Oliver was a splendid type of young man, and his death is regretted. He was educated in Port Elgin high school and was making good progress in his teaching. He was greatly interested in the young people's work of his church. Even when in the grim task of preparing for war, he never forgot his "little white church in the country," and laid aside his contributions regularly for the carrying on of the work of the Master in Dunblane church. Two letters had been received by his parents here last week, which showed him to be in good spirits and in the best of health. Oliver was 22 years of age in July. During his two years' training in England he took opportunity to attend a soldiers' university during his spare hours. He had decided that if he returned to Canada he would take a university course.

—Many a man is like a coconut. His outer shell is hard and rough, but he is full of milk of human kindness.

PAISLEY GARAGE



Ford and Maxwell Service Station

We carry a full line of Ford Parts and Repairs

We aim to give up-to-date service to all car owners. With our experience in city garages we are in a position to do work that we can guarantee as satisfactory. Motorists should call us up by either phone when they have trouble.

High Grade Oils, Gas and Accessories of all kinds.

Repairing at Reasonable Rates. All kinds of Vulcanizing done.

We are equipped to remove carbon by oxygen gas.

G. E. MILLER, Prop.

BOOTS, SHOES AND RUBBERS

Men's, Women's and Children's Heavy Shoes in all styles of leather and all sizes. . . . . .

Shoes with quality and comfort.

Our Shoes are made on a sensible last, in very pleasing designs, and the workmanship and quality of materials throughout are in every respect superior to any. . . . .

REPAIRING

Save the old shoes while the price of leather is so high. Bring them in to be made look like new. . .

Groceries Confectionery and Fruit

Always in Stock. Butter and Eggs taken in exchange.

H. PFAFF & SON

Canada Food Bd License No. 8-3426

When a Man Dies

His salary ceases, but—his wife and children must live. Safeguard their future by taking an income policy in that good Canadian institution

THE DOMINION LIFE ASSURANCE CO.

Such a policy will guarantee a stated sum every month to your wife, child, or other beneficiary, and will give you

Absolute Safety with High Dividend Returns

Head Office: Waterloo, Ontario

Enormous Demand for Graduates of the Popular

ELLIOTT Business College

Yonge and Charles Sts., Toronto. All of our graduates and scores of our undergraduates have obtained positions this year, and out of the last one hundred and four applications we filled only nine. Salaries raised from $50 a week to $100 a month. Enter now. Catalogue free.

W. J. ELLIOTT, Principal

Abiram Lodge, No. 205, I.O.O.F.

Meets every Tuesday evening in the Hall Gardhouse Block. Visiting brothers always welcome.

IAN MCKAY, N.G.
W. H. BARRETT, R.S.

License No. 8-488

Pickling

LEAVE your order with us for all your pickling requirements—Pure Spices, Extra Strength Vinegar, Tomatoes, Cucumbers, Onions, &c.—anything you may require. If we have not got it we will get it for you.

We pay Cash or Trade for Butter and Eggs

F. CARTER & SON
Shoes, Groceries, Crockery

Business Directory

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BARRISTER, SOLICITOR AND NOTARY PUBLIC
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JOHN SUTHERLAND & SONS LIMITED
INSURANCE—FIRE AND MARINE
GUELPH - ONT.

J. C. GIBSON
Issuer of Marriage Licenses
Paisley, Ont.

DENTAL

DR. A. H ALLEN
DENTIST, formerly of Toronto.

Graduate of the Royal College of Dental Surgeons of Ontario. Post Graduate Student of Toronto University Dental Department. Master of Dental Surgery. Graduate of the Dr. Hayden Dental School of Metropolis City, New York. Office over Moir's Drug store, opposite the Post Office.

MEDICAL

DR. H. E. GAGE, Physician, Surgeon and Accoucheur. Specialist in Diseases of the Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat. Late house surgeon Kingston General Hospital. Office hours—9 to 9 a.m., 1 to 4 p.m. Successor to Dr. O'Neill.

DR. F. J. F. HOUSTON,
Honor Graduate of Toronto University Licentiate of the Royal Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons of Edinburgh and Glasgow, post graduate Course Leipsig-in-Hospital. Late Assistant Edinburgh Eye Infirmary. Specialty—Diseases of the Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat. Successor to Dr. Morrison.

AUCTIONEERS

R. G. FRANCIS, Licensed Auctioneer. Sales promptly attended to in all parts of the County of Bruce on reasonable terms. Orders left at the Advocate Office will receive prompt attention. Telephone at house.

PURDY'S LIVERY
Rates Reasonable, and every effort made to satisfy
F. PURDY

R. T. Robinson
CARPENTER AND CONTRACTOR
ESTIMATES furnished for the erection of any class of building. Large or small contracts undertaken.
Address Chesley or Cargill P.O.

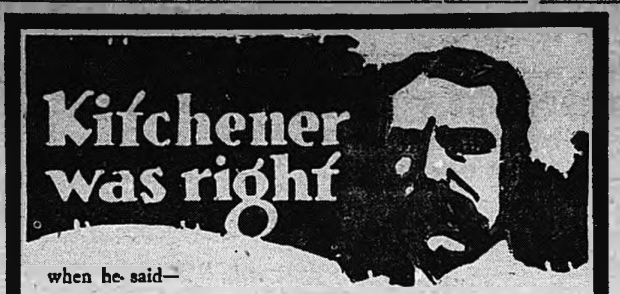
Sign and Carriage Painting, House-Decorating and Wall Papering

The undersigned is prepared to do all classes of work in the most stylish, neat and satisfactory manner. Orders executed promptly. Will be glad to receive your patronage, whether in town or country.
W. H. BAKER, Paisley

Desirable Village Property For Sale

THE HYDE property, on Isaac St., Paisley, consisting of [illegible] Apply to
[illegible] Mrs. G. E. HYDE.

Court Saugeen, C.O.F No. 88
MEETS in Palmer's Hall on the third Monday evening of each month, at 8 o'clock. Sojourning brethren are welcome.
D. FORRESTER, C.R.
E. TOZER, R.S.



when he said—

"Either the civilian population must go short of many things to which it is accustomed in times of peace or our armies must go short of munitions and other things indispensable to them."

NOW the only way we can possibly live up to that obligation is by going without in order that our soldiers may have. For the money we waste is not money at all—it is equipment, clothing, shot and shell that are urgently needed in France.

By denying ourselves, therefore, we enable Canada to procure to the fullest extent the materials and labor which she and our Allies need for the successful prosecution of the war.

What happens when we fail to save?

A pullon labor by the Government in one direction and a pull on labor by the people in the opposite direction.

Hundreds of millions of dollars are of no use to the country if goods and services can be secured only to the extent of eighty millions of dollars. So we must do everything in our power to release both goods and labor for the purposes for which Canada needs them.

WHETHER it be food, coal, wool, steel, leather, labor or transportation, the result in all cases is the same. Whoever competes with the nation by freely satisfying his own desires, selfishly appropriates to his own use that which is so urgently required for our fighting men in France.

For the sake of your country and the boys "over there," spend cautiously. Think of what Lord Kitchener has said, and ask yourself first, "Is this something I really need or can I do without it?"

Published under the authority of the Minister of Finance of Canada

16

J. S. DEWAR
PAISLEY
Builder, Contractor and Cement Worker

Brick or cement buildings erected, brick work, cement work and plastering contracts taken.

Cement Supplies Furnished

Building Blocks, Window and Door Sills, Culvert Tile, Wall Curbing, Lawn Rollers, Lawn Vases, Verandah Columns, Balusters and other fancy Cement Products.

Building Material

Cement, Lime, Lath, Shingles, Glazed Sewer Pipe and Flue Lining, Mortar Color, Etc.

PAISLEY MEAT MARKET

Choice Beef, Pork, Veal and Lamb, Smoked Ham, Rolls and Bacon, Lard in 1-lb. pkgs., 3-lb., 10-lb. and 20-lb. pails, Cooked Ham, Headcheese, Pork Sausage, Jellied Tongue, Bologna, Weinners, Etc.

P. OLTSHER
Cash for Hides and Skins — Bruce and Bell 'Phones

Look upon every day as the whole of life, not merely as a section; and enjoy the present without wishing to spring on to another section that lies before.

Young Women

Are needed in war time to replace the office men who go overseas to fight in France and Flanders. Thousands are going now; thousands will be later on; be patriotic and begin now to prepare to fill their places by attending the

NORTHERN Business College

Students admitted at any time. Circulars free.
C. A. FLEMING, Prin, Owen Sound

—The Presbyterian: Among the countless general orders given out by commanders of great armies during recent years, there is perhaps none more significant than this statement from General Pershing, Commander-in-Chief of the American expeditionary force: "Hardship will be your lot, but trust in God will give you comfort; temptation will befall you, but the teachings of our Saviour will give you strength. Let your valor as a soldier and your conduct as a man be inspirations to your comrades and honor to your country."

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

—So skilfully did Miss Sarah Skeoch, of Fergus, handle her tractor in the women's parade at the Toronto Exhibition that an American visitor, head of a large tractor manufacturing plant in the United States, asked her to demonstrate his tractors at the International Tractor Exhibition to be held at Coburg shortly. Miss Skeoch is a very skilful farmerette, having won the harnessing competition at the Arena in the spring. Her home is in Fergus. At the Tractor Exhibition she will be in competition with about 100 of the best tractor drivers, of whom very few are girls.

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children
In Use For Over 30 Years
Always bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

—To live long it is necessary to live slow.

N. McALLISTER
Carpenter and Contractor

Contracts taken for any class of House-building and Repairing

Sash, Doors, Dressed Lumber and other Building Material on hand

Dwelling and shop two doors north of the Belmoral Hotel

The Farmers' Live Stock Shipping Club

Will pay for live hogs delivered at Paisley station, F.O.B. prices, less one per cent. government commission fees and operating expenses.

Weekly Shipment

For information call
WALLACE McGRAW
Both Phones.

PAISLEY MARKET

Fall wheat, per bush	2 00	2 16
Peas, per bush	2 00	2 25
Oats, per bush	65	70
Barley, per bush	90	1 00
Buckwheat		
Potatoes, per bag	1 80	1 30
Butter, in pound prints	38	35
Eggs, fresh, per doz	42	45

TORONTO LIVE STOCK MARKETS

Toronto, Sept. 17, 1918

Butchers' picked	$15 75	$16 25
do choice	15 00	15 50
do good	14 00	14 50
do medium	13 00	13 50
Stockers, choice	12 00	12 50
do common	10 00	11 00
Heavy feeders	13 00	14 00
Short keep		
Milch cows, choice	100 00	120 00
do common		
Sheep, ewes	13 00	14 00
Bucks	11 00	12 00
Spring lambs	17 00	17 50
Calves	15 00	16 00
Hogs, off cars	19 75	20 00
fed and watered	19 25	19 50

—No man ever heaped the measure of performance with his eye constantly on the clock.

—They can conquer who believe they can. Courage consists in equality to the problem before us.

Letters from the Soldiers

From Stanley Martin

Corp. Stanley Martin wrote on Aug. 13th to his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Martin, Arran: "Just a line to let you know I got a bit of a scratch and am at present in convalescent camp. I was hit by a bullet from one of our aeroplanes, just a stray shot. It came across my front and grazed my left breast. So I had to go back of the lines to get inoculated. I have been travelling since the 8th and have stayed at a different place every night. But I guess I'll be settled now for a week or two. We advanced about 7 or 8 miles and reached our objective about 6.30 p.m. I got hit about an hour later and then went out. The barrage opened at 4.20 a.m. and we started an hour later from a place about two miles behind the lines. We had no fighting to do, as we were the last of our division to go over, and the cavalry got Heine on the run in the afternoon and drove him a short distance beyond our objective. But the next forenoon the boys went over and they ran op against a lot of machine gun fire and a good many were wounded. Still, they made their objective. The tanks did good work the first day. It sure was a great sight to see so many infantry, cavalry, tanks and artillery all moving forward at the same time. There wasn't so much shell fire, as Heine was moving back. Plenty of aeroplanes overhead all the time also.

VAL COTTRILL DESCRIBES FIGHT

Val Cottrill, son of Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Cottrill, of Port Elgin, gives a splendid description of the fighting going on in France. On August 12th he was slightly wounded. The following letter was written on the 16th from the hospital:

Dear mother and all—

I sent you a post card on my way out of the line, letting you know I was wounded but only slightly. It is in the left arm near the shoulder and only a flesh wound, so it will only be a matter of a couple of weeks or a month before I will be back to the battalion, but it will not be the same bunch, as we suffered quite a few casualties. A lot were wounds, but quite a few killed.

It was a great show, the largest the Canadians have been in, and very successful, and something I shall not forget, I can tell you, in fact one wonders how he came through it all.

The first day or early the first morning after a stiff artillery barrage, "over the top" we went, the tanks leading, and once we got up and out of the trench we advanced very fast, and everywhere you could see groups of prisoners going back holding up their hands, but we take very little notice of them except you make them hand out a few souvenirs, but that soon wore off and it was go ahead, the cavalry and the tanks disorganizing them ahead of us, and towards evening we stopped, having gone by our objective over ten miles. I might say here we had very few casualties.

The second day we met more resistance from Fritz and advanced a few miles, but the third day capped things right. Our company was to take a rather difficult wooded hill, nested with machine guns. So starting in with 136 men and 5 officers over the top we go, with the best of luck, but we no more than advanced a hundred yards when we realized we were up against something pretty stiff. Fritz opened up machine guns on us and the fellows were beginning to drop on all sides. The bullets whistled by our ears and picking up the dirt around made one feel rather uncomfortable, but on we went taking advantage of cover when possible till we struck a ditch. Here what was left sorted themselves out, then we tried to outflank Fritz and finally after all day we shifted him out, taking a few prisoners, but now they are fighting to the last, and on collecting us together we found that we had 43 men and 1 officer.

The next morning Fritz counter-attacked and I got it in the arm along with others, and finally worked our way back to the dressing station as Fritz was swiping with machine guns, and you could not show yourself a target, so you had to be careful, but by night I was quite a piece behind the lines in a clearing station.

I see, though, that they are still shoving him back a little every day, but he certainly got a knock the first couple of days.

Still send my mail to the battalion and they will forward it from there. The hospital I am in is No. 6 General Hospital, Rouen.

This morning I was out strolling around and thought I saw a familiar face, and on asking him his name who should it be but a Russell lad from the 6th of Bruce. He knew me after I spoke. Outside of him I am a perfect stranger among English, Scotch, Americans and Australians, in fact all the different Allies.

Hope you are all well. I will close for now.

Your loving son,
Val.

A BRUCE BOY IN MESOPOTAMIA

Mr. Hugh McLean, Underwood, has received the following letter from his son, Capt. John McLean, after a silence of several months. Capt. McLean is now in Mesopotamia:

May 19th, 1918

My Dear Father—This is my birthday, and as I have just finished marching a distance of about 500 miles since April 16th, I guess I better give a celebration and write to you. It is the first time I have had an opportunity to post a letter in that time and I hope you will therefore pardon my long silence. Please do not worry when you do not hear from me for more or less longer time, because up here there's no mail service. It's only when someone goes out to civilization that we get a letter away, and when someone comes in we get any mail. Have had two letters from my wife, one of Feb. 2nd and one of Feb. 1st, since I left London on Jan. 29th, so you can understand how much in touch I am with affairs of the world. Am not at all sorry, however, that I am here, not now be penning these lines to because I have heard rumors of the scrapping in France this spring, and reckon that had I been there I might not now be penning these lines to you. Where I am there is no scrapping and my work is more or less political in character, and unless some of these natives have got a fancied grudge against me I am more liable to live a long time. Just now I am the proud possessor of two servants, a horse and a dog, and live in a palace which at one time was the property of a people who are now our enemies. The place where I am is about 6,000 feet above sea level so that the air is simply great—the water is fine and good and the sun is hotter right now than it is at home in July and August. I am as brown and freckled as ever, but am feeling fine.

Now as the mail closes in about ten minutes and it's only every so often there is one, I guess I'd better ring off. Bye-bye for now. Love to you all.

Your loving son,
John

Capt. J. H. McLean,
(3rd Canadian Inf'y Batt.)
Dunsterforce,
Mesopotamia Exp. Force.

HELP THE BOYS "OVER THERE" BY SAVING GASOLINE

The Allies need gasoline. Waste none of it on Sunday motoring for pleasure. He who uses it for this purpose stints those who are fighting our battles. It is the duty of all motor car owners to comply with the Fuel Controller's request to save "gas."

The safety of the State being the supreme law, personal enjoyment must give place to national necessity during war time. To save gasoline is to save money. It will also ensure a more adequate supply of "gas" for the needs of our war machine, which must back no essential. To comply with the Fuel Controller's request will save $15,000 on a single Sunday. In gasoline it will also save hundreds of thousands of gallons. A word to the wise motor car owner is sufficient!



The Lungs of Your Range

There is no fine system just like that of the Pandora Range. Before you buy a range learn about the Pandora method of heat distribution—it is the secret of good baking and of every kind of good work a good range should do. It is the lung system of the range.

For Sale by
W. H. DAVISON, Paisley
McClary's Pandora Range
London, Toronto, Montreal, Winnipeg, Vancouver
St. John, N.B. Hamilton, Calgary, Edmonton, Saskatoon

Never known to disappoint

the Most Critical Tastes—

"SALADA"

A Tea-pot Test is better than a page of Advertisement.

B441

Black—Green or Mixed . . . Sealed Packets Only.



WAR-TIME CARE OF HOUSEHOLD LINEN.

The careful housewife looks well after her linens at all times, but in periods like the present when they can scarcely be replaced for love or money it certainly behooves us all to redouble our vigilance in this direction.

First let us see how certain conditions shorten the usefulness of such things as sheets, pillowslips, table cloths, napkins and towels. Much wear comes from laundering when by friction the dirt is rubbed out. Vigorous rubbing, such as is necessary when linen is badly soiled, wears it out much faster than when only partially soiled. Hence it is economy to wash it before the first named condition is reached. A gentle rubbing preserves the fabric longer than a vigorous one. Strong washing fluids cause disintegration of the threads and should be avoided even though they facilitate cleansing.

The careful housewife understands, too, how the wind can injure articles while hanging on the line to dry. An hour in a stiff wind will shorten the period of usefulness more than a month's wear. The rays of the sun and a gentle breeze are harmless, but avoid allowing the clothes to flap in the wind. This not only whips out hems, but actually breaks threads and does much damage to any fabric.

Hemstitching should be mended as soon as the first thread gives way. It is then easily repaired so the break will scarcely be noticed. Neglected it means a bad place.

Each week the pieces should be gone over carefully and the tiniest break mended. Turn linen pieces back and forth with ravellings or threads drawn from the best parts of old linen. This becomes invisible after laundering. Don't leave it until a patch is required. A patch is unsightly while a darn is not.

A well darned table cloth, towel or napkin will wear twice as long as a neglected one and look none the worse for the stitches. Fold linen pieces differently from time to time to avoid wear in the same places.

Turn pillow slips before slits come in them. Rip the bottom ends and resew, with the corners as first made half way along the sides. This brings the wear in a fresh place. Single-width sheets must have a seam in the middle if turned, but neatly folded in a flat seam this will not look badly, or the centre may be over-handed. The sides will have to be narrowly hemmed but that is a trifling matter in war time.

So far nothing has been said of underwear, but care will result in a saving here also. As suggested, washing before a garment becomes badly soiled saves wear, even though it means more pieces. Watch for breaks and mend them before they become large. Dry all colored clothes in the shade to prevent fading.

Sometimes an ugly tear can be mended so it does not show. To do this follow a thread in cutting out the part to be removed, mitre the corners and use tiny stitches and thread of the color of the goods. A plain material can be so mended as to almost defy detection. If new goods must be used to repair that which has been worn, the new may be placed in the strong sunshine for a few hours, or more if necessary, to bring it to the same shade as the garment. This method will do away with the difference in appearance and renders the patch less conspicuous.

As patriotic citizens we will each endeavor to save every bit of cotton and wool goods by using carefully what we have on hand, thus helping to conserve the amounts needed for war purposes. A search of attics and store rooms would probably bring to light a good many articles still usable. Fortunate indeed is the housewife who has a stock of household linens to last until the close of the war. I know of no more discouraging task than an attempt to buy new at the present time.

What Not To Can.

Our canning problem needs to be reduced to a very sound common-sense basis this year and only those products canned which cannot be better kept in some other way.

During the furious canning campaigns of the past few days, I have found parsnips, carrots, onions, cabbage, sweet potatoes and even Irish potatoes canned—all of which is sheer nonsense as each of these could have been kept as effectively in a much simpler way.

Stone jars of small size with stone covers or with paper or cloth covers pasted on, can be used for preserves in which the sugar acts as a preservative or for any type of pickle in which vinegar and spices act as preservative agents. These containers are out of the question for fruit or vegetables which are not preserved or pickled.

It is wasteful to put into large containers any sort of preserve or relish that is used in small quantities only, since there is sure to be waste when the product stands long unsealed and is used frequently.

Glazed earthenware jars are good for putting down eggs in water glass. They should be furnished with tight covers to prevent the solution from becoming dense through evaporation.

Every housewife should study the ways and means for the storage of root crops, such as trenches for cabbage and turnips, which are kept from freezing by alternate layers of straw and earth. Sweet potatoes can be stored in baskets in a warm attic. Navy beans and lima beans and other legumes it would be wiser to store dry than to attempt to can.

CONCERNING PASCAL.

Famous French Mathematician Invented Many Modern Conveniences.

When Blaise Pascal, the famous French mathematician, was sixteen years old, he wrote a treatise on conic sections. His sister, Jacqueline, at twelve years of age, was the author of a book of poems. In the French Ideal, Mme. Duclaux tells of the further triumphs of those wonderful children of the seventeenth century.

Etienne Pascal, their father, being compromised in a rising against the Chancellor Seguier, fled from Paris in 1638, leaving his children in the charge of a faithful housekeeper. But the children were already paragnages. Jacqueline, about twelve years of age, meeting Cardinal de Richelieu one day, asked her father's pardon so prettily in verse that Richelieu not only recalled him to Paris but soon afterwards gave him the important post of adjutant to the intendant of Normandy and sent him to Rouen in 1639.

Impressed into the business of his father's office at Rouen, young Pascal, at sixteen years of age, conceived the idea of a mechanical ready reckoner, independent of the will and energetically gave himself to the invention, which occupied him for more than two years. He devised fifty different models, and personally managed the work of the artisans who were making the machines. Some one has happily termed him "the knight-errant of economy, wandering hither and thither in search of questions worthy of his steel."

The calculating machine of Pascal is the ancestor of all our modern multiplicators, the little boxes that hand out change on the counters of shops, the mechanical computators of tax-rolls and the mathematical machines used in scientific laboratories. Later, Pascal designed or perfected the barometer, the hydraulic press, the wheelbarrow, the omnibus and the dray.

Canada's Cold Storage Stocks

Canada's cold storage stocks of provisions, though large when measured in pounds, comprise but a very small fraction of the amounts required overseas, Canadian Companies reporting to the Cost of Living Branch of the Department of Labor, held on June 1st, the following stocks in storage:— Butter, 1,689,100 pounds; cheese, 2,190,098 pounds; beef, fresh and pickled, 17,303,933 pounds; pork, fresh and pickled, 29,454,901 pounds; bacon, hams and smoked meats, 13,118,987 pounds. How shall these stocks compare with the British requirements may be understood by noting how long they would last as the source of total supply in Great Britain. The amounts mentioned would supply Britain's requirements as follows:—Butter, 21 hours; cheese, 2½ days; beef, 2 1-6 days; pork, 14½ days; bacon, ham and smoked meats, 5 3-4 days.

"Who spanks sows—who hates vows."—Persian Proverb.

CORISANDE'S GARDEN

She Was an Exasperating Girl. Kelly Made a Strenuous Effort to Dislike Her—but Kelly Failed.

By F. Roney Weir

PART III.

Galusha came striding down the slope toward them.

"Why didn't he come?" he called out. "Why didn't he come when we needed him? He came to the top of the hill and then he dodged back. I seen him!"

"You managed without him, I hear," responded Corisande cuttingly. "He did not go on to the road because I called him back. After all, it is my work which he is hired to do not some strange motorist's."

Kelly's heart leaped at the golden lie. She did care a little, then. She was not all stone and steel.

Galusha went muttering back to his henhouse building. Kelly, on his knees, continued to dibble in asters and said never a word. Corisande glowered above him silently until Galusha's brown hat disappeared over the slope, then, "Kelly," she said almost pleadingly and Kelly stood up. "You must tell me everything. You must clear yourself!"

"But suppose I can't clear myself?"

"I have known all the time that you were not the man who trimmed Higby's trees."

"I may be a scoundrel but I was not guilty of that crime," admitted Kelly.

"What was your motive for passing yourself off for something you are not?"

"You—rather took possession of me there at the forks of the road, you remember. You stood up before me like a sprite and said, 'Square?' I had never heard that word before so how was I to know it was the name of your farm? You said Galusha had sent you to bring me and so I followed you as I would gladly follow you now across the world if you would let me—"

"You must not talk to me like that."

"Forgive me but I have already told you that I loved you; at least, that was my intention—" She caught her breath sharply.

"You love me yet not enough to confess to me why you are skulking about the country!"

"No, not enough for that."

"You would better go," she said bitterly and went away into the house. Kelly returned to his planting with something like triumph in his face.

Corisande did not appear at dinner and when the meal was finished and Henrietta was noisily clearing away the dishes, Kelly went up to his room and packed the bag which he had bought since coming to Squam. There was a biking ache at his heart. After all these sweet days together in the garden she was going to let him slip away without even a good-by!

"Are you going?" cried Galusha as Kelly set his bag down in the lower hall. There was no attempt on Galusha's part to keep the delight out of his voice.

"Yes, Galusha, I have been discharged. If you will come down the slope with me, I should like to tell you what to do with those two roses by the gate and those plants which hang over the water on the river bank."

"I guess you needn't worry over the river bank," triumphed Galusha. "I guess when you are out of it, the river bank will git back to being a river bank as it was intended by the Lord to be—covered with grass and thistles! And the potato field will have potatoes in it, come next summer, Lord willin', an' Galusha Perkins livin'! This here landscapin' has been a crazy performance from first to last!"

Then Corisande came slowly down the stairs and even Kelly was startled at her appearance. He had never seen her beautiful hair in disorder before; he had never seen her calm, assured features all stained with tears as they were now.

"Galusha," she called out sharply, "go finish your henhouse! Kelly will have to explain to me what is to be done in the garden." Then she went out of the door and down the little path and through the gate to the river, Kelly following.

"And, after all, you will never see the little boat here among the rushes and me in it under a red umbrella; and the ducks quack-quacking and snapping their pink bills—and you don't care! You are going away and you will never see all that, after you planned and promised it all—and you don't care!"

"I do care," he denied. "It's killing me!"

"It is breaking my heart!" she cried out. "It's breaking my heart because I love you, Kelly, Kelly, you vagabond! You tramp—unworthy—untrue—yet I love you and I can't stay on here without you! Because I love you, I hate you!" How dared you come here with your talk of Lombardy poplars, your lilies, your white picket fence and little boat and ducks quack-quacking and snapping their pink bills, with your handsome eyes and your cruel strong fingers, and make me love you so much that I throw myself at you—I—who have always had things my own way and ruled wherever I went!"

She was wildly and he gathered her in his arms, laughing and sobbing a little himself.

"That was my brother, Comstock, out there with our machine to-day. I am Kelly Howe, James Howe's son. You never heard of my father, perhaps, because you came from the East not long ago. But Galusha knows about Nathad and so does Henrietta. Father has sent Comstock out every day this summer I dare say to hunt for me. I began dodging just for a lark—to see how long I could keep away from Comstock. They had invited a girl to spend the summer at the house—a girl Aunt Alice had made up her mind I was to marry. Aunt Alice is like you, Corisande; she's always had her own way in everything and always expects to have it. I didn't want the girl she had picked out for me so I left word I was going to Father's ranch, you know and beat it. I confess that I am just an ordinary blub of a runaway and not a mysterious and romantic criminal. May I stay and finish the garden?"

"Up!" called out Galusha, his white head and beady black eyes appearing just above the gatepost as if they had been disconnected from his body and set up as in olden times. "Hey! Ain't you goin' after all?"

"No indeed!" cried Corisande happily. "He is going to marry me and stay here forever."

"Good-bye potatoes!" groaned Galusha.

(The end.)

The Fattening of Chickens

The profits obtained from marketing lean, poorly fleshed, unfinished chickens are so small as to be frequently discouraging. Many of the packing houses and larger produce dealers find it necessary to go to considerable expense to provide the necessary premises and equipment to properly finish such poultry. The best place to feed poultry is on the farm, and, if it pays the packing houses to take the trouble, it obviously would be good business to do the work on the farm.

Proper feeding and finishing will not only greatly increase the weight of the birds, but will also enhance the value of every ounce of flesh on the carcass, and greatly reduce the proportion of offal in relation to the amount of edible meat.

There is generally a difference of from three to seven cents per pound in the price paid for well-fleshed birds as compared with lean unfinished stock just off the range.

There is always a market for prime quality poultry, while the poorer quality has to be sold at whatever price can be obtained, depending on the market and the amount of effort put forth on the part of the seller.

Birds generally make the greatest gain when about three to four months of age, and the average birds make the most economical gains during the first two weeks of special feeding.

Chickens can be readily taught to feed by lamplight; this is a great convenience, as it is desirable that the time of feeding be spaced as nearly as possible twelve hours apart.

The crate system of feeding is much more economical and efficient. In practicing this method, one is able to carefully note the progress being made by each bird and the feeding period of the more thrifty can often be shortened or lengthened as desired. Also the flesh of the crate-fed birds is invariably softer than that of pen fed birds.

For amplification of the forgoing information apply to the Publications Branch, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, for Bulletin No. 88 of the Division of Poultry of the Experimental Farms entitled, "Preparing Poultry Produce for Market."

NEW TEST OF PROOF OF DEATH.

French Academy of Medicine Will Use a New Experiment.

Uncertainty as to whether a person be alive or dead is especially great on the battlefield and prompt decision in such cases is far more important than in civil life. Dr. A. Tarson has just recommended to the French Academy of Medicine a new test, the ... ready known having proved insuffic... The best of these latter has been the injection of fluorescein, as devised by Icard. But even this is uncertain, for in some cases men who are still alive do not show the green coloration of the whites of their eyes following injection, which the test is supposed to produce.

Dr. Tarson recommends placing in the eye a minute quantity of 2½ per cent. solution of dionin (ethyl-morphine), glycerine. If death has already taken place, nothing happens, but if the man has the slightest trace of life still in him the white of his eye will immediately turn purplish-red and swell, but this inflammation will disappear rapidly and leave no ill effect.

Stuffed Calf's Heart.

As the price of roast beef and veal is high try stuffed calf's heart with vegetables. Wash the heart, remove the veins, arteries and any clotted blood, and stuff with dressing, consisting of ½ cup of flaked hominy, ¼ cup bread crumbs, 2 level teaspoons of melted fat, 1-3 teaspoonful of salt, cayenne pepper and a few drops of onion juice mixed with ¼ cup of hot water or stock. Skewer or sew, dredge with flour and fry slightly in fat, adding to the fat one stalk of celery, 4 slices of carrot, 2 slices of turnip, 1 bit of bay leaf, 2 cloves, ½ teaspoon of pepper corn. Turn occasionally until well browned. Put a bit of fat on the top, add 1½ cups of hot stock or water and cook in the oven slowly for two hours. Serve with carrots and turnips.

Cold mashed potato mixed with cream cheese, onion juice and a little mayonnaise makes a good sandwich filling.

Maximillian Harden is editor of Die Zukunft (The Future), a radical and liberal German periodical noted for frank criticism of the Government.

Food Control Corner

The Canada Food Board, makes the following statement:

"Recent announcements that the food situation overseas has been relieved by the special efforts of Canada and the United States are being interpreted in some quarters as indicating that special food production and conservation efforts no longer are necessary.

"All optimistic reports relative to the easing of our Allies' food position are based on the assumption that the utmost effort to maintain and to increase production, and also to conserve food, will be continued on this continent as well as overseas.

"Fortunately, there has been an unusually large grain crop in the United States, leaving a surplus over present consumption which, with the available surplus from Canada, and with continued conservation in both countries, should meet our Allies' import requirements from North America this year. The large supply of food for live stock, which also seems assured in the United States, will be reflected in increased production of pork and, to a lesser extent, of beef also.

"Hopeful though recent developments in the food situation have been, it will not be safe until enormous wheat reserves have been accumulated on both sides of the Atlantic, and such reserves are not yet in sight. A comparative crop failure on this continent next year would, in the absence of hold-over reserves, make our Allies' position almost as desperate as it was last winter.

"Canadians cannot afford to relax in food production or food conservation because all that can be grown or saved will be needed. Nothing could be more dangerous than to assume that our position is yet safe. The Food Board wishes to emphasize especially the necessity for the utmost effort to save this year's harvest from waste or loss. The responsibility resting upon city and town men to see that the farmers have sufficient help to bring in the crops is still pressing, and must not be ignored."

As an additional sugar conservation measure, the Food Board has ordered that, until further notice, manufacturers of canned fruits for sale must not use more than an average of twenty-five pounds of sugar to one hundred pounds of prepared fruit. The Order is now effective. It does not apply to jams, jellies, or marmalade.

Insects as Aeronauts.

According to Lieut. Depret Bisio, of the French Army, who is a naturalist as well as a flying man, many insects follow captive balloons in their ascent. He has seen flies go as high as 2,970 feet, after which they die. Grasshoppers cling to the basket of the balloon until the air becomes too rarefied for them, when they let go and fall. He says the swallows have a glorious time catching these insects.



A Song of the Air.

This is the song of the Plane—
The creaking shrieking plane,
The throbbing, sobbing plane,
And the moaning, groaning wires—
The engine—ensuing again!
One cylinder never fires!
Hey,ho! for the Plane!

This is the song of the Man—
The driving, striving man,
The chosen, frozen man—
The pilot, the man at the wheel,
Whose limit is all that he can,
And beyond, if the need if yeadl
Hey, ho! for the Man!

This is the song of the Gun—
The muttering, stuttering gun,
The maddening gladdening gun—
That chuckles with evil glee
At the last, long drive of the Hun,
With its end in eternity!
Hey, ho! for the Gun!

This is the song of the Air—
The lifting, drifting air,
The eddying, steadying air,
The wine of its limitless space—
May it nerve us at last to dare
Even death with undaunted face!
Hey, ho! for the Air!
—"Observer," Royal Flying Corps



Young Men on the Farm

Who Cannot Go to War

CANADA Must Have Greater Agricultural Production.
CANADA Needs Men Trained in the Best Agricultural Practices.

YOU will be of greater value to your country and to yourself if you acquire all available information regarding your business as a farmer. You can obtain this information during the Fall and Winter months at the

Ontario Agricultural College Guelph

THE COLLEGE TERM—The College opens September 20th and closes April 12th. This is convenient for most farm boys, as the hardest work of the summer is completed before the commencement of the term and students can return to their homes for the spring seeding.

COURSES—The Two-Year Course is particularly designed for young men intending to be good practical farmers. It includes studies which are of practical value in all the work of the farm. The Four-Year Course for the degree of B.S.A. is a two-year continuation of the two-year course.

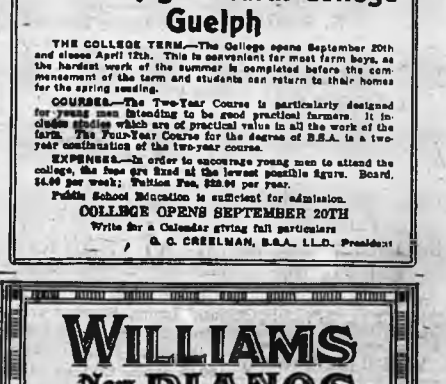
EXPENSES—In order to encourage young men to attend the college, the fees are fixed at the lowest possible figure. Board, $4.00 per week; Tuition Fee, $20.00 per year.

Public School Education is sufficient for admission.

COLLEGE OPENS SEPTEMBER 20TH

Write for a Calendar giving full particulars

G. C. CREELMAN, B.S.A., LL.D., President



THE outward beauty that distinguishes a Williams New Scale Piano is an index of its intrinsic worth. Ideals are built into every one of these famous instruments—ideals of craftsmanship that make for the most enduring quality.

Bungalow Model, $450.00

THE WILLIAMS PIANO CO., LIMITED, OSHAWA, ONT.

Canada's Oldest and Largest Piano Makers

For the BOYS & GIRLS

The Green Wigwam.

Nat and Hazel Barry and their little sister, Bunch, looked up at the long black camp on the hillside. It was black because it was covered with tarred paper; but it was a fine play camp, and most of the boys and girls and two of the teachers were up there now for a whole day of fun.

"If we pick the rest of Mrs. Hale's corn," said Hazel slowly, "we can't go up to the Black Shanty at all. Dick Swan says there are four whole rows and parts of two more rows still to be picked."

"If we don't pick it," retorted Nat, "a lot of people will miss hot corn stews this winter. The corn will be too hard for the canning factory if it's left till Mr. Hale gets back from Toronto."

"I can pick as much as you can," said Hazel. "Where are the baskets?"

"In the barn," said Bunch. "I'll get them while you lock the doors."

Mother and father and Grandpa Berry were away for all day, and the children had expected to be up at the Black Shanty; but Dick Swan, who worked for Mr. Hale, had told them about that corn, which would go to waste if it were not picked at once. Dick was coming with his horses to haul the corn, but he would not have time to pick it and haul it, too.

"If we work hard, we can have a load picked when he gets here with the wagon," said Nat as he led the way down into the big corn piece.

They began on the long outside row. It was harder than it looked to break off the ears, carry them out in baskets and pile them in heaps on the grass ready to be loaded into the cart. It was past noon when they finished the four whole rows; that left only two half rows.

"They'll be all through the camp dinner by the time we get them picked," said Hazel. "But we shall have to finish before Dick comes back." Dick and the cart had just started off with a big load of plump ears.

"O my, I'm hungry!" said Bunch; but she seized her empty basket and reached up to break off an ear of corn.

"I'll pick one of these half rows if you and Bunch can handle the other," Nat said to Hazel. "Then we shall all get through at the same time."

It was like following a path through thick woods to go down those rows of corn. Round them they could see only the green stalks standing much higher than their heads, and above them a glimpse of blue sky.

"If I should get lost in here, Tops would have to find me," they heard Bunch say to herself. "Only I don't know where he is; do you, Nat?"

Tops was their little dog. He and the old black cat had followed at the children's heels all day, but now they had suddenly vanished.

"Gone up to the Black Shanty to get something to eat, like enough!" grumbled Nat. "Wish we could." And then he stopped and peered through the corn.

The two half rows ended suddenly right in the midst of the corn forest. The children came out into a cosy little clearing where Mr. Hale had been cutting the green stalks and carrying them off for the cows. Those he had not had time to carry off he had made into bundles, and to keep the bundles from being spoiled by dampness he had placed them in a half circle, with the tops of all of them leaning together.

"Just like a little green wigwam," cried Bunch, "and away in here where you would think no one could ever find it! But there's Tops and the cat waiting for us at the door."

Sure enough, there were the two strays, looking as if they lived in the green wigwam. They seemed to be standing guard over something.

"It's a little oil stove and some matches and tin plate and a bottle of cocoa and some biscuits and a note from Dick Swan," reported Hazel as she bent to look.

The note read: "I left this where you'd find it when you got through picking. I know your folks had gone off, so I thought you'd want to have a corn roast all by yourselves. I told your dog to keep an eye on things till you got here."

"There'll be a lot left for the hungry people next winter if we roast as many of these big ears as we want!" said Nat.

"Who would want to have dinner at a Black Shanty," cried Bunch, "when we've got a dear little green wigwam of our own!"

THE MARK OF THE HUN IN FRANCE

DEVASTATION THAT PASSES POWERS OF DESCRIPTION.

This Farmer's Experiences is Typical of That of Thousands of French Peasants.

Sometime before I arrived in France I wondered if the war were not all a hideous nightmare—wondered if the stories of its grimness, its suffering, its misery, its glorious heroism were not imaginative or at least greatly exaggerated, says an American journalist. Having just completed a journey which took me over practically the entire region between the Marne and the Vesle, between Soissons and Rheims, just behind the advancing armies, I feel that I am in a position to say that all the stories of the war have been understated rather than magnified.

France is horrified and sad at the destruction of her villages and cities, but with an heroic patience and philosophy which has distinguished her during the four years of war, she grimly bears it. The peasants say:

"It is too bad. Our homes are all we have. Maybe the government will pay us something to start again, but (with a shrug of shoulders) how can the government pay everybody? It is too much. It is all right now for Germany is retreating and will be defeated. That is compensation enough."

Optimism such as that, falling from the lips of an aged peasant who stands amidst the gaping ruins of his home, is surely deserving of rich reward of some kind.

A Farmer's Experience.

Some of the fiercest fighting in which the Americans engaged took place in the region a few kilometres southeast of Fere-en-Tardenois. Here the Germans had constructed and dug hundreds of machine gun nests. North of the small village of Clerge—population before the war about 250—lived a stalwart French farmer, Charles Publier, and his wife. They had 300 acres of land, which is a good sized farm for the average French peasant. Their buildings formed a hollow square about fifty feet across. The Germans had been in Clerge for several weeks without molesting the aged couple, but early in July they brusquely took possession of the farm, known as Bellevue, and the old folks went away.

Thereupon the Germans dug trenches around the property, excavated pits about five feet deep all about the fields, transformed a quarry close to the house into a veritable pit of machine guns and automatic rifles, and waited. The Americans advanced into Clerge. The Germans had meantime filled the place with poisonous gas and retired to the hills to the north and to Bellevue Farm. Fighting here lasted all one day and night, and when it was over the Americans were in possession and the Germans were retreating well to the north—that is, such of the Germans as escaped.

None of the Germans who had taken position on and around Bellevue Farm retreated. Most of them were still unburied when I was there two days after the fighting. I will not attempt to give a picture of the scene. The details are too ghastly. Suffice it to say that within a stone's throw of the Publier home were more than two hundred German dead.

Like a Twelfth Century Ruin.

I happened to be at Bellevue Farm when the Publiers returned. A more rugged couple could not be found, he sixty-two, she fifty-eight, both pictures of brawn and courage. They approached haltingly. The scene that met their eyes would have appalled the stoutest heart. The walls of their home were standing, but were filled with great holes where shells had struck. From a distance one might have imagined the group of shattered structures to be a twelfth century ruin. The old couple were silent. She moved on ahead, staring at the wreckage. Neither even so much as glanced at the bodies of Germans who lay in their path. The returning pilgrims arrived within a few yards of the ruin and gazed at it in blank despair.

They went to their stable. The cattle were gone. The hens were gone also. Nothing remained but death and ruin. I asked the farmer what he would do with his home. In French he said:

"Rebuild it."

"Will you get paid by the government?" I asked.

"Maybe my grandchildren will get something, but for me and my wife it is necessary that we patch up our home and go on as well as we can. It is a bad wreck. The Germans are barbarians and some day they will see their homes destroyed."

Then, while his wife stumbled among the wreckage searching for things she needed for immediate use, Publier took a scythe from the wall outside and began sharpening it for the harvest of the morrow. The scythe had remained untouched through all the turmoil and carnage. The peasant said something in French which I had difficulty in understanding, but which I learned was:

"God did not forget us, for He left this, without which we could not get along."

One of Thousands.

The incident of the Publiers is but one of thousands similar. Many of the wrecked homes cannot be restored. Thousands will undoubtedly be torn down and replaced with new ones. More than ten churches—all very old and some of particular architectural interest or beauty—have been practically ruined. Twenty or more cemeteries have been gouged and lacerated by shell fire. Homes which were the pride of many of the villages have been ripped and torn by high explosives.

GETTING "THE HOOK"

The First Step in Promotion in the Royal British Navy

Before an A.B. in the Royal Navy can gain promotion, he must qualify for the rating of leading seaman, a procedure known to the lower deck as "Passing for the Hook."

This consists of a general all-round test of efficiency. It may be very formidable or fairly easy according to the formula adopted by the executive, and, of course, to the intelligence and adaptability of the candidate himself.

His initial effort is with the bo'sun, who usually gives him a wire-splicing job, such as fitting a "strop" to a "block," "reeving" new derrick "topping-lifts" and "eye-splicing" same, or one of the many jobs "Tommy Pipes" has up his sleeve for prospective P.O's.

Having "tucked" his "strand" successfully, our A.B. is subjected to a severe questioning on seamanship in general and "top" management in particular, until "Tommy," having exhausted his by no means small list of queries, expresses himself as satisfied, and duly makes his report.

Our candidate is next put through his paces by the navigating officer. This is usually a theory test appertaining to navigation lights, compass, deep-sea leads, etc., on completion of which the tested one finds himself before the first lieutenant, or possibly the commander.

This is, perhaps, the most dreaded ordeal. How to manage boats of all kinds in a seaway or tideway, how to take advantage of bearings ashore, when to reef a sail, the management and laying out of anchors, are a few of the subjects dealt with.

With a further practical test in the handling of boats, the examination proper terminates. Now follows a period of probation, during which the future petty officer is expected to show his mettle. Afloat, as may be expected, there is no lack of opportunity to do this, especially in these stirring times.

Thus, one fine morning some few weeks later our candidate finds himself standing before the captain. The senior officer sits at a table on the quarter-deck, with a litnus of officers about him, and batches of papers, books, etc., to his hand. In a few well-chosen words he declares A.B. James Ducke duly promoted to the rating of leading seaman.

Rejoining his messmates forward, the newly-made "leading hand" is congratulated, amidst subtle hints as to the possible "wetting" of the event.

Thus is begun the upward climb which may lead, who knows, to very dizzy heights!

SUNDAY AT THE FRONT

AS DESCRIBED BY A BRITISH OFFICER.

Except in the Fighting Line Sunday in France Retains Many Characteristics of the Day of Rest.

It has always been an odd fancy of mine that Sunday has an atmosphere of its own. The fact of the matter is, probably, that the seventh day has been the day of rest for so many centuries that practically everywhere in the civilized world you will find local customs distinguishing it from other days.

Now, war is no respecter of customs. Though the Rhine towns appealed for and were granted a truce on a Church holy day, that did not prevent the Hun bombarding squadrons from attacking the British Red Cross hospitals at the Front on the Feast of Corpus Christi. On Sundays, as on weekdays, the business of warfare goes on. In the front line the sentries man the parapets, just as for in the rear the labor gangs unload shins.

But save actually in the fighting line, Sunday at the Front still preserves some of the particular characteristics of the Day of Rest. It is in any way possible, the padres of the different religious persuasions arrange services. I say advisedly "if it is in any way possible," for in these days of long-range gun shelling, and bomb squadrons raiding the back areas of the army in the field, it is often expedient for large bodies of men to assemble together in the open.

But where it is feasible, the altars are set up in the open if the weather permits, or in some large hall or barn if the weather is unfavorable, and thither come marching the different units of the brigade or division behind their bands.

The Religion of France.

In the villages and towns the church bells are ringing the people to Mass. Stolid old peasants, wrinkled of visage, gnarled and bony, attired in rusty black, plod churchwards, hugging great prayer-books, or drive in those old-fashioned hooded carts which seem to be the universal vehicle of the Continental peasantry.

There is a pleasant Sunday quiet about the village street. High in the air, maybe, the dull drone of aeroplanes winging their way out over the enemy lines resounds. Perhaps from the Front reverberates spasmodically the muffled clang of gunfire. But presently, above these noises of war, there rises the harmony of voices singing the old English hymns, accompanied by the divisional band. Ever and again the caprice of the wind wafts the sounds away, or they are drowned by the thunderous rumble of a train of ammunition lorries passing up the street.

Then, when the service is at an end, the squeal of fifes and the crash of drums are heard, and the troops come swinging back from church, back to their Sunday dinners and to the repose of a quiet afternoon (if the military situation permits it), with sports, or a football match, or a concert by the divisional band as a recreation.

Sunday afternoon is a great day in France for "shows"—(in the strictly peaceful meaning of the word). I have been to aquatic sports, football matches, horse shows, boxing competitions, and athletic sports behind the lines in France. The Indian cavalry used to give famous "Tamashas," as they were called, or sports which included the most marvelous displays of trick-riding that it has ever been my privilege to see. The French Army, which takes such a delight in good horsemanship, used to be inordinately interested in the sports of the Indian cavalry, and each "Tamasha" attracted a large attendance of French staff and cavalry officers, who came long distances in order to be present.

Many of the towns in the war zone boast a bandstand in the "Place," or public square, which is the nerve-centre of these places. Here divisional bands often give concerts on Sunday afternoons. You may then witness the entente cordiale in its most eloquent and realistic expression. The belles of the town, with marvellously frizzed hair and highly starched dresses, all appear to have provided themselves with escorts in the shape of sun-burnt and delighted British soldiers. The Army complains that the men are less stationary service, like the A.S.C. or the Postal services, have all the luck with the girls, because they remain for long periods in the same place.

Tommy Atkins, Gentleman.

Officers throng the terraces of the little cafes which surround the 'Place' and sip thin French beer, or innocuous "siropa" (syrups), or vermouth-and-soda whilst the band conjures up distant memories of the Piccadilly grill or the Alhambra.

The outstanding feature of these open-air concerts at the Front is, in my opinion the exemplary behavior of the men. You must remember that the vast majority of the audience at these concerts have only recently turned their backs upon conditions of unimaginable discomfort and privation. The natural tendency on coming out of the line is toward uproarious high spirits, in the same way that the 'Varsity crews on Boat Race night used to celebrate their release from the rigours of training by putting out the lights at Earl's Court Exhibition and ducking policemen in the lake.

But the behavior of the men at these concerts was always uniformly good, and when the history of the great war is written the historian will have to dwell on the part played by the natural tact and courtesy of the British private soldier in welding the entente cordiale.

When Nobody's Boss.

There is an hour when the day's work is over and the supper dishes are cleared away, when nobody's boss. Dad isn't a general any more; he became a private when he left the supper table. To-morrow he may be the court of last resort, but now he is one of the boys. The youngsters down him if they can, and the dog barks at the excitement of a free-for-all.

The fatigue of the hot summer day passes. The breeze is a little cooler. Mother and the girls sit on the steps and porch, while the boys are comfortable most anywhere. If they disagreed during the day it is all forgotten now. A tolerant mood prevails. Out in the northwest a bank of blue clouds comes over the horizon, and now and then there are little lightning flashes, almost too faint and quick to be seen. The family prophet ventures an opinion about the immediate weather. Weather prophets are never disputed; they are quoted.

The children tell their troubles, and the grown and growing-ups chatter and gossip and plan. The neighbor woman was over; a brood of turkeys are missing; kings and colts, dynasties and break-pins, the ends of the earth are brought together in those after-supper talks.

"I'm going to bed," announces the head of the house. A growing conviction is crystallized. The boys give their last attention to the horses for the night. In ten minutes there isn't a soul in sight or awake.

Water Wisdom

What an important element water is, yet how little the average person knows about it! Can you yourself tell good drinking-water from bad? What considerations would guide you?

Some of the healthiest water has an unpleasant taste. People drink it like medicine. Will you judge, then, by colour? Water may have a very distinct tint, yet be quite wholesome. The water preferred in certain parts of South America is of a coffee-brown hue or greenish-black.

The smell, then? An objectionable colour will warn you off. The odour, however, may not indicate that the water is going to hurt you. It may arise from the death and decay of tiny organisms and algae growths. You may imbibe algae growths dead and suffer no harm.

Thin out strawberry plants when they become matted. Crowded plants will produce only a poor crop next year.

THE WEEKLY SERMON

Then shall we know, if we follow on to know the Lord: his going forth is prepared as the morning; and he shall come unto us as the rain, as the latter and former rain unto the earth.—Hosea, vi., 3.

There is no royal road to knowledge. We cannot learn by any quick or easy method, but only as we follow on "to know." The course will lead us through some hard places, through the rough as well as the smooth, through war's alarm as well as through the pleasant ways of prosperity and peace.

Thus in the present strife we are learning more not only concerning the art of war, concerning history, geography, biography and psychology, but we are learning more about God, whom to know aright, as the Scriptures say, "is life everlasting."

How, then, are we getting this knowledge and how may we increase it? First, let us suggest the method in a Bible phrase:—"Be still and know that I am God."

This war is making more people meditate. The soldiers on the field, the parents in the home, men and women everywhere are thinking bigger thoughts, reading deeper books, having higher ideals before them than ever before. They are brought face to face with the issues of life and of death every day and they cannot help meditating upon profounder things. Because of this they are driven necessarily to God's word, and there they naturally learn more of Him.

Read the Word of God

"These are they which testify of me." Read your Bible more if you would know more about God. The soldiers are doing it. Are you? Every soldier that goes out to the front carries with him a pocket Testament. And from my knowledge of the boys in the camps, gained by repeated tours, I know that the boys are using their Testaments. And they are finding God and knowing Him better through the process.

Read "Private Peat," "Carry On," "A Student in Arms" and other war books written by the soldiers in the field and you will find how they are knowing God through war.

Another way we may know God is through service. The man you know best is the man you work with day after day. "I know him like a book," you say. Well, the Bible urges us to be "laborers together with God," and if we do this we cannot help knowing Him better. That is what these boys and men are doing at the front. They are laboring together with God, for this is God's war, as it is a war for righteousness, humanity and civilization. And by working with Him our boys are getting to know Him better, as these books just mentioned show.

Some of you people at home would get to know God a little more intimately if you did a little more work for Him and got rid of some of your laziness.

Make the Cause Your Own

Then a third way to know God better is to suffer with Him in a common cause. That is the reason for those close personal friendships among soldiers. They are suffering together, meeting a common danger, fighting in a common cause. And that is the reason for their closer friendship with God. It brings them into an intimacy, a fellowship, a relationship that otherwise would not be possible. "We are heirs of God and joint heirs with Christ; if so be that we suffer with Him, that we may be also glorified together."

Read "The Glory of the Trenches," "The Cross at the Front," and Donald Hankey's impassioned cry just before his death in Flanders and you will find how true this is. "I have seen with the eyes of God," he exclaims; "I have seen the vanity of the temporal and the glory of the eternal; I have despised comfort and honored pain. I have understood the victory of the cross, O death, where is thy sting!" "Nunc dimittis Domine." And God, hearing his prayer, made him His heir and took him into that blessed intimate relationship where he now knows even as he is known.

That is the relationship and that is the knowledge which you may have in common with these soldiers if you will only be willing to suffer, deny and sacrifice yourself here at home, even as they do there—that righteousness may triumph and the victory be won.—Rev. William Carter.

"IF YOU PLEASE, CAPTAIN"

SCENE ON BOARD ONE OF HIS MAJESTY'S SHIPS.

A Graphic Little Pen Picture of "Request" Time on a Battleship of the British Navy.

Two ranks of men extend along the battleship's quarterdeck, faced by a third rank of petty officers and leading hands. Here is an artificer in a boiler suit grimed with the black grease of a turret's roller-path; there stands a stoker who is up to be rated leading stoker. Further down the line are half a dozen boys who have reached the age of eighteen, and are now to be rated men. At the extreme end of the line stand the Marines.

Quite a Formal Affair.

Entrenched behind a pile of service certificates, official communications, King's Regulations, and Admiralty Instructions, Weekly Orders, and other sources of obscure info mation, stands the captain's clerk. The master-at-arms is hovering about with the request-books, despatching ship's corporals right and left to unearth officers out of turrets and transmitting-rooms and torpedo-flats to speak to the captain in favor or otherwise of the men for whom they are responsible. At length everyone is assembled, and the commander disappears down a hatch to report to the captain.

"Request 'tachun!" As the captain steps on deck, and walks up to the table between the group of saluting officers, the line of waiting men stiffens to rigidity.

"James Pudner, stoker, 1st Class—to be restored first good conduct badge," calls the M.A.A.

The captain glances at Pudner's record in the ponderous tome which a ship's corporal holds up for his inspection, while the aspirant for a badge successfully achieves a smug expression. For he has been six months clear of any offence whatsoever.

"Restored—and keep it this time, Pudner," says the captain, looking very hard at the man. "Remember that a gay young spark becomes in time a silly old fool if he doesn't mend his ways."

A Word in Private.

"William Wellard, ordinary seaman, to be charged the sum of two shillings and elevenpence."

It is somewhat ironical that Wellard, who had the misfortune to lose his railway ticket on returning from leave, and had, naturally, no money to pay for another, should have to "request" to be charged the sum of two-and-elevenpence for which the railway company is dunning.

The next case takes longer:

"Herbert Patient, cook's mate, 3rd Class—to stop allotment."

The captain fixes the cook's mate with his eyes.

"Sure you're doing the right thing?" he asks, unwilling to pry into the man's private affairs uninvited.

Patient mutters something and looks uneasily at the officers and men standing near. The captain leaves his hand, and the officers move out of earshot, while the lines of men, in obedience to the M.A.A.'s order, shuffle some paces forward.

Next, Please!

For five minutes the captain and cook's mate stand in conversation across the table. What they say no man knows; but the result is evidently satisfactory to Patient, for his face no he doubles away, expresses relief.

Officers and men close up once more and the next case is called.

Why He Emigrated.

Sir Douglas Haig, the Scottish commander-in-chief of the British armies, once said at a London dinner party:

"A Scot bored his English friends by boasting about what a fine country Scotland was.

"'Why did you leave Scotland,' a Londoner asked, 'since you liked the place so much?'

"The Scot heuckled.

"'It was like this,' he said. 'In Scotland everybody was as clever as myself, and I could make no progress; but here'—and he chuckled again—'here I'm gettin' along verra well.'"

Armenian Slaves

"You cannot enter a house in Diarbekir without finding from one to five Armenian maidservants, even the humblest shop-keepers having one, who probably in the lifetime of her parents would not have condescended to speak a word to the master whom she now has to serve to save her life," says the author of "Martyred Armenia," recently published in London. "It is stated that the number of such women and girls in the city is over 5,000, mostly from Erzerum, Kharput and other vilayets."

There are 420,000 men in the British Navy.

Every grown person should drink three pints of water a day.

Pot up bulbs of freesias as early as possible. This is a South African bulb which responds to gentle forcing and gives pretty and sweetly fragrant flowers.

CLAMIS

—Paisley Fair, Sept. 24th and 25th.

The Red Cross Society sent away on Sept. 12th the following shipment: 60 towels, 12 suits pyjamas, 6 wash cloths, 48 pillow covers, 6 sheets, 2 woolen blankets, 30 pairs socks.

Mr. and Mrs. Neil McFarlane returned from Toronto, where they spent two weeks with their son, Mr. John McFarlane.

Miss Mary Deehan, who is attending Kincardine high school, spent the week end at her home.

Miss Jessie McLean, of Tiverton, spent a few days with her friend, Miss Pearl Kirktown.

Mr. McCauley will preach his farewell sermon next Sunday night.

Mr. Duncan Guest, of Hervie, spent a few days with his uncle last week.

The MacIntyres have closed their cottage at Inverhuron for the season. Mrs. D. MacIntyre and two children and Miss Helen Oliver are spending some time at Mrs. J. C. MacIntyre's before returning to their homes—the former to Toronto and the latter to New York.

That dreaded message, "Killed in action," came over the wires again on Saturday morning. This time the sad news came to Mr. and Mrs. Groves and family informing them that their son Albert had made the supreme sacrifice. Albert was a fine, manly boy, and his many friends were indeed sorry to hear of his sad fate. He left here with the 160th, and had been some time in France. Much sympathy is felt for his parents in their time of sorrow. Memorial services will be held in the Baptist church on Sunday morning, Sept. 22nd.

CARGILL

Mrs. Ed Angleman, of Sarnia, visited friends here last week.

Th bowlers are holding a tournament here this Thursday in aid of the Red Cross.

Mrs. Erkson and babe, of Chatham, are visiting at Mr. W. Grainger's.

Rev. Cosens, of Walkerton, is to preach anniversary services in the Methodist church next Sunday morning and evening. A union rally of the Presbyterian and Methodist Sunday schools is to be held in the Methodist church that Sunday also.

Miss Jean Hood, of Walkerton, spent Sunday at her home here.

Mrs. Himmer, of Mildmay, visited at Mr. P. Hunstein's last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Baisdon and babe were in London last week.

Mr. Art Wesley, of the Bruce Herald and Times, Walkerton, gave us a call last week.

Very successful harvest home services were held in Holy Trinity church last Sunday, when Rev. A. Shore, a former rector, preached two able sermons to goodly sized congregations. The church was very prettily decorated with fruits and grain. A social was held on Monday evening at which a good programme was given.

GRESHAM

Rev. Mr. Robinson, of Tiverton, preached here and in Underwood last Sabbath. He and family spent their holidays in the west, at Elgin, Man., where Mr. Robinson was offered a charge, which he has declined, at a salary of $1400, manse and a month's vacation.

Mr. McKenzie, of Lucknow, was in this neighborhood calling this week.

Word was received by Mr. Andrew McArthur last week that his son Harvey was killed in action about the 10th of August. Very much sympathy is felt for the family and for all others who have received sad news from the front.

We are sorry to learn that Pte. Ambrose Hill was wounded in the big drive. He is an old Gresham boy.

Mr. and Mrs. Shipley and daughter Ruth motored to London last week.

Jas. A. McKinnon has purchased a new Overland car. Mr. McKinnon has completed his large cement contract at Southampton, where he has made an A1 job. He is now building a concrete opening down the 4th of Bruce.

Mr. Ernie Rose visited friends over at Aberdour last week.

Mr. John Pace disposed of his driver lately.

WILLOW CREEK

On Friday night last Pte. Rube Wittig was made the recipient of a purse of money from his friends, the presentation taking place at the home of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. David Wittig, and a very pleasant social time was spent by all present. A good program was given and lunch served. F. Schnittker and Irvine Reptke were masters of ceremony, and had Geo. E. Baker appointed as chairman. Songs were given by McLean Young and Archie McKay, recitations by Irvine Helwig, speeches by Joe Hyde, H. Giess, F. Schnittker and J. Wrightson, mouthorgan music by Harold Urquhart and Irvine Reptke, with organ accompaniment by Miss Tena Wittig. An address was read to Pte. Wittig, to which he made a fitting reply. Some hours were spent by the company in the enjoyment of games, singing and social amusements.

PINKERTON

Mrs. Adam Reid and Miss Janet Russell are visiting friends in Toronto.

On Thursday evening of last week a number of the friends of Pte. Walter Birrell, who went overseas with the Flying Corps some time ago, met at the home of his parents and on his behalf presented them with a sum of money. On Tuesday evening of this week a similar presentation was held at the home of Pte. Elmer Reid, who returns to London on Thursday to resume his training.

Mr. Wm. Trotter, of Toronto, renewed acquaintances here last week.

Mrs. (Rev.) Richardson and children, of Arthur, are visiting her parents at the manse.

Mr. Wm. Trotter lost one of his valuable horses last week.

WALKERTON

Owing to the financial stringency the resignation of Mr. Elliott, Inspector of the Children's Aid Society, was accepted with great regret by the board of the Society at a meeting held here on Tuesday last.

While driving to Walkerton with her husband on Monday of last week Mrs. John C. Richardson was suddenly seized with a severe pain in the back of her head and lapsing into unconsciousness, was hurriedly driven to the home of her sisters, the Misses Thompson here, where a doctor was hastily summoned. Although somewhat improved, her condition continued so serious that Dr. Groves, of Fergus, was summoned here yesterday and held a consultation with the local physician over her case, which, it seems, is of a rather peculiar and rare type.

James Weatherhead, of Wiarton, aged 70, was brought to the House of Refuge here last week to spend the remainder of his days as a ward of the county. Tall, and possessing what must have been at one time a most powerful physique, and claiming to have followed Canada's staple industry, farming, didn't save the sturdy northerner from hitting the trail to the Refuge at the three score year and ten mark, which, according to scripture, is man's allotted period of usefulness. So the fact that a youth may be stalwart, strong and a farmer and still fetch up at the Refuge demonstrates that there's no known combination that is entirely proof against adversity in age, and that fortune is about as fickle as a young school girl's flirtations.

Mrs. Wm. White, of Cargill, had five youths of that section up before Magistrate Tolton in Walkerton last week for disorderly conduct around her premises. It seems that Mrs. White's daughter and a young soldier friend came up from Guelph on a visit to her home, and a story having been circulated that the young couple had been married and were there on their honeymoon, the youths started in to give them an old time chivaree. After gathering around the house and shouting like Appache Indians, they bombarded the premises with old tin cans and otherwise gave a modern imitation of Dante's Inferno. As the bunch are said to have cried aloud for money when asked to desist, there appeared to be be a spirit of graft in their madness that didn't exactly harmonize with a senseless midnight frolic. On appearing before the Magi in Walkerton the youths pleaded guilty to a charge of disturbing the peace and using grossly insulting language, and were fined $1.00 and costs or a total of about $25.00 for the offence.

Hearing that the Dominion Police had the names of 270 aliens in Hanover who had failed to comply with the Alien Enemies' Act passed in Sept., 1916, and that they were about to be rushed over to Walkerton, where fines of $200 were being levied for this offence, the Hanover town council undertook to save the scalps of the threatened home talent by despatching Constable Beamish and Town Clerk John Taylor to Ottawa on Saturday to take up the matter with the Dominion authorities. The result of the pilgrimage was that the deputation were furnished with forms for the delinquents to sign and register on, and they came back on the jump Monday with the papers, and the rush to register is said to have been the liveliest ever witnessed in that burg. The aliens there appear to have been under a misapprehension of the Act, which required them to register and report once a month to the police, and it was only after several of their compatriots had been stung that the seriousness of the matter presented itself, and the run, hop, step and jump began. Chief Ferguson of Walkerton has also been furnished with the necessary forms, and the affected aliens, or in other words, those born in enemy countries who haven't taken the oath of allegiance to Canada are now coming in at a smart clip to register.

Dominion Policeman Stanley Russel of Toronto, a South African war veteran, and son of ex-reeve Robt. Russell here, has been doing some smooth detective work among the aliens in this section, with the result that many who hadn't conformed with the requirements of the law under the Alien Enemies' Registration Act were hailed before the courts and assessed handsomely for their neglect. As the fines go into the municipal treasury where the convictions are made, Stan's act in piloting the offenders to Walkerton was a windfall for the local exchequer, no less than $1131 going into the town coffers through these fines. Herman Milz and Otto Bluhm, members of the Hanover band, were the first couple to be brought in. On being ushered Wednesday before Magistrate Tolton, they admitted that they hadn't registered under the Alien Enemies' Act, and were fined $200 each for this neglect, and another $50 each for being unable to show their registration papers to Dominion Policeman Russell when asked to do so. They whacked up the $500 and departed older and wiser men. On Thursday Rev. Ernest Denef, Lutheran minister of Brant, and Wm. Huenomoder, farmer of that township, were arraigned before Magistrate Tolton on the same charges, with the result that the preacher was fined $250 and the farmer $300, making a total contribution of $550 from the pair. On Friday night Henry Osthoff of Hanover, was arrested by Russell and after being fined $50 by Magistrate Telford in Hanover for failure to show his registration papers, was escorted to Walkerton and assessed $200 by an alien who recently removed to Hanover from Kitchener, was also Magistrate Tolton for neglecting to register under the Act. Wm. Plantz, apprehended by Russell for not reporting his removal to the authorities, and was assessed $15 by Magistrate Telford for this discrepancy. All told, Russell's pilgrimage into this section has resulted in fines of $1366.00 being gathered, and it is said the end is not yet.—Herald and Times.

Paisley Fair dates. Don't miss it.

SELL COCKERELS NOW

How Fall Fairs Can be Made a Great Success.

Attend Your Local Fair to Improve Education and to Have a Good Time.

(Contributed by Ontario Department of Agriculture, Toronto.)

THE marketing of thin chickens is not conserving our meat supply nor is it the most profitable method to the producers. Present prices of market poultry admits of the liberal use of feeds and the marketing of well-fleshed birds.

The best birds to flesh or fatten are those of the heavier breeds, such as Wyandottes, Reds, and Rocks. The light breeds, such as Leghorns, seldom pay to fatten unless they are very thin in flesh.

The birds intended for fattening should be confined to a small pen or slatted coop. The process is not difficult if you will but pay attention to a few points that are essential.

Do not feed the birds for the first day they are shut up. You should give them something to drink, but it is best to give no feed. After the first day feed very lightly for two or three days and then gradually increase the ration, being very careful not to overfeed. We usually start chickens on very finely ground grains at the rate of three-quarters of an ounce of grain per feed to each bird, feeding twice daily. This can be increased gradually to two or three times this amount. Generally the most profitable gains are made during the first fourteen to sixteen days feeding. Such birds will not be excessively fat, but should be fat enough to cook and eat well. Some markets demand a fatter bird.

The most profitable gains are made on birds weighing from three and one-half to four and one-half pounds when put up to fatten.

The grains fed should be finely ground and, if at all possible, should be mixed with sour milk. Mix the feed to a consistency of a pancake batter. The more milk the chicken will take the better bird you will have in the end. Milk appears to have no good substitute for fattening chickens. If you cannot get milk then add ten to fifteen per cent. of meat meal to the ration and mix with water. The addition of a little green food daily will help matters. Many people get better results by feeding a little salt. About one-half pound to one hundred pounds of dry grain is sufficient. This mixes best by being dissolved in water and adding a little at each feed. Be careful not to use too much.

The best grains available now are a mixture of ground barley, cornmeal, finely ground buckwheat, and shorts. Oats are good if part of the hull is sifted out, as are also ground brewers' grains. We have used with good results a mixture of two parts of ground barley, two parts cornmeal, and two parts shorts, mixed with twice the amount of sour milk. In general feed about one-third shorts and then whatever finally ground grains you may have about the farm.

If at all possible mix the ground grains with sour milk.—Prof. W. R. Graham, O. A. College, Guelph.

Importance of Attending Exhibition.

Fall exhibitions are a permanent feature in the life of Ontario, and are of particular interest and import to the farmer and his family. True, many of the smaller shows might be greatly improved by the introduction of more new educative features, and some of the larger exhibitions have been criticized in the past for tardiness in placing agriculture in its due place, but at the present time, with things agricultural to the fore-front as they are, exhibition managements realise the value of a strong agricultural and live-stock department and are making this a leading feature of their work. In fact, no fall fair, large or small, could exist let alone prosper, without the products of the farm well represented.

Bearing this in mind, it is important that all attend their local fall fair and their nearest large exhibition. A well-managed fair is an education. The best live stock of the various types and breeds, the highest quality grain, roots and vegetables, the newest devices to aid the farmer and his wife in their work, and the most up-to-date special attractions are all there and each has its value to those who attend with the purpose of improving their knowledge. It is worth while to watch the judging being done to get an idea of approved type and to have one's interest stimulated that he may go home and do better work in breeding live stock or in the production of farm crops. Study the work of the judges. It helps to fix in the mind the proper type of live stock of the various breeds and the requirements of all farm crops. The boys and girls should be taken to the exhibition and encouraged to study and learn as well as to enjoy themselves.

Exhibitions also have their place in the social welfare of the people. It is profitable to get away from work for a few days and mingle with others, there to discuss matters of interest to all, and to see what progress is being made in industry other than that from which the fair-goer gets his or her living. It makes for bigger men and women with a wider viewpoint. A little clean, wholesome amusement is necessary in order to get the most out of life.

Go to the exhibition with the idea of improving your education and at the same time to have a real good time. It is profitable to get away from work occasionally and the exhibition offers not only an opportunity for pleasure but also for profit.—Prof. Wade Toole, O. A. College, Guelph.



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Baggage Trunks, Suit Cases, Club Bags, Grips. Good assortment and close prices.

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War Gardens call for small fruits, early bearing fruit trees, asparagus, rhubarb plants, etc.

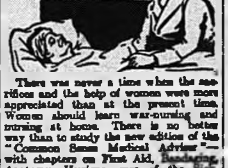
The demand for ornamental stock in the towns and villages is large.

Secure a paying agency with liberal commissions.

STONE & WELLINGTON

Established 1837

TORONTO - ONT.



There was never a time when the sacrifices and the help of women were more appreciated than at the present time. Women should learn war-nursing and nursing at home. There is no better way than to study the new edition of the "Common Sense Medical Adviser"—with chapters on First Aid, Bandaging, Anatomy, Hygiene, care of the Sick, Diseases of Women, Mother and Babe, Marriage—to be had at some drug-stores or send 50c. to Dr. Pierce, Courtwright St., Bridgeburg, Ontario.

If a woman suffers from weak back, nervousness or dizziness—if pains afflict her, the best tonic and corrective is one made up of native herbs, and made without alcohol, which makes weak women strong and sick women well. It is the prescription of Doctor Pierce, used by him in active practice many years and now sold by almost every druggist in the land, in liquid or in tablets. Send Dr. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y., 10c. for trial pkg. Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets are also best for liver and bowel trouble.



Stratford, Ont.—"Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription was a great help to me. During an expectant period I became all run-down, weak and nervous and could not [illegible] I also suffered with backaches. I was a complete wreck and was down sick in bed [illegible] taking 'Favorite Prescription' [illegible] strength. I could do all my work and felt fine. I had practically no suffering and my baby was strong and healthy.—Mrs. Thomas B[illegible], 366 Erie St.

Central Business College Stratford, Ont.

Lady graduates are now earning as high as [illegible] while young men are earning even better salaries. We can not meet the demand for trained help. Write us at once for particulars regarding our Commercial, Shorthand or Telegraphy Department. Students may enter at any time.

D A McLachlan, Prin.

STANDARD BUSINESS COLLEGE

James St. North, Hamilton

All branches of Commercial, Business and Shorthand taught by expert instructors. We invite inquiries from all young people who desire to enter commercial or business life with proper equipment. We pay railway fares for students coming to our school.

J. A. McDougall, Business Manager — Jas. Swinton, Principal

FARM FOR SALE

50 ACRES, being east half Lot 33, Con. 9, Tp. of Bruce. Good clay soil. 30 acres in grass, 10 acres in crop, and 10 acres good hardwood bush. See or write A. McGillivray, owner, Murillo, Ont., or apply to Alex McGillivray, Paisley P. O. R.R. No. 4.

Heifer Lost

STRAYED from the McLean ranch, con. 9, Elderslie, about first week in August, a white heifer 3 years old, with switch off the end of tail. Any information as to the whereabouts of the animal will be thankfully received. Wm. Keffen, Port Elgin, R. R. No. 2, or J. S. Cameron, Dobbinton, R. R. No. 2.

—The veil that covers the face of futurity is woven by the hand of mercy.



KYANIZE Floor Finish stands kicking, stamping, scuffing. Unequalled inside the house for floors and linoleum—for kitchen, bathroom, stairway, doors, ceiling, woodwork, furniture. Outside the house it's unexcelled for piazza floors and outside doors. A money-back guarantee proves these statements.

Ask for Kyanize Spar Finish for Canoes, Motor Boats, Exposed Surfaces; Kyanize White Enamel for Furniture, Bathrooms, Iron Beds.

Boston Varnish Company

Bruce Phone
Bell Phone

W. H. DAVISON



The Thrift Car

To use this *utility* car is Good Business and Good Health!

Its roominess, comfort and beauty make it as *desirable* as it is *useful*.

GEO. W. GILCHRIST
Dealer
R. R. No. 2, Paisley

Willys-Overland, Limited

Willys-Knight and Overland Motor Cars and Light Commercial Wagons

Head Office and Works, West Toronto, Ont.

SECOND CON. ELDERSLIE

Messrs. Sam Patterson and Smith Thompson visited Gillies Hill friends on Sunday week.

Mr. John and Miss Sarah Bell, of Sauble Falls, visited relatives here recently.

The farmers in this community are wearing broad smiles. The grain is turning out a bumper crop.

T. A. Patterson, who has been confined to the house for the last few weeks with an attack of mumps, is able to be out again.

Mrs. Geo. Addison has been at Owen Sound for the last few weeks for medical treatment.

Mrs. Alex McGregor, sr., is visiting at the home of his son Alex on this con.

Andrew Young is erecting a roomy driving shed this fall

The 2nd con. S. S. has re-opened for the winter months.

Harold Snaith has been engaged for the last few weeks with the Scott threshing outfit.

A. Dawson has completed some cement repairs to the mill dam.

Mr. Lamont, of Toronto, visited recently at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Geo. Addison.

While endeavoring to catch a heifer Andrew Young had the misfortune to be crushed at the fence, with the result that he has a broken rib.

Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Lubbock, of Mimico, are spending a week at the home of their cousins, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Allen.

Pte. Barnes Bowie's many friends in this section will be sorry to learn that he has been wounded in France. It is to be hoped that the wound is not serious. Barnes was a member of the 160th Batt.

ELORA ROAD NORTH

Miss Rose Bryce, of Paisley, is visiting at Mr. Dave Bryce's.

Pte. Angus McDougall left for Petawawa last Saturday after a month's leave.

We are sorry to report that Mrs. Geo. Daniels is ill, having taken a paralytic stroke on Thursday last.

Miss Beulah Rudolph is teaching school near Kingsville.

Mr. Frank Pearce is attending all the fairs as usual. We hope he will get his share of the prize money.

Mr. Harry Rudolph shipped a car load of cattle and sheep to Toronto.

TURNER'S

Sincerest sympathy of neighbors and friends is extended to Reeve and Mrs. Christie and family in the loss of their noble son, the late Pte. Oliver Christie.

Wm. Karcher has bought Wm. Atkinson's 100 acres, also Herb Pollock's farm for grass farms.

Adam Munro purchased a touring car while in Toronto.

Mr. and Mrs. Robt. McKechnie spent a few days at Toronto Fair.

Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA

AN APOLOGY

Paisley, Ont., Sept. 10th 1918

To Whom It May Concern:

I hereby apologize for the statements I made reflecting on the character of Mr. Melville Elves, and I hereby withdraw all expressions used by me in any manner detrimental to him.

Witness — Joseph Stoddart
D. Forrester

The Paisley Advocate.

D. McKENZIE, Publisher
Vol. 40—No. 39

PAISLEY, ONTARIO, SEPT. 25, 1918

Subscription, $1.50 per Annum

Paisley Mercantile Co.

WEEKLY STORE NEWS

Ladies' Mantles
Misses' Coats
and
Sweater Coats for All

If you have not seen our stock, the assortment of Ladies' Mantles in tweed effect and blanket-cloth, as well as the much-advertised velour cloth, do so before buying elsewhere. No trouble to show goods.

Our two-toned Sweater Coats are in much demand, the brushed wool which gives the style to the dresser and heat to the wearer. These we cannot recommend too highly. Also the knitted sweater from the needles of the famous Monarch Knitting Co. They manufacture the best. We have them.

Underwear

Save the heavy Underwear for colder weather, and use lighter weight goods now. You will be economizing in doing so. Ladies', Men's, Misses', Boys' or Infants'.

Fedora Hats

Now is the time you need them. Put away that straw or panama and buy a Soft Felt or Cap for the motorist.

Groceries, Groceries 8-13.18c

We have them waiting for your order. We appreciate your business.

THE PAISLEY MERCANTILE CO.
F. S. MacEACHLAN, Manager

THE CITY BAKERY

Fresh Bread and Buns
Always on hand

A Full Stock of
Groceries and Tobaccoes
Fruits in Season

License No. 86329

TRY OUR SWEET CIDER AND ICE CREAM. NONE BETTER

Please take notice that after Monday, Sept. 2nd we will be in Putnam's old stand

Bring in your Fowl and Produce. Top market price

For sale, cheap—one Large Water Trough

D. H. COOPER

More's Drug Store

This is the place to get all requisites to fight the summer pest, such as **Paris Green, Arsenate of Lead** (in paste form), **Bug Death** (the great bug destroyer and fertilizer), **Bug Finish**, also a fertilizer, **Insect Powder** in packages and bulk, **Mosquito Oil** to keep the mosquitos away, and **Larkspur Lotion** for the boos. **Fly Shoot** for flies on stock, **Bluestone, Copperas, Hellebore, Crude Carbolic Acid, Formaldehide** and **Creolin.**

Water Glass for Preserving Eggs

—Dr. Alex Hopper, of Waterdown, is visiting friends here.

—Messrs. Norman and Elton Bean, of Listowel, spent Sunday at the home of their parents on the 4th of Bruce.

—Mr. W. J. Devine, of Southampton, is in town for a few days, at the home of his sister, Mrs. D. Sutherland.

—Miss Pearl Neelands, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. F. Neelands, of Elderslie, who has been in poor health for some time, was taken to Toronto on Tuesday for treatment.

—Mrs. Robt. Tooke and children, of Southampton, have been visiting her mother, Mrs. Rolston, sr. Mr. Tooke was also here over Sunday.

—Mr. Geo. Craig, who has been in the Walkerton hospital for three weeks with an attack of typhoid fever, arrived home on Tuesday in a convalescent condition.

—Mrs. Robt. Scott, formerly of Goldie St., who has been living in British Columbia for several years, was here on a short visit last week. She was accompanied on the trip east by her daughter, Mrs. (Dr.) Campbell, of Lethbridge.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

$1.50 per annum in advance. To United States subscribers $2.00 per year in advance.

ADVERTISING RATES

Legal and other casual advertisements 10c per nonpareil line for first insertion, 5c per line for each subsequent insertion.

Advertisements of Strayed, Farms for Sale or to Rent, and similar, 25 for first three weeks and 25c for each subsequent insertion.

Advertisements without specific directions will be inserted till forbidden and charged for accordingly. Transient display advs. charged by the inch. Rates on application.

Advertisements in the local columns are charged 10c per line for first insertion, and 5c per line for each subsequent insertion. This includes announcements for church or school entertainments, garden parties &c. No notice less than 25c. Regular advertisers 5c per line, no adv. less than 1/2 inch in black-faced type, price and one-half.

—Fresh Salmon Trout at P. Oltsher's butcher shop.

—Get Wilkinson Plows and repairs at P. Carter & Son's.

—Marriage licenses issued and money to loan. T. H. George.

—Fowl wanted, alive or dressed. Get our prices. S. F. Ballachey.

—For Sale—Thirty-one little pigs 4 weeks old. Lot 8, con. 7, Elderslie. M. Maurer.

—Full line of fine engagement and wedding rings at L. Shoemaker's jewellery store.

—Our millinery dept. is full of new styles and ideas. A call solicited. S. F. Ballachey.

—Highest prices paid for hides and sheepskins. H. E. McGregor, Butcher, Steele Block.

—For Sale—One 10-h. p. gasoline engine, one cook stove. Apply to W. W. Wynne, Paisley P. O., R. R. No. 2.

—Highest price for beef hides, horse hides, calfskins, sheepskins, tallow, &c. P. Oltsher, Paisley Meat Market.

—For Sale—The cottage dwelling next to the Belmoral hotel. Freshly painted and re-papered. Apply to Neil McAllister.

—For Sale—Brick house with modern conveniences, with 1/2 acre lot, in good location. Mrs. W. A. McDonald, Queen St. south.

—For Sale—Thoroughbred Shorthorn bull, 13 months old. Extra good individual. Wm. Cassidy, Tiverton R. R. No. 3, Bruce rural phone.

—For Sale—A large and comfortable frame house with good stable, on 1/2 acre of good garden land, on Water St. N. McArthur, prop.

—Lost—On Sept. 24th, between Walkerton and Paisley, a brown sweater coat. Finder please return to Dept. of Agriculture, Walkerton.

—E. Stevenson's quick healing salve is the best made. We have a choice line of tobaccos and cigars, stationery and school supplies. Agent for daily papers and magazines. Give us a call.

—Grain Notice—All grain delivered for shipment must hereafter be thoroughly cleaned to get market prices. A discount of several cents a bushel will be made on uncleaned stuff. Grain must be fit for export before we can allow the top price. J. Stark.

—Miss Glenn, of Glenn-Charles, Toronto, Canada's Hair Fashion Store, will be in Paisley, Friday, Sept. 27th, at Belmoral Hotel, with a full line of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Hair Goods. If you are not satisfied with the appearance of your hair consult Miss Glenn, who is an authority on hair goods and individual hair styles. Free demonstration.

—Bye and Bye it will be Buy and Buy. People will be clamoring for clothing when our stock is exhausted. Brim full stock is your to-day's advantage. Price is a point that a prospective customer should not overlook, as new goods being bought are much higher. Glad to show you any line. C. B. Irwin, Tailor. Bell phone.

Caught *with the Goods*

We are glad to acknowledge the fact that we were caught with

A Good Stock of Fine Suitings

And are prepared to pass them along to

Fashion into Carments
for anyone who wants a

Fine Suit
or
Overcoat

You can Save Five
by Buying from Us

Cruickshank
The Tailor

Our Growing List of Fallen Heroes

THE BODY OF HARRY JACK WAS FOUND

Many More Bruce County Soldiers In the Long Lists of Casualties this Week



PTE. BERT MEWHINNEY
Killed in Action

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Mewhinney, of Paisley, received the sad message on Friday last that their son, Pte. Bert Mewhinney, had been killed in action. Bert was born in the old family home at Lorne, in November, 1889, and grew up to be one of the well known and most popular young men of that section. He enlisted with the 160th, and went with a draft to France this spring. The date of his death is given as Aug. 8th, but that is evidently an error in transmission, and should probably be stated as Sept. 8th.

BODY OF PTE. HARRY JACK WAS FOUND

All doubt as to the fate of Pte. Harry Jack has been settled by a letter received last week by his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Alex Jack, from their other son, Bandmaster Wm. Jack, written from France on Aug. 20th, which tells that "the 13th Batt. found his body when they went in the line, and brought back his pay book and discs. I have been enquiring everywhere, but as I am in a different division, it was hard to find out anything different. He had been on outpost duty, and a Heine patrol had surprised them. Harry and one of the old 160th sergeants were together, and put up a hard fight, but they were outnumbered, and so they were all killed or badly wounded. Harry must have been badly hit, and must have crawled away somewhere, as his own battalion search-party could not find him. I will find out where he was buried, if I can. I expect it will be in what was "no man's land," but which, of course, is now far back of our lines."

WM. J. WHITE SUCCUMBS TO HIS WOUNDS

Pte. Wm. Jas. White, son of Mr. and Mrs. Thos. White, of 10th Bruce, who was last week reported missing, is now officially reported as killed in action on Aug. 30th. The bereaved parents received this word on Sunday.

PTE. JOHN DOBSON LOST A LEG

Mrs. Thos. Dobson, of Paisley, received on Friday last a letter from her son, Pte. John Dobson, from No. 7 Stationary Hospital, Boulogne. He has been badly wounded, he says, and has lost a leg. While such a loss is very much of a misfortune, Pte. Dobson appears to be extracting a good deal of satisfaction from the fact that it will put him out of the war for good, and he hopes to get home to Canada before a great while. He also says that his brother Pte. Robert Dobson had got a little German gas lately. Four of the Dobson brothers joined the 160th. John is a married man, his wife living in Dundas at present.

Wounded

Pte. Alex McDonald, son of Mr. Chas. McDonald, 10th Bruce, is reported seriously ill, having been admitted to No. 1 South African General Hospital at Abbeville, on Sept. 6th, suffering from a gunshot in the thigh. Pte. McDonald was in the west nine years before enlisting there in June, 1916. He had been in France since March, 1917. His brother Jas. is now in hospital at Brighton, England, having been seriously wounded in March last, and the wounds had to be re-opened lately. He is now reported to be improving.

Sergt. Wallace Leask, an old Paisley boy with a machine gun section, was wounded just below the thigh on Aug. 8th, when he had just got his men placed for action. He was taken to the base hospital, where he was operated on and then sent to the Princess Christian Hospital at Wey-



PTE. DAN DESMOND
Killed in Action

Eldest son of Mr and Mrs. Thos. Desmond, of Eden Grove. The deceased was 27 years of age, and had been on the Kitchener police force for two years before enlisting with the 118th battalion in March, 1916. He was made a sergeant, but reverted to private again after becoming tired waiting for his battalion to go to France. He had been in the trenches a year and five months when he met a hero's death on the battlefield.

month, England. Over a year ago Wallace was slightly gassed, but this is his first "blighty." His three brothers are also in khaki.

COUNTY CASUALTIES

Killed in Action

Robert Mewhinney, Paisley
Wm. J. White, 10th Bruce
Lt. McDougall, son of Rev. Dr. McDougall, Queen Hill
Garnett Wallace Jermyn, Wiarton
J. A. McCallum, Cape Chin
Gordon Hogg, Carrick
Henry Brechin, Walkerton
J. H. Hullman, Walkerton
N. D. Bell, Kincardine
David McNaughton, Underwood
C. W. Bell, Pine River
J. A. Ferguson, Wiarton
P. H. Speers, Tara
J. S. Finlayson, Lorne

Wounded

Lieut. Douglas McKay, of Port Arthur, formerly of Glamis
John Dobson, Paisley
Neil McDonald, Walkerton
Isaac Shawan, Cape Croker
W. A. Young, Tobermorey
J. W. Whitmore, Tobermorey
Carl Remus, Mildmay
Isaac Morris, Wiarton
J. E. Caldwell, Wiarton
W. Brown, Wiarton
Wellie Loughleen, Cargill
Geo. Dieter, Formosa
R. J. Kincaid, Chesley
E. F. Causley, Chesley
W. H. Eidt, Walkerton
C. R. Wilton, Allenford
W. H. Haug, Tiverton
W. McCoy, Lucknow
T. C. Bulger, Port Elgin
H. J. Roberts, Tara
H. Van Hatten, Walkerton
A. E. Condy, Greenock
M. H. McClure, Tiverton
A. M. Hill, Port Elgin
W. H. Turner, Elmwood
E. McDonald, Walkerton
M. McMurphy, Ripley
R. H. Hazen, Tobermorey
G. N. Smith, Chesley
J. Longe, Port Elgin

Missing

Neil McNeill, Walkerton
I. Kewenaie, Southampton
S. B. Woodbridge, Chesley

Gassed

J. W. Damm, Chesley
W. A. Grainge, Cargill
L. Dunbar, Teeswater
T. McCormick, Glamis
M. W. Welsh, Port Elgin
M. B. Keefer, Wiarton
E. Brown, Ripley
E. Huber, Walkerton
O. J. Daniel, Kincardine
C. Mitchell, Wiarton
L. L. McCartney, Wiarton
D. Nawash, Chippewa Hill

MEMORIAL SERVICE

The soldiers' memorial service, announced for last Sunday evening, was postponed until next Sunday evening on account of the electric lights being off. Union service in Knox church at 7 p.m.

—Flour, Feed, Seeds, Grain—We keep a full stock of Five Roses and Stark's high grade flours, bran, shorts, Royal Purple calf meal, poultry foods and tonics. Always in the market for coarse grains. Morning delivery only. W. Stark.

—Our fall shoes are coming in infinite variety. Let us show them to you. S. F. Ballachey.

Notice—All twine, repairs, and machines must be settled for with our agents on or before October 1st, 1918. Doering & Co.

—Miss Mary Beaton, of Toronto, was up last week on a visit to her father, Mr. Jas. Beaton, and other friends.

—Miss Katie McCrimmon, of Edmonton, has been visiting at the home of her aunt, Mrs. Campbell, Sangster. Dr. and Mrs. McCrimmon, of Kincardine, were also visitors there one day last week.

Patriotic Quilting

The patriotic quilting bee will be held in the town hall on Tuesday and Wednesday afternoons of next week. Ladies will meet at 1 o'clock p.m. Everybody invited to come and assist in the work. Bring your thimbles.

The Fair

Tuesday was the most beautiful day we have had for quite a spell, and although the weather probs say local showers on Wednesday, the prospect looks good for the big day of our Fair. There is an excellent exhibit in the building, and entries are numerous for the live stock classes. Should the weather man favor us with a 24-hour dry period there will be some crowd in our town this day.

County Council Should Purchase Bridge Material, etc.

In speaking of the expense of renewing bridge coverings nowadays, a practical minded said the other day that the County Council might save considerable on cost by purchasing planking, joists, as well as other material acquired for road and bridge work, at times when it is most advantageous to buy, instead of leaving it all until it is required, and it becomes necessary to pay the price asked, no matter what that may be. The suggestion is a good one from a business standpoint, and should be considered.

Sunday Was Not Gasless

While some motor owners denied themselves the usual Sunday spin, and some motored only where there was need to go, numerous others were chug-chugging around in all directions with no other object than taking pleasure. It's a mighty good thing for this world that all are not so totally indifferent to the interests of others as a few who could be mentioned. Some of these chaps might as well put their attitude in words—"I'm going to have a good time, anyway. Let the other fellows in France look out for themselves;" or "What care we for the war? It's in Europe. We don't have to fight, or care, or help, and we won't."

Pte. Archie McNeill Was Here

Relatives of this returned veteran were glad to receive a short visit from him last week. Pte. McNeill enlisted in August, 1914, with 31st Toronto Highland Corps, and still wears the kiltie uniform. He only awaits the receipt of his papers to be given an honorable discharge after a season of campaigning and hard fighting that very few have lived to come through. His scars and disabilities are sufficient to give him total exemption from further service, yet he says that if again needed he will be ready to go at the Huns again as soon as he gets a period of rest and recuperation. Pte. McNeill is a grandson of Mrs. W. McBeath, Inkerman St.

Military Medal Received

The military medal awarded to Pte. L. R. Putnam, of Paisley, was mailed direct from the British mint to his parents, Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Putnam, and was received by them on Saturday last. Pte. Putnam is serving on the stretcher bearer corps, who, though not combatants, are exposed to danger from fire as any of the fighting men, and must be brave and cool through it all. There is what a writer in a British daily says: "As an infantryman I have yet to meet the soldier who does not readily agree that the most heroic lads in the battalion are the stretcher-bearers. I never yet met a stretcher-bearer who didn't do his job faithfully and well, and doing that means that he has won decoration after decoration—even if he is not wearing them. For there is excitement in fighting: there is quick pulsing of blood, there is "devil" but there is none of these in kneeling in a shell-swept zone beside a shattered lad, binding his hurt. One's life depends a good deal, as an infantryman, on one's company "Bs"—about four in number—for in ten to one it will be one of these who will bandage one's wounds in the first place. Stretcher-bearers are selected from the ranks of each battalion, and they become "specialists," like Lewis gunners or bombers. They work under and are trained by the battalion medical officer, and receive lectures and demonstrations at his hands. Actual carrying is perhaps their least important job. Wearing no distinguishing mark except a narrow white band—more often khaki-colored with mud—with the letters in red, "S. B." worn round the sleeve above the elbow, having with them probably no weapons of defence because they are generally too busy to carry or use them, theirs is a Christ-like task—to bear everything and not hit back. They work in the very midst of battle, where there is little time or opportunity to discriminate—even if the enemy wished to do so—between tenders of wounded and fighters. They seldom get promotion because they are but a tiny band (sometimes the most senior of them all is a lance-corporal, and they don't get all the medals they win. Their ordinary, every-day, every-night job is tending wounded under fire. I have never yet known an "S. B." hesitate to run into the middle of shell fire to help a hurt man; I have never seen an "S. B." with the "wind-up."

Economy the Watchword!

"SALADA" TEA

gives greatest tea-value for your money. Yields many more cups to the pound than does ordinary tea — and then you have that delicious flavour!

3-46

THE GARDEN'S MIRACLE

By Helen Pack

Part I.

From the hilltop garden with its low, vine-wreathed wall and rose-crowned gateway, came the welcome odor; the rush of mingled scents, pungent, sweet, heady, which swept from its heart; the shafts of sunshine; hum of bee and long low call of birds. They were Dame Nature's favorite setting for a love story.

They made more grim by contrast a drama that was tragedy to the man whose conventionary speech Huldah Makepeace demanded.

"Well?" she questioned. "Haven't you a word to say to me? I've told you first."

"That's good of you, Huldah. I—It's kind of hard for me to say much of anything. You see—I've really given up—"

"O David! You told me truly, you would be just good friends. How can you spoil my news? Everybody must be glad I'm happy."

"I am glad little girl. Of course I have to be glad of anything that makes you happy. Is—is it to be soon?"

"Yes, David. Lester has to go West on a long trip and I—am going too. There isn't time for much of a wedding. Lester is coming to-morrow and Doctor Sydney is going to marry us at five o'clock. That will give up just time to catch the express at Sutherland station. There'll be only Mother and Aunt Rhoda Smith and Emily and—you'll come, David? You are my very oldest friend besides being next door."

"Yes, Huldah. Of course I'll come. I've got to be sure you're going to be happy. Aren't any of Hawkins' folks coming?"

"He hasn't any. He's all by himself in a boarding house, poor thing. Wont' he appreciate a real home when we get back?"

"He—he sure ought to," agreed the man. He watched her tilting on her toes as though the exuberance of her spirit would lift her body too, straight up into the wine of that hilltop air. He swallowed hard. She did not hear the growl which finished his sentence, "If he doesn't—"

"Ever since I first met him at the hotel dance, he's been telling me how lonely his life is and how he needs somebody to take care of him. So now, David, that's going to be my job."

"He's a lucky dog, Huldah, and I'm not going to climb into the manger and growl. All I've wanted has been to see you happy. It can't be the way I'd choose. So it'll just have to be yours."

"There! That's David! I knew you'd help me like that. But David—there's another thing. You'll like after Mother while I'm away? When we settle in Toronto, it won't be so bad. I can run up often. But British Columbia seems far away. I don't know as I could make myself go at all if you weren't here."

"You needn't have asked that, Huldah. That'll be my job."

"That wipes away the very last bit of worry. I can just look forward to my wonderful journey without a qualm. Now I must go and pack. I want to be free to-morrow. I must spend every minute of it with Mother. Dear soul, she'll follow me around so wistfully! But I have to go, David. I just have to!"

She left him with a back-flung wave of her hand and ran lightly through the sunset glow to the farmhouse whose windows blazed with reflected glory.

The next time he saw her, she stood by the side of another man—a man who glanced to her with greedy eyes—pledging to him the womanly faith for which David himself had begged in vain.

Huldah's lovely, smiling face bade them good-by from the motor as she began the journey whose first stage was Sunderland station. That was the picture which stayed before the eyes of their minds. They saw her so in all the places from which her messages returned to them, telling of new scenes and new delights. They followed her so from city to city. And, when with the suddenness of a cataclysm, the messages ceased, they still clung to the smiling vision.

The last happy little card had come from Toronto. It said, "Hunting for a flat. Anxious to be really home. Will write soon."

The letter never came. From the vaguely distant city roar, there sounded not one whisper to give that straining ears news of her. She dropped from their ken like a pebble into the ocean.

Her frail mother gripped mightily upon the faith of her fathers but grew more frail, more ghostly white as an endless winter wore on. David's face settled into grim, deep-carved lines as he went back and forth, back and forth between the two farms and the city where he searched in vain. The last little hurried message had borne no address at all.

It was Doctor Sydney who found her at last and brought her home.

As they jolted away from the last station and drew nearer their destination, they could see the house crowning a distant hilltop. Light blazed from every window. Streamers of radiance beckoned them on, telling of welcome and thanksgiving.

Huldah, shrinking back in a corner of the carriage, seemed scarcely to notice the message.

"Doctor—Sydney—"

A choking gasp was all her struggle brought forth.

"Here we are, Huldah. I will just go to the door with you."

"Doctor Sydney. I must—"

"Hush, child. I understand. Just one thing I want to say, Huldah. It is over. Let the past go. Now come to your mother, child."

The door opened as he spoke. A little old lady stood on the threshold, silhouetted against the blaze of lamplight; and she stood with outstretched arms.

The two women clung in an embrace which told on one side of need, desperate and immediate; on the other, of love, passionate, pretecting, eternal.

"I know you're tired, Huldah. But before supper just come up to Mother's room and wash and change. It'll rest you better than anything."

She led the trembling girl up the stairs to the room where the red glow of coals shone coally through the windows of a tall stove. The girl dropped into a chair and held out her hands to the ruddy warmth.

With body refreshed and reclothed in garments which had been left behind as unsuitable to the new life, Huldah Makepeace went downstairs to the supper table. She ate and drank bits of the food placed before her by loving hands, and a little color crept back to her livid lips. She took a checkered towel as they finished, and dried the few pieces of eggshell china used to grace the occasion.

"I think I will go right to bed if you don't mind, Mother."

The choking tightness of her throat had relaxed somewhat. Her voice sounded almost natural.

"I would, Daughter. A good long rest will set you right. Come. I will go up-stairs."

She passed the room where the tired body had been refreshed. The elder woman turned to enter one across the hall. The door stood open. A fire gleamed in the grate. A pink-shaded lamp threw a rosy glow over counterpane and curtains. A hanging shelf on the opposite wall held books with childish titles. Treasures of ornament, made by little fingers, topped it and dotted the mantel.

"No, Mother!"

The girl's hand clutched her mother's arm. The choke came again in the voice.

"I can't go in there again, ever. Shut the door quickly. I can't bear it. I'm going to sleep in the back chamber."

Mrs. Makepeace made no reply. Her quick hand drew the door upon its life-long associations. They went down the hall to another room whose breath burst icy against their faces. She made no comment upon her daughter's decision.

"Let Mother help you, dear. Now go right to sleep. You are all tucked in snug as can be. I will leave this door open and mine too. Good-night, little Daughter."

She bent to kiss the wasted face. Huldah's thin arms closed tightly around her neck and upon her mother's heart she sobbed out the tale of misery which had been her portion.

The comfort of long-delayed speech brought sleep at last to the girl's tortured soul but her mother, agonizing in spirit, lay wide-eyed till dawn.

The good people of the village came to bid a silent welcome to the girl. They brought the friendly gossip of the neighborhood in an effort to lighten the shadow upon her face below the soft hair which had grown whiter than her mother's. She received them quietly, speaking little and smiling seldom. She refused resolutely to go to church, replying to both her Mother's entreaties and those of Doctor Sydney. "I can't. Don't ask me, please."

(To be continued.)

Change the drinking water two or three times a day and keep the drinking vessels clean.

If the ground is hard, file the edge of the hoe with a large flat file until the hoe edge is sharp. This will make the work comparatively easy.



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THE FAMILY PICKLE JAR.

From now until late in the fall, catsup, sauces and condiments can be made for the home. The housewife knows that these delicacies for the table will give zest to the plainest meal.

The prudent woman will conserve for future use during the winter and early spring the foods of summer, knowing that when wintry days come she can then successfully reap the results of her labors and please the family palate.

Do not use any coloring agent, alum or other chemicals; they are very dangerous. The food laws prohibit the sale of foods containing them. And many serious troubles can be traced directly to their use.

Use the best materials for successful results. It is vitally necessary to use all-glass jars when canning pickles, catsup, sauces, and so forth. The vinegar content of the food crashes on action between the zinc covering of the top of the lid and its porcelain lining. The noticeable difference between imported catsup, sauces and condiments and those made at home is due to the use of malt vinegars, which are always used in Europe.

Do not cook pickles, sauces, catsups, and so forth in aluminum, copper or tinware. The porcelain-lined kettle is the proper kind.

The secret of keeping home-made catsup a pleasing red color is to tie the spices in a piece of cheesecloth. Long boiling is not necessary. Do you remember how the whole day long catsup boiled and boiled until it was sufficiently thick? Ah, I see you do, and how hot it was to stand over the kettle and stir and stir to prevent scorching. Now try my method.

To Can Tomatoes for Soup

Wash one basket of tomatoes and then cut in pieces and cook until very soft. Rub through a colander to remove the cores and skins. Return to kettle and boil for twenty minutes. Fill into sterilized pint jars and adjust the rubbers and lids, partially tightening. Process forty minutes in hot-water bath. Seal securely, then test for leaks and store in a cool, dry place.

Canned Tomatoes

Select basket of firm tomatoes and plunge into boiling water and then into cold water to remove the skins. Peel and core and then pack into sterilized jars. Fill jars to overflowing with tomato pulp. Adjust the rubbers and lids and process in hot-water bath forty-five minutes. Remove from bath, fasten lids securely and test for leaks. Cool, then store in a cool, dry place.

Drain the tomato pulp by turning the tomato mixture into a sieve and rubbing through sieve. This method of removing the water eliminates long boiling. This is a saving of fuel. The water drained from the tomatoes may be used for making vinegar.

Chili Sauce

Wash one basket of tomatoes, cut in pieces. Place in preserving kettle and add:—3 quarts of onions, peeled and cut in slices, 1 clove of garlic, peeled and cut in bits, 10 large, green peppers, washed, seeds removed and peppers chopped fine. Cook mixture until very soft and then rub through a very coarse sieve or colander. Drain fifteen minutes through jelly bag. Return to kettle and add:—1 pound brown sugar, 1 cup of salt, 1 quart strong cider vinegar, and the following spices tied in a cloth:—1 ounce celery seed, 1 ounce mustard, 3 tablespoons mustard, 5 tablespoons ground cloves, 6 tablespoons ground allspice, 3 tablespoons mace, ½ cup of salad oil. Cook until mixture is very thick. Fill into sterilized pint jars, adjust the rubbers and lids and place in hot-water bath for thirty minutes. Fasten lids securely, test for leaks and store in cool, dry place.

If these directions are followed carefully these will be delicious products for the winter without the loss of a single jar. Chili sauce may be placed in jars and sealed without processing if desired.

Pickled Onions

Use the small onions. Scald in boiling water for ten minutes to loosen the skins, and then plunge into cold water. Remove the skins, and then soak for twenty-four hours in brine that will float an egg. Then rinse in plenty of cold water. Place in a preserving kettle and cover with: 1 part skim milk, 2 parts water. Bring to a boil and cook gently for fifteen minutes. Drain, wash in plenty of cold water. Fill into bottles and cover with hot, spiced white wine vinegar. Seal in the usual manner for pickles and catsup.

Gherkins

Pick small cucumbers or gherkins. Wash, place in a strong brine that will float an egg. Weigh down to keep them under the brine. Let stand for six days. Take from brine and rinse well. Place in a preserving kettle and cover with spiced cider vinegar. Cook slowly for ten minutes and fill into all-glass jars. Fasten securely and store in a cool place.

Sweet Pickles

Take the cucumbers or gherkins, as prepared in the foregoing recipe, from the brine and place in a preserving kettle. Cover with cider vinegar, and then to each quart of vinegar add:—1 cup brown sugar, 1 ounce mixed spices, 4 blades mace, 1 lemon cut in paper-thin slices and parboiled until tender, 1 clove of garlic. Cook slowly for fifteen minutes and then fill into all-glass jars. Seal and store in a cool place.

Sour Pickles

Wash fifty cucumbers and then place in a brine that will float an egg, for one week. Wash, place in a preserving kettle, and cover with cold water. Bring to a boil, cook for five minutes and then rinse. Place in a crock, packing tightly, and adding: 4 cloves of garlic, 1 dozen bay leaves, 1 ounce of mixed spices. Cover with boiling vinegar and cover the crock with a cloth and then with heavy brown paper. Tie with string and store in a cool, dry place.

Mixed Pickles

4 quarts of cucumbers, pealed and cut in 1½ inch blocks, 1 quart of small onions, 1 quart of cauliflower, 1 dozen red pepper pods, 1 lemon cut in thin slices and parboiled until tender. Remove the skins from onions and break the cauliflower into small flowerets. Parboil until tender. Place all together in preserving kettle and cover with: 1 part water, 2 parts cider vinegar. Adding:—1 cup of brown sugar to each quart of cider vinegar used. Now mix and add: 6 bay leaves, 2 cloves of garlic, 2 tablespoons whole cloves, 2 tablespoons of whole allspice, 1 tablespoon of mustard seed, 1 tablespoon of celery seed, 1 stick of cinnamon, 2 blades of mace. Bring to a boil and cook for fifteen minutes. Fill into all-glass jars and seal.

TANKS UPROOTED VILLAGE

Silenced German Guns by Levelling Every House in Town

British tanks uprooted a whole French village to stop the fire of German machine guns from the houses in the latest allied offensive, says a London despatch of Aug. 28th.

The French troops had been seriously hampered by the German machine guns in or on the tops of the houses. Tanks were in the vicinity, and a message was sent to them for assistance. These compiled, but the German machine guns were too well protected to be knocked out by the fire from the tanks' guns. Accordingly the tank commanders conferred at the far end of the village and decided, in a hurried impromptu war council, to destroy the village by sheer weight of metal.

The tanks accordingly rammed house after house, bringing down the machine guns, extricating themselves from the ruins of one house, then proceeding to the next. In this way the village was captured without a single British casualty, and at once occupied by the French.

In another attack a tank was set on fire, the officer in command was killed and the first driver severely wounded, all within the German lines. The second driver extinguished the fire, assumed command, and later in the day, drove back single-handed, preceded by about 50 Germans, whom he captured unaided.

Another tank, temporarily knocked out, constituted itself a strong point inside the German lines, and held out for five hours until the infantry arrived.

Food Control Corner

For ignoring the regulation which calls for a reckoning for bad eggs purchased from producers or country dealers, over and above an allowance of one per cent., the William Davies Company and the Matthews-Blackwell Company, both of Montreal, have been forbidden to buy, sell or otherwise deal in eggs for 30 days. According to the regulations in force since June 1st last, every dealer placing eggs in cold storage is required to furnish to the operator of the warehouse, a statement in writing certifying that such eggs have been candled and that bad or unsound eggs have been removed. No license of the Canada Food Board is permitted to pay, or demand payment for bad eggs in excess of an allowed margin of one percent. of the total amount of the transaction. The object of the Canada Food Board was to make the handling of such eggs unprofitable for the dealer, who is now obliged to charge them back against those from whom they are originally purchased. In the case of the two companies under suspension, it was found that no attempt had been made to charge back for unsound eggs in this way, although the candling records showed percentages running as high as fourteen. A firm in Charlottetown has been disciplined in the same way for a similar offence.

It was manifestly nothing but fair that the public should not be called upon to pay for bad eggs. If a dealer purchases bad eggs and pays for them the least trouble for him would be to say nothing about it after finding the fact out by candling, but pass the eggs on into the channels of trade, where the consumer would eventually pay for the loss. Everybody else who handled the eggs, from the producer to the retail storekeeper would thus have charged their profits and expenses just the same. By the order of the Canada Food Board it is provided that bad eggs be reported and charged back to their source of origin so that the loss is borne by the parties responsible for their delay in reaching the market fresh. In these times of high prices for eggs and every other food commodity, the consumer is doubly entitled to fresh eggs bought in good faith in the regular way. Producers should be careful of the stock they sell and dealers should be watchful of the stock they buy.

H. Tom, proprietor of the Paris Cafe, 95 Notre Dame Street, Quebec City, has been ordered to close his restaurant for a period of seven days, commencing August 31st for manufacturing and retailing iced cakes contrary to the Order of the Canada Food Board.

The Canada Food Board has ordered Henry Wong, proprietor of the Boston Cafe, Three Rivers, Quebec, to close his restaurant, and his license has been suspended for a period of seven days, during which time he may not serve any meals or purchase any foodstuffs. Investigation by the Board's Inspectors showed that this restaurant had been serving beefsteak at all hours and bread in excess of the proportions permitted by the food regulations.

For violation of the Canada Food Board's Order regarding the sale of substitutes for wheat flour in a proportion of one to four, and for operating without a license, M. Kennedy & Company, Breadalbane, P.E.I. has been ordered to close his business commencing midnight, August 31st, and to remain closed until he receive a license from the Canada Food Board. During the period of suspension he must not purchase or sell or otherwise deal in food or food products.





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Soils and Crops

By Agronomist.

This Department is for the use of our farm readers who want the advice of an expert on any question regarding soil, seed, crops, etc. If your question is of sufficient general interest, it will be answered through this column. If stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed with your letter, a complete answer will be mailed to you. *Address* Agronomist, care of Wilson Publishing Co., Ltd., 73 Adelaide St. W., Toronto.

Can The Race Live Without The Cow?

Certain scientists have maintained that milk and butter were not absolutely necessary foods. They say the time when cheaper substitutes will take the place of milk and butter-fat. The oleomargarine people have had this vision for some time and the scientists of Germany have claimed they could produce a substitute for milk from soy beans which could not be detected from actual cows' milk except by careful analysis. Vegetable oils and the cheaper animal fats can be produced much cheaper than butter-fats, so also this milk substitute from soy beans can be produced much cheaper than cow's milk, consequently, the time is coming when economic conditions will cause substitution of these cheaper products for the milk and butter-fat of the cow.

But another scientist, working along different lines, has proved that a certain element of butter-fat is absolutely necessary for the growth of children and health maintenance of adults. This man is Dr. McCollum, of Johns Hopkins University. By careful experiments covering the period from 1907 to 1917, Dr. McCollum proved there are two what he calls "protective foods." Without a certain amount of these protective foods in the diet children cannot develop, neither can adults maintain vigorous health. It used to be thought that a diet of tubers, grains, roots and meat could be made a perfect diet but the experiment of Dr. McCollum in feeding various foods to young animals for these ten years proved that they cannot develop unless these protective foods are used.

And these two "protective foods" are obtained so far as known at the present time from only two sources—the leaves of plants and the butter-fat of milk. If people could consume enough of the leaves of plants they could get along without butter-fat, but this is not possible and consequently to have vigorous health butter-fat must be a part of the ration. Dr. McCollum has called this protective element the "Fat Soluble A."

Many people to-day are hailing Dr. McCollum as the saviour of the dairy industry because he has proved to the world that the dairy cow is necessary to the maintenance of human life in a vigorous condition. The only argument against oleo up until now was that butter-fat was, more easily digested than the animal and vegetable fats used in oleo; it would melt at a lower temperature. Observing people had noticed that young children did much better when a part of food contained butter-fat and attributed it to the fact that butter-fat was more easily-digested and assimilated. But Dr. McCollum's experiments indicate the reason was because butter-fat contains this vital element, fat soluble A) which is not found only in the leaves of plants, consequently it is the best argument against the substitution of oleo.

The medical profession, public school teachers, colleges, universities and the reading public now understand this idea and are spreading the gospel of truth so it will only be a short time before intelligent citizens understand this idea and when they do they will hesitate before they substitute oleo for butter, even though it is much cheaper.

The dairy cow will not be put aside because we can imitate her products. She is necessary to civilization and no matter what comes, is destined to endure. When the people understand the importance of butter-fat in a diet, especially children's, they will be willing to pay a sufficient price for whole milk and butter-fat, so that the dairy industry cannot be driven to the wall by cheap substitutes.

Horse Sense

Prices of horses have been advancing steadily. War interfered with horse-breeding operations in France and Great Britain and drew heavily on their existing supply. It is reported that in Great Britain heavy drafts weights are bringing from 1,000 to $1,000 each. Tractors are being used in hauling munitions and drawing artillery because enough horses cannot be secured for that work. There will be large shipments of horses abroad after the war, which will take some of our heaviest and best animals.

For that reason, it is essential to take good care of every colt. The most critical time is at weaning. Large numbers of stunted colts get their first set-back when taken from the mares in the fall. Teach the colt to eat grain, if it has not already learned, and when once taken from the mare, do not let it return. Letting it get back to the mare after starting to wean may ruin the mare, and it will make the colt mean. Milk out the mare's udder for a week or so, and if it becomes caked apply lard.

The Dairy

No single piece of farm machinery has increased more in use in the last two years than the mechanical milker. In this country, where the labor shortage became critical early in the war as a result of the enlistment of farm laborers, the milking machine is the one thing that has averted a disastrous drop in dairy production.

On hundreds of Canadian farms women, with the aid of this machine, do the milking. As the war progresses, many more dairy farmers will be compelled to adopt the milking machine, or curtail operations, or go out of business. The dairyman who thinks the initial investment is too great or the cost of upkeep too high makes a mistake.

In the United States a leading western dairyman who has 100 cows has operated a milking machine of six units for four years. To-day the original parts, all but the rubber portions, are still in use. The rubber parts were renewed nine months ago. On another farm where forty cows are milked, upkeep cost has amounted to $10 in four years. Still another dairyman, who has used a milker three years for a herd of thirty cows, spent $3 this year in placing the machine in first-class order.

Potted strawberry plants set out now will produce fruit next season the same as field grown plants set out last spring.

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Poultry

Shorter days and cooler nights seem to put new life into both the poultryman and his stock. Plans should be laid for the winter campaign, and when it is thought best to introduce new blood into the flock, the order should be placed right to-day. There can be no better selection.

Dispose of all stock that has not been profitable. There is no better time for culling than now, just before this surplus stock starts into moult.

The moulting season has arrived, and it is important that the birds have special care. It is a good plan to keep pieces of rusty iron in the drinking vessels so as to give the water a tonic effect.

Young turkeys that have reached September in good condition have passed the critical stage, and during this month will make wonderful strides in growth and development.

March-hatched pullets are showing every indication of early laying, if they have not already started. If properly grown they will not only be steady fall layers, but reliable winter layers as well.

Remove the male birds from the flock and keep them separated until the first of the year.

Clean up all rubbish piles about the houses this month. Rubbish harbors rats and other enemies of the poultry yard.

Sheep Notes

Returns from sheep are quick and profitable. It is not necessary to keep a ewe lamb a year before it returns a profit. A lamb weighing seventy-five pounds and coating twenty cents a pound, will clip five pounds of wool next spring. At seventy cents a pound the wool would be worth $3.50, or twenty per cent. of the original investment. At the end of that time the owner will have a ewe worth more for breeding purposes than the average ewe that he could go out and buy. It is true this ewe lamb consumes a certain amount of feed which possibly should be charged against her, but since there is pasture and forage going to waste on every farm each year, it is hardly necessary to exact a heavy feed bill.

Many people find it possible to keep one sheep for each head of cattle their pastures will carry, at no additional expense. If they could all be convinced of the actual need for a greatly increased supply of wool next year, many of them might adopt such a practice very much to their own profit and to the assistance of the Government. When sheep are properly handled they are mortgage lifters and bring thrift.

Candy Makers On Half Rations.

Candy manufacturers in Canada have used, in the past, eleven per cent. of all the sugar consumed in Canada. This has been reduced to a maximum of 5½ per cent. by the Canada Food Board, owing to the sugar situation.

FUNNY FOLD-UPS

CUT OUT AND FOLD ON DOTTED LINES



Topics in Season.

Madonna lily bulbs may be planted this month. Most other bulbs should not be put into the ground until October.

Before frost, make cuttings of the heliotrope, verbenas and other tender plants which you will want for setting out early next spring.

The Italians have manufactured a substitute for sugar. It is derived from grapes by evaporating the juice. It is said to be particularly valuable in the preservation of fruits.

The French Department of Agriculture reckons that a toad is worth $3; a lizard, $2; a swallow, $20; a titmouse, $8; a robin, $4; a bat, $30; an owl, $12.

All the refuse of crops that are through fruiting should be burned as soon as dry enough. Cabbage stumps, cucumbers, melons, tomatoes and the like should not be left to decay.

The strawberry bed still needs cultivating. Keep busy until the ground freezes. Light frosts do not count.

September is housecleaning month in the garden, and a good cleaning up there is just as necessary as in the house. The most important thing is to prevent weeds going to seed.

To control white grubs, plow the infested soil deeply before October 1, and while plowing turn the poultry or hogs into the field to destroy the grubs.

Lay aside the apples that fall off when you are picking and do not put them in with the first-grade fruit. The slightest bruise will shorten the keeping qualities.

Did you forget to cut out and burn the blackberry and raspberry canes that have fruited? Better now than never!

A recent Swiss decree provides for compulsory crop production by all land-owners, with the 1914 acreage as a minimum. All grain growers who fail to deliver the required amount into the hands of the authorities must pay four-fold the maximum price as indemnity for their deficiency.

Ripen late tomatoes by pulling the vines and letting them lie with the fruit on in a cool shed or in the basement. Many of the fruits will ripen. Cover the vines in the garden with blankets when frost threatens and you may be able to save them for a week or two.

When frost has touched the tuberose, elephant's-ear and Madeira vine, take up the bulbs and store them. When dahlias and cannas are frost-bitten, cut off the tops, leaving about six inches of the stems. Remove the roots in a clump with dirt attached. Spread roots out in the sun to dry, then store in a dry, well-ventilated cellar, on the floor or on shelves. Keep the varieties labelled.

Weevils may be killed in beans and peas by the use of carbon bisulphide. To treat these put them in a jar, tub or other vessel which can be covered tightly. Put into a glass about one tablespoonful of carbon bisulphide for each ten gallons of space in the enclosure, and place the glass in with the beans. Allow them to remain in the fumes of the carbon bisulphide over night, then take them out and place in dry storage quarters. Do not take lamps or lighted matches near the material, and do not breathe the fumes.

Save The Seeds.

It is not difficult to save the seeds of annual vegetables for next year's gardens. They must be thoroughly dried before they are put away for the winter. Spread the seeds thinly in a dry, airy place, out of the sun, on a sheet of paper until they are dry; do not use heat. When dry store where there is little variation of temperature. If moist when stored or allowed to collect moisture they will become mouldy or start to germinate. Flower seeds may be saved in the same manner.

To renovate velvet with salt—Rub it briskly with damp salt and then brush with stiff brush. Works well with velvet hats.

The Farmhand's Wager.

The farmhand comes in for considerable discussion nowadays, but he is much better off than most people think. The Council of Defence of the State of Ohio has been making a survey of labor conditions, and reports that a married man working on the farm for $30 a month is as well off as if he were to receive $105 in a city; that a $35 a month farm job equals a $110 city job; that a $40 farm job equals a $115 city job, and so on. "Not taking into consideration," the report adds, "the possibility of raising some stock or produce on shares, which is usually customary."

Nor has the married man on the farm job a monopoly of advantages, for the report further finds that an unmarried farmhand receiving $25 is as well off as if he were receiving $80 in the city; that a $30 job for the bachelor farmhand equals a $90 city job; and that a $40 job on the farm is as good as a $95 job in the city, and so on. The difference in aggregate returns is brought about by house rent, groceries, meat, milk, light, fuel, unnecessary expenses, and luxuries.

A few reports like this regarding conditions in Canada would have good effect in turning the tide back toward the land once the war is over. For the last three or four years it has been running cityward strongly. As city labor was taken for the army, for the shipyards, or in the natural course of advancement, farm labor has been called upon to make up the deficiency. Wages are advancing as a natural result, so that the farmhand who received $25 or $30 a few years ago is now drawing down his $40 every month—as good, the Ohio investigators say, as $95 or $115 in the city, depending on whether the man is married or not.

Some day Canada is going to take the steps necessary to enable the farmhand and the farm tenant to secure farms of their own. The help may come in the way of advance loans on land, stock or machinery purchased, or in grants to soldiers returning from war service. It is inevitable that it is coming. When that time comes the farmhand will loom larger on the industrial and economic horizon than ever before, and he is no inconspicuous figure even now.

In the meantime the duty devolves upon him of giving good service and saving every penny for the opportunity which will undoubtedly be his in the near future.

Raspberry Rust.

Spraying with potassium sulphide arrests the spread of the disease, which will appear every season. The best plan is to pull up and burn the plants and all diseased leaves that have fallen. Set out new healthy plants in a different part of the garden. Spray the new plants several times each season with weak Bordeaux mixture; if used full strength the foliage will be scorched.

System in canning saves more than the product.

GOOD HEALTH QUESTION BOX

By Andrew F. Currier, M.D.

Dr. Currier will answer all signed letters pertaining to Health. If your question is of general interest it will be answered through these columns; if not, it will be answered personally if stamped, addressed envelope is enclosed. Dr. Currier will not prescribe for individual cases or make diagnosis. *Address* Dr. Andrew F. Currier, care of Wilson Publishing Co., 73 Adelaide St. W., Toronto.

Physical Changes Which Take Place After Middle Life.

By middle life the tissues of the body have reached the culmination of their development and from this time forth the period of degeneration has its turn. That which is most to be dreaded from this point onward is malignant disease. Organs which have been overworked or abused, the stomach, lip, tongue, intestine, and in women the breast and uterus, now may become cancerous, and other organs or portions of the body which may be subjected to more or less persistent irritation are in danger from the same merciless enemy. The arteries of the body are susceptible to degenerative changes from middle life onward, either undergoing softening or becoming harder by the formation of new tissue or the deposit of lime salts within their walls in the latter case becoming brittle like pipe stems. In any case the arteries become perilously weak and the degenerative changes take place so gradually that they are usually quite inappreciable to the patient. Should the heart of a patient who is thus diseased become suddenly or unusually active the extra force which it happens to exert would be likely to produce a break in one or more of the weakened arteries. The arteries in the brain are particularly weak and that is why so many people who have passed middle life have apoplexy.

This is also the period of rheumatisms, and neuralgias and gouts and of obesity which makes people clumsy and awkward and ills adapted to endure pain and stiffness of joints, muscles, and nerves.

In this period also are the diseases of the bladder and prostate gland accompanied not only with the annoyance of frequent calls to evacuate the bladder but with pain, haemorrhage and other disagreeable symptoms. Sometimes these things can be prevented and sometimes not. Perhaps they are penalties for past sins which may not be escaped and the best you can do is to watch them and try and make the symptoms as mild as possible. Malignant disease may sometimes be forestalled by removing elements of irritation, curing indigestion, omitting unsuitable food, keeping the teeth in good condition, forswearing pipes, cigars and cigarettes. Sleep must be encouraged at all cost it is more important than food, and if there is worriment it must be unconditionally dismissed. Exposure to cold and wet and even changes in the weather are sure to bring on rheumatic troubles, hence the clothing must be adapted to the season and suitable medical treatment afforded. Increase in the blood pressure means change in the arteries, hence tests must be made from time to time and suitable exercise, diet and mechanical and physical treatment prescribed. Diseases of the bladder and prostate gland are amenable to relief in their early stages hence the first appearance of trouble is a danger signal. Frequently one who has any of these diseases or tendencies must change the entire current of his life, give up his occupation, change his residence, or be separated from his family and friends. These hardships are often justified, however, in the relief they afford to bad symptoms and the months or years they add to life with corresponding increase in happiness, usefulness and power of influence.

Questions and Answers.

X. Y. Z.—1—Does indigestion affect the nerves?

2—Which solid foods are best for indigestion?

3—Does butter affect indigestion?

4—What part of dandelion is used for medicinal purposes, and how?

5—Am forty, weigh 165 pounds and am five feet and six inches in height. How could I reduce my weight?

Answer—1—It very often does.

2—The question is too general. Indigestion is relieved in one person by omitting one kind of food, and in another by something else.

3—If you mean by your indigestion "Does butter cause indigestion?" my reply would be that good butter seldom does.

4—The root of the plant is useful, and also an extract is made from the leaf, which is often used as a mild kind of vegetable tonic.

5—I would not advise you to attempt to reduce your weight. There is nothing out of proportion.

Canada's Answer.

"The Canadians have made for themselves an imperishable name in the history of arms; they have been associated with many of the most glorious passages in the record of the war, and there is no force fighting for the Alliance which has a richer share of honor," says the London Telegraph "Four years ago Canada had an army of barely 3,000 men. Since that 400,000 men have crossed the sea to fight in the ranks of the Canadian corps, and to-day it is over its strength. That fact is announced by the Duke of Connaught."

The Plain Truth about Shoe Prices

LEATHER is scarce and is growing scarcer. A large part of the available supply must be used for soldiers' boots. Importations have practically ceased and we are forced to depend upon the limited quantity of materials produced in Canada.

The cost of everything which goes into a pair of shoes is high, and is going higher. Workmen by the thousands have joined the colors, and labor is increasingly hard to get. It is not merely a matter of high prices; but of producing enough good quality shoes to go around.

These conditions are beyond the control of any man, or any group of men. They fall on all alike. No one is exempt—neither the manufacturer, the dealer, nor the consumer.

You must pay more today for shoes of the same quality than you did a year ago. Next Spring, prices will be higher still.

These are hard facts. They will not yield to argument. They cannot be glossed over. We cannot change them, much as we would wish to do so.

But you, as a wearer of shoes, can help to relieve them if you will exercise prudence and good judgment in purchasing. See that you get *real value* for your money. Spend enough to get it, but spend nothing for "frills."

See that the manufacturer's trade-mark is stamped upon the shoes you buy. High prices are a temptation to reduce the quality in order to make the price seem low. But no manufacturer will stamp his trade-mark upon a product which he is ashamed to acknowledge. Remember this, and look for the trade-mark. It is your best assurance of real value for your money.

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11

The Paisley Advocate

PAISLEY, SEPT. 25th, 1918

OUR NATIONAL RAILWAYS

The retirement of the Canadian Northern directors, headed by Sir William Mackenzie and Sir Donald Mann, clears the way for a re-organization that will bring that great transcontinental railway system under government ownership and operation. The country thus acquires nearly ten thousand miles of railway, stretching from the tidal waters of the Atlantic to the Pacific coast, together with a fleet of vessels on the Great Lakes, great elevators and terminal facilities, and telegraph and express utilities that span and serve the continent.

The new board of directors of the Canadian Northern to be appointed within the next few days by the government will unify and operate as one national system the Canadian Northern, the Intercolonial, the Prince Edward Island Railway, the National Transcontinental and the new road to the new north that will carry the grain of the west to the shores of Hudson Bay. This gives the government system a mileage of more than fourteen thousand miles in Canada. The Canadian Pacific, as a proprietor of Canadian railway mileage, falls into second place, and the Grand Trunk lines combined make a poor third.

Mere mileage does not make a railway system great, and the national system has to its credit strategic position, well-chosen country, low grades and splendid terminals. It engrosses practically all the traffic of the maritime provinces, with splendid ports and terminals at Sydney, Halifax and St. John, N.B. From Moncton, N.B., to Winnipeg it has two complete lines, which serve widely separated districts west of Quebec. The Canadian Northern touches Montreal, Toronto and the thickly settled portions of central Canada, while the National Transcontinental rolls the map of Canada back five hundred miles northward by opening to settlement the hinterlands of Quebec and the great clay belt of Ontario. Both lines are strongly entrenched at the head of the lakes and can move grain the year round to the seaboard by roads almost physically perfect. West from Winnipeg the newly acquired Canadian Northern gridirons the prairie provinces and crosses the mountains at a ruling grade of one-half of one per cent.

The National System will cost us in round numbers one billion dollars, but we acquire the C.N.R. mileage of ten thousand miles for what it cost us to build the remaining four thousand. The new board of directors will have committed to them a heavy responsibility and a most important trust. May they live up to the hopes and expectations of their fellow-countrymen.

Of Sir William Mackenzie and Sir Donald Mann and their life work this is not the time to speak. We can no more forecast their place in history than could men thirty years ago foresee how Donald Smith, Geo. Stephens and the Canadian Pacific would be regarded. We can at least pay tribute to their vision, their courage, their pluck and their persistence. They transformed what was almost desert into what is now the best part of the prosperous and populous Canadian west. Their work speaks for itself and will speak for them after they are silent.

Events march faster than men. Ten years ago the man who favored nationalizing railways on a big scale was considered erratic, and the man who would have prophesied that we would have a state-owned railway system of fifteen thousand miles in the year 1918 would have been regarded as a dreamer of worse than idle dreams. But railway nationalization has come and the merest child can see that corporation ownership and management of railways will soon be a thing of the past on this continent. The Grand Trunk will soon have to come into the national system. The Canadian Pacific may profit by her example.—Toronto World.

LOCAL AND DISTRICT NEWS

To the Ladies

All donations of batting, etc., for patriotic quilting are to be left with Mrs. D. McArthur at the bookstore. All patches should be returned not later than Saturday.

A Big Crop of Grain

A Waechter, of Brant, harvested one hundred loads of barley, besides an almost equal amount of fall wheat and other grains, and it is estimated with an average yield Mr. Waechter may thresh 7,000 bushels of grain this fall.

Only 20 Mills Tax Rate

Mildmay council has struck the tax rate for the year, amounting to 20 mills on the dollar. It is made up as follows: County rate 8 mills, village rate 2 mills, fire department ½ mill, street lighting 1½ mills, school rate 8 mills. Over and above this, there will be the statute labor at $1.25 per day.—Gazette.

Green Cross for Doctor's Cars

The executive of the Ontario Medical Association announces that a distinguishing badge for motorists on Sundays, in the form of a green cross to be displayed on the windshield, will be supplied to practitioners of the Province of Ontario upon receipt of a self-addressed stamped envelope, by the secretary of the Ontario Medical Association, 149 Close Ave., Toronto.

Wiarton Tackles the Wood Business

It will be remembered that the town has bought a bush lot, something which is being reported all over Ontario—and many towns will envy Wiarton the possibility of wood this year at $3.50 per cord. His Worship has been instructed to get out 1500 to 2000 cords and place the same at the disposal of the consumers, and the Mayor is going to roll up his sleeves and go at his job.—Wiarton Canadian Echo.

FRIENDS THOUGHT HE WOULD DIE

"FRUIT-A-TIVES" Conquered Dyspepsia and Restored His Health.



MR. ROBERT NEWTON.

Little Bras d'Or, C. B.

"I was a terrible sufferer from *Dyspepsia and Constipation* for years. I had pain after eating, belching gas, constant headaches, and did not sleep well at night. I lost so much weight—going from 185 pounds to 148 pounds—that I became alarmed and saw several doctors who, however, did me no good. Finally, a friend told me to try '*Fruit-a-tives*'.

In a week, there was improvement. The constipation was corrected; and soon I was free of pain, headaches and that miserable feeling that accompanies Dyspepsia. I continued to take this splendid fruit medicine and now I am well, strong and vigorous". ROBERT NEWTON.

50c. a box, 6 for $2.50, trial size 25c. At all dealers or sent postpaid on receipt of price by Fruit-a-tives Limited, Ottawa.

LETTER FROM A NURSE IN FRANCE

The following is a letter written by Miss Ida Anstead, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Anstead, Elora Road north, to her sister, Mrs. Bert Warder, of Wiarton. Miss Anstead is with the American Nursing Corps and has been in France over a year:

Base Hospital No. 9,
Chateauroux, France.
Aug. 4, 1918

Dear Little Sister—Your letter received when I was enjoying a few days in the infirmary with the much heralded influenza, otherwise known as trench fever, Spanish grippe, and various and sundry other names equally fancy. It has been sweeping the country and the armies, and it just swoops down upon one without the slightest warning. I am on duty again, though not quite my normal self.

With your letter came one from mother. It was the first American mail received in over a month, and oh, dear! how I welcomed my bundle, consisting of ten, hardly enough.

The last Sunday I wrote you I was painting chairs, to-day it is the family wash. However, were I to tell you of the things I do before I attend to my own very minor needs, it would require many pages. I have been waiting for the opportunity to write you for long enough, but of late have been so busy it has been impossible.

I suppose you are quite as excited as we are over the Allies' gains. Although we are far from the front the wonderful English and American sanitary trains bring the freshly wounded to us, and they also bring the latest bits of news. Lately the wounded have been coming in hundreds every day or so. Sometimes when I've written "On active service" at the top of my envelope, I've felt something of a bluffer, but I can tell you it's been enough active there days. The doctors here have so much to do that a great deal of the work they used to do falls to the lot of the nurses.

I have a friend, the sweetest little French girl. She teaches me French and I try to give her a little English in exchange. I go to her home often. They are lovely people.

Yes, I get green garden things, sometimes at the table, and often by purchasing them at the market. The French excel in gardening and Chateauroux has a central market, which is most interesting. I wish you could see the little old women in black dresses and white caps. They always wear black, seems to be the custom, but then, most of France is in deep mourning these times, and how they love crepe! They literally wrap themselves in it, young girls with flowing veils of heavy crepe from the brim of their hats to the ground. I've never priced it, but surely it's cheap, else they could not afford it. They go into mourning too for the most distant relative.

Well, my dear, it seems I've said very little. I'm well and not missing a meal nor a day's work, pretty good record, don't you think? Hope you are all well.

A STARTLING PREDICTION

In a letter to the Montreal Family Herald a gentleman in Los Angeles relates a startling prophecy given to him over thirty years ago, and which appears to be in a fair way to fulfilment. The writer says:

In the summer of 1885, in the course of a long conversation about the Franco-German war of 1870, with the then Bishop of St. Cloud, Minn., Dr. Rupert Seidenbusch, a Benedictine monk—he said to me (if not textually, most certainly in equivalent terms): "According to a very cumplatic tradition, with which I have long been familiar, the German Empire shall come to an end in the bloodiest war the world has ever seen. Its last ruler will be a cripple. He will invade France, and wade knee-deep in human blood. At first he will be victorious, but he shall soon go down to rise up no more, for he shall be the last of his dynasty."

PACKED BUTTER KEEPS

Seed Corn Situation Is Critical—Select Own Seed Now.

Select Ears From Field for Height, Strength, Leanness and Earliness.

(Contributed by Ontario Department of Agriculture, Toronto.)

THE first point to observe in the packing of butter, in order to have it keep well for winter use is to have good butter. The best butter for packing is usually made in the months of June and September. It is preferably made from comparatively sweet cream which has been pasteurized. However, on the farm pasteurization is not commonly followed, hence the butter should be made when the weather is comparatively cool and the cream should be churned before it becomes very sour—in fact, the sweeter the cream the more likely it is to produce good keeping quality in the butter, so long as there is sufficient acid in the cream to give good churning results.

The cream should be churned in the usual way, except that the butter may be brushed once with brine, which is made by dissolving salt in water, instead of using water at both washings. Salt at the usual rate—but not over one ounce of salt per pound of butter, because salt does not preserve butter as is commonly supposed, except in a minor degree, for unpasteurized cream butter. It is a mistake, however, to add so much salt that the fine flavor of the butter is covered up.

Having worked the butter as usual, pack it firmly into crocks, tubs or boxes. If unparaffined wooden packages are used, these should be soaked several days in salt water to prevent "woody" flavor in the butter. A better plan is to coat the inside of the tub or box with hot wax, then line with heavy parchment paper, before packing the butter. Glazed crocks which are clean, need no lining.

When the package is full, preferably all from one churning, smooth the top of the butter, cover with parchment paper or a clean cotton cloth, then tie heavy brown paper over the top and place in a cool cellar or in cold storage. Sometimes a salt paste is put on top of the cloth or paper and this is kept moist by sprinkling on water from time to time. This excludes the air and helps to keep the butter.

We recommend packing the butter in solid form which is to be kept for some time, rather than holding the butter in prints, even though these may be submerged in brine.—Prof. H. H. Dean, O. A. College, Guelph.

Select Seed Corn Now.

Unless every precaution is taken this autumn the supply of good seed corn of the desirable varieties will be inadequate for the requirements of 1919. The autumn of 1917 saw the corn crop harrowed with an excess of moisture. Wet cold weather followed, during which time the corn did not cure, consequently, when the very cold weather of December set in the corn was frozen and germination was reduced to a very low percentage. This situation which caused the agricultural authorities of North America so much anxiety during the winter and spring of 1918, and which was described by them as "a national calamity," is not yet averted. The problem which that committee had to face was one of supplying North America with seed which would give a fair germination. To secure this seed was no easy task and recourse was made to districts in the United States hundreds of miles to the south of Ontario which produce large, late maturing varieties. In bringing this seed into the country there was little expectation that it would produce much grain, but it was hoped it would produce fodder. The situation in Ontario was so acute that an embargo was placed on seed grown in Kent and Essex counties prohibiting the exportation from those counties to other districts in Ontario. Some seed of fair germination was available but not sufficient to meet all local needs, and as those counties located in southern and western Ontario furnish the chief source of seed for the remainder of the province it was felt that such action was justified in order to conserve these varieties for seed purposes which had proven themselves adapted to Ontario conditions.

There was never a time in Ontario's history when it was more necessary to take every precaution in the selection of seed corn than at the present time. The most satisfactory method of seed selection is that of selecting in the field. The grower can go up and down his rows and select those ears which are early, well developed and possess all the varietal characteristics. When selecting in the field the grower has before him the standing plant. He can select from those plants which possess the height, strength, leanness and earliness desired. When once the desired type is established in the grower's mind good progress can be made in selecting the ears. This method offers many advantages over that of selecting from the shock or from the crib. The crib is the least desirable, in that it often only husked ears to select from. With the shock, when husking, the grower has the wilted or matured stalks, while the field selection has everything in its favor, the whole plant and its environment which may mean normal or abnormal conditions for development. — Dr. C. A. Zavitz, O. A. College, Guelph.

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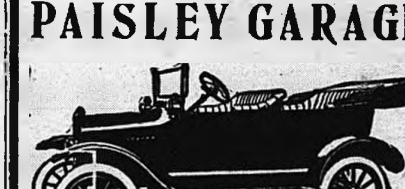
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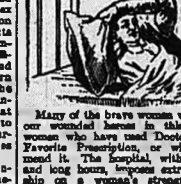
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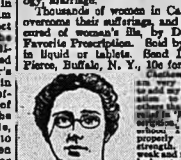
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SCHOOL FAIR

The fourth annual rural school fair of Arran and North Elderslie Districts, under the direction of Mr. M. C. McKay, Agricultural Representative for Bruce County, was held at S. S. No. 4, Arran, on Thursday afternoon of last week. The fair was very successful in spite of inclement weather. A crowd of about 200 was in attendance. Following is a list of the prize winners:

Sheaf of Oats—1 John Cann, 6 Arran; 2 Watson Davis, 5 Arran; 3 Robt. Beach, 8 Elderslie; 4 Albert Wolfe, 4 Arran; 5 Stuart Robinson, 8 Elderslie.

Half Gallon Oats—1 John Cann, 6 Arran; 2 Albert Wolfe, 4 Arran; 3 Watson Davis, 5 Arran; 4 D. Harold Sparrow, 8 Elderslie.

Sheaf of Barley—1 Roy Palmer, 8 Elderslie; 2 Clifford Wolfe, 1 Arran; 3 Thomas Hayford, 7 Arran; 4 Geo. Scarrow, 9 Arran.

Half-Gallon Barley—1 Thos. Hayford, 7 Arran; 2 Roy Palmer, 8 Elderslie; 3 Clifford Wolfe, 1 Arran.

Sheaf of Wheat—1 John Wesley Hemstock, 4 Arran; 2 Robt. Cann, 6 Arran; 3 Elmer Cruickshank, 10 Eld. & Sull.; 4 Russell Speers, 8 Arran; 5 Geo. D. Wolfe, 1 Arran; 6 Geo. Jerome, 8 Elderslie; 7 Wallace Teasdale, 8 Elderslie; 8 Cecil Daley, 10 Eld. & Sull.

Half Gallon Wheat—1 Wallace Teasdale, 8 Elderslie; 2 Elmer Cruickshank, 10 Eld. & Sull.; 3 John Wesley Hemstock, 4 Arran; 4 Geo. Jerome, 8 Elderslie; 5 Geo. D. Wolfe, 6 Arran; 6 Russell Speers, 8 Arran; 7 J. C. McKelvey, 8 Elderslie; 8 Robt Cann, 6 Arran.

Green Mountains—1 Daisy Espley, 6 Arran; 2 J. W. Henderson, 10 Eld. & Sull.; 3 Bertie Walpole, 8 Elderslie; 4 Clara Crawford, 6 Arran; 5 Wilbert Langstaff, 6 Arran; 6 Thos. Hayford, 7 Arran; 7 Mack Galbraith, 9 Elderslie.

Irish Cobbler—1 Hazel M. Welsh, 1 Arran; 2 Vivian Tedford, 5 Arran; 3 Edward Daley, 10 Eld. & Sull.; 4 Jennie Palmer, 8 Elderslie; 5 Geo. Sparrow, 8 Elderslie; 6 Arthur Teasdale, 8 Elderslie; 7 Lily McCurdy, 5 Arran; 8 Jack Galbraith, 9 Elderslie; 9 John Vance, 6 Arran; 10 Lola Hemstock, 4 Arran.

Mangels—Effie Simpson, 8 Arran; 2 Howard Weston, 9 Arran; 3 Cameron Richards, 9 Arran; 4 John Wolfe, 8 Elderslie; 5 Beulah L. Gordon, 9 Elderslie.

Sweet Corn—1 Ross Richards, 9 Arran; 2 Alvin Graham, 4 Arran; 3 Gladys Brunton, 7 Arran; 4 Violet White, 4 Arran; 5 Clara Wolfe, 1 Arran; 6 Verrell Dudgeon, 8 Eld.; 7 Eva Richards, 9 Arran; 8 Cora Barclay, 8 Arran; 9 Mavis A. Espley, 6 Arran; 10 Eddie W. Legge, 5 Arran.

Carrots—1 Viola M. Sparrow, 8 Eld.; 2 Adela Hemstock, 4 Arran; 3 Ida Palmer, 8 Eld.; 4 Leona Vance, 6 Arran; 5 Essie Daley, 10 Eld. & Sull.; 6 Ella M. Gordon, 9 Eld.; 7 Wesley Trelford, 7 Arran; 8 Evelyn George, 8 Eld.; 9 Bert Brown, 5 Arran; 10 Agnes Langstaff, 6 Arran.

Onions—1 Harold Simpson, 8 Arran; 2 Clara Lind, 6 Arran; 3 Irene Myers, 6 Arran; 4 Mervin McCurdy, 5 Arran; 5 Ella Hemstock, 4 Arran; 6 Myrtle Brunton, 7 Arran; 7 Nellie George, 8 Eld.

Collection of Weeds—1 Howard Newton, 9 Arran; 2 Watson Davis, 5 Arran; 3 Iva Gordon, 9 Eld.; 4 Alvin Graham, 4 Arran.

Weed Seeds—1 Gladys Kingston, 10 Eld. & Sull.; 2 Ella M. Gordon, 9 Eld.

Collection of Insects—1 Watson Davis, 5 Arran; 2 Beulah L. Gordon, 9 Eld.; 3 Wesley Trelford, 7 Arran; 4 Annie Teasdale, 8 Eld.; 5 Mary E. McKelvey, 8 Eld.

POULTRY

Pen (1 Cockerel and 2 Pullets)—1 Erwin Vance, 6 Arran; 2 John Watson, 5 Arran; 3 Albert Richards, 9 Arran; 4 Edna Palmer, 8 Eld.; 5 Elda Palmer, 1 Arran.

Cockerel—1 John Watson, 5 Arran; 2 Edna Palmer, 8 Eld.; 3 Mabel Wagner, 1 Arran; 4 Albert Richards, 9 Arran; 5 Maurice Brown, 5 Arran.

Pullets—1 Maurice Brown, 5 Arran; 2 Erwin Vance, 6 Arran; 3 Albert Richards, 9 Arran.

Pair—1 Erwin Vance, 6 Arran; 2 Maurice Brown, 5 Arran; 3 Clifford Thompson, 6 Arran; 4 Edna Palmer, 8 Eld.; 5 Elda Palmer, 4 Arran.

Barred Rocks (Home Flock)—1 Eva Richards, 9 Arran; 2 Elmer Cruickshank, 10 Eld. & Sull.; 3 Earl McCurdy, 5 Arran; 4 Harold Wolfe, 8 Eld.; 5 Edward Wolfe, 8 Eld.

Manuel Training Box—1 Joseph Graham, 4 Arran; 2 Watson Davis, 5 Arran; 3 Wilbert Langstaff, 6 Arran.

Milking Stool—1 Melbourne White, 4 Arran; 2 Joseph Graham, 4 Arran; 3 Wilbert Langstaff, 6 Arran; 4 Edward Wolfe, 8 Eld.; 5 Watson Davis, 5 Arran.

Colt (Draft)—1 John Wesley Hemstock, 4 Arran; 2 Albert Wolfe, 4 Arran; 3 Melbourne White, 4 Arran.

Five Minute Address—1 Wesley Trelford, "What We Canadians Can Do." 7 Arran; 2 Watson Davis, "Gen. Currie," 5 Arran; 3 Alex Grant, "Our Flag."

School Parade—1, 10 Elderslie; 2 8 Elderslie; 3, 8 Arran.

GIRLS' CLASSES

Loaf of Bread (War Flour)—1 Wilbert Langstaff, 5 Arran; 2 Dorothy Graham, 4 Arran; 3 Violet White, 4 Arran; 4 Edna Davey, 10 Eld. & Sull.

Loaf of Graham Flour—1 Dorothy Graham, 4 Arran.

Six Bran Muffins—1 Viola Sparrow, 8 Eld.; 2 Hazel M. Welsh, 1 Arran; 3 Thelma Davis, Arran; 4 Reta Sinclair, 7 Arran; 5 Jennie Palmer, 8 Eld.

Plain Oatmeal Cookies—1 Daisy Espley, 6 Arran; 2 Thelma Davis, 5 Arran; 3 Edna Palmer, 8 Eld.; 4 Mavis Espley, 6 Arran; 5 Mabel Wagner, 1 Arran.

Apple Pie—1 Nellie Jones, 5 Arran; 2 May Underwood, 6 Arran; 3 Thelma Davis, 5 Arran; 4 Dorothy Graham, 4 Arran; 5 Evelyn George, 8 Elderslie.

Hand Made Apron—1 Reta Gallinger, 6 Arran; 2 Dorothy Graham, 4 Arran; 3 Agnes Langstaff, 6 Arran; 4 Violet White, 4 Arran; 5 May Wark, 4 Arran.

Hand Made Handkerchief (girls under 11)—1 Mavis Espley, 6 Arran; 2 Wilma Graham, 4 Arran; 3 Thelma Davis, 5 Arran.

Asters—1 Wilma Graham, 4 Arran; 2 Eva Speer, 9 Arran; 3 Jean Crowe, 4 Arran; 4 Elda Palmer, 1 Arran; 5 Clara Wolfe, 1 Arran.

Bouquet of Flowers—1 Beulah Gordon, 9 Eld.; 2 Agnes Langstaff, 6 Arran; 3 Dorothy Graham, 4 Arran; 4 Clara Lind, 6 Arran; 5 John McCoy, 11 Eld.

OVERSEAS Y. M. C. A.

A bed, including bath, towel, soap and kit storage in London costs the Canadian Tommy 18c—that is if he goes to the new Y.M.C.A. "Beaver Hut" in the Strand. A meal costs him the same with the strains of an orchestra thrown in. Needless to relate, our boys overseas are "tickled to death" with their new metropolitan centre. Costing $100,000, and situated in the most famous thoroughfare in the Empire, the Beaver Hut is run primarily by Canadians for Canadians, although its hospitality is free to all the men of the Allied forces visiting London on leave. A voluntary staff of 200 ladies, superintended by Miss Helen Fitzgerald, of Fredericton, N.B., attend to the preparation and service of meals. Dormitories, with nearly 200 beds, are under the same efficient care, and the ladies work in four-hour shifts, maintaining a twenty-four hour service. No matter at what hour a tired and hungry Canadian soldier arrives in London he finds an open door, a smiling welcome and a hot meal at the Beaver Hut. After a warm bath, refreshing sleep, breakfast, haircut, shave and shoe-shine—all indulged in on the premises—Tommy feels like a new man. He has packed up his troubles in his old kit bag and placed the lot in safe keeping with the clerk at the kit storage. It only remains for him to look in at the information bureau on the second floor and select one of the many suggestions to be found there for the spending of his leave. He can then set off to enjoy the beauties and hospitality of the Old Country until his time is up and he must return, re-invigorated, to the trenches. Such an institution as the Beaver Hut cannot fail to render a great service to our Canadian boys over there. It provides a shelter from, and a counter-attraction to, the many undesirable elements that seek to prey on their loneliness.

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children
In Use For Over 30 Years
Always bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher

PTE. HERB FENTON RETURNS FROM SHACKLETON

Herb Fenton, a veteran of the great war, was one of three soldiers appointed at a soldiers' meeting held in Walkerton at the government's expense to look over certain tracts of land which the Ontario government is willing to give to returned Bruce county soldiers.

The Times interviewed Mr. Fenton when he got back last week.

"I think the land is very good, and the timber also will be worth quite a bit. Any soldier who wishes to settle on a farm with little expense, I believe Shackleton would be alright," said Mr. Fenton.

Mr. Fenton is a first-class farmer himself, and operates a farm north of Port Elgin. Asked if he proposed going to the north, he thought he would hardly pull up from here, now that he had got fairly well settled.

"What do you think of the 'Community' scheme as advocated by Mr. Moffatt?" was asked of the veteran.

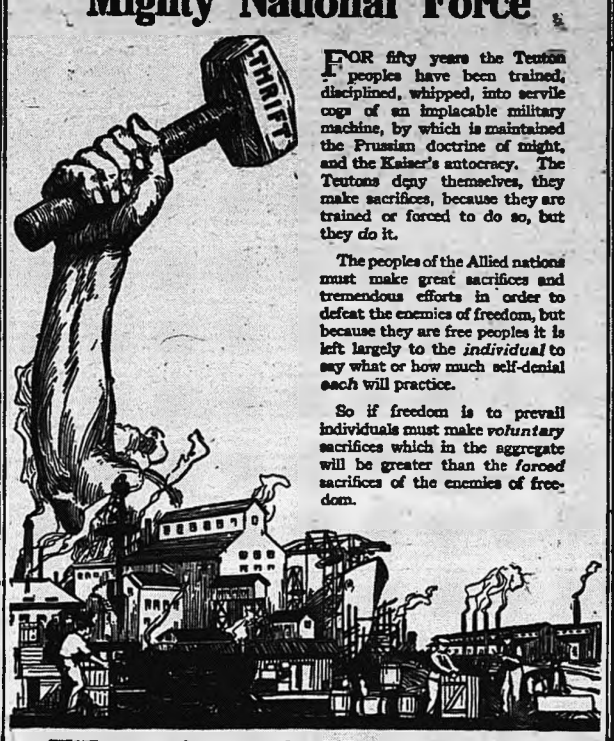
"Well, that's no good. I believe the land offered by the Ontario government is good enough for a man who wants a farm, but the pooling of the interests will not work out. I think the government has made a good offer, and from what I can understand from the Minister they want to get some good men in that country. I believe that any returned soldier who wants to get right down to business and farm would do well up there."—Port Elgin Times.

Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA

THE RURAL PHONE

The flagrant abuse of any privilege evolves its own remedy in time. This is about the only consolation one has over the misuse of party telephone lines. It is rather exasperating for a business man to call someone in the country to discuss a matter of business of interest to both, which would not occupy half a minute on the line; and after trying several times in the course of ten or fifteen minutes find that the parties who were using it had rung off, and still more trying on one's patience when one discovers that the parties who held the line so long were simply discussing the size of their respective washings or some economical wrinkle in making a pudding out of the porridge left over from breakfast which only requires a cupful of cream and an egg or two more than the ordinary kind, or that baby has another tooth, or the beginning to walk and is just as cute as he can be, all of which perhaps is very interesting to the two ladies but causes a lot of lost time or annoyance to those who have an equal right to the use of the phone. If trivial matters like these must be discussed over the phone would it not be better to pre-empt the line at about four in the morning, or at eight or nine o'clock in the evening, when business is practically over? The abuse of phone privileges is very difficult to handle, and as yet the phone companies have not succeeded in lessening the trouble. However, an effort is being made to do so by metering all phones, so that the more the phone is used the higher will be the cost to the owner, and that is really the fairest way to purchase phone service, the same as one does gas or electricity.

Build up the Mighty National Force



FOR fifty years the Teuton peoples have been trained, disciplined, whipped, into servile cogs of an implacable military machine, by which is maintained the Prussian doctrine of might, and the Kaiser's autocracy. The Teutons deny themselves, they make sacrifices, because they are trained or forced to do so, but they *do* it.

The peoples of the Allied nations must make great sacrifices and tremendous efforts in order to defeat the enemies of freedom, but because they are free peoples it is left largely to the *individual* to say what or how much self-denial *each* will practice.

So if freedom is to prevail individuals must make *voluntary* sacrifices which in the aggregate will be greater than the *forced* sacrifices of the enemies of freedom.

THE measure of your love of freedom is your willingness to deny yourself so that the strength of the nation for war effort will be increased.

This self-denial must take the form of *money-saving—thrift*. Each person knows in what way he or she may save.

The national need says you must save, but free Canada leaves it to *you* to say by what means and to what extent you *will* save.

NOW, it is for you, *each of us*, *everyone* of us to say how much patriotic endeavor, how much loyal sacrifice we will make by *saving our money*, by "doing without" so that each day will see a surplus to add to our own and the *nation's strength*. No matter how small the surplus it is important because each saving is an *effort made*, and many small individual efforts make the *mighty national force*.

Published under the authority of the Minister of Finance of Canada.

10

PAISLEY MEAT MARKET

Choice Beef, Pork, Veal and Lamb, Smoked Ham, Rolls and Bacon, Lard in 1-lb. pkgs., 3-lb., 10-lb. and 20-lb. pails, Cooked Ham, Headcheese, Pork Sausage, Jellied Tongue, Bologna, Weinners, Etc.

P. OLTSHER
Cash for Hides and Skins — Bruce and Bell 'Phone

—The world is not very large, says the Winston Canadian. Last week Dr. Hay was bowling in Toronto. The rink he and Mr. Lane were against was composed of two returned soldiers, one of whom had been wounded in the arm. "Where did you get that wound?" asked the doctor. The place was named. "Did I not dress the wound?" inquired the doctor. "I thought that you looked like the man," replied the soldier. The doctor was then in the service of the army at this station, and attended to this man along with hundreds of others, and after many months they met again in Toronto.

—The Methodist and Presbyterian congregations in town are combining their services for the months of October and November. During October morning services will be held in the Presbyterian church and in the Methodist in the evening, and in November vice versa. Rev. D. C. Soules is conducting services this month, and Rev. S. M. Roadhouse will have charge next month. Mr. Roadhouse is now away on his vacation—Southampton Beacon.

—The measure of your love of freedom is your willingness to deny yourself so that the strength of the nation for war effort will be increased.

J. S. DEWAR
PAISLEY
Builder, Contractor and Cement Worker

Brick or cement buildings erected, brick work, cement work and plastering contracts taken.

Cement Supplies Furnished

Building Blocks, Window and Door Sills, Culvert Tile, Well Curbing, Lawn Rollers, Lawn Vases, Verandah Columns, Balusters and other fancy Cement Products.

Building Material

Cement, Lime, Shingles, Glazed Sewer Pipe and Fire Lining, Mortar Color, Etc.

Central Business College Stratford, Ont.

Lady graduates are now earning as high as $18 and even $20 per week, while young men are earning even better salaries. We can not meet the demand for trained help. Write us at once for particulars regarding our Commercial, Shorthand or Telegraphy Department. Students may enter at any time.

D. A. McLachlan, Pres.

DIED

Schnittker—In Bruce Tp., on Sept. 24th, Susannah Bean, beloved wife of Frederick Schnittker, aged 61 years, 5 months and 26 days.

—"Advertising is the education of the public as to what you are, where you are, and what you have to offer in the way of skill, talent and commodity. The only man who should not advertise is the man who has nothing to offer the world in the way of commodity or service." Elbert Hubbard.

—Saving brings its own reward compounded.

N. McALLISTER
Carpenter and Contractor

Contracts taken for any class of House-building and Repairing.

Sash, Doors, Dressed Lumber and other Building Material on hand

Dwelling and shop two doors north of the Belmoral Hot

The Farmers' Live Stock Shipping Club

Will pay for live hogs delivered at Paisley station, F.O.B. prices, each week, government confirmation first and operating expenses.

Weekly Shipment

For information call
WALLACE McGRAW
Both Phones.

PAISLEY MARKET

Fall wheat, per bush.	$ 1 00	$ 1 [illegible]
Peas, per bush	1 00	1 [illegible]
Oats, per bush	65	[illegible]
Barley, per bush	90	1 1
Buckwheat	[illegible]	[illegible]
Potatoes, per bag	1 30	1 [illegible]
Butter, in pound prints	38	[illegible]
Eggs, fresh, per doz.	45	[illegible]

TORONTO LIVE STOCK MARKET

Toronto, Sept. 24, 1917

Butchers' picked	$[illegible]	$[illegible]
do cattle	[illegible]	[illegible]
do cows	[illegible]	[illegible]
Steers, choice	[illegible]	[illegible]
do common	[illegible]	[illegible]
Heavy feeders	[illegible]	[illegible]
Short keep	[illegible]	[illegible]
Milch cows, each	[illegible]	[illegible]
do common	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sheep, ewes	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bucks	[illegible]	[illegible]
Spring Lambs	[illegible]	[illegible]
Calves	[illegible]	[illegible]
Spec. off cars	[illegible]	[illegible]
fed and watered	[illegible]	[illegible]

—The Teutonic peoples have built up a great military machine and were trained and forced to deny themselves. In the allied nations the principal is left largely to the individual's

For the BOYS & GIRLS



Guests.

If Three Bears came to my house to-night
I'd say Good Evening, and be polite
Or wee Miss Muffit or Marjorie Daw
Or little Bo-Peep whom I never saw
Or Humpty Dumpty or Jack and Jill—
They could rest awhile ere they climbed the hill.

I'd like to open the door and see
Nice Old King Cole and his fiddlers three;
Or Jack who climbed on a beanstalk high
And tumbled the giant out of the sky
Or good Jack Spratt and his hungry wife
Or the three mice safe from the butcher knife.

But if, though I offered my very best
Not a one of these will come out and rest.
I think I'll see that they take no flight
With Mother Goose on her broom to-night.
With horn and mittens and rope and crook
I'll shut them all in the picture book

Two Boys Conserve Fuel.

Girls can learn how to conserve wheat and meat and coal and sugar. They can help mother plan means and devise means of saving fuel. But just how the boy is to help in food and fuel conservation is a more difficult question. The boys I know solved it in the following way:

Even with the fireless cooker a little heat is necessary. To build a fire means the burning of a considerable amount of fuel, and wood is so high in price as to be almost prohibitive. The boys wanted to help and one morning after reading a newspaper article which suggested a plan, they started out bright and early and made the rounds of a dozen houses in the neighborhood, asking the housewife or maid if she would be willing to save her waste paper and give it to them if they would call for it every other day.

The boys then began collecting the papers. On the mornings when collections were made they borrowed their mother's washtub, partly filled it with water and after tearing up the pieces soaked them until they were reduced to a pulp. They then formed this pulp into balls about the size of a base ball, pressing them firmly in shape. The balls were then laid in the sun until thoroughly dry, after which they were packed away in the woodbox to be used as fuel.

Mother was at first skeptical but she found that the pulp balls held a fire longer than sticks of kindling, and that the two little laddies, the oldest but eight years of age, furnished her all the fuel she needed except on the one day a week when it was necessary to heat the oven for baking. Boys can surely help with the conservation problem if they try.

All Doubt Removed.

An English publication tells a story that illustrates the necessity of using the utmost care in giving instructions to the African natives who are in British employ. An enterprising company in the Sudan had decided to lay a railway into the wilds, and of course it employed many blacks in the construction work. One day the telegraph clerk at the nearest civilized spot received a telegram from the black foreman of the railway contractors:

"White boss dead. Shall I bury him?"

"Yes," wired back the clerk. "But first make sure that he is quite dead. Will send another white boss to-morrow.

A few hours later another telegram arrived from the foreman:

"Buried boss. Made sure he was quite dead. Hit him on the head with a large shoval."

The time he turns in has a lot to do with the way a young man turns out.

An ordinary window shade with spring roller is convenient to hang before shelves in kitchen or pantry that have no door. One jerk will draw the curtain up quickly and it keeps in place better than those made of cloth.

THE WEEKLY SERMON

He doeth according to his will in the army of Heaven, and among the inhabitants of the earth: and none can stay his hand, or say unto him, What doest thou?—Daniel, iv., 35.

The abnormal conditions in the midst of which we are now living stimulate many minds to ask what God is doing. There are those who think that there is no God to do anything, that the only God there is is represented by human authority or material force. They argue that brute animal strength directed by the supremest military skill will determine the final results of the present world conflict.

There are others who believe there is a God, but they do not think of Him as active; otherwise the war would end! It is as if they thought of Him as asleep, or taking a journey, having no interest in human affairs. A third class believe in God, and believe also that He is doing something all the time in connection with the war.

They get impatient sometimes for the visible manifestation of His judgment, but they are sure that the judgment will come, though long delayed, and be completely executed.

Three answers may be made to the question as to what God is doing in this war. The first is that He is giving His active sympathy to the side that is right. In a quarrel between two boys in a family a sensible father will always side with the boy that is right.

The boy that is wrong may be stronger, more talented, more generous, but the justice of the father's sympathy will not be affected thereby.

God is a thoroughly righteous Father. In a struggle between nations, as between individuals, He sides with those who are right. And nothing can alter His judgment—no camouflage, no falsehood, no bribery, whether of gifts or devotion. He decides every issue upon its merits, and He is no respecter of persons or dignities.

Divine Laws Are Wise and Just

In all thinking about this war it is a source of continuous strength and comfort to know that the infinite God is in active sympathy with justice and righteousness. And God's sympathy means in the end a victory for the side He supports.

A second answer to the question as to what God is doing in this war is that He is maintaining His laws of good and evil with all their attendant effects. God is neither foolish nor eccentric. He has a stable and consistent mind. He is not controlled by passion or selfishness or any unethical motives. The laws He makes are wise and just and they abide unchangeable.

It is the law of good to protect and to build up. It is the law of evil to break down and to destroy. It is the very nature of good to lead men aright. It is in the very nature of evil to lead men astray. Goodness makes for wisdom. Badness is continually exercising poor judgment.

Germany and Austria have made colossal mistakes in their war because of their colossal violations of truth and justice. In brutally wronging Serbia, they lost the friendship and support of Italy. In perpetrating the monstrous crime against Belgium they brought against them the whole might of the British Empire. In breaking international law with their reckless submarine warfare they caused the United States to enter the war on the side of the Allies.

Victory of Righteousness

Great wrongs have inevitably driven the Teutonic Powers into blunders that must surely destroy them. God is just as powerfully behind the law of evil that brings destruction as He is behind the law of good that brings salvation. When the tree begins to rot, no matter how fine it looks or how strong it may be, it must be destroyed. God Almighty decrees it. Nations so dishonorable, so false, so savagely cruel as Germany and Austria must be overthrown. Their defeat is a part of the determined order of the universe.

A third answer as to what God is doing is that He is directing the course of events to the realization of His own beneficent purpose for humanity. "There's a divinity that shapes our ends, rough hew them how we will," said the greatest of poets. Before him St. Paul said:—"We know that all things work together for good to them that love God, to them who are called according to his purpose."

The allied armies now have a generalissimo, and millions of men, though they have never seen him, are being directed by his genius to a single goal. Above General Foch are the great leaders of the allied nations, governed by their purposes of right.

Above the leaders are the people with their composite conscience and resolution. Over the people, over all, is God, invisible, following every move on the great stage and shaping all things to His great ends. Under His masterly direction the conflict is sure to end right. Out of the deep agony of the day will come liberty and peace. God will see to it that the final terms open the way to a higher and more ethical and spiritual civilization. The final victory will be God's victory, the victory of His purpose of love and righteousness.—Rev. Anthony H. Evans.

THE "CREEPING BARRAGE"

IS AUTOMATIC, PRECISE AND CRUEL.

It is Solely and Purely An Invention of the Present Struggle on The Western Front.

"Creeping barrage" is a phrase that has become commonplace if war reports—are common, we are inclined to forget that it is a development of tactics now less than two years old. To it, however, we may attribute the success of nine out of ten operations of a local character. In a sentence, it is the perfect co-ordination of infantry and artillery action.

While artillery fire always has been used to some extent to prepare the way for infantry advances the importance of synchronizing this fire and the charge of the foot soldiers and the methods by which it could be accomplished were slow to dawn on the men in command of the armies. In the early stages of this war the artillery played what at best was a secondary part. The real work was the infantry's, but as the front became stabilized and intricate defensive systems were constructed and much of the life in the line was lived in underground shelters, new methods of attack and defence became necessary. Shrapnel, then used almost exclusively by the Allies, was useless against an enemy who safeguarded himself thirty feet beneath the surface.

Like Clock Work

Absolutely nothing is left to individual discretion in the organization of an attack which calls for the aid of the artillery. Co-ordination as close as that of the wheels in a clock is the first requirement. Every battery commander is told the hour and the minute on which he must open fire and his target is given to him. The work of his guns is prescribed for him for every minute to the end of the attack. Stripped of its military terminology his orders might read like this:—

12.30 A. M., Rapid fire; range, 6,000 yards.

2.00 A. M. Increase range to 6,050 yards.

2.15 A. M., Range, 6,125 yards.

2.43 A. M., Range, 6,225 yards.

Unless specifically ordered, he would continue rapid fire—which means as rapidly as his guns can be loaded and discharged—in all the intervening time and until he gets his stop order or sees a signal flare from the front to "cease firing."

Before the attack the watches of all officers who will have a share in it—infantry and artillery—are set to agree with a master watch.

In the case of the routine outlined above, the "zero hour," or hour for the infantry to leave their shelter, might be 1.55 a.m. On the second they get out of their trenches, pass through their own entanglements and halt in No Man's Land until all men are clear of the wire and in their proper positions. They may be 100 yards from the enemy trench along—which, at the 6,000-yard range, high explosive, shrapnel or gas shells are bursting in numbers that may permit an explosion every ten or fifteen feet of front every three seconds. This density of fire makes certain that the explosive area of each shell will widely overlap that of the shell on each side.

In position, the attacking party moves slowly forward. By one minute of two it has come to within forty or fifty yards of this blinding, deafening wall. Suddenly, without the slightest warning, without the slightest hesitation, the line of explosions is moved fifty yards further away and the infantry leaps into the smoking pits it has just finished digging—into what had been the enemy's first line trench.

Must be Cool and Quick Witted

The increased range is calculated to place the barrage on the enemy second line or first reserve trench, not only to demolish it but to prevent the garrison from going forward to reinforce their comrades in the first line or to prevent the organization of a counter attack.

On our schedule fifteen minutes are allowed to the attacking battalion to take possession of the first line and for the second wave of the attack to come up to it, pass over and come to within striking distance of the second line. The progress of this wave may have been more rapid than the schedule contemplated. If so, the officer in command halts his men fifty yards, or even less, in front of the barrage where they take shelter in shell-holes or behind ground cover, for it must not be overlooked that the enemy also has artillery and that while our guns are putting down their barrage the enemy is not idle.

At the first sign of an attack the officer commanding in the forward trench sends back warning and asks for a protective bombardment. His artillery promptly undertakes what is known as counter battery work, in which it seeks to put out of action or silence our artillery. At the same time it lays down a counter barrage on our first line and later, when signals tell it the forward trench system is lost, the guns are trained between the forward and support positions. The purpose is, first, to stop any attack or prevent more than the first wave going into action, and, second, to prevent our advance beyond the enemy first line.

A situation arises now where the men who are attacking are between two fires. In front of them, less than fifty yards, is their own barrage. Behind them, and frequently among them, is the enemy's curtain of fire. The officer in command must be cool, careful and quick witted to keep his men marshalled in such order that they are out of danger of a chance shot from their own guns and at the same time do not suffer too much from the first fire of the enemy.

The capture of the second line and the advance to the third are a repetition of the tactics used in the attack on the first line.

During the battle, however, there has been much incidental, although extremely important, artillery activity.

The "Box Barrage"

For anything less than a general attack on a wide front where the advantage to be gained is more than local, it is customary to put down a "box barrage" as well as a "creeping barrage."

The "box barrage" is just what its name implies. It takes in the four sides of the territory against which the attack is directed with the object of preventing communication of any kind with the positions to be seized.

Other guns are trained on two lines at right angles with the front and shells are dropped at regular intervals on these lines to the depth decided on —perhaps half a mile, or perhaps a mile and a half. Another row of explosions connects these right angle lines at their extremity in enemy territory. The effect is a fence of fire through which no enemy reinforcements can come to the front involved and through which it is impossible to retreat.

For the usual barrage every kind of ordnance is brought into use. Machine guns, rifle grenades, trench mortars and even hand grenades have their place in the scheme, as well as the heaviest pieces from the 3-inch to the 9.2.

SINK 75 U-BOATS IN YEAR

British Empire Has Contributed 8,000,000 Men.

Seventy-five German U-boats were sunk by British vessels in the year ending August, 1918, it was announced recently in a statement dealing with the latest figures of Great Britain's efforts in the present war. This record achievement in combating enemy submarines equals the total sunk by the British in the first three years of the war.

The tonnage of the British navy has reached the enormous proportions of 8,000,000 tons, and there are 1,500,000 men serving in the navy and mercantile marine.

The total contribution of man power to the Allied forces by the British Empire up to August, 1918, is 8,500,000. Six and a quarter million of these were supplied by Great Britain; one million by the Dominions and 1,210,000 by India.

British ships have made new records in transporting troops to France. In one period of fourteen days 268,000 soldiers were taken across the channel from England. In one month 285,000 men were successfully landed after a similar voyage.

Sixty per cent. of the first million American soldiers in France crossed the Atlantic in British vessels. Two hundred thousand of these were transported in July, 1918.

AN ALLY OF GERMANY

Powerful Enemy Causing Destruction Throughout Canada.

Germany has a powerful ally working within the boundaries of Canada. Its operations are very effective. It enters munition plants and causes explosions. It cripples hundreds of factories which are laboring to produce war-time necessities. It waits until the grain in the fields is ripe for harvest, and then destroys it over thousands of acres, or else it bides its time until the harvest crops have been stored in elevators and obliterates them by hundreds of thousands of bushels. It operates in every city and town and in the country districts. It is unceasing in its activities, working by night as well as by day, and for every hour of the twenty-four. It enters countless homes, bringing devastation and sorrow; and last, but not least, is causes heavy loss of life.

This foe is not an "alien enemy," but comes of good Canadian stock. It is encouraged by millions of people who believe themselves to be patriotic. Without their help, it would soon be overcome. The name of this great enemy is Preventable Fire, and its principal cause is Canadian carelessness.

What He Wanted.

It was his last day on leave and the young thing who had been receiving long but somewhat unsatisfactory visits from this very shy young man decided to give him an opening. He came, with a beautiful rose in his buttonhole.

"I'll give you a kiss for that rose," she promised, blushingly.

The exchange was duly, not to say happily made. The young man started hurriedly toward the door.

"Why, where are you going?" asked his girl in surprise.

"To the florist's for more roses," he replied.

A rubber door mat before a sink is restful to the feet and saves stains on floor.

AN EDITOR TALKS

"We have never tried to save any money yet," said a married woman in town, and her hair is almost white. The saving citizen is a national asset. Canadian progress to-day in all lines of activity attests magnificently to the splendid qualities of thrift that have marked the progressive people in all the provinces. The total returns from field crops and animal produce have been only possible because of the disposition to make use in an economical way of all the wonderful gifts of Providence in this good land of ours by the farmers of Canada especially. Now, when money is circulating freely, in the time when everybody, old and young, should practice economy and save the dollars for the period of depression that is sure to follow this terrible war.

* * * *

An experience covering our sixty years on the farm and mingling freely among farmers prompts us to state that never in that period of years have we known farmers to have reaped as great a harvest as this year of 1918, and they are making money as never before through their splendid efforts for increased production. That they will carry into their savings an equal, foresight in conserving their surpluses against the future days of darkness and lower prices to come will be equally praiseworthy. He is well advised who saves his extra dollar until he sees which way the winds of to-morrow will blow. Adversity blows a chill blast where there is no dollar in the savings.

* * * *

Hon. Dr. H. J. Cody, the new Minister of Education, has already initiated some valuable changes in school regulations and systems, mainly for the benefit of rural schools and for public schools generally. The placing again of history on the entrance examination to high schools and collegiate institutes is one proper step. We have often wondered why Canadian history has in past years received so little attention in the public schools of this country. Across the line the school children are all made familiar with United States history. In a similar way Canadians should know the history of Canada in a general way and of the province in which they live, and even of their own county in particular. A writer recently said that every boy and girl should know the story of their own home county and district. By it they would gain knowledge of the beginning of Canada, the days of pioneering and the days of the laying of the foundations upon which the Canadian people of to-day are building for the generations to come.

* * * *

Some of the most interesting books we have read have been the early history of localities more or less familiar to us. One of the first books of this character we read was "Roughing It in the Bush," by Mrs. Traill, who gives thrilling experiences of pioneer days in Peterboro County. There have been a lot of interesting history made by the public men of Canada in the last 50 to 75 years to make a fair sized school history. It would be well for the boys and girls in our schools to become familiar with those who were leaders in the various walks of Canadian life. They would know something of the builders of the Dominion, the men and women who have stood out in the constructive years of the past.

* * * *

We would not teach ancient history nor even British history to only a limited extent in the public schools. Leave these to the higher educational institutions, but local history could be studied with interest and decisive profit. Already much of the history of the province is on the printed page, but were its study encouraged more undoubtedly would be added. A new interest would be aroused and the tone of all things Canadian would become intensified. Our hope is, says the Collingwood Bulletin, that the Minister of Education may go the necessary step forward and have local history included in the list of studies.

* * * *

Only a few people are familiar with the good work being done by the Canadian Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment. The Government Bulletin for September tells us that industrial re-education was established as a means of saving disabled men from being a dead loss both to themselves and to the country. It is intended for disabled men who are so handicapped by their disabilities that they cannot return to their former occupation, and the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment has built up an organization which is efficiently doing that work. Be it said to the credit of young Canada that of nearly five thousand men who have been found in need of industrial re-education to enable them to maintain themselves and their families as independent self-supporting citizens, only about three hundred have refused the opportunity offered them.

* * * *

The September "Bulletin" gives these interesting vocational statistics, which show how this good work is progressing and appreciated by returned soldiers:

On August 1st there were 5,045 courses in industrial re-education granted to date. In the curative workshops where the men do such work as is suited to them during convalescence, there were 1,991 men, while there are at present 1,990 men taking courses in industrial re-education. Of these latter, all but 18 who were taking these courses during convalescence and while still under military authority, are granted the usual pay and allowances. The number of men attending the occupational therapy classes during convalescence has increased by 248 on the previous month. During July 314 men completed their courses and were ready for employment bringing the total number of graduates up to 1,081.

"LONG LIVE THE CANADIANS!"

Message of Gratitude From Freed French Citizens.

"Vive les Canadiens; Vive les Canadiens."

With these words did the lorry loads of repatriated French citizens greet a Canadian officer. These 40 persons, for four years held in slavery by the Hun in their village of Ecourt St. Quentin, have been freed by the Canadian corps. Their village, so far behind the Boche lines had escaped the ravages of war. An spiteful rage he is now levelling it to the ground by long-range bombardment, exactly as he still directs his fire upon Arras. They were delivered at last, but it was with saddened hearts that they drove through the desolation of No Man's Land, where they had been wont to visit the fairs and feast days of neighboring smiling villages. They pass beyond into Virgin Picardy, and in passing they send a message of gratitude to the Canadian nation. Their deliverance was actually effected by a Canadian artillery officer. A young girl, a slender brunette, embraced him, kissing him on either cheek. "In me," she cried, "the French salute our saviours."

Allies Share Our Sugar.

Before the war, the allied nations in Europe drew virtually no sugar from the sources of supply for this continent. Now about one-third of the sugar from these sources is going to the allies.

Meat pies may be made of any tender leftover meat.

FEEDING POULTRY FOR MARKET

By S. K. Burdin.

Many people imagine they can fatten chickens profitably any time, but it can not be done. If fattening is attempted before the birds have attained their growth, they simply convert the bulk of what is intended as a "fattening ration" into a "growing ration" and grow like weeds. Birds must have a good large frame to take on flesh and fat satisfactorily. Therefore it is best to feed first for frame, and then for fat; and the two feeding periods should be so blended into each other that the birds will never know where one stops and the other begins.

Sudden changes in feeding methods are bad because the system can not quickly adjust itself to new conditions. Keep the birds keen when meal-time comes. If they seem indifferent, skip a feed and slightly lessen the amount of feed in the future. They must not be overfed. Be particular about fountains and water; place the fountains in the shade.

For feeding reasons the capons and roasters should be kept separate and fed differently when possible. Cockerels and pullets intended for breeders should be given plenty of hard grains to develop the muscles of the gizzard, which gives them greater grinding and assimilating capacity, while those intended for killing may be fed soft ground feeds, which make faster growth.

Green succulent feeds, such as rape, alfalfa, clovers, cow-peas, chard, cabbage, sorghum, young rye, oats, wheat, Jerusalem artichokes or grasses should be cut fine (one-sixteenth to one-eighth inch) in a cutting box daily, as required.

A good feeding mixture is made as follows: Mix ten pounds each of middlings, ground oats, cornmeal and ground barley with one pound of fine charcoal and a half pound of fine salt. If the ground barley is hard to secure, double the amount of cornmeal; if cornmeal is scarce, use twice as much barley. Either will do, but both are preferable. If sour milk or buttermilk is not to be had, add ten pounds of fine beef-scrap or beefmeal to above grain mixture. Moisten with water ten pounds of greens (cut fresh daily), add three pints of sour milk, buttermilk or water, and mix well in tight tub, pail or box. To this add five pounds of the ground grains, mixing all together thoroughly.

Mix the day's requirements fresh each morning. Keep tubs and pails scraped clean and covered when not in use, on account of flies. All leavings and excess should be given to older birds. Let none of this feed stand before birds, old or young. Good health questions

"ON TO THE RHINE," OUR BATTLE CRY

CANADIANS PASS THROUGH NO MAN'S LAND.

Capture Territory Where Enemy Had Settled Down for Winter, With War Material.

Some idea of the task performed by Ontario infantry in their advance on the north of the Cambrai road and between the Sensee River when, with Imperial divisions, they stormed the QuesntDrocourt line on the morning of Monday, Sept. 2, can be gathered from a trip along this road up to the villages bordering on the Canal du Nord, says a Canadian Press correspondent.

Vis-en-Artois, a ruin of rubble, was then in our hands. Thence the ground climbs gently upwards east to the sunken road connecting Hendecourt and Dury. Through here, there are no less than five enemy trench systems, with wire everywhere. The sunken road was held in great force and one Central Ontario battalion was somewhat cut up before it captured the 14 machine-gun posts in front of it. This was the same battalion that in the Amiens show captured Le Quesnal in the face of very strong enemy defence, including whizz-bang batteries and machine-gun nests. That success was accomplished by a brilliant turning movement and the result was the capture of a complete divisional headquarters and vast stores, which gave all ranks in the battalion a change of underwear and new boots.

Nothing of the kind was possible here, but the battalion went grimly forward till it carried the crest by assault and turned in a large number of prisoners. This battalion belongs to the brigade that captured and has since consolidated the apex of the Sensee River and the Canal du Nord triangle.

Excellent Work of Various Units.

A Quebec battalion fought through the marshy ground along the river. This area is dissected by ditches and was filled with machine-gun posts. Some British Columbia troops also had very stiff fighting before this hornet's nest was cleaned out and we had established ourselves solidly between the river and the canal.

Novel and brilliant reconnaissance work for this attack was done by a brigadier, who advanced 5,000 yards in front of his line in a whipped tank.

"He's always trotting about the front line," said a member of his staff, explaining his absence. "He is a regular daredevil, who isn't happy if he isn't in the thick of it."

Contributory to this success was the excellent work of our artillery, and in particular a Manitoba battery did useful service at a critical moment by laying down a smoke screen across the Cambrai road under cover of which the infantry pushed their attack.

Down the Cambrai road, through Vis-en-Artois, past Drury on the left, and Villers-les-Cagnicourt on the right, all is desolate. It is a typical No Man's Land landscape. The countryside is pitted with shell holes and scarred by trenches. The avenues of trees along the road remain blasted stumps. There is not a green thing. Everywhere is the debris of war, the litter and the ruin. Broken lorries, shattered remnants of an armored car, the twisted rails of a light railway, scrap iron of all descriptions—these things cumber the roadside. Everywhere are horses in various stages of corruption. Here and there are rows of our dead, awaiting the burial parties. Over all is a brooding stench of decay and stale gas. Gangs of our engineers are at work mending the roadbed, relaying the steel, digging out the ditches. The battlefield of yesterday becomes the humming workshop of to-day. Pass over it again next week and there will be an ordered highway.

A Smiling Country Beyond.

But a mile or so beyond, and what a transformation is here. We have passed through No Man's Land to a smiling country beyond, a part of France held for four years in bondage. Away to the right are three villages. They are Sandemont, Remaucourt and Ecourt St. Quentin. From a distance it looks as if a pocket handkerchief might carry them. They stand intact, the beurhens rising above the red-tiled roofs. The whole nestling amid groves of green foliage. The sight of these villages and green fields is more eloquent than anything that has gone before of the success of the battle, for here, as in former years, the Boche had settled down for the Winter. He had filled them with his material of war. Now all of it is in our hands.

Remaucourt, particularly, was a great artillery dump. The enemy had large supplies of ordnance and material. Here, too, was a complete hospital train. In Acourt we captured a vast quantity of supplies of all kinds. Tucked away behind the supposedly impregnable Quesnt-Drocourt line he had made of these three villages a great depot. They were beyond the area we shelled. Not a tile was out of place on Monday. But no soon er had he got his wind after his hasty exit than he turned with wrath on these villages. Intact though they seem from a distance, on entering there is evidence at every hand of the process of ruin. Windows are shattered and walls gape. A beautiful spire is that of the Church of Ecourt St. Quentin, but even as one looks a shell bits it fair and squares and it disappears in a cloud of dust.

Nevertheless the fields are still green. Our soldiers gather pumpkins in the village gardens. Cattle wade in the lush pastures. Except for the destruction of his heavy guns the enemy could not have wreaked this desolation. Beyond are fairer fields and villages.

A Hopeful Outlook.

It is the business of the Canadian Corps to do its share in reclaiming these villages to France. It has come from shell-torn Arras. It has fought its way step by step over fifteen miles of blasted wilderness, where even the weeds wither and die and the handiwork of man through the centuries is blotted out. The retreating enemy has left behind him only concrete and barbed wire.

Such is No Man's Land. It is the despair we leave behind us, the despair of the weary years, the bitter Winters of trench warfare. All that is past. With each sunrise hope shines from the west.

"On to the Rhine," cries that gallant gentleman, the Canadian soldier.

The Song of the Happy Warrior.

The song of the boy who was brave and fair,
Hee was young and his eyes were grey,
He was swift to run and strong to strive
And ready for any play.
He climbed to the top of the apple tree
When nobody else would dare;
He couldn't get down and he feared he'd fall
As the branch swayed in the air.
O! the ground seemed such a way below,
But he smiled a doubtful smile-a,
And he grit his teeth and sang "Cheer-o!"
Though the drop to the ground seemed a mile-a.

The song of the man in the khaki coat
As h stands in the wet and snow,
A smoking rifle in his hands
And his feet in the mud below.
The tale of the charge and the man that fell,
Of the tunic dyed with red,
The tight-clenched teeth and the clammy brow
And the stain where the wound had bled.
O! he groaned as he jolted to and fro
And wan, wan was his smile-a,
And he grit his teeth and he hummed "Cheer-o!"
And he died at the end of a mile-a.
—S. Donald Cox, Rifleman, C. I. R., London Rifle Brigade.

THE UNNECESSARY CAT.

A Menace to Birds, Which Are Our Best Food Conservators.

Nature has provided in the form of bird life a means to counteract the action of agents destructive to plant life. While artificial means may, to a limited extent, hold the multiplication of insect life in check, no human agency can accomplish the results which are secured by the birds.

Man, by his own action or inaction, is responsible for the causes which restrict the increase in the number of our birds. Slaughter and the robbing of nests by men and boys and the treacherous family cat have made such inroads on their numbers that the balance provided by nature has been destroyed.

By the recently consummated Migratory Bird Treaty, the protection of migratory birds from destruction by men has been provided for. No attempt has been made, however, to remove the menace of the unnecessary cat. The elimination of it must, perforce, be left to the good sense and the public spirit of the individual citizen. The number of these prowling destroyers, and their predilection for birds as their prey, cause the loss to Canada of vast numbers of our best food conservators every year.

HINTS ON STORING COAL.

Precautions To Prevent Loss Through Spontaneous Combustion.

During the present year, consumers are storing coal as long in advance of winter as possible. It is important, therefore, that they should take precautions in the storage loss through spontaneous combustion is to be prevented. There are certain simple methods of handling coal that experience has taught are necessary to obviate such a misfortune, especially where considerable quantities are to be stored. Thus, coal should be so piled that air can circulate through it freely to carry off the heat, or so closely piled that air cannot enter the pile. Low piles are preferable, if space permits, and alleyways should be provided to facilitate moving the coal quickly. Occasional ventilation pipes are ill-advised, but the practice of placing such pipes close together has been tried in Canada with effective results. Different kinds of coal should not be mixed in storage.

In quenching fire in a pile, water should only be used if there is an ample supply; a small amount is ineffective and very dangerous.

Where available, under-water storage is recommended as it entirely eliminates spontaneous combustion. The preparation of a suitable pit for this method of storage is sometimes costly, but old quarries, clay pits and even prairie sloughs have been used. Deterioration of coal stored under water is negligible and it absorbs very little extra moisture.

Good Reports of B.O.S. Boys.

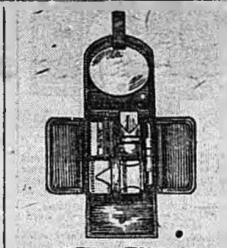
Ontario Headquarters has reported as follows: "Ontario farmers everywhere are enthusiastic about the boys' services. The boys are making good. We estimate that 9,000 boys from the cities and towns and as many more farm boys are working as Soldiers of the Soil in Ontario."

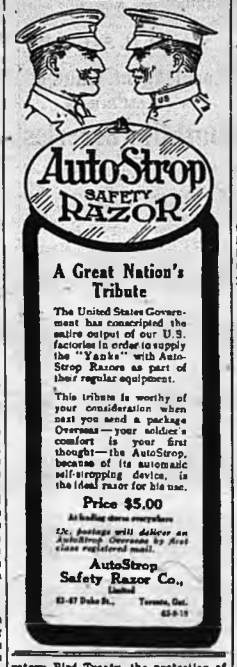
Buenos Aires and Rio de Janeiro are the largest cities of South America.

Waiter (to guest who has been waiting a very long time)—"Did you ring the bell, sir?" Gent—"No, I was telling it. I thought you were dead."

Nothing is more annoying than to have your wife's relatives borrow money from you and then piously remark, "The Lord will provide."

A very good plan before laying oilcloth is to cover the floor thinly with sawdust. This helps the oilcloth to wear longer and deadens the sound.





A Great Nation's Tribute

The United States Government has conscripted the entire output of our U.S. factories in order to supply the "Yanks" with AutoStrop Razors as part of their regular equipment.

This tribute is worthy of your consideration when next you send a package Overseas—your soldier's comfort is your first thought—the AutoStrop, because of its automatic self-stropping device, is the ideal razor for his use.

Price $5.00

At leading stores everywhere

Or, postage will deliver an AutoStrop Overseas by first class registered mail.

AutoStrop Safety Razor Co., Limited

83-87 Duke St., Toronto, Ont. 63-9-18

Combination of Materials



A clever little design for combination of materials. The front panel is applied and stitched as far as the belt. McCall Pattern No. 8486, Girl's Dress. In 6 sizes, 4 to 14 years. Price, 15 cents.



An excellent design for combination of materials. Can be worn with or without overdress. McCall Pattern No. 8505, Ladies' Dress. In 6 sizes, 34 to 44 bust. Price 25 cents.

These patterns may be obtained from your local McCall dealer, or from the McCall Co., 70 Bond St., Toronto, Dept. W.

LIFT YOUR CORNS OFF WITH FINGERS

How to loosen a tender corn or callus so it lifts out without pain.

Let folks step on your feet hereafter; wear shoes a size smaller if you like, for corns will never again send electric sparks of pain through you, according to this Cincinnati authority.

He says that a few drops of a drug called freezone, applied directly upon a tender, aching corn, instantly relieves soreness, and soon the entire corn, root and all, lifts right out.

This drug dries at once and simply shrivels up the corn or callus without even irritating the surrounding tissue.

A small bottle of freezone obtained at any drug store will cost very little but will positively remove every hard or soft corn or callus from one's foot.

If your druggist hasn't stocked this new drug yet, tell him to get a small bottle of freezone for you from his wholesale drug house.

Experiments and Tests.

The annual report of the Dominion Experimental Farms for the year ending March 31st, 1917, is a comprehensive document of some 150 pages, containing matter well worth studying by progressive farmers. It describes briefly and concisely the experiments and tests which have taken place at every farm and station, which practically means all over the country, seeing that every province is represented. Just as there is not a branch of agriculture undealt with, so there is not a district the capabilities and possibilities of which have not been tried in the matter of better production by improved methods. In former years the report has been given in two and three volumes and contained accounts of scientific experiments that have been made during the year, or that were still in progress, written by professional experts of the experimental farm system, but henceforth these are to be given in bulletin form and the Report confined to statements of the year's doings at the score and more farms and stations at different parts of the country. The Report, which, as has been said, will well repay study, can be had free on application to the Publication Branch, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa.

Minard's Liniment for sale everywhere.

A NEWSPAPER PROCESS.

For the Making of Newsprint From Ground Wood Pulp.

The Taggarts Paper Co., of Grant Bend, N.Y., has developed a process for the making of newsprint from all ground-wood Pulp, omitting entirely any proportion of sulphite pulp. Mr. George C. Sherman, president of the company, in an interview given to the Paper Trade Journal, said:

"It required two cords of wood for a ton of sulphite pulp, while one cord of wood will make more than a ton of ground-wood pulp. It takes 20 per cent. more timber to make paper out of 20 per cent. sulphite than it does out of all ground wood. One-fifth more acreage of timber is required for the sulphite method."

If this process should prove generally feasible it will do much to conserve Canada's forests. It would also effect a considerable saving in the cost of manufacturing newsprint and in the consumption of sulphur, which is in demand for the making of munitions.

LEMON JUICE IS FRECKLE REMOVER

Girls! Make this cheap beauty lotion to clear and whiten your skin.

Squeeze the juice of two lemons into a bottle containing three ounces of orchard white, shake well and you have a quarter pint of the best freckle and tan lotion, and complexion beautifier, at very, very small cost.

Your grocer has the lemons and any drug store or toilet counter will supply three ounces of orchard white for a few cents. Massage this sweetly fragrant lotion into the face neck, arms and hands each day and see how freckles and blemishes disappear and how clear, soft and white the skin becomes. Yes! It is harmless.

The Change.

I want you here little lad on my knee,
For my lips to touch and my eyes to see;
I want your hand in my own to-day,
But instead, you scampered outside to play.
And the house is still as I sit alone
In the silence mothers alone have known.

I want you here little lad to tell
You over and over I love you well.
I want the touch of your soft brown hair
But you're off for a game that I cannot share
While I wait and lonely and longing bide
Till the night shall bring you back to my side.

I want you here little lad on my knee
But I'm glad you're sturdy and strong and free.
I want your hand little lad to hold
But I'm glad you're fearless of storm and cold
And I'm glad that 'tis Nature's and Heaven's plan
That I've given the world a some-day man.

St. Joseph, Levis, July 14, 1902.
Minard's Liniment Co., Limited.

Gentlemen,—I was badly kicked by my horse last May, and after using several preparations on my leg nothing would do. My leg was black as jet. I was laid up in bed for a fortnight and could not walk. After using three bottles of your MINARD'S LINIMENT I was perfectly cured, so that I could start on the road.

JOE DUBES.
Commercial Traveller.

Improving Bridge Floors.

I was down in a part of the country recently where a little creek winds its way through the farms, where the roads were numerous and there were many small bridges. One feature I noted particularly about the bridge was that the floors were smooth and the wooden planks did not rattle as they so often do after a new floor has been in service for a few months. Loose floor boards are annoying and the looser they become the more dangerous they are to traffic, especially horses.

Each of the bridges I saw had two fourteen or sixteen inch planks bolted to the floor, so that they provided a smooth track across the floor for all vehicles, having been spaced far enough apart so that the wheels ran over them in the centre. As few vehicles ever meet on these small bridges there is little difficult to the plan, and it helps wonderfully in preserving all the bridgework.

The incessant rattling or vibrating of a bridge tends to weaken its whole structure. When our car slid over these planks it was like riding on a pavement and the bridges did not rattle out their complaint of loose floor boards.

A single wide two-inch plank is better than two planks laid side by side. Where two narrower planks are used they are likely to spread some time and catch a wheel between them. The ends may be bevelled to make a smooth approach. If the planks are bolted to the floor in several places they will be secure.

Minard's Liniment Cures Burns, Etc.

Poultry yards at this season are likely to be dirty and barren of green foods. Stir the soil by spading up, sow wheat, oats or other grain and keep green food constantly available.



Potato Speculators Warned.

Dealers and others who may be ambitious in regard to this year's crop of potatoes and apples have been warned by the Canada Food Board against speculation. "In negotiations for the purchase or sale of apples, potatoes, or other roots, due consideration should be given to the possibility of some action being taken by this Board," declares their recent statement.

Minard's Liniment Cures Dandruff.

Exploring Africa.

The first organized attempt to explore the interior of Africa was made by Mungo Park, who set sail on his initial voyage to the Dark Continent 123 years ago. He returned two years and seven months later after having explored a considerable section of Africa never before visited by a white man, although he failed in his main purpose, which was to trace the source of the River Niger.

MONEY ORDERS

It is always safe to send a Dominion Express Money Order. Five Dollars costs three cents.

Flowers are more fragrant when the sun is not shining on them, it is contended by a French scientist, because the oils which produce the perfumes are forced out by the water pressure in the plant cells and this is diminished by sunlight.

Minard's Liniment Relieves Neuralgia.

Potatoes baked in layers with onions and tomatoes is an excellent main dish for supper.

FOR SALE

WELL EQUIPPED NEWSPAPER and job printing plant in Eastern Ontario. Insurance carried $1,500. Will go for $1,200 on quick sale. Box 69, Wilson Publishing Co., Ltd., Toronto.

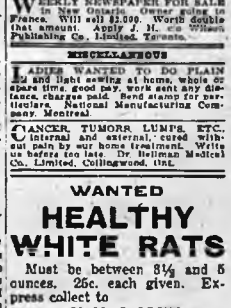
WEEKLY NEWSPAPER FOR SALE in New Ontario. Owner going to France. Will sell $2,000. Worth double that amount. Apply J. H. c/o Wilson Publishing Co., Limited, Toronto.

MISCELLANEOUS

LADIES WANTED TO DO PLAIN and light sewing at home, whole or spare time, good pay, work sent any distance, charges paid. Send stamp for particulars. National Manufacturing Company, Montreal.

CANCER, TUMORS, LUMPS, ETC. Internal and external, cured without pain by our home treatment. Write us before too late. Dr Hellman Medical Co., Limited, Collingwood, Ont.

WANTED
HEALTHY
WHITE RATS
Must be between 8½ and 5 ounces. 25c. each given. Express collect to
E. N. MACALLUM,
243 College St. Toronto





ISSUE No. 38—'18

CARGILL

Mrs. Jas. Hamilton, of Fort Arthur, is visiting friends here.

Mrs J. Loughleed, sr., received a letter from her son, Sergt. Loughleed, last week, written since he was wounded. He says his wound, which he received on Aug. 26th at about 5.30 a.m., is only slight, and he is feeling "jake." He is now in an hospital at Bristol, Eng., and his condition is satisfactory, according to a cable received on Saturday.

The flag was at half mast last Friday in honor of one of our fallen heroes, Pte. Fred Kirvan, who died fighting for his king and country. Before enlisting in the 160th Fred was teller in the Royal Bank here. He was a fine fellow and an obliging official, and we are sorry to hear that he has fallen. He has done his bit, and we are proud of him.

Mr. Fred Grice was in Toronto this week on business.

Mr. Zeigler left on Monday for Wiarton, where he has secured employment in a flour mill. He expects to move his family there shortly.

Very successful anniversary services were held in the Methodist church last Sunday, when Rev. Mr. Cosens, of Walkerton, preached two very able sermons to goodly sized congregations. The choir, assisted by Messrs. Napper Bros., W. J. Loughleed and E. A. Fowlie, rendered a couple of anthems, and the above gentlemen two quartettes in a most acceptable manner. Rev. Mr. Cosens also gave a very appropriate address to the union Sunday School of the Presbyterians and Methodists in the afternoon. A free will offering was asked for, which was responded to liberally.

The bowlers held a most successful tourney in aid of the Red Cross on Thursday last, when the tidy sum of $115 was raised. Owing to the rain they were unable to finish all the games. These were pulled off on Monday night.

Mr. Jas. Alexander, of Bruce Mines, Ont., is home on a visit.

Miss Edna Pearson, of Toronto, who has been visiting friends here, left for the city on Tuesday morning.

Mr. F. Mewhinney was notified last Saturday of the death of his brother, Pte. Bert Mewhinney, of the 160th, who was killed in action recently. The names of a great many 160th boys are appearing in the lists these days, showing they are in the thick of the fray. We know they are doing their duty, and trust they will not lose too many more members.

—One of the features at Culross Tp. school fair, held at Teeswater on Monday was a four-months-old colt which was harnessed and broken in by a school boy (F. Harper). The lad drove his pet around the track and made it answer the reins by turning and backing.

GRESHAM

Rev. Mr. Wallace, of Caledon, occupied the pulpits here and in Underwood on Sunday last very acceptably.

Mr. Wm. McDuff and gang are turning out well.

McLean Young lost one of his valuable young horses last week through an accident. While running in the pasture something penetrated one of its hoofs.

We were sorry to learn of the death of Mr. Frank Curry, of Moosejaw, Sask. Mr. Curry was one of our Gresham boys who went West years ago. He was a bright, clean young man, who had a wide circle of friends, and his early demise will be deeply regretted by all. To Mrs. Curry, and his sisters and brother we express our sincere sympathy.

Mr. D. McNaughton, ex-M.P.P., received word that his only son, Daniel, was killed in action. The sympathy of the community goes out to the bereaved father and sisters.

Mr. and Mrs. John McKinnon, of the 6th, arrived home last week after enjoying a three months' holiday with their sons in Alberta and other relatives in Saskatchewan, also a son and daughter in Algoma and neices in Toronto.

Mr. Robt. Parker lost a valuable young horse lately.

We are sorry to lose Mr. Earnie Stoddart as mail carrier here. After the 1st of October we will have some one else in charge, and as the names on the mail boxes are very badly blotted out by the weather, it takes time for a new man to know them correctly.

CASTORIA.

Bears the Signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher*

The Kind You Have Always Bought

GLAMIS

There was no preaching in St. Paul's church on Sunday, owing to the memorial service in the Baptist church in memory of Albert Groves who was killed in action. A large crowd attended both morning and evening, the evening service being Mr. McCauley's farewell.

Mrs. D. MacIntyre and two children and Miss Helen Oliver left on Monday for Toronto.

Mrs. Arnott, of Paisley, spent a week with Mrs. J. C. MacIntyre.

Mrs. Jackson, of Kincardine, Sundayed at Mrs. MacIntyre's.

Mr. and Mrs. Allen McKinnon, of North Bruce, attended the evening service in Glamis on Sunday night.

Mrs. McCall, of Winnipeg, is visiting her sister, Mrs. Peter McLean, on the 2nd of Bruce.

Mr. and Mrs. Bell, Mr. and Mrs. Marshall, of Williscroft, and Mrs. McCauley of Tara, motored over for Sunday evening service.

Mr. and Mrs. Alex McKenzie and Mr. McClung motored to Howick on Saturday.

The names of Neil McDermid and Douglass McKay were among the wounded in the casualty list recently. Both boys are well known here, having lived here for years.

Mr. Cameron, of Tiverton, Sundayed at Mr. Kirktown's.

Mrs. Buller, of Maidstone, is visiting her brother, Mr. John Deehan.

Mr. McCauley takes the service in Goderich next Sunday.

—There are many people who praise God from whom all blessings flow and then proceed to waste them.

WALKERTON

Mrs. Louis Rankin of town underwent a serious abdominal operation in the Bruce Co. hospital by Dr. Hall on Saturday morning. At last reports she was progressing favorably.

Sergt. Wm. S. Gould, an old Walkerton boy and formerly county clerk of Bruce, has returned to his home in Saskatoon after fighting gallantly at the front. His elder son George, is convalescing in England from a serious wound in the foot, while his only other remaining son, Rowland, is on his way overseas to the big scrap. In a wire to his mother, Mrs. Geo. Gould, of Walkerton, Bill stated that he was glad to get his feet back on Canadian soil again after an absence of over two years.

At a temperance convention held in the town hall here on Monday last, Demon Rum and old King Alcohol got a scoring from the clever pencil of J. W. Bengough, the cartoonist, which showed it to be the running mate of the Kaiser in the destruction of human life and the wrecking of homes. Mr. F. Raney, L.L.D., solicitor for the Dominion Alliance, declared that the law throughout the province was being pretty well enforced, but cautioned the temperance forces to keep their organization intact in readiness for the next vote which will probably be taken on the question after the war. The election of officers resulted as follows: President, L. C. Beston; 1st Vice-Pres., Mrs. Stauffer; 2nd Vice-Pres., Rev. G. C. Rocks; Secretaries, Rev. Mr. Gale, of Pinkerton. A resolution was passed commending License Inspector White and Chief Constable Ferguson on the way they were enforcing the booze law in this district.

It looks as if the $1135 which came into the municipal coffers in Walkerton via the local police court where Magistrate Tolton was fining alleged aliens handsomely for neglecting to register, and which had the town council was already seriously considering expending in the erection of a monument here to the heroes of this vicinity who had fallen in the war, may have to be handed back to the contributors, as they are all appealing against their fines on the ground that they were illegally gathered in the number. Henry Cathoff of Hanover, who is appealing from a $200 fine in Walkerton to the Hanover Division Court, claims, among other things, that being a resident of Grey county that they had no jurisdiction to bring him over to Bruce and fine him. Herman Miltz and Otto Bluhm of Hanover, who were relieved of $250 each, are protesting on the same grounds. Rev. Ernest Deneff, Lutheran minister of Brant, who was fined $250 in Walkerton, and Wm. Huenmerder, a Brant farmer who was mulcted for $300, are both appealing to the next Division Court here to have the conviction quashed on the grounds that they were permanent residents of the town ship, and were not aliens within the meaning of the Act, and that they were not liable for non-registering under any act in force. Robertson & McNab, barristers, are handling the appeals, and if the contention of the appellants is correct, Walkerton's dream of a hero's monument out of this coin promises to vanish. It is said that the military police were a little previous in their crusade against the supposed aliens of this vicinity, and that had they been deferred the pilgrimage until after Friday last, when it is claimed the twenty days of grace would be up under the recent Order-in-Council compelling aliens to register, that they might have made quite a haul of legitimate coin, as the aliens were seemingly napping when the men with brass badges blew in and stampeded them by pulling off what is alleged to have been some highly illegal arrests in their midst. The scurry for papers then set in with such a vengeance that no less than 250 are said to have registered in Hanover and vicinity within a few days, while about 40 have to-day struck the trail to the town hall in Walkerton for the same purpose. —Herald and Times.

TWELFTH CON. BRUCE

Miss Stella Cumming has gone to Guelph for the winter.

On account of the new culvert going in on North St., it is very inconvenient for getting to town. The council should look after and get such jobs done early in the season. It will affect the show as well as business in Paisley. The people are going west to Port Elgin and Underwood to get their necessaries.

Mr. Eli Barnes, Lizzie and Mrs. Tom Barnes and two boys motored to Hepworth on Monday to visit friends there.

As the new school building is not ready yet, our teacher, Miss McGillivray, has begun the term's work with her pupils in Mr. John Greaves' house.

Mrs. Peter McLeod is very poorly just now.

Mr. Hector McGillivray and family visited at Hepworth last week.

His old friends herd hope that Corp. Chas. McGillivray, who was recently wounded, may soon be himself again.

PINKERTON

Miss Alma Reid, of Toronto, is visiting at her home here.

Mr. R. L. Garland, of Palmerston, spent Sunday at his home here.

Pte. Russell Birrell, of the Army Medical Corps in Toronto, spent a few days' leave at his home here.

Only a small crowd attended the annual exhibition on Friday last owing to the disagreeable weather. The exhibits were larger than usual, especially in the live stock classes, and keen competition resulted. The concerts in the evening was under the auspices of the Red Cross, and a crowded house listened to an excellent entertainment by Harry Bennett. Miss Cunningham, of Walkerton, gave two excellent recitations and the Misses Pinkerton gave several piano duets.

Mrs. Wm. McFadden, of Grand Rapids, Mich., is renewing acquaintances in this vicinity.

—What a man is depends largely upon what he does when he has nothing to do.

MANUFACTURE OF CIDER

Winter Rhubarb Can be Produced Cheaply and Conveniently.

Turnips Grown on Dairy Farm Best Fed to Dry Cows, Young Stock and Pigs.

(Contributed by Ontario Department of Agriculture, Toronto.)

SWEET cider is unfermented apple juice, and hard cider is fermented apple juice. To get the juice the apples are either crushed or ground in a cider mill and the juice expressed from the pulp.

The fermentation of apple juice, or any other fruit juice, is brought about by the development in it of yeast. Yeast cells are microscopic plants invisible to the naked eye and are always present on the surface of fruit. When the fruit is crushed to get the juice many of these yeast cells get into the juice and if these are not destroyed they will induce fermentation.

Consequently, in the manufacture of sweet cider we must destroy the yeast cells that are present and prevent others from getting in. The surest way of doing this is to pasteurize the juice immediately after it is obtained from the fruit and store away in well-sealed containers. In the case of cider the pasteurization process means heating the juice to 170F. for ten minutes and then filling into containers that have been scalded and can be tightly corked. Care should be taken not to let the temperature get above 170F. during pasteurization or the character of the juice will be injured. The juice is then stored away at a low temperature to allow it to clear.

Hard cider is produced by allowing the fresh apple juice to ferment in the cask. The fermentation is naturally induced by the activities of the yeast cells that get into the juice from the surface of the apples. As, however, there are various kinds of yeast cells, and also many mold spores liable to be on the fruit which may injure the quality of the cider, spoiling the davor, it is a good plan to control the fermentation either by first pasteurizing the juice and then adding a good yeast to the raw juice as soon as obtained from the apples. —Prof. D. H. Jones, O. A. College, Guelph.

How Winter Rhubarb is Produced.

The production of rhubarb in winter has become of considerable value among gardeners. It is easy to do if certain methods are followed. If one is making a permanent business of rhubarb forcing, it is necessary, each year, to set out a new bed as plants once forced are of no further value. In the spring large roots should be dug, split in one bud sections and replaced in rich moist ground. During the growing season they are kept cultivated and free from weeds. In the fall they are covered with manure. Next spring a second bed is planted as before. That fall a large part of the first bed is taken up leaving sufficient to replant another bed the next spring. The roots are taken up the last thing in the fall before the hard, freezing weather comes and are placed in piles in a shed where they can easily be got at during the winter, but will remain frozen. About Dec. 1st take in a sufficient number of roots, place these bud side up on the floor of a warm cellar—about 48 to 50 degrees—and cover with an inch of sand. Be sure to fill in all interspaces. Keep this sand moist. About a week later the buds will begin to swell, and in from four to six weeks, depending upon the heat of the room, the cooler the slower growth starts — you should have rhubarb ready for market. After these roots are exhausted throw them away and put in more. If a constant supply is required make a new bed every two or three weeks during the winter. Be sure to keep all lights dimmed. Put burlap or brown paper over the windows to get the pink color so much desired.—A. H. MacLennan, B.S.A., Ontario Vegetable Specialist.

Should Cows Be Fed Turnips?

This is an old question about which considerable difference of opinion exists. If my reader is Scotch, he or she will likely answer the question by saying, "Yes," as Scotchmen, turnips, and good farming are three things usually found together on farms in Ontario.

There was a time when butter buyers were not so particular about the flavor of butter as they are at present. It is common to hear women purchasers on city markets, day to farm butter-makers, "Your butter is turnipy," which is sufficient to cause a loss of the sale. Creamerymen object very strongly to "turnipy cream." While it is doubtless true that some careful feeders are able to feed quite large quantities of turnips to cows giving milk, without causing any serious trouble, there is always danger, which can best be avoided by not feeding these to milking cows. If they are grown on the dairy farm they are best fed to dry cows, fattening cattle, young stock, pigs, etc. However, if they are fed in the stable where cows are milking, and more especially where the root house opens into the stable and where the turnips are pulped in the stable or in a feed-room adjoining, the odor of the turnips fills the air, which is carried into the milk pail at the time of milking and thus the milk, cream, and butter become tainted from the stable air, even though the milk cows may not be fed any of the turnips.

The safest plan is not to grow turnips on a dairy farm. Grow mangold, or sugar beets, and corn for silage. These crops will give as good returns as turnips, are no more expensive to grow, and are much safer. "Safety first" is a good motto on a dairy farm.—Prof. H. H. Dean, Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph.



STEELE'S For Horse Collars and Sweat Pads, Rubber Lap Rugs, Whips, Axle Plush Rugs, Blacksmith's Coal Cars, Star Harness Soap, &c.

Our Harness includes quality, durability in material and high workmanship found in no other make of harness.

Baggage Trunks, Suit Cases, Club Bags, Grips, Good assortment and latest prices.

Harness parts and Repairing our Specialty

J. H. STEELE

Local Agent Wanted

for the Old Reliable

Fonthill Nurseries

Thousands of orchard trees need replacing.

War Gardens call for small fruits, early bearing fruit trees, asparagus, rhubarb plants, etc.

The demand for ornamental stock in the towns and villages is large.

Secure a paying agency with liberal commissions.

STONE & WELLINGTON

Established 1837

TORONTO - ONT.

STANDARD BUSINESS COLLEGE

James St. North, Hamilton

All branches of Commercial, Business and Shorthand taught by expert instructors. We invite inquiries from all young people who desire to enter commercial or business life with proper equipment. We pay railway fares for students coming to our school.

J. A. McDougall, Business Manager — Jas. Swinton, Principal

AUCTION SALE of Farm Stock and Implements—The undersigned has received instructions from M. S. SPARROW, Lot 28, Con. A, Elderolla, Elora Road north, to sell by public auction on the premises, on WEDNESDAY, OCT. 2nd, at one o'clock p.m. sharp, the following: HORSES—1 thoroughbred Clyde mare supposed to be in foal, 1 thoroughbred Clyde colt 3½ months old, 1 coach horse 6 yrs. old, work or drive, 1 coach horse 10 yrs. old, work or drive. CATTLE—1 cow 6 yrs. old due to calve Feb. 26th, 1 cow 7 yrs. old due to calve March 2nd, 1 heifer rising 3 yrs. due to calve March 15th, 3 steers rising 2 yrs., 2 heifers rising 2 yrs., 4 spring calves. PIGS—1 brood sow, 10 young pigs, 6 pigs 5 mos. old. POULTRY—100 chickens. IMPLEMENTS—1 mower, 1 rake, 1 plow, 1 disc, 1 seed drill, 1 set harrows, 1 wagon, 1 set sleighs, 1 buggy, 1 cutter, 1 fanning mill, 1 set scales, 1 scuffler. HARNESS—1 set team harness, 2 set single harness, 1 set team bridles nearly new, 1 set team bridles. HOUSEHOLD EFFECTS—1 box stove for wood, 1 coal oil stove, 1 small coal heater, 1 organ, 1 cream separator, 1 incubator. HAY AND GRAIN—15 tons of hay, 400 bushels oats, 100 bushels mixed grain, 50 bushels barley, ½ acre fodder corn, some mangolds.

TERMS—All sums of $5 and under cash; on sums over that amount 12 months' credit will be given on furnishing approved joint notes, bearing 6 per cent. interest. Grain to be cash. No reserve, as the proprietor has sold his farm and is giving up farming.

R. C. PEARCE, Auct.

FOR SALE BY TENDER

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the undersigned up to Saturday, Oct. 12, 1918, for the purchase of the old Presbyterian manse and grounds at Underwood. Tenders will be received for the buildings and ground separately or for both together. The highest or any tender not necessarily accepted. J. B. Struthers, Sec. Committee, Tiverton R. R. No. 3.

PRESENTATION TO SOLDIERS IN SAUGEEN

A very pleasant time was spent at the home of Mr. and Mrs. D. J. Porter on Friday evening last, when a number of friends and neighbors gathered to present Ptes. Ernest and Ross Porter with a safety razor and a purse of money each, before they left for London training camp. Mr. Andrew Miller acted as chairman. Miss Alice Rankin read the accompanying address and the presentation was made by Miss Christina McAngus and Miss Lauretta Cumming. Although taken by surprise the boys made a suitable reply, after which a short programme was enjoyed by everybody. The ladies served lunch and the remainder of the evening was spent in social intercourse.

SIXTH CON. BRUCE

Threshing is the order of the day.

Our teacher, Miss Keyes, took in the Kincardine fair.

Pte. Lawrence McWhinney has had his leave extended for some time.

Mrs. Wm. Woods, of Tiverton, was visiting at the home of her mother, Mrs. A. Colwell, for a few days.

Mr. James Johnston had the ditching machine working on his farm for a few days.

—Self-denial must take the form of money-saving—thrift.

IT STANDS WEAR



IT STANDS WATER

Ryanize YOUR HOME



KYANIZE Floor Finish stands kicking, stamping, scuffing. Unequalled inside the house for floors and linoleum—for kitchen, bathroom, stairway, doors, ceiling, woodwork, furniture. Outside the house it's unexcelled for piazza floors and outside doors. A money-back guarantee proves these statements.

Ask for Kyanize Spar Finish for Canoes, Motor Boats, Exposed Surfaces; Kyanize White Enamel for Furniture, Bathrooms, Iron Beds.

Boston Varnish Company

Bruce Phone
Bell Phone

W. H. DAVISON

The Fruit Car
Overland

BUILT for war-winning work, with roomy accommodations but with no waste space, for unnecessary weight. Model 90 stands out strikingly as a car which completely measures up to most essential tests today.

Its energetic motor gives ample power for any emergency. Its fuel consumption is surprisingly low.

In fact, it is just the right car for you right now.

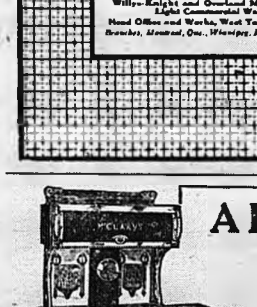
Back of it is a real Canadian institution fortunately prepared to care for all service and parts requirements now and later

Four points of Overland superiority:—
Appearance, Performance, Comfort, Service and Price

Light Four Model 90 Touring Car — Model 90 Sedan
Model 85-4 Touring Car

GEO. W. GILCHRIST
Dealer
R. R. No. 2, Paisley

Willys-Overland, Limited
Willys-Knight and Overland Motor Cars and Light Commercial Wagons
Head Office and Works, West Toronto, Ontario
Branches, Montreal, Que., Winnipeg, Man., Regina, Sask.



A Friend in Need

The Pandora Range is your real friend on wash day. Change the top around, set the boiler on the far side and use the three nearest holes—you can boil on all of them. Dinner on time; no extra fuel, no rush or confusion.

For Sale by
W. H. DAVISON, Paisley

McClary's
Pandora
Range

London, Toronto, Montreal, Winnipeg, Vancouver
St. John, N.B. Hamilton, Calgary, Edmonton, Saskatoon

FARM FOR SALE

50 ACRES, being east half Lot 33, Con. 9, Tp. of Bruce. Good clay soil. 30 acres in grass, 10 acres in crop, and 10 acres good hardwood bush. See or write A. McGillivray, owner, Murillo, Ont., or apply to Alex McGillivray, Paisley P. O. R.R. No. 4.

CARD OF THANKS

Miss M. Gilchrist and Mrs. Funston extend their thanks to friends and neighbors for the kind sympathy extended to them in their recent bereavement. They also wish to thank the I.O.O.F. for their assistance.

Heifer Lost

STRAYED from the McLean ranch, con. 9, Elderslie, about first week in August, a white heifer 3 years old, with switch off the end of tail. Any information as to the whereabouts of the animal will be thankfully received. Wm. Kaplan, Port Elgin, R. R. No. 2, or J. S. Cameron, Dobbinton, R. R. No. 2.

—There is only one key to success, and that is perseverance. Let nothing daunt you, and, if really in earnest and resolved to conquer, you must win.

The Paisley Advocate.

D. McKENZIE, Publisher
Vol. 49—No. 40

PAISLEY, ONTARIO, OCT. 2, 1918

Subscription, $1.50 per Annum

Paisley Mercantile Co.

WEEKLY STORE NEWS

Ladies' Mantles
Misses' Coats
and
Sweater Coats for All

If you have not seen our stock, the assortment of Ladies' Mantles in tweed effect and blanket cloth, as well as the much advertised velour cloth, do so before buying elsewhere. No trouble to show goods.

Our two-toned Sweater Coats are in much demand, the brushed wool which gives the style to the dresser and heat to the wearer. These we cannot recommend too highly. Also the knitted sweater from the needles of the famous Monarch Knitting Co. They manufacture the best. We have them.

Underwear

Save the heavy Underwear for colder weather, and use lighter weight goods now. You will be economizing in doing so. Ladies', Men's, Misses', Boys' or Infants'.

Fedora Hats

Now is the time you need them. Put away that straw or panama and buy a Soft Felt or Cap for the motorist.

Groceries, Groceries 8-13,168

We have them waiting for your order. We appreciate your business.

THE PAISLEY MERCANTILE CO.
F. S. MacEACHLAN, Manager

THE CITY BAKERY

Fresh Bread and Buns
Always on hand

A Full Stock of
Groceries and Tobaccoes
Fruits in Season

License No. 86329

TRY OUR SWEET CIDER AND ICE CREAM. NONE BETTER

Please take notice that after Monday, Sept. 2nd we will be in Putnam's old stand

Bring in your Fowl and Produce. Top market price

For sale, cheap—one Large Water Trough

D. H. COOPER

More's Drug Store

This is the place to get all requisites to fight the summer pest, such as **Paris Green, Arsenate of Lead** (in paste form), **Bug Death** (the great bug destroyer and fertilizer), **Bug Finish**, also a fertilizer, **Insect Powder** in packages and bulk, **Mosquito Oil** to keep the mosquitos away, and **Larkspur Lotion** for the boos. **Fly Skoot** for flies on stock, **Bluestone, Copperas, Hellebore, Crude Carbolic Acid, Formaldehide** and **Creolin.**

Water Glass for Preserving Eggs

VILLAGE COUNCIL

Council met Saturday, 28th Sept., at 8 p.m. All members present.

Communications read: From Miss Boyle, stating that her father was sick and it would be impossible for him to perorm the duties of tax collector for the current year; from the Fuel Administrator, Toronto, requesting council to appoint a local fuel commissioner or board of commissioners for Paisley.

Forrester — Skinner — That the clerk advertise in the first issue of the Paisley Advocate for applicants for the office of tax collector for 1918 at a salary of $50, applications to be in the hands of the clerk by Thursday, Oct. 3rd, at 8 p.m.—Carried.

Pearce—Logie—That Murd. Leitch be appointed local Fuel Commissioner for the village of Paisley.—Carried.

COLLECTOR WANTED, PAISLEY

APPLICATIONS will be received by the clerk up to 8 p.m. on Thursday, 3rd October, for the office of tax collector or the current year. Salary $50. Duties to begin at once

J. C. GIBSON, Clerk

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

$1.50 per annum in advance. To United States or foreign points $2.00 per year in advance.

ADVERTISING RATES

Legal and other casual advertisements 10c per non-pariel line for first insertion, 5c per line for each subsequent insertion.

Advertisements of Strayed, Farms for Sale or to Rent, and similar, $1 for first three weeks and 25c for each subsequent insertion.

Advertisements without specific directions will be inserted till forbidden and charged accordingly. Transient display advs. charged by the inch. Rates on application.

Advertisements in the local columns are charged 10c per line for first insertion, and 5c per line for each subsequent insertion. This includes announcements for church or school entertainments, garden parties &c. No notices less than 25c. Regular advertisers 5c per line, non-adv. less than 15. Set in black faced type, price and one-half.

—Fresh Salmon Trout at P. Oltsher's butcher shop.

—Get Wilkinson Plows and repairs at F. Carter & Son's.

—For Sale—Good coal stove. Apply to F. S. MacLachlan.

—Marriage licenses issued and money to loan. T. H. George.

—Fowl wanted, alive or dressed. Get our prices. S. F. Ballachey.

—Lost—In Paisley, a heavy logging chain. Finder please leave at Advocate office.

—Full line of fine engagement and wedding rings at I. Shoemaker's jewellery store.

—Our millinery dept. is full of new styles and ideas. A call solicited. S. F. Ballachey.

—Highest prices paid for hides and sheepskins. H. E. McGregor, Butcher, Steele Block.

—For Sale—One 10-h. p. gasoline engine, one cook stove. Apply to W. W. Wynne, Paisley P. O., R. R. No. 2.

—Highest price for beef hides, horse hides, calfskins, sheepskins, tallow, &c. F. Oltsher, Paisley Meat Market.

—For Sale—The cottage dwelling next to the Belmoral hotel. Freshly painted and re-papered. Apply to Neil McAllister.

—For Sale—Brick house with modern conveniences, with an acre lot, in good location. Mrs. W. A. McDonald, Queen St. south.

—Our fall shoes are coming in infinite variety. Let us show them to you. S. F. Ballachey.

—For Sale—Thoroughbred Shorthorn bull, 13 months old. Extra good individual. Wm. Cassidy, Tiverton R. R. No. 3. Bruce rural phone.

—For Sale—A large and comfortable frame house with good stable, on ½ acre of good garden land, on Water St. N. McArthur, prop.

—Auction sale of 10 cows and 55 yearlings and two-year-olds, at Cargill Hotel yards, on Friday, Oct. 4th. J. E. Ferguson, prop.; R. C. Pearce, auct.

—E. Stevenson's quick healing salve is the best made. We have a choice line of tobaccos and cigars, stationery and school supplies. Agent for daily papers and magazines. Give us a call.

Auction Sale of Cattle and Horses

Auction sale of about 60 head of cattle and a few horses, on lot 3, con. 4, Arran, on Monday, Oct. 7th, at 1.30 o'clock. Terms cash, or six months' credit at 6 per cent interest. A. Gammie, prop.; R. C. Pearce, auct.

—There are lower priced Overcoats and Ladies' Coats than our $25 and $30 ones. You can buy Overcoats for $15 and $20. But you don't want that kind, do you? Our clothing isn't in competition with anything "cheap." It isn't in competition with anything but the finest product of skilful tailoring. Signs of careful work all over our garments. Our Overcoats are cheap because there are three or four years' wear in them. C. B. Irwin, Tailor.

Caught
with the Goods

We are glad to acknowledge the fact that we were caught with

A Good Stock of Fine Suitings

And are prepared to pass them along to

Fashion into Carments
for anyone who wants a

Fine Suit
or
Overcoat

You can Save Five *by Buying from Us*

Cruickshank
The Tailor

Our Growing List of Fallen Heroes

PAISLEY BOY DIED IN U.S. CAMP
FEWER CASUALTIES FROM OVERSEAS



PTE. JOHN ROLSTON
Killed in action Sept. 3rd, son of Mrs. Rolston, Paisley



PTE. WM. J. WHITE
Killed in action Sept. 3rd, son of Mr. and Mrs. T. S. White, 10th Bruce



LIEUT. FRED A. BALLACHEY
Died at Camp Dix, New Jersey, of pneumonia. Son of Mr. S. Ballachey, Paisley

Mr. S. Ballachey received the sad news on Friday that his son, Dr. Fred A. Ballachey, of Buffalo, had died at Fort Dix military camp in New Jersey, on that day. The deceased was over here in June last visiting his father and friends. He had volunteered for service in the army, a. soon as the U. S. had declared for war, and when he arrived home from this trip to Canada he received his notice to report for duty. Being a dentist by profession he was called upon to serve in that capacity, and he left a large and lucrative practice in the city of Buffalo to do his bit in keeping U. S. army men fit to meet the Huns in mortal combat. He went into training camp at Buffalo on July 1st and was there until transferred to Camp Dix about three weeks ago. Pneumonia was the cause of his death, and the first that friends here learned of his illness was on Tuesday last. The deceased was born here 41 years ago, received his public school education here, took a high school course at Walkerton and then entered upon the study of dentistry. He graduated from the Royal College of Dental Surgeons, Toronto. For a time he was in Dr. Allen's office, also at Petrolea before going to establish his practise in Buffalo. He is survived by his wife (nee Miss Park, of Brantford), and one little daughter about two years old. The remains were brought to Brantford for burial. His father, Mr. S. Ballachey, and Mrs. Ballachey, and his brother, Mr. S. F. Ballachey, went to attend the funeral.

The following is from the Buffalo Courier: Funeral services for Lieut. Frederick A. Ballachey, dental corps, medical department, U.S.A., who died at Camp Dix Thursday, were held yesterday afternoon at St. Paul's church, of which he was a member. The Rev. Dr. C. A. Jessup officiated, assisted by Chaplain M. H. Knox of the Eleventh Battalion at Camp Dix. The last post was sounded by a bugler from Fort Porter. Honorary pallbearers headed the funeral procession from an undertaker's parlors to the church, escorted by about forty dentists. Soldiers from Fort Porter bore the flag-draped casket up the aisle of the church. Dr. Ballachey was prominent in dentistry circles of western New York. Once he was president of the Buffalo Dental Society and for years and at the time of his death was treasurer of the Eighth District Dental Society. He was also prominent in St. Paul's church, was president of the laymen's missionary league of the Episcopal churches of Buffalo, serving his second term, and a leader in the Brotherhood of St. Andrew of St. Paul's church. He served five years with Troop I.

Pte. Robt. M. White, who was wounded on Sept. 2nd, wrote his parents two days after from the hospital. He said his wounds were not at all serious, and he considered himself the most lucky boy on earth when he got hit, as it was the hottest place he had ever seen in his life. He was hit by a piece of shrapnel, just below the ribs, but there were no bones broken. He knew that his brother William had been reported missing, but had not learned of his death.

MEMORIAL SERVICE

Knox church was again filled almost to its capacity on Sunday evening, when a service was held in memory of Ptes. J. Rolston and Bert Mewhinney. All the ministers took part in the service, the sermons being preached by Revs. Neilson and Walker. Pte. Mewhinney having been a member of Ahiram Lodge, I.O. O.F., the brethren attended in a body.

COUNTY CASUALTIES

Died of Wounds

R. E. Hidden, Lucknow

Wounded and Missing

J. Buchoven, Wharton
J. M. Rowe, Kincardine

Missing

S. F. Knepfler, Walkerton

Wounded

J. A. Liethead, Kincardine
T. McLennan, Glamis
G. E. Goble, Teeswater
R. A. Maxwell, Chesley

Prisoner of War

J. Buchoven, Walkerton

—The Kincardine Reporter has the following reference to Pte. D. McNaughton, son of Mr. D. McNaughton, ex-M.P.P., of Underwood, who was killed in action on Sept 15th: "Dave" McNaughton was 28 years of age last June. He was the only son, and the future looked promising. When recruiting was at its height for the 160th he laid all prospects aside and joined up. Having done after a calm deliberation of the situation, and he felt it to be his duty. Few will forget the night in Underwood hall when Dave McNaughton was brave enough to stand up for the farmers. Capt. McNally had been speaking, and his remarks were of a character that cast reflection on the farmers. It was then this young hero pointed out to the speaker the position the farmers stood in. He cited farm after farm with only one man on 200 acres. The Government had called for production. The recruiter was calling for men, and the farmer was unfairly blamed because he did not enlist. It was a tense situation for a few moments, but was relieved when Hugh Dave McNaughton finished, saying, "I am not speaking for myself but but for my fellow farmers, for I am going to enlist." All knew that he was needed at home with his father if they were going to produce, but he made the decision that he would be one to hear his part in the big game. No doubt this stand had much to do with influencing others, as he was well liked by his companions and highly esteemed by the entire community. He was a young man of exemplary character and an adherent of the Underwood Presbyterian church. In the 160th he was a good soldier, and one who would stand by you in a tight place. He has gone "over the top" for the last time, and his name will be honored in the community. To the father, his mother having passed away several years ago, the heartfelt sympathy of a wide circle of friends is extended, also to the three sisters—Mrs. Wm. Brown, boundary, and Misses Jessie and Bessie who reside at home.

—Miss Agnes Gibson is home from Guelph for a few days.

—Mrs. Chalmers, of Port Elgin, was here last week for the fair and visiting friends.

—The W.C.T.U. will meet in Putnam's hall on Friday at 3 p.m. Full attendance necessary.

—Mr. and Mrs. G. E. McInnes, of Chatsworth, were over on Fair day, guests at Dr. Allen's.

—Messrs. H. Crowe and J. J. George, of Port Elgin, were among the visitors to our Fair.

—Miss Kate McLeod, trained nurse, has been home on a visit to her parents, Mr. and Mrs. R. McLeod, Elderslie.

—Mrs. McLean and Miss McLean, of Ripley, mother and sister of Mrs. I. Stanley, are visitors at the Central Hotel.

—West Bruce Teachers Association meet for their annual convention at Southampton on Oct. 10th and 11th.

—Mr. and Mrs. John McDonald and children, of Ethel, motored up last week to call on their friends and take in the Fair.

—Miss Sarah McDougall, of Port Arthur, is down on a visit to her old friends at Gillies Hill, and is a guest at the McAllister home.

—Mr. and Mrs. Long, sr., Mr. and Mrs. L. Long, Mrs. Wm. Winters and Mr. Lint, of Walkerton, were visitors at Mr. Geo. Welsford's last week.

—Miss Pansy Switzer has returned to resume her course in training at Grace hospital, Toronto, after a months' holidays at her home in Saugeen.

—Miss Kathleen Sparrow, of Calgary, arrived home on Monday to visit her parents, Mr. and Mrs. M. S. Sparrow, Elora Road north. Miss Edna Sparrow is also home from Owen Sound.

—Mrs. E. G. Eckel and children were up from St. Catherines for a couple of weeks visiting at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Bradley, 4th Elderslie. Mr. Eckel was also up for a few days last week.

—Mr. J. P. Fisher, of Paisley, has bought the 50 acres on lot 33, con. 9, Bruce Tp., which was owned by Mr. A. McGillivray, of Murillo. There is 10 acres of good hardwood bush on the place, which will be cut into lumber and wood.

—Mr. John Scott, of Dunblane, sold one of his Scotch Shorthorns last week for $300. This is a respectable figure for a bull of eight months old. It is a fine specimen of the thoroughbred Durhams. Mr. Alfred Gibson, of Kincardine Tp., is the purchaser.

—Mr. And. Munro, of Sidney, B.C., is visiting his father and friends in Saugeen. He has been in the west for about thirty years and is as favorably impressed with the appearance of old Bruce county that he feels like remaining here for the future.

—Messrs. John A. Bradshaw, John Bradshaw, jr., and John Robinson appealed against their assessment re Elderslie drain levy. The appeal was heard by Judge Klein in Paisley council chamber on Friday, but reserved his decision and adjourned the court to Oct. 11th.

—Mr. Wm. J. Scott, of Toronto, was up for the Fair, having accompanied his young daughters, Reta and Dorothy, who were filling an engagement in the musical section during the afternoon, and also appeared at the evening concert in behalf of the W.P.L. music sale. Paisley people were pleased to hear these two bright young people who are winning a name for themselves in the Toronto musical world.

—Mr. Matt Andrews, blacksmith, after several months of intermittent illness, found that he must give up business for a time, at least, on account of his health. Since help became difficult to obtain, Matt has been endeavoring to man the shop single-handed, with the result that his strength became overtaxed. I hopes that with a few months' re he may be able to resume work his trade. The people of Paisley a surrounding country regret ve. much to see him quit business her and will be glad to have him return to town. In the meantime there is a first-class opening for a blacksmith who will rent this old stand. Mr. and Mrs. Andrews left this week for Elmvale, where they will live on a farm for a while.

—For Sale—A number of Leicester ewe lambs and two rams or sale. J. H. Turner, Paisley, R. R. No. 3.

—Sterling silver enamelled service brooches, 50c each, postpaid. If you have a relative on active service show it by wearing one. H. Crles, Cargill, Ont.

—Flour, Feed, Seeds, Grain—We keep a full stock of Five Roses and Stark's high grade flours, bran, shorts, Royal Purple calf meal, poultry foods and tonics. Always in the market for coarse grains. Morning delivery only. W. Stark.

—Notice—Dr. Allen intends to be absent from Paisley for some time, but his office will be kept open in the meantime for repairs and for the receiving money on account. He will have a man in the office as soon as possible to take up the work. All who owe him are requested to settle up promptly.

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THE GARDEN'S MIRACLE

By Helen Peck

Part II.

Occasionally she walked along the lanes and highways as the spring drew near but usually preferred to sit by the window with book or needlework.

It was the hint of budding green which finally called her outdoors.

"I think I should like to work in the garden, Mother," she said one day when the newborn warmth in the sunshine cried aloud of life-giving power.

Everyday thereafter the few passers-by saw the bending figure of a girl at work with rake and trowel near the farmhouse on the hill.

With tender fingers she drew the protecting layers from about the shoots of gray and green and dull red that told their silent tale of Resurrection miracles. The slender spikes pushing up into the sun whispered of hope and aspiration and life. As she worked, she called before the eyes of her mind the picture of the garden as it had looked to her last backward glance so long ago.

Then the color had been a riot, a running flame that, leaping from point to point, birthed to a rainbow radiance of flashing tint. As she delved patiently in the moist, sweet-smelling earth she could see them again as they were the day she had bidden them good-by. The hollyhocks had reared proud, painted faces. The Canterbury bells had rung their fairy chime. The snapdragons had pushed towering spikes of vivid hue up toward the sun. Masses of phlox had glowed in corners, blending their pink and white with sharper tones of foxglove and zinnia. From the asters in the centre to the nasturtiums pouring their floods of orange over the wall, from the modest clove pink to the brazen dahlia, the garden had stretched out arms of tint and fragrance to hold her near. She had laughed and waved it a gay good-by.

She had crept back to find it cold and lifeless; as seemingly dead as her own heart. But here, under the snow, under the mold and sodden leaves, life had but slept. It was waxing again. The gold and crimson, the orange and the green, all the colors of the spectrum were on their way back to the waiting world.

One glorious day, a step upon the gravel roused the busy worker. She straightened herself with a start, face to face with David. She looked a silent question into the strong, homely face above her.

"Your mother said you were setting out a border, Huldah, so I thought I'd bring you over this bunch from our perennials. They're awfully pretty. Lilies, Madonnas, I believe they call 'em."

The girl dropped her tools and put hands to her face.

"Lilies?" she grasped. "Madonna lilies in my garden!"

His cheek burned and a sudden dimness stung his eyeballs. He set his bundle on the ground and took the shielding hands into a tight grip.

"Huldah," he whispered, "I must ask it again, dear. I know how many times you've said 'no' but I feel as if I just couldn't help asking it again. Won't you marry me, Huldah?"

She looked at him with frightened eyes.

"Marry?" she whispered at last. "Me? Why, David! I thought everybody knew——"

"Stop, I say!" The man's voice rang out in sudden wrath. "Why do you talk like that? Nobody on God's earth knows anything to make you feel like that."

The girl looked wonderingly as his face blazed with the crimson of sheer fury.

Then an emotion held him still silent, her speech gained force from its long restraint. Borrowed before its flood, and the pent-up wail burst forth.

"David! When you know how I am smirched—soiled!"

"You're not!" he cried. "You're white as God's own angels!"

"White!" she said bitterly. "When I've lived with another woman's husband for months and months?"

"Was it your fault? Did you know that lying rascal was just playing with your innocence?"

"When I think of it—when I think of how you looked when you went away and then see your poor pale face now, my hands itch to do murder. I've ached to say this to you for a long time. I can't stand it to have you feel this way. It isn't right, I——"

"How can I help it?" interrupted the girl. "Could I help just crawling off into a hole when I found it out? When that woman with her painted face walked in and said, 'So you're back, are you? Hope you've had a pleasant trip,' and—and" laughed. When they both looked at me and laughed! Is it any wonder something died in me? I just wanted to run, anywhere, and hide. And that's what I did till Doctor Sydney made me come back. I couldn't even think of home. I felt disgraced forever."

"No!" he cried again. "No, Huldah. Listen to me."

He looked about vaguely, searching for help, groping for words to soothe and cleanse. His eyes fell upon the dull brown of the lily bulb, the slowly starting shoots of her garden, and the inspiration came.

With a breath that was a prayer, he went on. "That lily's whiteness doesn't show just now. Time there like a bit of snow last year but it seemed to die. It's brown now and there are scraps of dirt sticking to it. But it's white yet, Huldah, at the heart. Nothing can stop its showing white and pure again, Jance it's planted back in its own soil and tended a bit. It'll take a long time but it'll come, Huldah. You'll see. And the dahlias and the larkspur and—and all the flowers. They're coming back, too. They looked dead. But they're alive at the hearts of 'em, Huldah. The outsides don't matter. Don't you see?" Can't you feel it?" he begged. "It's the heart of 'em that counts. So, darling, you're just like my lily to me. If I could just plant you in my own garden and tend you and make you bloom again——"

His voice broke and stopped short.

With wide eyes the girl listened to his eager speech and as she watched his face, the expression of her own changed slowly to surprise.

"Oh!" she cried. "You can say that to me? Why, you are good, David, good! I thought there was no goodness left in the world."

She burst into wild weeping and turning from him, ran to a bench under a overhanging lilac. She threw herself upon it and sobbed while he stood quietly by her side.

She grew calmer at last and he drew her to her feet.

"Couldn't you come to me, Huldah?" he whispered. "Couldn't you love me just a little?"

"Oh, no! I couldn't. I wouldn't marry you, David. But, oh, I could worship at your feet! Do you know what you've done for me? You've given me back my life. You've given me courage to go on living. And you've given me back my faith. I bless you for it—"

Her voice trembled and stopped as he covered his face with his hands. She stood dumb, awed by the labored agony of a man's sob. When he stretched out a groping, beseeching hand, she laid her own within it like a child.

"Come to me, darling," he begged, "and be comforted."

He opened tender, sheltering arms and she went to the haven they offered.

He left her with the kiss of peace on her lips, in the midst of the new springing life of her garden. The lily had found a new home and to her dream garden was added the tall, spotless bloom of purity.

Mrs. Makepeace looked up astonished at the ring in her daughter's voice as she entered the tidy kitchen.

"Mother," she said, and sang as she spoke, "there is church to-night isn't there? I will go with you."

Then before the older woman could catch her breath, Huldah Makepeace with shining face passed swiftly up stairs into her girlhood's chamber and closed the door.

(The end.)

SOLDIERS IN HIDING SLAIN.

Germans Killed Eleven British and the Man Who Sheltered Them.

Authentic details of a peculiarly infamous case of German brutality have been received by the London Daily Express. Eleven British soldiers, finding themselves behind evade capture for several weks by hiding themselves in fields and subsequently taking shelter in a house.

The woman in whose house they found shelter says she and her husband, knowing the soldiers were hiding in a field, took them in and lodged them in an attic. Unfortunately some outsiders knew they were there and a neighbor denounced them to the German commandant at Guise. He sent troops to arrest the soldiers, who gave themselves up immediately without making resistance.

Three days later they were tried. The eleven soldiers and the husband of the woman who had sheltered them were sentenced to death and were executed on the same day. The woman was sentenced to four years at forced labor, her daughter to two years and her son to three years, while a woman who had given the soldiers some food was sentenced to ten years at forced labor and her daughter to one year.



About the House

Don't Overwork the Children.

In the country and on the farm children are often required to work in the field and gardens too long at a time, or to carry water and other weights too heavy for their strength and often to work under a blazing sun. Such early work interferes with growth and development, which is the one great business of childhood. Many men and women, whose physical strength is impaired, might trace their ills to sickness, underfeeding or overwork during the formative years of early childhood.

The tasks children are given to do should be suited to their years, and varied by frequent opportunity to rest and to play. At the same time food should be good and plentiful and there should be long hours of sleep. The harm which heavy work can cause little children can be ill afforded at any time, and least of all now. For the children must be kept well and strong to meet the demands which will confront them when they come to maturity and face the tasks of reconstruction in the critical years to come—work which will demand physical well-being as well as efficiency and character.

Threshing Dinners.

With threshing days come threshing dinners. Now, a threshing dinner does not mean the same to everybody—not even to every farm-woman. Some feel and worry over the preparation of the meal, while others apparently enter upon the work with as much pleasure as if the task were that of preparing a picnic lunch. The viewpoint, the ability to manage, and the cooking and refrigerating facilities have much to do with these differences. Then there is the item of help.

System comes first whenever any unusual task is to be looked after, and this is especially true of preparing the threshing dinner. One woman has chickens killed and dressed in advance, if chickens are to be served as a part of the meal, while another waits until the last moment.

Nor is the latter woman necessarily to blame. Probably she would have prepared much of the dinner in advance had it been practicable. Perhaps she had no ice to keep fresh meat and other highly perishable foods. With ice, half the dinner may be started or made ready the day before. Even where ice is not used regularly it will pay to have it at threshing time.

As to the dinner, it should be plain but good and served in an appetizing manner. Men who handle pitchforks or do other heavy work all day want something more substantial than "fancy fixings." This does not not imply, though, that boiled cabbage, fat meat, and other heavy foods, important as they may be, are all that is required. There should be a variety. In such seasons as this, when vegetables are plentiful, threshing crews often get practically the same things day after day until their stomachs rebel. Under these circumstances it is a wise woman who provides at least a few dishes that are different.

Of course there must be as the basis of every threshing-day dinner plenty of good meat, preferably two kinds, and an abundance of bread. If one of the meats can be such as is not commonly served in the country it will be all the better. Something sweet in the way of preserves or jelly is a good addition to the meal, appealing as it will to the delicate eater or to the man who is "too tired to eat." Desserts need not be heavy, but a carefully prepared dessert is desirable.

Promptness and cleanliness are important in serving the threshing dinner. The man must not be kept waiting, nor should they, while eating, have to fight flies. If it is necessary to set the tables out of doors instead of in a screened dining-room, everything should be covered so far as possible and fly brushes should be kept going.

Training Children.

Study your children. Develop in them emotional control, unselfishness, an alert interest in the world around them. Keep them from becoming morbidly self-centred. Do not let them become too dependent on you, but at an early age foster in them the spirit of initiative.

Remember always the old saying that an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure.

An Outdoor Bed Built In.

The delight of sleeping out of doors, and of sniffing the fresh, clear air during the night, is denied many people because no sleeping porch is practicable in their home. To build such a porch is often both inconvenient and expensive.

A way to combine an indoor and an outdoor bed has been devised by a large school for boys and is so simple and feasible that it might well be adopted in private homes, as it is possible to build it into any room.

The bunk is built into a corner of the room, below a wide window. A similar window separates the bed from the room. Both windows may be raised or lowered by means of pulley ropes at the head of the bunk. The youngster gets out of his daytime clothes and into his snug sleeping suit in the warm room. When he is ready to turn in, he lifts the window between the room and his bed, slips into the bunk and lowers the inner window again. He then reaches up and pulls the rope which raises the outer window. He is outdoors, yet protected by the warm walls of the bunk.

During the day an attractive couch cover transforms the sleeping bunk into an inviting window seat.

Accuracy First.



Accuracy is one of the first essentials of successful canning. Do not look for short cuts for there are none. Always follow a reliable guide and remember that in canning there is one best method, which will ensure uniform success year after year.

The thermometer and clock are indispensable to canning operations. For full information as to the time and temperature required in the preparation of fruit and vegetables write to the Canada Food Board or any of its provincial committees for booklet entitled "The canning, drying and storing of Fruit and Vegetables." Enclose five cents for same.

Little Things.

It was only a little camp fire, but it
Blackened that beautiful spot;
It was but a little match that burned
the farmer's lot;
It was only a cigarette, as the tourists say;
It was only a little spark, but you and
I had to pay.
PUT IT OUT—PUT IT OUT.

Crowded strawberry plants mean a poor crop next June. Thin 'em out!

"Where was the Magna Charta signed?" asked a school inspector who was conducting an examination in history. "At the bottom, sir!" answered one of the boys.

"It's best to keep a-smilin',
For a smile's a kind of net
That catches by beguilin'
Just the things it wants to get.
So keep your smile a-spreadin'
Crack a jolly joke or two,
And you'll find that things come
headin'
Straight for smilin' folk like you."

WHAT "DOUGHBOY" MEANS.

Old Term Dating Back to the Mexican War.

The term "doughboy" as a nickname for the American infantryman is a very old one, dating back to the Mexican War of 1846.

In that year the United States regular soldiers first made acquaintance with the houses of mud-colored, sun-dried bricks that are seen everywhere, even to-day, in New Mexico, Arizona and the southern part of California.

These bricks are called by the Mexican natives (pronounced "dobies") a term also applied to the small, squat, flatroofed houses built with them.

When the American invaders entered what was then Mexican territory, the infanteymen found these dwellings—mostly deserted by their panic-stricken inhabitants—handy as billets, and promptly occupied them as such. But the cavalrymen, who had to be near their picketed horses out on the open prairie, were unable to avail themselves of similar accommodation.

Partly in envy, and partly in good-natured chaff, these christened their more fortunate comrades "dobie-lodgers," afterwards shortened to "dobies," a good, round-sounding nickname that was bound to stick and which in course of time became corrupted into "doughboys."

Scotland has a mill making 200 tons of paper weekly from sawdust.

A FEARLESS HERO.

Canadian Chaplain Brought in Five Wounded Men Under Heavy Fire.

The following despatch from Fred James, official correspondent with the Canadian forces in the field, has been received:

The men coming out from the battleline in front of Arras are telling stories of individual heroism and self-sacrifice. To-day I heard of a Chaplain, or padre, to use the more affectionate name, of a Quebec unit, who made five trips into No Man's Land in broad daylight under a hail of fire from the enemy's machine guns and artillery, and brought back thence to our lines five helpless wounded men who had been struck down while they were reconnoitring ahead of the main forces of their units.

This padre saw the men fall, and unhesitatingly advanced cautiously to where they lay. The first one he half carried, half dragged, back to our line, and placed him in good hands. Back he went again, ignoring danger and death that literally rained all about him, and soon returned with another. Three times more he made his perilous return trip. Only Providence can explain how he or the wounded men escaped death. When he had delivered the last of the five to the stretcher-bearers, to whom and to no one else did he intimate what he had done, he quietly turned his attention to helping in whatever way he could, ronalstent with his calling, the troops in action along the main line of the attack.

FARM BOOKKEEPING.

Tribunal Judge Urges Farmers to Keep Books.

Bookkeeping by farmers to show just what their farms are producing and if they are materially increasing their outputs, was advocated recently by Mr. Justice Masten in addressing his exemption tribunal at Toronto. He pointed out that the keeping of such records would be of great value to the farmers if, on the expiration of their exemptions, they appeared again before a tribunal to seek further extensions of time.

The Commission of Conservation has designed a simple but complete Farmers' Account Book which will be sent free to bona-fide farmers who express their intention of keeping records of their farm work. Many farmers do not know whether they are making or losing money till it is too late to avoid financial failure.

California irrigates 39,352 farms, covering 2,664,104 acres.





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THE outward beauty that distinguishes a Williams New Scale Piano is an index of its intrinsic worth. Ideals are built into every one of these famous instruments—ideals of craftsmanship that make for the most enduring quality.

Bungalow Model, $450.00
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Each time you buy a package of Ingram's Toilet aids or Perfume your druggist will give you, without charge, a large portrait of a world-famed motion picture actress. Each time you get a different portrait so you make a collection for your home. Ask your druggist.

Ingram's Velvola Souveraine Face Powder

No matter how clear and colorful your complexion may be a few minutes' work or an hour in a hot kitchen will bring forth the perspiration and make the skin oily and shiny. To avoid this use Ingram's Velvola Souveraine Face Powder. Just a light touch will stay on until washed off. And it overcomes the shine and hides any imperfections. 50c.

Ingram's Milkweed Cream is a dainty preparation that is cleansing, softening and soothing to the delicate skin tissues. It also has an exhilarating therapeutic quality that "tones up" the skin and keeps it in a healthful condition. Two sizes, 25c and $1. At your druggist's or you will find a complete line of Ingram's toilet articles, including Zodenta for the teeth, 25c.

F. F. Ingram, Windsor, Ontario (17)



This Is the Season for Hare and Hounds.

Get ready for the grand old autumn game of paper chase. City boy or country boy, after school or Saturdays, may best enjoy this when the air is bracing and the ground good for hard going during the hunting-fever days not at hand. When some of your fortunate elders are chasing the fox, then go chase yourselves, and I'll warrant you will have about as much, often more, sport than they.

Follow the old Scotch rules. Select with care, as a fair player, a good runner and a wise leader, one who will be the master of the hounds. He carries a horn and keeps his wits about him.

The hounds may be of almost any number above five or six, excellent and indifferent runners included, but the better the pack the better the run. The long-winded, tireless boy makes the best hound.

The hares are two in number, always running together, but sometimes, if he is sure to play fair, one boy may run alone and he is more apt to give the hounds a long, unsuccessful chase. A good hare is seldom caught. Two are better for companionship, and they divide the scent, which on a long run means something to carry. It consists of pieces of old newspaper cut about the size of a playing card, but ofter irregular. This is prepared ahead on a rainy day, on some back porch or boy's den, and compact bundles are tied up. A gunning coat is the best carrier, because of the big pockets, but a haversack or schoolbag will do.

The hounds gather in an inclosure, watching the clock. The hares start out, dropping no scent. When one minute has passed the master of the hounds goes to the door and blows a long blast on his horn as a signal to the hares to start dropping scent, which they do in as secluded a spot as they can find, then run on, dropping one piece of paper about every ten or a dozen steps. The hounds instantly start out to hunt the scent, and their delay in so doing contributes to the hares' getaway, this being a part of the game.

Running on sight may be adopted or not, as you choose. If adopted, when the hares are sighted by the master of the hounds he blows one short blast, whereupon they stop dropping the scent until again out of sight, and then the master of the hounds blows twice. Mere temporary or momentary disappearance does not count, but when the hares disappear where they can take a new course unseen, as over a hill or back of a woods, then the signal is given. But in all cases this may lead to misunderstanding, and is as well omitted.

The master of the hounds calls his pack together at times by blowing his horn on agreed signals. A lost scent may be found when the pack is scattered in the hunt or the hounds may overrun the scent.

The hares must drop scent pretty evenly and not seek to fool the hounds by unfair means. It is fair to backtrack, to turn in any old way, to run through the most difficult country, to wade in streams and drop the scent in water. The paper pieces should be thrown down about at one's feet.

If the hounds catch sight of the hares they can run directly for them, paying no attention to the scent. But the scent is their only clue when the hares are out of sight.

LLOYD GEORGE TAKES A HOLIDAY

WORKS HARD AT COUNTRY HOME IN BEAUTIFUL SURREY.

Britain's Premier, Says Secretary, Achieves More When Away From His Innumerable Callers.

Premier Lloyd George took a holiday recently, under doctor's orders, the first for three years.

The Premier went to his little house bordering the famous Walton Heath golf links. Here is the loveliest corner of the leafy Surrey lanes and smiling meadowlands; the house is one of a large group that tired city workers run up to as week-end refugees. There is nothing the least bit pretentious about this straggled colony. Little more than cottages, the dwellings are the acme of simplicity. And simplest of them all is the Lloyd George establishment.

There are no house parties—nor were there any before the war. Perhaps a Cabinet Minister or so, a few personal friends, a private secretary, Mrs. Lloyd George and Miss thirteen-year-old Megan, and the visitor's list is complete. Megan is virtually and by every right of wise womenhood the dictator of Britain—at least as far as Walton Heath is concerned. For she directs her father in those all important matters of fresh air walks, early to bed hours and necessary recreation. It is she who always accompanies him on his cross-country rambles. "L. G.'s" favorite recreation.

And if the destinies of empires are settled in those odd half hours she never says. The only other member of the party—Cymro, the wire-haired terrier—is equally reticent.

Never Escapes Work.

On this particular day an important bill lies before the House of Commons. His private secretary in London keeps the Premier constantly posted with the latest developments on the telephone, day or night. When he dines or lunches out from home his temporary address is immediately forwarded to London. He can never get away from that insistent voice, even if he wanted to. By the time breakfast is waiting for him, "L.G." will have read through all the morning papers, latest despatches and official documents that he brought down with him over night.

A special postman arrives with a great bag of mail; also a special messenger with a despatch box from Downing Street. Three similar boxes follow him at four-hour intervals during the day.

Between porridge and bacon and eggs the major points of the important bill will have been sketched out, by 10 every letter and official document will have received reply or acquiescence. Then "L. G." and Cymro—Megan has important duties somewhere in the house—will set out for a short stroll.

Cymro, by the way, covered himself with publicity a while back by taking an unofficial holiday for a few days. They look sadly at the deserted golf links, with memories of those almost unbelievable pre-war days, and, one at least bewailing that departed golf minus handicap, turn in for more work.

Luncheon is usually a family affair and hurriedly taken. By this time the second official despatch box will have arrived and the inevitable bell begun tinkling again. More work, more letters, visitors, important and otherwise, though the latter stand little chance these busy days; then, such is the luxury of the famed, comes the British Premier's one daily relaxation—he takes half an hour's doze.

Only a Brief Respite.

It isn't very long. For the official visitors begin to arrive at this hour; maybe Geddes from the Admiralty, Montagu from the India Office or Cecil, the Assistant Foreign Secretary; either of them with laden portfolio, requiring decisions and directions; and perhaps an Admiral or General or so.

Usually they stay to dinner with the Lloyd George family. But then for a few hours he goes to bed usually at 9.30—"L. G.'s" time is his own. Music and novel reading are his favorite light recreation. He loves to listen to the tunes of the Welsh hymns and old Welsh folk songs of his youth. As a reader he is voracious, getting through four pages to the average man's one, and is familiar with the work of most British and American contemporary authors.

No man is sacred or heroic in the eyes of his private secretary. But David "L. G." may claim to be the solitary exception.

"His day's work on holidays," says that functionary, "is, if anything, heavier than the usual routine day. He can then devote all his time to his work, without being bothered by innumerable callers."

What Our Sailors Mustn't Do.

No bluejacket, while on board a warship, is permitted to whistle the National Anthem or the Dead March in "Saul," unless it is being played by the band. This is but one of the many curious little thing that may not be done on warships.

If any young Jack attempts to cultivate a mustache, however frail and tender, he is promptly brought to book. He loses his mustache, besides a month's pay. It is an offence against etiquette for any officer, senior or junior, to unsheathe his sword in the mess, however accidental. The penalty is a drink for each of his fellow-officers present.

At dinner the commander does not sit at the head of the table, as would be supposed. That place is reserved for the president of the mess. Every officer must wear evening dress. The toast of the King is always drunk sitting.

When ever officers are leaving their ship for the shore, the junior must always step into the picket boat before his senior, though he leaves after him. So that the captain of a Dreadnought on entering a boat, yields the priority to his youngest "middie."

Winnipeg Saves Money.

Winnipeg citizens are saving money by daylight saving. The city light department's receipts were $12,384 less for May this year than last.

Have plenty of jam, jelly and marmalade for the children's lunches. Less candy and rather wholesome sweets will be better for the little folks.

CANADA AND THE GOLD SHORTAGE

BANK OF ENGLAND MAY DOUBLE PRICK OF GOLD

In Which Case Canada Will Pay Her War Debts Within the Present Generation.

Canada does not need to be told that a thing new to world history is happening in gold. British Columbia and Klondike gold miners have already drawn the attention of the Dominion Government to conditions; but unfortunately, gold mining in Canada is under provincial control, and it really requires federal action to take advantage of the conditions arising.

Briefly, labor and equipment are to-day so much higher in price than gold that, except in very high grade properties, gold miners cannot afford to operate their mines; but 80 per cent. of the gold produced in the world comes from low grade mines; so that the slump in gold production threatens to be from 25 to 35 per cent. for 1918. Some years ago the Bank of England set the price of simon pure gold at $20 plus a few cents an ounce; and this has really become the standard world price for gold, subject in America to the discount of cost of shipping and any slight impurities. This price has been fixed as the law of the Medes and Persians; but the price of equipment and the price of dynamite and chemicals has not been fixed. They have gone up in price from 100 to 400 per cent. and in the case of some chemicals to 1000 per cent. In high grade pockets, the gold miner can go on under present conditions and make a profit. In low grade properties he can't. He is shutting down. In Africa last year six millions of gold was sold at less than half the cost to produce. Those mines shut down; and many mines in Canada are in exactly the same position.

Canada Has Rich Mines.

Meantime the world war debts are all redeemable in gold. War loans are repayable in gold. The difference between what a nation buys from and sells to other nations must be settled in gold. Gold is the only international coin. If the gold mines shut down, where is the gold to come from?

Two propositions are up to remedy conditions. First, for the Bank of England to double the price of gold; second, for countries having gold mines, to pay a bonus to stimulate the production of gold. It needs only a second's thought to convince that the second course is the one for Canada, and that the gold crisis gives her a peculiar whip handle.

Before the war, say in the period between 1906 and 1913, Canada ranked fourth or fifth of the gold producing countries of the world. Of the $400 to $450 millions of gold produced by the world each year, Australia, South Africa and the United States ranked first, with $100 millions more or less to the credit of each. Then came Mexico, Canada, Russia, with totals varying from $16 to $20 millions each yearly. Mexico and Russia are to-day off the map, and will be till order is restored. South Africa is shutting down from 25 to 35 per cent. Australia is threatening to do the same. American gold miners are in like condition.

Now every geologist knows that not 10 per cent. of Canada's auriferous lands have been prospected or explored. From Athabasca to the headwater of the Yukon, from Athabasca to the Coppermine, from the headwaters of the Ottawa to James Bay, in Baffin's Land—are mineral signs that have never been followed up. Also every big operator knows another fact holds good of Canadian gold mines. Owing to lack of transportation for heavy machinery—say in Cariboo and Cassiar—many of the famous gold mines, which have been skimmed of pockets and alluvial deposits, have gone down into quartz and smelting propositions and are now lying undeveloped and unworked.

Now go back and look at the gold situation of the outside world! Owing to the lure of the war, prospecting for new camps has literally stopped. There are not any new camps. To keep the camps that already exist going it is pretty nearly a foregone guess that the price of gold will have to be increased as copper has been increased, and pig iron and coal. All these have almost doubled in price since 1912-13.

Suppose gold doubles in price, compute what it means to a nation having war debts and also having gold mines. Here is a $5 gold piece. It will be called back to the mint, reminted and go out—worth what? Worth $10 if the same thing happens to gold as has happened to 14 cent copper and $15 pig iron and $25 coal. Countries with $3 billion gold reserve in their banks—as the Federal Reserve Banks of the United States have by the scratch of a pen will have $6 billions of gold for the settlement of international accounts.

Now Canada before the war was good for from $16 millions to $24 millions of gold a year. Under readjustment of gold prices, she would be good for twice those totals; and Canada's gold mines are to-day not worked over 10 per cent. of their capacity. Add the gold coming to her from sale of wheat to the full possibilities of her gold mines, and her war debts are not a thing to daunt a nation. They could be wiped out within the lives of people living to-day; and of all the fighting nations, Canada and the United States are the only two of whom that can be said.

The thing is not chimerical and up in air. It is up before the consideration of the United States Treasury now. It is also up before the Bank of England.

TWO REMARKABLE ESCAPES

British Airman Shot Down 13,000 Feet, Fainting on the Way.

A British airman, while flying at a height of 16,000 feet, had the tail of his machine shot off by a direct hit from a shell. The machine turned upside down and the pilot was thrown from his seat, but he managed to clamber on the bottom of the fuselage, on which he remained astride.

Though the machine was out of control, he managed, by moving forward and backward to balance it and glide steadily downward. Under a strong anti-aircraft fire he crossed the German lines successfully a few hundred feet above the ground. His machine came down with a crash and he received some injuries, but will recover.

Another British airman was shot down out of control from an altitude of 13,000 feet. He fell fluttering and fainted on the way down. When he revived he found himself under the machine, which was upside down in a marsh, and was entirely uninjured.

THE WEEKLY SERMON

The kings of the earth set themselves, and the rulers take counsel together against the Lord, and against his anointed.—Psalms, 2, 2.

Day after day as we read the sad record of the dead and dying in the great war, two questions come before us for discussion. One of these has relation to the causes of the war, the other regards the remedy by which peace on a lasting basis is to be established.

As we are treating the subject in the light of Christian teaching we shall try to answer these questions merely from the viewpoint of Christianity.

Spiritual Treason

The causes of the present war are many, but they may be reduced to one. That one we shall call by the name of spiritual treason. The spirit of the earth in their mad pursuit after things material had drifted away from all religious moorings—they had forgotten God; they had lost their spiritual senses.

Men sitting in high places, puffed up with pride, mad with the power and money they possessed, jealous of the power and money possessed by others, have been anxious not only to extend their own earthly empires but, against the laws of God and man, have tried to erect newer and greater ones on the ruins and dust of others. Every means that human ingenuity could suggest was used for these vile ends. There was only one standard by which they would measure and that the low standard of material efficiency. The Gospel of Christ was supplanted by the Gospel of Krupp. This base policy, pursued to the bitter end, has brought the curse of heaven upon themselves and ruin upon their people. And so at present we are all doing heroic penance for their mad folly.

And now let us discuss the remedy for the evils that afflict us. What is it? Nor bread, nor blood, nor sword, nor steel, much as some trust in them, will ever restore peace with its blessings to a sorely oppressed world. Mere material forces will indeed help much, but we must go higher for help and have recourse to spiritual forces. Hence, as some distinguished ecclesiastics recently expressed it, while our brave boys fight like heroes abroad we who are at home must at the same time pray like saints. The nations have been guilty of spiritual treason and we must atone for it. Too long have they forgotten the true God and gone after the worship of false gods; too long have they bowed their knees before many a golden calf; too long have they sought the kingdom of Mammon instead of the kingdom of God. And yet it is written somewhere, and by the hand of God Himself—"The nation that forgets Thee shall perish."

What is the Remedy?

What then is the remedy we would suggest? It is a speedy return to the practice of Christianity and especially of those fundamental doctrines issued at once on the laws of charity and justice.

Christ has been too long banished from the councils of the rulers; His divine voice has been too long silenced; His divine doctrines too long disregarded.

Oh ye who rule nations and their destinies, hasten to welcome back to your councils the King of Kings and the Lord of Lords. Hasten to make His divine laws the basis of all your human laws. When that happy day comes then can a lasting peace be established, then, too, and only then, all international treaties be worth more than a mere scrap of paper.—Rev. Henry O'Carroll.

AN EDITOR TALKS

It is estimated that $150,000 will be saved by motorists not using their cars next Sunday. Who would not gladly and religiously refrain from the usual Sunday outing to help on the allies in their defeat of the German? A letter from New York city tells of how faithfully this request was observed in the city by even doctors, who were permitted to use their cars when visiting patients, for only one automobile was noticed on the streets for the day, by a busy doctor who made several calls on foot and by trolley cars. Canadians are equally loyal and should give the drivers of horses the exclusive use of the highways next Sunday.

* * * *

A leading merchant asked us one day recently why we wrote so much about education, schools, teachers, magazines and books. Because we place the school next in importance to the home, and the children are this country's greatest asset. The education of the children is the most important part of their life—physically, spiritually, morally, intellectually, industrially. No nobler or more important calling exists than that of teaching the young boys and girls of this land all these subjects, co-related into their school life. We take off our hat and pay the greatest possible reverence to the faithful, devoted teacher. What a pleasant sight it is, too, to see hundreds of lively boys and girls going gladly and joyfully, eager to drink of the fountain of knowledge in the public and high schools in town and city. Too much cannot be done for the benefit of the youth of this country.

* * * *

A public school teacher asks us to inform members of the noble profession what to do to have necessary repairs and improvements in the school buildings effected and to obtain proper sanitary conditions in the outbuildings. Of a truth there should be no necessity for such questions at this time of year, for if school trustees had performed their full duty they would have had all such things attended to during the holidays. Every school room in this Dominion should have been thoroughly renovated, floor, walls, ceiling and desks; closets cleaned out, scrubbed and disinfected; fences, walks and windows repaired, and the grass and weeds cut just before school opened. Outside and inside conditions of school premises should be kept just as neat, tidy and in as good condition in every way as the home from which the children come.

Parents and trustees; aye, and other people in the school section, leave the school altogether too much to the teacher. In one section we know, not a trustee visited the school in session during a whole year, and only when specially invited did any parents pay their respects to the teacher and scholars. It would be well if parents especially made it a regular custom to visit the school once or twice every term. Their presence need not interfere with the teacher. We found this splendid suggestive paragraph in a school journal recently, and we are sure all progressive teachers will thank us for publishing it:

The teacher in her schoolroom is often in the position of hostess to the visiting parents of her pupils. Her duties are much the same as if she received callers in her own home except that she need not interrupt the routine of school work to entertain. It is only necessary for her to give guests a quiet welcome, offer seats, and invite them to watch and listen to the conduct of regular classes. After school hours the teacher should give a few minutes to talk with the parent on the work of his child, offering and receiving suggestions for mutual help.

* * * *

At this particular time a further word for the school teacher in rural sections may not be amiss. Do the people in the country ever think of the peculiar circumstances in which the new teacher finds herself who goes from her town or city home to teach in a country school section. It may be that this new teacher is fresh from Normal school or college and soon after the excitement of the first day or two's experiences is over, begins to feel a terrible feeling of loneliness come over her. This experience is pictured nicely by "Wayfarer" in the Daily Ontario of Belleville:

The country teacher, isolated and far from those of her profession, has no one with whom to talk shop and to exchange ideas on methods and management. Those with whom she meets have apparently little interest in the work or progress of the school. The inspector's visit, though frequently dreaded, is a source of inspiration, for in him she finds one who is interested in her work. Not but what the parents are interested, but they fail to show it. How encouraged would the teacher be, by an occasional visit from an interested parent! And how cheering would a word of approbation be! So, if your children are making favorable progress under their teacher, don't be afraid to tell her so. It will not spoil her nor make her conceited, but will cause her to work with greater enthusiasm and renewed zeal.

FIRST BOMBING OF CIVILIANS

Hun Frightfulness in the Air Opened With Attack on Antwerp.

A little more than four years ago, on August 24, 1914, the Germans began their campaign of frightfulness in the air, killing noncombatants, by dropping bombs from airships. The first German air murder of civilians took place at Antwerp. It sent a shudder of horror through the whole world, but since then the world has travelled far on the path of horror.

The battle of Mons had opened. French and British forces were falling back rapidly. The Belgian King refused to surrender, although his capital had fallen and his army had been driven into Antwerp.

It was under these circumstances that a Zeppelin was sent to make a midnight raid on the city of Antwerp. The commander had special instructions to try for the Royal Palace, for King Albert was felt to be the soul of his people's resistance. Antwerp was a "fortified city," but the ring of forts was at an average ten miles away.

An American army officer who was in Antwerp at the time wrote: "No bomb actually struck the palace, but one narrowly missed the cathedral. One killed four women and two policemen. A second killed one man and wounded two others. Another fell in the courtyard of the Hospital of St. Elizabeth, smashed all the windows, but wounded no one, although the crucifix hanging over the bed of a sick child was smashed to pieces by a fragment of shrapnel. In all, ten people were killed and eight wounded."

MIDNIGHT TALKS IN BRITAIN

Lectures Are Delivered to Workers in Munition Plants.

Welfare work in munition factories has resulted in many interesting experiments. Among the latest is that of the midnight lecturer. The experiment is being made by the Y. M. C. A., which has arranged tabloid lectures in all the big canteens.

The lecturer stands on one of the tables and boils down into a few minutes his message, which may be on anything from the "Genius of William Morris" by one of his friends, to a dissolution on "Poetry in the Trenches." This improvement of the mind goes on amid many distractions—the service of food, the incessant tramp of workers pouring in and out, the ranching-gun rattle of knives and forks and possibly shrieks from a hooter.

At midnight there are two shifts for dinner, and even at that hour the lecturer takes his stand on the table and both the women and men munition workers enjoy the diversion.

COOKING AND CRIME.

Indigestion is the Root of Much of the World's Evil.

There are more wrongs wrought by indigestion than this world dreams of. A body that is well nourished is a healthy body, and a healthy body means a healthy mind. And criminologists are beginning to find it out.

In the United States, where most healthy suggestions are given a chance the effects of good, well-cooked food is being tried upon criminals. In a certain prison in Philadelphia the experiment has been tried—and why not successfully—of not only feeding prisoners well, but of teaching female offenders to cook. An expert cookery instructress is employed, and gives her pupils demonstrations of cooking simple foods, after which the women prisoners are allowed to cook their own meals. The result has been most satisfactory. The women are less surly, more tolerant, and more willing to do the work required of them.

The majority of female habitues and first offenders are of the ranks of the poor, and it is undeniable that the poor eat anything they can get, whether it is badly cooked or not. And it is not their fault entirely. Until model dwellings become the rule instead of the exception, they will eat food half-cooked or over-cooked, for the simple reason that they have neither the accommodation nor the means for cooking cleanly and well.

Overfeeding has been urged as a reason for Britain's degeneration before the war, but it is more than likely that underfeeding was quite as much to blame. At any rate, scores of our Tommies are enjoying to-day better food and more of it than ever they did in the past days of peace. And even the most carping critic has had to admit that they never expected our lads to do such wonderful things when put to the test. May not the good food have a good deal to do with it?

Undoubtedly good food makes good citizens. That is why the Communal Kitchens are such a godsend. If there were scores more Communal Kitchens in every big town it is safe to say that the crime statistics would dwindle till they were negligible.

A good green dye for woollen materials can be made from the juice of the stalk and leaves of nettles.

Guest (at Highland hotel)—"Your clock seems to have stopped." The Host—"Oo-ay. Ye see, Tammas, the 'boots,' went awa' to Palestine and took the key in his pocket."

The city of Cincinnati has passed an ordinance making citizens personally liable for damages done to neighbors by fire caused by their neglect or carelessness.

—The German-speaking Mennonites who are thronging over the border from the United States should not be allowed to remain on the soil of this dominion unless they are prepared to make an unconditional surrender to the terms of citizenship that should be imposed on all newcomers. To receive their education in the English language only, so far as the public school course is concerned, and be willing to abide by the military laws of our country are two conditions that must be imposed upon all who come to live with Canadians in Canada.

—Fire prevention work is one of the conserving movements that should have the hearty support and co-operation of every citizen of Canada. The Ontario Fire Prevention League, which was organized on Aug. 30th, 1918, is following the plan adopted in some other countries of having an annual fire prevention crusade day which takes the form of a "clean up" campaign, one day being devoted specially to an organized effort in each community. This year it will be observed on Wednesday, Oct. 9th, and the people of Paisley are urged to take the step towards prevention of waste and suffering by the ravages of fires that occur through carelessness and inattention to local conditions. The Provincial Fire Marshal speaks to citizens of Paisley through an advertisement to be found in another column of The Advocate, calling attention to the Lieut.-Governor's proclamation

Paisley Fair

Choice Weather, Large Crowd and Great Show

Nothing succeeds like success, and nothing contributes more to the success of a fall fair than favorable weather. Without that the efforts of man may go unrewarded. Paisley Agricultural Society were more favored than any other society in the district for 1918, their fair day having been hand-picked by the weather man and then polished up some.

In all classes of exhibits, inside and outside, there was merit and competition, so that there was interest attracted everywhere. Many times in the past there have been larger displays in perhaps every department, but no better balanced show, considering everything. The roots and vegetables in the building were of splendid quality and sample. In potatoes the entries were few, which may be an indication of the truth of the report that the crop is far from being a bountiful one in this section. Some very beautiful flowers were shown, but there was a shortage in this department too. The ladies' work, art and school sections were pretty well occupied, and as attractive as ever. Apples were the big feature in the fruit wing, the tender fruits being almost entirely absent. The ladies seem to have balked on placing their war flour cookery on exhibit, as entries were not at all numerous, compared with last year. This branch of the show is very sensitive to changes such as are called for by the use of substitutes for flour. Butter and grain shown were good samples.

The special exhibits of business men included a musical section by Mr. P. McKinnon, from which emenated a continuous programme of instrumental and vocal music during the afternoon. S. F. Ballachey had an attractive display of furs and other goods from the store. Hope & Carvill filled a half of the centre space with home furnishings, and W. H. Davison took up a large angle with hardware, stoves and water pressure outfit. J. H. Steele had a show of harness, Pfaff & Son an exhibit of boots and shoes.

The live stock department was right up to the mark, splendid animals competing in nearly every section. In the horse show ring there was the keenest of rivalry for the ribbons, and the circle of spectators was crowded all afternoon.

Next to the horses, the two farm tractors attracted most attention from many men on the grounds. These mechanical farm workers are being considered as something that will add to production of the land, and are bound to come into use on many farms in the near future.

Chesley band was on the ground, and gave a good programme of music.

The Women's Patriotic League gathered well onto a hundred dollars by the sale of tags and music during the day and evening.

The Kenney-Wilson Co. of entertainers gave a concert in the evening, at which there was one of the largest crowds yet seen in the hall, and nearly a hundred were turned away when standing room was all taken up.

PRIZE LIST

HORSES

Agricultural—Brood mare, J. A. McDermid, Dan Kingston, D. McIntyre; foal, J. A. McDermid, Jas. Hammond, Dan Kingston; gelding or filly 2 yrs. old, Geo. Munro, J. A. McDermid, Alex Vance; gelding or filly 1 yr. old, J. A. McDermid 1st and 2nd, John S. Campbell; span in harness, J. A. McDermid, D. McIntyre, McKay Bros.; general purpose team, A. McTavish, Alex Carr.

Heavy Draught—Brood mare, Lloyd Pinkerton, Wm. Howe, R. J. Meaney; foal, Wm. Howe, Lloyd Pinkerton, R. J. Meaney; gelding or filly 2 yrs. old, W. T. Hopper, J. A. McDermid, Dan Kingston; gelding or filly 1 yr. old, J. A. McDermid, Fred Swinton; span, J. A. McDermid, Lloyd Pinkerton, Wm. Howe.

Road—Brood mare, Dan Kingston, E. Clayton; foal, Dan Kingston, Wilfred R. Thompson; 2 yr. old, Paul Kingston, W. Mink; 1 yr. old, A. Yager; span, Arch. McLean, Pearce Bros., Chas. Fuller; driver, M. Thomson, Paul Kingston H. J. Thornburn; driver 3 yrs. old W. T. Hopper, Arch. McLean.

Carriage—Gelding or filly 1 yr. old, Dan Kingston 2nd; span, J. A. Cumming, R. C. Pearce; driver, Wilfred R. Thompson, D. Bryce, W. A. Miller; driver 3 yrs. old, Eldon McGillivray.

Specials—Best lady driver, M. Thomson, Paul Kingston; best turnout by gent, M. Thomson.

CATTLE

Durham—Bull over 2 yrs., W. H. Rudolph; bull under 2 yrs., Donald Darroch, Jas. Maxwell; bull calf, D. Darroch, W. T. Hopper 2nd and 3rd; cow 4 or over, W. T. Hopper 1st, 2nd and 3rd; cow under 4 yrs., J. H. Turner, W. T. Hopper 2nd and 3rd; heifer under 3 yrs., J. H. Turner, W. T. Hopper 2nd and 3rd; heifer under 2 yrs., Jas. Maxwell 1st and 2nd; heifer under 1 yr., Jas. Maxwell, W. T. Hopper, J. H. Turner.

Jersey—Cow 3 yrs. or over, W. Rowand; heifer under 1 yr, W. Rowand.

Grades—Cow 4 yrs. or over, A. McTavish, Pearce Bros., W. T. Hopper; cow 3 yrs. or over, Pearce Bros., W. G. Brown, W. T. Hopper; heifer 2 yrs., W. Howe, Pearce Bros. 2nd and 3rd; heifer 1 yr., Pearce Bros. 1st and 2nd; steer under 3 yrs., Pearce Bros. 1st and 2nd; steer under 2 yrs., Pearce Bros. 1st, 2nd and 3rd; steer under 1 yr., J. H. Turner, Pearce Bros. 2nd and 3rd; heifer under 1 yr., Harold Cormack, J. H. Turner, Harold Cormack.

Fat Cattle and Milch Cows—Fat ox or steer, Pearce Bros.; fat cow or heifer, John McLean.

Canadian Bankers' Competition—Isabel Rudolph, Nelson Howe, Gordon Hopper.

SHEEP

Leicester—Ram aged, McKay Bros; ram shearling, John Wright 1st and 2nd, J. W. Johnston; ram lamb, J. Wright, J. W. Johnston, J. Wright; ewe 2 shears or over, Wright, Johnston 2nd and 3rd; ewe shearling, Johnston, Wright 2nd and 3rd; ewe lamb, Wright 1st and 2nd, Johnston.

Shropshire—Ram lamb, Harold Cormack 1st and 2nd; ewe 2 shears or over, Cormack 1st and 2nd; ewe shearling, Cormack 1st and 2nd; ewe lamb, Cormack 1st and 2nd.

Oxford—Ram aged, Fred Horning; ram shearling, Wm. Emke, Pearce Bros., Wm. Emke; ram lamb, Emke 1st and 2nd, H. Brill & Sons; ewe 2 shears or over, Brill, Emke, Brill; ewe shearling, Emke, Brill, Horning; ewe lamb, Emke Brill, Emke.

Long Wool Grade—Ewe 2 shears or over, McKay Bros.; ewe shearling, McKay; ewe lamb, McKaying; ewe shearling, Horning, Pearce.

Short Wool Grade—Ewe 2 shears or over, Pearce Bros.; Fred Horn ewe lamb, Pearce 1st and 2nd.

PIGS

Berkshire—Boar 1 yr. or over, McKay Bros.; boar under 1 yr., W. H. Rudolph; brood sow 1 yr. or over, W. H. Rudolph, McKay Bros.; sow under 1 yr., Rudolph 1st and 2nd. Over, A. Thornburn; sow under 1 yr.,

Yorkshire—Boar 1 yr. or over, Alex Thornburn; boar under 1 yr., J. W. Johnston 2nd; brood sow 1 yr. or A. Thornburn.

Tamworth—Boar under 1 yr., J. W. Johnston; sow under 1 yr., Johnston.

Special—Litter, Alex Thornburn.

Bankers' Competition—G. Rudolph, John Thornburn.

POULTRY

Brown 1st and 2nd; white Rock, Brahmas, a. v., cock, Wm. Archer, A. L. McKinnon; hen, Frank Harmer; Dorkings, a. v., cock, Wm. Halliday; hen, Halliday 1st and 2nd; black Spanish, hen, Wm. Archer, A. L. McKinnon; Leghorn, a. v., cock, F. Harmer, Jas. Milne; hen, Harmer, Milne; silver Campine, cock, Halliday, A. L. McKinnon; hen, Halliday 1st and 2nd; a. s. Hamburg, cock, Alex Brown 1st and 2nd; hen, Alex Brown 1st and 2nd; white cock, cock, Geo. Last, F. Shoemaker; hen, Geo. Last, F. Shoemaker; barred Rock, cock, F. Harmer, Alex. Brown; hen, F. Harmer, Alex. Thornburn; Houdan cock, F. Harmer; hen, F. Harmer, 1st and 2nd; White Wyandotte, cock, Smith Bros., Wm. Archer; hen, Smith Bros., W. Archer; Wyandotte a.o.v., cock, F. Harmer, W. H. Baker; hen, F. Harmer, 1st and 2nd; Minorca, cock, hen, W. H. Baker, F. Harmer; Rhode Island Red, cock, Wm. Archer, F. Harmer; hen, W. H. Baker, 1st and 2nd; pair Bantams, E. E. Foster 1st and 2nd; pr. Turkeys, a. v., Mrs. S. Rae; pr. geese, a.v., Wm. Minto; pen heavy fowl, W. Archer; pen light fowl, Wm. Halliday, Alex Brown.

Chickens of 1918—Dorkings a. v., cockerel, Wm. Halliday, 1st and 2nd; pullet, Wm. Archer, Wm. Halliday; Black Spanish, pullet, F. Harmer, 1st and 2nd; White Leghorn a.c., cockerel, A. Thornburn, F. Harmer; a. Campine, cockerel, W. Halliday; pullet, W. Halliday; S. S. Hamburg, cockerel, Alex. Brown, 1st and 2nd; pullet, Alex. Brown 1st and 2nd; Plymouth Rock, white, cockerel, J. H. Turner, F. Shoemaker; pullet, J. H. Turner, F. Shoemaker; barred Rock, cockerel, F. Harmer, Alex. Brown; pullet, Alex Brown, Frank Harmer; White Wyandotte, cockerel, Smith Bros., W. Archer; pullet, W. Archer, Smith Bros.; Wyandotte, a. o. v., cockerel, F. Harmer, E. E Foster; pullet, F. Harmer; Minorca, cockerel, Geo. Grant, jr., 1st and 2nd; pullet, Geo. Grant, jr., 1st and 2nd; Rhode Island Red, cockerel, W. Archer D. McBeath; pullet, D. McBeath, W. Archer; Bantams, E. E. Foster.; turkeys, Smith Bros., 1st and 2nd; pen heavy chickens, W. Archer, W. Halliday; pen light chickens, Alex Brown, W. Halliday; best male bird, a. v., W. Archer; J. R. Laidlaw special, W. Archer.

The balance of Prize List will appear in our next issue.

COULD NOT STOP THE HEADACHES

Until She Tried "Fruit-a-tives" —Made From Fruit Juices

113 Cosens St., St. John, N.B.

"I feel I must tell you of the great benefit I have received from your wonderful medicine, 'Fruit-a-tives'. I have been a sufferer for many years from *Violent Headaches*, and could get no permanent relief.

A friend advised me to take 'Fruit-a-tives' and I did so with great success; and now I am entirely free of Headaches, thanks to your splendid medicine".

MRS. ALEXANDER SHAW.

50c. a box, 6 for $2.50, trial size 25c. At all dealers or sent on receipt of price, postpaid, by Fruit-a-tives Limited, Ottawa.

LOCAL AND DISTRICT NEWS

District School Fair

The school fair held at S. S. No. 9, Bruce Tp., on Monday afternoon was again a great success. Although the weather was cold, there was as large a crowd as last year, and the display was as complete as could be made. The prize list will appear in The Advocate when it is received.

We Celebrated

The surrender of Bulgaria was made the occasion for a big demonstration in town on Monday evening. By instruction of Reeve Steele the town bell and waterworks whistle were started to open the proceedings. A procession was organized with blaring brooms as part of the spectacle. A bonfire was kept burning at the town hall while speeches were delivered from the bandstand by Rev. Diehl, Little and Neilson, also by Mr. Hamilton, D.S.O., a returned soldier, and patriotic songs were sung.

Returned Soldier Here

Mr. Victor Smeaton, who has just received his discharge from the army after doing his bit in France, is spending a week in town, the guest of Mr. and Mrs. D. McKenzie. Victor's parents, Mr and Mrs. D. Smeaton, formerly of Paisley, now live at Abbotsford, Que., and he enlisted in Nov., 1915, at Montreal with the Princess Patricia reinforcement corps. He went into the trenches in June, 1916, and in August, 1917, was so severely shell shocked as to be incapacitated for further service. His old friends are pleased to know that he is recovering from the effects of his experience as a defender of world liberty, and hope he may soon be able to take up the less strenuous course of life as a civilian, also that he may meet with every success in his future career.

Presented with Gold Watches

The following address almost tells the story of a presentation which took place in the council chamber on Thursday evening last, at which, owing to circumstances, there were only a few citizens present. The address was read by Mr. A. Cormack and the presentation made by Mr. D. Forrester:

Dear Mr. Laidlaw—A number of your friends have gathered this evening for the purpose of extending to you our best wishes for your future welfare; it was felt by so many that we could not possibly see you leave our old town without conveying to you some tangible mark of appreciation. You have resided here so long, you have been so closely identified with local interests as to have been well tried out and found to be of the character which commands our esteem and highest opinion. You have served the public faithfully in business, in the post office, in church, musical and sporting circles so that your departure cannot be other than keenly felt. We are sorry to lose you, and in honoring you at this little gathering we know that we but feebly acknowledge what you have done for us. As a slight mark of our esteem and warm friendship we take the privilege of presenting you with this watch with the hope that it will ever remind you of your good friends in Paisley; at the same time we ask you to accept for your estimable daughters, Bessie and Mary, these wrist watches, with renewed assurance of our friendship and regard for both you and Mrs. Laidlaw May nothing but good luck and happiness be your lot in your new place of residence. Signed on behalf of the citizens of Paisley, Thos. Muir, A. Cormack, D. Forrester.

Mr. Laidlaw made a very appropriate reply, in which he referred reminiscently to his career of nearly thirty years in our town. Short speeches were made by those present, and regret expressed that time did not permit notifying many more who would have been there also.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children

In Use For Over 30 Years

Always bears the signature of Chas. H. Fletcher

BORN

Shipley—In Bruce Tp., on Sept. 25th, to Mr. and Mrs. Alex Shipley, a daughter—Isabel Audrey.

MARRIED

Williscroft—Post—At the Parsonage, Ferndale, Eastnor Tp., on Sept. 19, by Rev. E. G. Etherington, Miss Mabel Post, of Albemarle, to Mr. George Williscroft, of Paisley.

S. F. BALLACHEY

The Store with the Stock

Dress Goods

Old stock, old value. It will pay you to see them.

Silks

Hundreds of yards of Silk in every color and quality. Prices from 75c to $4.00 per yard.

Top Prices for Produce of any kind. Canada Food Board License No. 8-4697

S. F. BALLACHEY

When sunshine makes seeing painful



You will find great comfort in a pair of our London

Smoke Glasses.

We have them from 25c. upwards

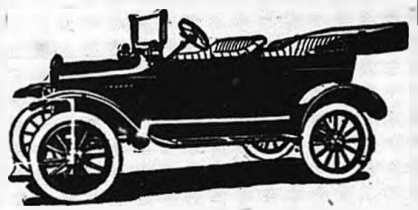
BEAUTIFUL JEWELERY

in great variety of novel patterns and artistic designs, rings, chains, necklaces, bracelets, everything in the jewelry line, may be found at our store. We give you a cordial invitation to come in and see what we have to offer, for we feel sure there will be something that will just suit you.

I. SHOEMAKER

Jeweler and Optician

PAISLEY GARAGE



Ford and Maxwell Service Station

We carry a full line of Ford Parts and Repairs

We aim to give up-to-date service to all car owners. With our experience in city garages we are in a position to do work that we can guarantee as satisfactory. Motorists should call us up by either phone when they have trouble.

High Grade Oils, Gas and Accessories of all kinds.

Repairing at Reasonable Rates. All kinds of Vulcanizing done.

We are equipped to remove carbon by oxygen gas.

G. E. MILLER, Prop.

RECEIVING WAR CROSS



The patriotic spirit and devotion with which Canadian women have so far performed war-service work and made sacrifices has never been equalled in the history of any country. Mothers, wives and sisters support this burden with strength and fortitude. But those who are already miserable from the complaints and weaknesses which are so common to women, should take the right temperance tonic for the womanly system.

If a woman is borne down by pain and sufferings, by nervousness or dizzy spells, by headache or backache, "Favorite Prescription" should be taken. It can now be had in tablet form as well as liquid at most drug stores. Send to Dr. Pierce's Branch at Bridgeburg, Ont., for a 10c trial pkg. of tablets.

For fifty years Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets have been most satisfactory in liver and bowel troubles.



Windsor, Ont.—"Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription proved a wonderful tonic for me," writes Mrs. [illegible] "for about six years I suffered with women's troubles during which time I became very much run down, weak and nervous, would have nervous headaches, and pains in my side. I doctored with the doctor for but did not get cured of my ailments, and was so bad that I could hardly attend to my household duties. I was induced to try Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, and when I began taking the 'Prescription' I was very weak and nervous, but after I had taken two bottles I was much improved and four bottles completely cured me and I have since enjoyed better health than I ever did before taking the 'Prescription.' It is a wonderful medicine for women."—Mrs. Martin Mollenhour, 6 Albert St.

BOOTS, SHOES AND RUBBERS

Men's, Women's and Children's Heavy Shoes in all styles of leather and all sizes. . . . . .

Shoes with quality and comfort.

Our Shoes are made on a sensible last, in very pleasing designs, and the workmanship and quality of materials throughout are in every respect superior to any. . . . .

REPAIRING

Save the old shoes while the price of leather is so high. Bring them in to be made look like new. . .

Groceries Confectionery and Fruit

Always in Stock. Butter and Eggs taken in exchange.

H. PFAFF & SON

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—Printing Invitations is part of THE ADVOCATE'S business.

The Guarantee of Age

Test your insurance company by the actual results it has produced—not for one year or five years—but during its whole existence.

For 29 years

THE DOMINION LIFE

has proved itself a True Policyholders' Company by the splendid dividends return it has been making. Write for specimens. They will convince you of this Company's merits.

Established 1889

Head Office: Waterloo, Ontario

Enormous Demand for Graduates of the Popular

ELLIOTT Business College

Yonge and Charles Sts., Toronto. All of our graduates and scores of our undergraduates have obtained positions this year, and out of the last one hundred and four applications we filled early nine. Salaries ranged from $50 a week to $250 a month. Enter now. Catalogue free.

W. J. ELLIOTT, Principal

CARD OF THANKS

Mr. Frederick Schnittker, sr., and family wish, through the columns of this paper, to extend thanks to their many friends and neighbors for kind sympathy extended to them in their recent bereavement, also the Sunday School and class of the departed.

License No. 8-488

Pickling

LEAVE your order with us for all your pickling requirements—Pure Spices, Extra Strength Vinegar, Tomatoes, Cucumbers, Onions, &c.—anything you may require. If we have not got it we will get it for you.

We pay Cash or Trade for Butter and Eggs

F. CARTER & SON
Shoes, Groceries, Crockery

Business Directory

LEGAL

D. FORRESTER, B.A., L.L.B.
BARRISTER, SOLICITOR AND NOTARY PUBLIC
OFFICE—TOWN HALL, PAISLEY

JOHN SUTHERLAND & SONS LIMITED
INSURANCE—FIRE AND MARINE
GUELPH - ONT.

J. C. GIBSON
Issuer of Marriage Licenses
Paisley, Ont.

DENTAL

DR. A. H ALLEN
DENTIST, formerly of Toronto.
Graduate of the Royal College of Dental Surgeons of Ontario. Honor Graduate of the Toronto University Dental Department. Master of Dental Surgery, Graduate of the N.Y. School of Post Graduate School of Prosthetic Dentistry, New York. Office over Moir's Drug store, opposite the Post Office.

MEDICAL

DR. H. E. GAGE, Physician, Surgeon and Accoucheur. Specialist in Diseases of the Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat. Late house surgeon Toronto General Hospital. Office 2 miles south of P.M.R. Telephone connection. Successor to Dr. O'Neill.

DR. F. J. F. HOUSTON, Honor Graduate of Toronto University, Associate of the Royal Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons of Edinburgh and Glasgow, and Licentiate of Dental Surgery, Royal College of Dentists of Edinburgh. Specialties—Diseases of the Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat. Successor to Dr. Morrison.

AUCTIONEERS

R. G. PEARCE, Licensed Auctioneer, Bailiff and Conveyancer. Sales in all parts of the County of Bruce promptly attended to. Orders left at the Advocate Office will receive prompt attention. Terms reasonable. Residence at Paisley.

PURDY'S LIVERY

Rates Reasonable, and every effort made to satisfy

F. PURDY

R. T. Robinson

CARPENTER AND CONTRACTOR

ESTIMATES furnished for the erection of any class of building. Large or small contracts undertaken.
Address Chesley or Cargill P.O.

Sign and Carriage Painting, House-Decorating and Wall Papering

The undersigned is prepared to do all classes of work in the most stylish, neat and satisfactory manner. Orders executed promptly. Will be glad to receive your patronage, whether in town or country.

W. H. BAKER, Paisley

Desirable Village Property For Sale

THE RIDE property in Inkerman St. Paisley, consisting of [illegible] Terms reasonable. Apply to [illegible]

Court Saugeen, C.O.F. No. 88

MEETS in Painter's Hall on the third Monday evening of each month, at 8 o'clock. Sojourning brethren are welcome.

R. Fennessey, C.R.
R. Tooze, R.S.

MRS. FREDERICK SCHNITTKER

Susannah Bean, beloved wife of Mr. Fred Schnittker, departed this life on Tuesday morning, Sept. 24th, at her home, Bruce Tp. (5th con.), at the age of 61 years, 5 months and 26 days. The deceased was born in Blandford Tp., Oxford County, on the first of March, 1857, and was married to John Bean on the 20th of Feb., 1878. Shortly after, she with her husband removed to Mildmay, Bruce Co. After a brief period of happy wedded life she sustained the loss of her husband on May 2nd, 1888, being left with a family of four children of tender age. On Jan. 2, 1892, she entered the bonds of matrimony with Mr. Frederick Schnittker of Bruce Tp., since which time she has resided in this community, and become highly respected by such as had the pleasure of her acquaintance. Her ailment was of a lingering character. Disease had made such inroads on her constitution that she finally succumbed to a complication of ailments, quietly passing away surrounded by her family. She will be greatly missed in church circles, having been teacher in the Sunday school for many years. Her home was always open to the ministers of the gospel. Her retiring, unassuming disposition was manifested by her quiet department at all times. She in early youth became a member of the Evangelical church, active and interested in all the work thereof. The funeral took place on Thursday, Sept. 26th, service being conducted by the pastor, Rev. H. H. Leibold, of Port Elgin, in the church, after which interment was made in the Evangelical cemetery, the service at the grave being taken by her brother, Rev. E. H. Bean, of Milverton. The six sons acted as pallbearers. There remain to mourn her departure her husband, three sons and one daughter by the first marriage, three sons of the second marriage, two step-daughters and one son, four sisters, three brothers and many friends and relatives, who while they mourn, do not mourn as those who have no hope. Those present from a distance were: Norman Bean and family, Elton Bean and family, of Listowel; Mrs. A. C. Bender and Miss Lorena Bean, of Kitchener; Rev. E. H. Bean, of Milverton; Chas. Beiba, D.D.S., of Chesley; Mrs. N. Wagner, of Toronto; Mr. and Mrs. Sol Schwandt, Benjamin and Lucilla Schwandt, of Hanover; Mrs. Geo. Fink, Mr. and Mrs. Shoemaker and son, of Mildmay; besides many from Port Elgin.

BRANT COUNCIL

The municipal council of the township of Brant met on Monday, Sept. 16th. Members all present. Minutes of last meeting of council read and declared correct.

Findlay—Gregg—That this council, having been interviewed by a deputation of prominent ratepayers, urging the need of some aid being given to the dependents of the mercantile marine, hereby express their approval of the movement and would urge that the Bruce County Council at the December session pass a resolution giving a grant to this fund.

Rowand—Findlay—That the clerk be authorized to have a solicitor prepare a by-law to empower the corporation of Brant township to issue debentures to cover the cost (in excess of the commissioner's estimate) of the commissioner's estimate) of of installing hydro electric system in the village of Elmwood.—Carried.

Johnston—Gregg—That as no applications for the office of collector of rates has been received, the clerk is hereby instructed to advertise in the Walkerton Telescope for collector of rates for the current year, applicants to state salary, applications to be in the clerk's hands by 2 o'clock p.m. on Monday, the 30th day of September, on which date a special meeting of council will be held.—Carried.

Rowand — Johnston — That the reeve and clerk issue orders on the treasurer for all accounts passed at this meeting of council—Carried.

Accounts passed as follows: John Scanlon, lamb killed by dogs, $20; Geo. Sloss, valuating sheep killed by dogs, $1.70; Dan Ernst, sheep killed by dogs, $25; T. H. Wilson valuating sheep killed by dogs, $1.65; Melvin Goodby, 115 yds. gravel, $11.50; Alex Rae, 67 yds. gravel, $6.70; Fred Fortune, 70 yds. gravel, $7, shoveller one day, $2—$9; Frank Reanie, 12 yds. gravel, $1.20; Wm. Abel, 40 yds. gravel, $4; John Sidel, 118 yds. gravel, $11.80; S. Parker, 28 yds. gravel, $2.80; John Mills, repairing road grader, $28.80; Fred A. Edgar, services as engineer re Herman Widow ditch, $31; Canada Ingot Iron Co., iron and culvert, $63.90; John Lundy, drawing tile and dragging ditch, $27; Hugh Ferguson, going to Dunkeld for cement, $2.50; Joe Dieralam, cement tile, $43.40; John Monk, wall paper for township hall, $3.50; Jas. Rae, drawing frames for arch, $5; H. Brownscombe, 4-in. tile, $8.80; P. Heinz, dragging ditch on road allowance to H. Widow ditch, $15; Jas. Watson, hauling tile and placing same, $4; Tado Weichman, drawing material for road allowance re H. Widow ditch, $18.50; Jas. Dewar, cement tile, $7; Jos. Schutkofski, cement, $378.90; Walkerton Telescope, half year's contract printing, $85; M. A. McCallum, B.O.H. meeting, $2.40, postage, $3—$5.40; D. Willoughby, B.O.H. meeting, $2.80; Wm. Rowand, B.O.H meeting, $2.30; Dr. Bricker, B.O.H. meeting, $1; E. Bowman, caretaker, Henry Helberg re sickness, $7.75; Martin Monk, sanitary inspector, $10.80.

Gregg—Rowand—That this council do now adjourn to meet on Monday, the 30th day of Sept., at 2 o'clock p.m., for the purpose of appointing a collector and other business.—Carried.

M. A. McCallum, Clerk

GREENOCK COUNCIL

Knox's Hotel, Pinkerton
Sept. 23rd, 1918

Council met as per adjournment, all the members present, the reeve in the chair. Minutes of last meeting were read and adopted.

The following accounts were presented for payment: L. Caskenette, 284½ yds. gravel, $28.45; J. Vance, 9 yds., 90c; G. Anstett, 95 yds., $9.50; T. Thompson, 62 yds., $6.20; J. Zettler, 14 yds., $1.40; J. Rathwell, 149 yds., $14.90; F. Griffith, 2½ yds., 25c; D. McKenzie, adv. tenders wanted, $2.20; D. Cassidy cutting timber on s. l. 25, $67.50; D. Phelan, trip to Toronto as delegate, $5; T. Symon, trip to Toronto as delegate, $5; H. G. Clark, 2 lambs worried by dogs, $12; W. T. Stewart, inspecting H. G. Clark's lambs, $1.40; A. Kunkel, part contract on side line 15, con. 9, $50; L. A. Eedy, two ads. tenders wanted, $5.70; Municipal World, blank forms for clerk, $3.80; Sam Hodgins, drawing 2½ yds. gravel on con. 10 and s. l., $2.50; Wm. Trotter, drawing 2½ yds. gravel on s. l. 5, $2.50, gravel, 50c—$2.75; A. Hanmore, drawing iron from con 10 to Cargill, 2 trips, $6; A. E. Knox, room for meeting, $1.

Sawyer—Campbell—That the foregoing accounts be paid and that the reeve and treasurer be instructed to sign checks for same.—Carried.

Symon—Sawyer—That this council deem it necessary to have a wire fence erected on the 15th sideroad opposite lot 16, con. 2, and that this council grant 25c per rod for 100 rods.—Carried.

Gilchrist—Symon—That this council do now adjourn to meet at Riversdale on Monday, Oct. 21st, for general business.—Carried.

Thos. H. Purdy, Clerk

Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA

not based on honesty; sham in a large sense is never successful. Pretention is nothing, power is everything.

FIRE PREVENTION

Extracts from

PROCLAMATION

Issued by His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Ontario.

* * *

Whereas next to the care of those who are offering their lives on the front line of battle, the conservation of all our energies and substance is our most important problem;

And whereas the saving of human life only, and the prevention of loss of property through destruction by fire, is an aid which everyone should give willingly to the community at large;

And whereas the reckless and impoverishing fire waste that confronts the people of our Province is appalling;
* * *

Therefore, believing that the loss can be minimized only by awakening in the public mind a universal watchfulness against carelessness, accumulation of rubbish and unsanitary conditions;
* * * and

Because on this great need and in order to arouse a sense of watchfulness, carefulness and cleanliness, and to create a greater personal responsibility in reducing the number of preventable fires;

We have thought fit, by and with the advice of our Executive Council for Our Province of Ontario, to name, and do hereby name Wednesday, the

9th DAY OF OCTOBER, 1918
AS
FIRE PREVENTION DAY

And we do hereby urge that on this day, throughout our Province of Ontario, attention be called in schools and public places to the conditions that exist and to the need of immediate action and co-operation on the part of everyone; and special exercises, addresses and other means be employed to impress on the public mind lessons of Fire Prevention.

To insure the success of this great Clean-up Campaign it will be necessary to have the hearty and harmonious co-operation of all * * * who have for their objects civic, social and industrial
* * *
betterment.

The Proclamation should be read in all Schools and at Public Gatherings.

Office of the Fire Marshal of Ontario, Department of the Attorney-General, Toronto, Sept. 21st, 1918.

GEORGE F. LEWIS, Deputy Fire Marshal.

An Advertisement by Charles Dickens



CHARLES DICKENS is one of the world's great teachers. Here is what he has to say in one of his books:

"My other piece of advice, Copperfield," said Mr. Micawber, "you know. Annual income £20, annual expenditure £19. 19. 6—result, happiness. Annual income £20, annual expenditure £20. 0. 6—result, misery. The blossom is blighted, the leaf is withered, the God of Day goes down upon the dreary scene, and—and in short you are forever floored. As I am."

The saving of a part of one's income was always a good policy.

Prudent men and women have always maintained a margin of saving.

But to-day we must go farther in our efforts to save than ever before.

To-day it is a matter of the gravest importance that each Canadian seek ways and means to economize by cutting down expenditures for unnecessary things, saving the money he spends on things he could do without, so that when the Nation needs to borrow money he will be in a position to do his full duty.

There is war-shortening work waiting for every dollar that can be saved.

IF Charles Dickens were writing to Canadians to-day he would probably give us advice to this effect:

"My other piece of advice, Canadians, you know. No matter what percentage of your annual income you have previously saved, your efforts to-day should be to save more. The advantage of so doing is threefold: By the practice of economy you conserve the material and labor which must be devoted to the grim task before us; you cultivate the priceless habit of thrift; you gather more and more money to lend to the Nation for the prosecution of the war to a quick and certain Victory."

Published under the authority of the Minister of Finance of Canada

20

PAISLEY MEAT MARKET

Choice Beef, Pork, Veal and Lamb, Smoked Ham, Rolls and Bacon, Lard in 1-lb. pkgs., 3-lb., 10-lb. and 20-lb. pails, Cooked Ham, Headcheese, Pork Sausage, Jellied Tongue, Bologna, Weinners, Etc.

P. OLTSHER

Cash for Hides and Skins — Bruce and Bell 'Phones

J. S. DEWAR
PAISLEY
Builder, Contractor and Cement Worker

Brick or cement buildings erected, brick work, cement work and plastering contracts taken.

Cement Supplies Furnished

Building Blocks, Window and Door Sills, Culvert Tile, Well Curbing, Lawn Rollers, Lawn Vases, Verandah Columns, Balusters and other fancy Cement Products.

Building Material

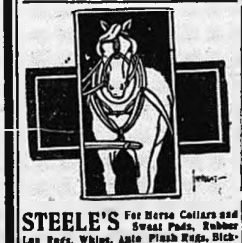
Cement, Lime, Lath, Shingles, Glazed Sewer Pipe and Fine Lining, Mortar Color, Etc.

N. McALLISTER
Carpenter and Contractor

Contracts taken for any class of House building and Repairing

Sash, Doors, Dressed Lumber and other Building Material on hand

Dwelling and shop two doors north of the Belmoral H



STEELE'S For Horse Collars and Sweat Pads, Rubber Lap Rugs, Whips, Axle Plush Rugs, Dickson's Gall Cure, Star Harness Soap, &c.

Our Harness includes quality, durability, appearance and high-class workmanship found in no other makes of Harness.

Baggage Trunks, Suit Cases, Club Bags, Grips. Good assortment and close prices.

Harness parts and Repairing our Special

J. H. STEELE

—Beware of the man who is always looking for a chance to do you a favor. Some day you may wake up and find your neck under his foot.

Central Business College Stratford, Ont.

Lady graduates are now earning as high as $15 and even $20 per week while young men are earning even better salaries. We can not meet the demand for trained help. Write us at once for particulars regarding our Commercial, Shorthand or Telegraphy Department. Students may enter at any time.

D A McLachlan, Prin.

FOR SALE BY TENDER

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the undersigned up to Saturday, Oct. 12, 1918, for the purchase of the old Presbyterian manse and grounds at Underwood. Tenders will be received for the buildings and ground separately or for both together. The highest or any tender not necessarily accepted. J. B. Stewart, Sec. Committee, Tiverton R. R. No. 3.

—The fellow who does a lot of running around isn't the one who gets ahead.

The Farmers' Live Stock Shipping Club

Will pay for live hogs delivered at Paisley station, F.O.B. prices, less one per cent. government conservation loss and operating expenses.

Weekly Shipment

For information call
WALLACE McGRAW
Both Phones.

PAISLEY MARKET

Fall wheat, per bush	$ 2 00
Peas, per bush	2 00
Oats, per bush	60
Barley, per bush	90
Mixed grain, per cwt.	2 20
Buckwheat	
Potatoes, per bag	1 50
Butter, in pound prints	42
Eggs, fresh, per doz.	45

TORONTO LIVE STOCK MARKET

Toronto, Oct. 1.

Butchers' picked	$11 90
do common	7 75
do cows	7 00
do bulls	7 00
Stockers, choice	8 00
do common	7 00
Heavy feeders	8 25
Light steers	
Milch cows, choice	100 00
do common	
Sheep ewes	11 00
Bucks	11 00
Spring lambs	18 00
Calves	7 00
Hogs, off cars	19 25
fed and watered	19 25

—Strength conquers many things but only love can conquer animosity.

Soils and Crops

By Agronomist.

This Department is for the use of our farm readers who want the advice of an expert on any question regarding soil, seed, crops, etc. If your question is of sufficient general interest, it will be answered through these columns. If stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed your letter will be mailed to you. Address Agronomist, care of Wilson Publishing Co., Ltd., 73 Adelaide St. W., Toronto.

Harvesting and Storing Certain Vegetables.

While vegetables have been harvested continuously in many gardens in Canada since radishes and spinach were ready for use in early spring, the time has come when the bulk of the crop must be gathered to escape hard frosts.

As beans discolor and mould very readily, it is important to dry them as soon as possible, and to keep them dry. They should be spread out thinly under cover, and turned every two or three days until quite dry. If it is necessary to harvest the plants before they are thoroughly ripe they can be hung up outside until dry.

There will be many tomatoes which will not ripen before the plants are killed by the frost. If the fully-grown green specimens are picked before being frozen, and each specimen wrapped in paper and stored in closed boxes, they will be found, from tests made at the Experimental Farm, to ripen better than by exposing them to the sun. Even if put into closed boxes without wrapping each specimen, they ripen well.

Frequently cauliflowers are just beginning to head when it becomes necessary to harvest them owing to severe frosts. If the plants are pulled and replanted in boxes in the cellar, and kept watered, they will go on developing, and one can have cauliflower for some weeks. Brussels sprouts can also be replanted in this way. Both of those vegetables may, however, be left in the ground for some time yet.

If cabbage begin to split and it is not yet time to harvest them, the splitting will be prevented to some extent by twisting the plants so as to loosen them. This checks the flow of sap into the head. If the cellar is warm and dry, and the cabbage have to be harvested owing to the frost, they will keep well for a time outside if covered with leaves.

Where the accommodation is poor, celery may be kept outside in the soil well into the winter by opening a trench, preferably a narrow one fifteen or sixteen inches wide, and deep enough so that the tops of the celery will come about level with the surface of the ground. The celery plants are put close together in it, and before there are severe frosts, a thin layer of straw or leaves is put over the top. When the cold weather comes a heavier covering of leaves may be put over. If it is desirable to leave the celery longer, and then twelve to fifteen inches of soil over that. By putting sufficient leaves or straw over the soil again, frost may be kept out, and the celery dug out as required.

In harvesting potatoes, any which show signs of decay should be kept separate from the rest, and used first, thus helping to avoid the development of rot when stored. Potatoes should be dry when they are stored.

Keep onions dry, spread thinly. Squashes, pumpkins and citrons should be kept in a moderately warm, not a cool, place.

After-Harvest Cultivation.

Adequate cultivation is just as essential for the production of maximum crops as is the application of manures. In fact, many farmers assert that plenty of intelligent tillage is almost equal to a coat of manure. Such statements do not detract from the value of manures or other fertilisers, but they serve, in some measure, to bring into relief, the need for maintaining the soil in the best possible tilth. The proper time to commence tillage is immediately after the crop has been removed. If the soil is infested with weeds, shallow cultivation, either with a gang-plough or a disc-harrow immediately after harvest, will cause the germination of the weed seeds. Subsequent cultivation will kill those young plants and, if the ploughing has been done early enough, it may be possible to effect the germination of a second growth of weed seeds before the final "ridging-up" ploughing is done late in the fall. This is one of the most effective means of combatting such weeds as wild oats and mustard.

Where the land is comparatively free from weeds some advocates of after-harvest cultivation favor deeper ploughing, for the purpose of retaining more moisture from the autumn rains. This is a matter of experience and the individual farmer should experiment and decide for himself which method is most suitable to the needs of his soil.

The final ploughing in the autumn should leave the land ridged, so that frost action will pulverize it thoroughly. In this way a fine surface mulch is formed during the winter, which dries out quickly in the spring; at the same time it forms an excellent seed bed and protection for sub-surface moisture.

Scarcity of labor may make this process difficult, if not impossible, on many farms. But, where such handicaps do not exist, every effort should be made to practice after-harvest cultivation. It is a factor of prime importance in increasing production next year.

Sheep Notes

The best time to select breeding ewes for next year's crop of lambs is just about the time they are taken from their lambs this year. The ewe, like the dairy cow, should be judged largely upon her performance. The ewes that bring large, thrifty lambs and provide them with plenty of nourishment are the kind that pay for their keep and return a profit.

For the man who already has his land picked out, and is the possessor of suitable buildings for the purpose of wintering, early fall is the time for starting in sheep raising, and if the beginner has sufficient confidence in his own ability as a judge of sheep, he has no better opportunity to select his foundation stock than is provided at the Fall Fairs. Many of the showman at the big exhibitions will be found to have, in addition to their first prize-winners, plenty of desirable animals in their show string, especially in the case of young rams. Ewes also can be procured more readily at this season than at any other, and the purchaser will have the opportunity of providing his newly acquired flock with feed at small cost for some weeks to come on grassland that is intended for fall plowing, and on the stubble fields.

It is perhaps wiser for the new beginner with sheep to start with good grade ewes, than to endeavor to get into the pure-bred line immediately. Experience with the less valuable animals will fit him to produce fancy flock headers and exhibition stock later, and in the meanwhile his profits from disposal of wool and mutton will be satisfactory provided he proves a good shepherd. The disposing of any considerable number of top notch pure-breds, on the other hand, is somewhat of a business, in which a man requires, first a reputation for his stock and second a wide connection in the breeding fraternity. The use of only the best in the way of rams is necessary however, in any case, and it goes without saying that the ram must be a pure-bred.

When lambs are weaned keep them on the old pastures for a few days and remove the ewes to pastures as far away as possible. When accustomed to being by themselves, the lambs should be put on good fresh feed.

Poultry

Red, White and Blue Pullets.

Red for the six-month-old layers, white for those first laying at seven months, and blue for those laying at eight months are the leg-band colors used by some poultrymen to keep informed of the egg production of the new crop of pullets. Those facts, as well as others which are valuable in culling for the second year and in making up breeding pens, are obtained by noting when the banded pullets molt and begin to lay. Usually, but not invariably the red-banded birds molt last. Blue-banded pullets are always sent to market as yearlings; red-banded ones seldom are. The age at which a pullet starts laying and the date when she begins to molt determine whether it will be profitable to keep her another year. Birds without bands are to be culled.

The first bands in the case of heavy breeders are often put on at six and one-half or seven months. The above ages are for Leghorns.

The test is sometimes the trapnest, a band of one color being placed on pullets when coming into laying. Sometimes physical examination is used instead of trapnesting. In the latter case there are reliable signs to follow. The color of the vent and the condition of the "laying" bones change quickly when a pullet begins to lay. The yellow color leaves the vent. The laying bones become pliable and the flesh between them and the end of the breast-bone grows loose and flabby. With experience the poultry keeper acquires skill in reading these signs. A little later the combs of laying pullets will be red, plump and smooth and, in the case of Leghorns, the ear-lobes will be white. When pullets are examined, birds found malformed or very much undersized are culled, as well as those whose conformation indicates they will make poor layers.

In the long run it is short-sighted economy to kill productive cows. It is not only patriotic to keep every good milch cow, but it is the only way to maintain an industry which is essential during the war and after. For after the war European countries will knock at our door for animals for foundation herds. Be ready to open the door.

WANTED POULTRY, EGGS AND FURS

Highest Prices Paid

Prompt Returns—No Commission

P. POULIN & CO.

The Dairy

What the Cow Would Say.

We need a period of rest after we have worked for you all the year, so that we may properly nourish our calves and build up our energies for another season's work.

Our food should be well balanced, but we hope that the time may come when you dairymen will not value a pound of protein from one source with a pound from another. Some of the protein feeds you give us are simply awful for us to eat and digest.

We sometimes feel as though we were all out of whack. We can only lay this feeling to the way in which our owners have interfered with nature's laws.

You have bred us so that it is our very nature to put our fat into the pail, and when we get short rations we put the flesh of our own bodies into your milk. The drain on our systems is awful.

It seems as though you thought of nothing except buying more protein, making more milk, and forcing us to our very limit. Do you wonder we get tuberculosis, garget, and that we play out under such care and treatment?

When you confine us to such narrow rations as many of you dairy farmers do, we cannot use our instinctive preferences in the choice of our foods and when you choose our food for us, you should do it wisely.

We need some succulent food to keep our bowels in condition and assist us in the digestion and assimilation of the heavy grain foods we are compelled to eat.

If you would feed us a little more of the good things that you grow here on the farm, and not so much of those boughten feeds, we should make better milk, and we should have better calves to take our places when we are sent to the shambles.

Machine Corn-Cutting.

One man with a corn knife by working hard can cut and shock an average of one and one-half acres a day. Two men with a platform harvester can harvest four or five acres in the same time; and three men with a corn-binder in a ten-hour day can cut and shock from seven to nine acres. This year when farm help is so scarce there is urgent need for the use of labor-saving machinery wherever possible. Cutting corn by hand is a hard, disagreeable task, and the time when it should be done is limited to a few days if the full feeding value of the corn is to be retained.

Fall plowing, seeding for winter wheat and digging potatoes must be done on many farms at about the same time. In such cases, the timeliness and ease of accomplishing the work are determining factors in deciding the advisability of using corn-cutting machinery. The corn-binder does the best work when all the corn is standing upright. Usually most satisfactory results are obtained with a three-horse team, and sometimes four horses are necessary when the corn is heavy or the ground hilly. In ordinary yields, one man operating the binder will keep two men busy gathering the bundles and shocking them. These three men cutting and shocking by hand would scarcely cover more than four acres in a day and it would be necessary to work much harder than when the corn-binder is used, thus the machine requiring less laborious work takes from one-half to two-thirds as long to cut a given acreage.

The boarder, the leaner, the slacker,
And other guest cows of that ilk,
Should be hurried away to the butcher—
They take all the profit from milk.

Have you won a ribbon at the county fair?

FUNNY FOLD-UPS

CUT OUT AND FOLD ON DOTTED LINES



NOW BUTTERED BREAD TASTES VERY GOOD WHEN HUNGRY AS I AM,

BUT IF MY NOSE DECEIVES ME NOT MY MOTHER'S MAKING JAM.



GOOD HEALTH QUESTION BOX

By Andrew F. Currier, M.D

Dr. Currier will answer all signed letters pertaining to Health. If your question is of general interest it will be answered through these columns. If not, it will be answered personally if stamped, addressed envelope is enclosed. Dr. Currier will not prescribe for individual cases or make diagnosis. Address Dr. Andrew F. Currier, care of Wilson Publishing Co., 73 Adelaide St. West, Toronto.

Suggestions Relating to Skin Diseases

The prevalence of skin diseases among Canadian people is astounding.

Some are simple, local, and easily remedied, many are the outward manifestations of internal disease and others are stubborn local diseases lasting months and years.

In all skin diseases it is safe to assume as a fundamental principle that the bowels must always be kept freely open for the skin is complementary to the intestines in eliminating poisons from the body.

Hence cathartic mineral waters, salts of various kinds and laxative oils are important in treating skin diseases.

Skin diseases are especially prevalent during youth and they often attack the face and neck, the most conspicuous parts of the body and about the beauty or ugliness of which young people are always most sensitive.

You cannot blame young persons for mortification or shame when the mirror reveals blotches and blackheads and sores and swellings which disfigure their countenance and wound their pride, and I always try to lend a sympathetic ear to their tales of woe when they are based upon such disfigurement and annoyance.

The griefs and discomforts of others must always be measured if possible from their standpoint.

The patent medicine venders find easy victims in those who suffer from acne, for they grasp at every straw which gives any prospect of relief.

But if there is a patent medicine which will cure acne, I have never seen it.

There are some which may help it, especially when joined with cathartics, massage, and other means for improving the circulation in the skin.

Possibly the new-fashioned method of treating acne with injections of serum may solve the difficulty.

Freckles are another source of annoyance to young people, these being deposits of pigment below the surface of the skin and destroyed only by acids and strong mineral substances.

Any of these substances which penetrates beyond the surface must necessarily leave a scar, hence there is danger of disfigurement from lotions advertised to remove freckles, moles, and liver spots, if they are powerful enough to do this.

The removal of parasites and vermin from the skin requires not only judgment in selecting medicines but skill in using it.

There are good sulphur soaps and ointments for the itch parasite and if they fail a sulphur bath will finish the job.

Mercurial ointments are necessary for the parasites which get at the roots of hair but they must be used cautiously for mercurial poisoning from such a source is not unusual, especially among children.

Caustic and corrosive ointments and salves are often advertised to treat cancer of the skin.

They are painful and destructive and should be used only by those who are familiar with their action and with the diseases for which they are appropriate.

Disease of the skin is often induced by substances used upon it.

This is especially true of cosmetics which clog the tubes of the sweat and sebaceous glands of the skin with materials which will not dissolve, which interfere with the circulation of the blood and the discharge of sweat and sebaceous matter and will make the skin dry and hard even if they do not produce eruptive disease.

Theatrical people and others whose taste or preference induces the use of rouges and cosmetics often find the results of such maltreatment of the skin sufficiently disastrous.

Ointments are usually preferable to liquids or lotions for application to the skin as they are more readily applied and more readily retained, and their bases are lard, vaseline, lanolin, cocoa butter, etc.

The lard in ointments often becomes rancid and irritating to the skin.

Ointments for itching eruptions contain tar, zinc, sulphur, etc., and one great advantage of these and other external applications is that they are upon the surface where their action can be watched from day to day.

FIELD SELECTION OF SEED EARS

Methods of Gathering, Curing and Storing Seed Corn Calculated to Develop Strains of High-Yielding Corn in Ontario.

Right now is the time to make plans for gathering and storing sufficient good ears for next spring's supply of seed. The very basis of success with next year's corn crop lies in the care and common sense with which the seed corn saved to produce this crop is gathered and cured this fall. To be sure, the importance of testing seed corn in the spring cannot be overestimated, but at best spring testing simply serves as a check or safeguard in determining the efficiency of the previous handling and curing which the corn has had.

The first step toward securing better seed ears for planting is that of selecting varieties that will mature during the normal growing season. To intensify early maturing tendencies and enable one to examine the character of the growing stock as well as the ear that is attached to it, it is preferable to select seed ears from the field about the middle of September. This gives seed corn that will make good silage and mature sound grain during a normal growing season. Only careful seed selection will enable Ontario farmers to gradually intensify the early maturing tendencies of their corn until it is possible to mature a maximum quantity of sound corn.

In selecting seed from the field one should not persist in selecting ears simply because they are big. The practicable limit to the size of the ears is as large as will mature on one's farm. In selecting ears that have reached a fair maturity before it is time to harvest the main crop they may have a deep grain, but never as large a cob as the seemingly large ears that mature later, or as those that are not mature after heavy frosts. The bigness, or circumference of the cob, should correspond with the length of the growing season. This point is important because it enables the grower to keep the size of the ear adapted to his soil and climate. After one has selected his variety and finds that it suits his soil, latitude and requirements, then he should aim to grow as big ears and no larger than will make a maximum crop of sound corn.

Only the inexperienced or the unobserving grower persists in selecting ears simply because they are big. Yet the charm of bigness is over many breeders of corn as well as farm animals. The fact that this idea of bigness of ear associates with the idea of bigness of crop is so universal that corn growers must devote special attention to studying the problem before they can succeed in developing strains of high-yielding corn adapted to their soil and climatic conditions. With the big paying crop ever before our minds, we may easily sacrifice bigness of ears for soundness, quality and maturity.

The successful corn grower who takes particular pride in developing a uniform strain of seed corn adapted to his farm finds it pays to strap a bag or basket over his shoulder and go through the field before the corn is cut and walk up and down the rows selecting the best seed ears from the standing stalks. In case he has no special seed plots, he may find it possible to make fairly good selections from the best portions of the field crops. At any rate he must have in mind the type and qualities of a good ear and stalk. He must appreciate the value of stout, vigorous, leafy stalks, that produce ears at a convenient height for harvesting and husking and with shanks just long enough to allow the ear to droop nicely. As a rule stalks of this type will bear good ears.

It is always better to have a surplus of seed stored away in the fall and to make final selections of seed ears before planting in the spring. It is also important that fairly mature ears be selected, as the immature ones are apt to cause mold, and at best are very difficult to cure. Such immature seed, even though it may possess high germinating qualities, has a tendency to produce weak-growing plants, unless weather and soil conditions are especially favorable. This serves to emphasize the importance of growing a variety of corn that will mature well and which, by careful seed selection, may prove adaptable to climatic conditions.

No amount of attention to scientific field selection will solve the problem of seed corn selection unless adequate plans are made to get the seed ears into storage promptly.

The method which will bring about the quickest drying of the ears is the most efficient. In general, any practical method of storage that will keep the ears separate so as to prevent actual contact of one ear with another and allow free circulation of the air round each ear will give the best results. One of the best and cheapest methods is that of having woven wire cut up into strands. The ears are easily attached to these strands and dry rapidly. Another good scheme is that of driving finishing nails into a cedar post far enough apart to hold each ear separately. Several manufacturers have put on the market devices for keeping the ears separate.

No place on the average farm is better adapted to curing seed corn for moderate plantings than the ordinary, well-ventilated garret with windows that may be opened to permit breezes to blow through freely. In such a place the ears will not be injured by frosts during the fall and at the same time be protected from the rain and storm. The room above the kitchen, where the stovepipe passes through, will furnish ideal conditions for curing the seed ears.

Nothing will give one a better idea of the value of providing ample curing facilities for corn than the tests for germination in the spring. Let the farmer who believes that proper curing of his seed ears during the fall does not pay, test out ears properly cured and those stored in the tool house or barn and the results will prove to his satisfaction that proper curing pays. But such a test does not fully determine the value of proper curing. Many kernels of corn that germinate readily do not produce a vigorous plant. It is only well cured seeds that produce strong vigorous plants. Life processes go on in the seed kernels at a very slow rate. Expose the seed ears to damp, freezing and thawing weather and the germinating powers are either destroyed or weakened to such an extent that it is difficult to secure a full stand. Proper curing and storing of the seed ears locks up the energy and vitality in the kernels and keeps it there until it is let free by the soil to produce a healthy, vigorous-growing plant.

Spreading Farm Manures.

It takes as long to load a manure spreader as it does a wagon box, but the spreader will unload and spread the manure in a third of the time. Hauling manure in a wagon box and spreading it on the field with a hand-fork is hard and disagreeable work. It can be done much easier with a spreader and the material is more evenly distributed. The spreader is a useful implement to have at any time when manure is to be spread, but particularly so now when labor is scarce and the need for increased crops demands that not a pound of fertility be wasted. Save time and avoid waste—buy a spreader. If the amount of hauling is not sufficient to justify the investment, it may be worth while to rent or borrow your neighbor's.

Leaves as Fertilizer.

Dead leaves, contrary to common belief, have practically no fertilizing value. Most of the elements of plant food pass into the body of the tree on the approach of winter. A ton of the best quality of autumn leaves contains six pounds of potash, less than three pounds of phosphoric acid, and 10 or 15 pounds of nitrogen.

Leaves are of practical value when in the proper state of decomposition. Leaf mold is used in all well-equipped florist establishments for mixing with sand and garden loam to make a good potting soil. Soil made in this manner is especially valuable for ferns, palms, and other woodland and tropical plants.

Composting leaves, manure, and rubbish is not uncommon. A low place is selected for the compost, which is allowed to stand for two years. It will be found advantageous to wet the pile during the dry season. The leaves keep the soil loose and prevent its packing together into a hard mass.

Table linen should be darned with threads from the raveling.

Be a Friend of the Farm.

The farm is your friend; be a friend of the farm. Some folks live on the farm but have no love for it. They take all they can out of it, and then kick it for what it has done for them. It pays to keep friends with the farm. Because the farm that is petted and made much of will give back more. Even bare ground feels the touch of the man with the true farmer-spirit in his heart. It leaps to do its best for him; it gives the very best there is in it. Sing and the farm responds; laugh and the farm smiles back at you and pours your lap full of good things.

Use Honey, Save Sugar.

About sixty pounds of sugar are consumed each year in Canada by every man, woman and child. With the increased price of sugar beekeepers should remember that honey can take the place of sugar both for sweetening and preserving.

Too many people have used honey only as a spread for bread and griddle-cakes, forgetting that it can be used in tea and coffee, in making cakes and preserving.

We hear much about the clean platter, and saving the waste so that our Allies on the other side of the sea can be fed; yet in the matter of securing honey there is a fearful amount going to waste every year simply because there are no bees in certain localities to gather the nectar so freely given by the flowers.

Community canning clubs have been formed in Victoria, B.C., and Brantford, Ont.

For cabbage-worms: Mix one part of air-slaked lime, and dust it on the plants at regular intervals.

Silage is the war ration for beef, milk, mutton and wool. A silo full for each farm is the allowance. It is both feed and succulence. It takes the place of grain and pasture.

MEN TORTURED IN GERMAN CAMPS

RUSSIAN TELLS OF PUNISHMENT TO PRISONERS.

Civilians, Including Women, Forced to Do All Sorts of Laborious Tasks.

For three and one-half years I was a prisoner in a German prison camp. At the end of that time I was fortunate enough to escape. Although I am a Russian, the peace of Brest-Litovsk did not give me my freedom. Like the enemy subjects who were in the same camp I had to wait my chance to make a dash for liberty.

Although much has already been written in the press of all countries about the treatment of war prisoners in Germany, I believe I have had experiences which are worth relating. The camp in which I was confined is Camp Holzminden on the Weers. At this place a great number of civilians who have in no way participated in the war are held captives. It is not a camp for military prisoners; it is a camp for enemycivilians.

The regime at Holzminden was fairly mild until the beginning of 1917. When General Hashnisch, a despot, was named general of the Tenth Army Corps, to which district Holzminden belongs, the camp conditions were utterly changed. In the place of the former commanding officer, General Pflugradt, who had treated the prisoners with decency and a certain amount of consideration, Colonel Gallus was appointed. He had years of experience as a prison director. With the help of a group of his underlings, more ruthless than himself, the Colonel succeeded in establishing a German prison regime at Holzminden.

Heaviest Work Required.

This regime involved forcing the prisoners to do the heaviest kind of labor. Every day they were required to break up and haul stone, build roads and work in the fields. The road building was at a distance of from five to six kilometers from the camp. Work in the factories of Holzminden was looked upon as camp duty. Because of the fact that the prisoners were for the most part students, engineers, merchants and so on, who were unused to physical labor of this sort, the tasks were particularly onerous. Furthermore, the guards were instructed to keep nagging at the prisoners.

The manner of these guards is indescribable. They received from the colonel orders of the most outrageous sort. To speed the work of the prisoners, they were told to strike them with their fists and with clubs. At the most trivial offense they were instructed to shoot. If a guard was so rash as to be friendly with one of the captives he was severely punished. To make the guards more zealous in their work, Colonel Gallus informed them that all of the civilians incarcerated at Holzminden were pirates and criminals, deserving of the most violent treatment. The result is inevitable. There were almost daily cases of physical mistreatment.

A Dreary Day.

The day's program was a dreary one. We were awakened at 3.30. At 5 we went to work. Often we could not return to the barracks at noon because we were working far away from the camp, and we were obliged to remain out-of-doors in the wet and the rain until 7.30 in the evening. At 9 p.m. we were locked up in the barracks. We had not sufficient time for sleep, rest or even for meals.

In spite of the constant activity demanded of the prisoners, the food was poor and contained little nourishment. We did have a sort of commissary committee, composed of three prisoners. But if it for a single time ventured to complain of the soup as "unsatisfactory," the most disagreeable things always happened. Mail was frequently held up by way of retaliation for alleged misdeeds. Mail was not allowed to be kept beyond eight days, and if a postcard older than that was found upon the person of a prisoner he was rigorously punished. There was not enough clothing to make one comfortable. As we had to work out-of-doors regardless of weather or season, our clothing was often wet through, and the next morning we had to put it on while it was still damp. Colds were unavoidable. The medical attention given to us was absurd. The colonel made a point of being present at almost all medical examinations and completely dominated the physicians, who cringed before him. He was fond of saying that only the lazy ones pretended to best sanatorium and hard work the best cure-all.

Cruelty to Women.

Camp Holzminden was frequently visited by General Hashnisch and other officials. They never looked at the prisoner's quarters except in the most perfunctory way. They strutted through the barracks, watched the laborers at work, and then directed all their attentions to the camp pigs. These pigs, the especial interest of Colonel Gallus, were royally treated in their pens, and led a much happier life than the prisoners, until they were slaughtered for the officers' mess.

Even the women are not spared. They are forced to do all sortsof burdensome things. For instance, they are put at braiding and unbraiding fish nets, and the only purpose of the taskmasters seems to be to make their fingers sore. Every Sunday a weird walk is undertaken to a wood about six kilometers away, from which they bring back wood on their backs. Hundreds of men and women are put at this work every Sunday, although it could easily be done by a wagon and two horses. In fact, the biggest part of the labor demanded of the prisoners is almost wholly unproductive, and serves no purpose save to torture. If any one of them dare to complain they are subjected to certain peculiar punishments, of which the most frequent is confinement in an extraordinary cell called the "hugroom," a place filled with old straw mattresses and sacks, which simply swarm with vermin.

Among the prisoners none was more badly treated than the group of young Russian students, of which I was one. Their moral and physical sufferings scarcely were to be depicted. For four years they have been shut out of the world. The priceless, splendid years of youth have flown by. Joy, health, strength and education have been denied to them. The war relief organizations would undertake a great and wonderful work of brotherhood if they could obtain the release of these wholly innocent war captives by puttin the matter before the proper authorities.

IRISH MOSS A VALUABLE FOOD

British Food Ministry Is Taking Seaweed Into Consideration.

The food control committee of Dundee, Scotland, has had its attention directed to the value as a food of carrageen or Irish Moss, and it has brought the matter to the attention of the British Food Ministry, which is considering what may be done toward popularizing this seaweed as an article of diet.

The value of carrageen as a food has been recognized by Scotch and Irish people for generations and until a comparatively recent period it occupied a prominent position in the daily food supply of the poorer classes. Of late it has gained favor among the better off middle classes.

Carrageen is known in various parts of Scotland as hen's dulse; its scientific name is Chondrus crispus. It grows abundantly on rocks and stones within the littoral zone, flourishing in salt water which has a dash of fresh in it.

In its natural state it has the appearance of dwarf dulse, the small soft and cartilaginous, and in color ranges from a greenish yellow to a purplish brown.

Among the poorer classes of Scotland it is boiled in water until it assumes the consistency of porridge and is served in a like manner with milk. It forms a jelly in from twenty to thirty times its weight in water, but is more commonly used in making various kinds of puddings. It has 35 per cent. of mucilaginous matter, 10 per cent. of albuminoids and 16 per cent. of minerals, being rich in iodine and sulphur.

This seaweed is often confused with several others which have been used as food by the Scottish people, but neither in its natural nor its prepared state has it any resemblance to them. Little doubt is felt that/carrageen, if methodically collected and properly used, would help in augmenting the national food supply.

In the bays and creeks on the west coast of Scotland it grows profusely, but the labor of collecting it in marketable quantities is great. On the east coast it can be found in any of the inland bays and on the coast generally. It can be picked up on both sides of the Tay.

Buy War Savings Certificates.

THE ADMIRAL COMES ABOARD

A War-Time Visit of Inspection To a Ship of the British Navy.

The barge is seen approaching. The rich blue paint, polished brass, and white flag, with a red St. George's Cross neatly painted on the bows, speaks the word: "Admiral."

As it nears the chosen destroyer the bowman springs up smartly with boathook in hand. This is a signal. A burly petty-officer, stationed near the ladder, with a shrill pipe calls all hands on upper deck to attention. The officers also assume the same attitude. A few moments later the barge is alongside, and the admiral mounting the ladder, steps on board, immediately followed by his flag-lieutenant. The petty-officer again pipes loudly, all officers smartly salute, and the barge lays off.

The admiral himself is an imposing figure. His left breast is smothered with ribbons of honor, his sleeves and cap covered with sparkling gold lace and laurel leaves. He has, as a man, a strong personality, and one feels somewhat afraid.

Nowadays, despite what some people say, an admiral has no time to waste, and so he proceeds on the tour of inspection.

The officers, standing on the small quarter-deck, are one by one presented by their captain—himself no more than a lieutenant-commander.

This short ceremony over, the admiral makes his way for'ard, followed by the captain and first-lieutenant. With quick glances he takes in everything—the condition of guns, torpedoes, and smoke-making apparatus, asking here and there short, decisive questions that turn upon the fighting strength of the ship. The Navy loves paint and polish, but demands efficiency first.

Nor does the great man spurn the men's quarters. Taken over the the small mess-decks, he shows a keen interest. In the men's comforts, suggesting improvements here and there.

The tour is finished, and he is again coming aft. No time has been wasted, and the inspection has been most thorough. Evidently the ship has created a good impression, for though naturally, no compliments are passed, the V.A., as he is termed, looks pleased.

The barge is alongside, and the flag-lieutenant steps in.

As the admiral follows him over the side the burly petty-officer once more shrilly calls all hands to attention.

The barge is away, the bowman ships his boathook, and the final salute is piped.

FIGHTING FIGURES.

Which Country Is Spending the Most Money?

Which country of France, Great Britain, and Germany, is spending the most money? This is one of the questions answered in "German War Profits," where a table is given, based upon the expenditure during the first three years of warfare. Great Britain spent $557.33 per head of population during this period. France comes next, with $442.24, and Germany next, with $321.22.

Assuming Germany's financial burden to be 100, France has to bear 138, and Great Britain 174.

An American statistician, writing in the "Century Magazine," carries these figures a step or two further. He estimates that, if the countries could devote every cent of their income to the national debt, it would take France the longest time to pay it off. She would require three and one-third years to do it in. Germany would take over two years. Great Britain would take just under two. The United States could settle the job in two or three months.

It is impossible to calculate a nation's income with any degree of exactness, but the following may be taken as approximately correct: United States' income, $40,000,000,000; Great Britain's income, $12,500,000,000; Germany's income, $11,000,000,000; and France's income, $6,000,000,000.

When we consider the cost of the war in the bulk, and compare it with the above incomes, we enter truly bewildering realms. During the first three years of the war, the Central Empires spent roughly $38,000,000,000, or an average of $12,665,000,000 odd a year. The Allies, excluding the war outlay of Serbia, Roumania, Greece, Japan, and the United States—spent $66,350,000,000, averaging $22,250,000,000 odd a year!

The belligerents have a credit as well as a debit account, and Germany has temporarily gained a great deal of potential wealth.

Besides "movable booty," of which there is a vast quantity, she has secured possession of 212,000 square miles of territory in France, Belgium, Italy, Russia, Roumania, Serbia, and Montenegro. Before the war the value of these vast tracts was estimated at about $32,000,000,000, but probably this figure is too low.

Against this, the Allies have little more than the German colonies in Africa. These undoubtedly contain much potential wealth, but they do not compare commercially with the gains of the enemy.

Must Not Burn Straw Stacks.

Because of the serious situation developing in Alberta and Saskatchewan so far as feed for live stock is concerned, particularly for next winter, an order in council has been passed prohibiting the burning of all straw-stacks remaining over from last year in the three prairie provinces.

The Weekly Fashions



A real soldier suit for the small boy who envies his big brother. McCall Pattern No. 8506, Boy's Suit. In 4 sizes, 2 to 8 years. Price, 15 cents.



A charming dressy suit developed in satin for mid-season wear. The smartness is attained through its simplicity. McCall Pattern No. 8495, Ladies' Coat. In 7 sizes, 34 to 46 bust. No. 8518, Ladies' Four-Piece Skirt. In 7 sizes, 22 to 34 waist. Price, 20 cents each.

These patterns may be obtained from your local McCall dealer, or from the McCall Co., 70 Bond St., Toronto, Dept. W.

WITH THE FINGERS!

SAYS CORNS LIFT OUT WITHOUT ANY PAIN

Sore corns, hard corns, soft corns or any kind of a corn can shortly be lifted right out with the fingers if you will apply on the corn a few drops of freezone says a Cincinnati authority.

At little cost one can get a small bottle of freezone at any drug store, which will positively rid one's feet of every corn or callus without pain or soreness or the danger of infection.

This new drug is an ether compound, and dries the moment it is applied and does not inflame or even irritate the surrounding tissue. Just think! You can lift off your corns and calluses now without a bit of pain or soreness. If your druggist hasn't freezone he can easily get a small bottle for you from his wholesale drug house.

Possible Diving Depth.

The fact that oxygen when subjected to sufficient pressure, becomes poisonous to breathe, limits the depth to which a diver can go with safety. It has been found that 297 ft. below the surface of the water there is real danger for the diver from oxygen pressure, if he remains at that depth long. Investigation also shows that 1½ cubic ft. of air per minute is the minimum supply with which a man can breathe and work.

This is to certify that I have used MINARD'S LINIMENT in my family for years and consider it the best liniment on the market. I have found it excellent for horse flesh.

(Signed) W. S. PINEO

"Woodland," Middleton, N.S.

If examined under a glass the thread of a piece of khaki will be found to consist of a mixture of fine hairs, of bronze, light olive green, lavender and brown.

Minard's Liniment for sale everywhere.

Rule Britannia (Aerial).

When Britain faithfully at heaven's command
Arose in righteous wrath, her treaty to maintain,
Arose in righteous wrath, her treaty to maintain;
Forth went the mandate, the mandate that shall stand,
And guardian angels sang this strain:
Rule Britannia, Britannia rule the air;
Britons evermore on wings shall dare.

The spacious firmament in azure wave
Shall yield new paths of glory for her sons to share,
Shall yield new paths of glory for her sons to share;
In freeing nations, the War Lord did enslave;
Then sing right royally, the truth declare:
Rule Britannia, Britannia rule the air;
Britons evermore on wings shall dare.

Where lightning's gleam and thunders roll,
In aerial combat dauntless they shall victory attain,
In aerial combat dauntless, they shall victory attain;
Sound forth the mandate, encircling pole to pole,
Britons everywhere shall right maintain.
Rule Britannia, Britannia rule the air;
Britons evermore on wings shall dare.

GIRLS! WHITEN SKIN WITH LEMON JUICE

Make a beauty lotion for a few cents to remove tan, freckles, sallowness.

Your grocer has the lemons and any drug store or toilet counter will supply you with three ounces of orchard white for a few cents. Squeeze the juice of two fresh lemons into a bottle, then put in the orchard white and shake well. This makes a quarter pint of the very best lemon skin whitener and complexion beautifier known. Massage this fragrant, creamy lotion daily into the face, neck, arms and hands and just see how freckles, tan, sallowness, redness and roughness disappear and how smooth, soft and clear the skin becomes. Yes! It is harmless, and the beautiful results will surprise you.

The Bible Answers the Kaiser.

From the Book of Job, Chap. xviii.

5. Yea, the light of the wicked shall be put out, and the spark of his fire shall not shine.

11. Terors shall make him afraid on every side, and shall drive him to his feet.

12. His strength shall be hungerbitten, and destruction shall be ready at his side.

18. He shall be driven from light into darkness, and chased out of the world.

20. They that come after him shall be astonished at his day, as they that went before were affrighted.

Minard's Liniment Relieves Neuralgia.

A Royal V.A.D.

Princess Mary as a V.A.D. nurse has spent much time lately in learning the routine work at Devonshire House.

Princess Mary has received a thorough and comprehensive education, and as the Queen is a great believer in practical knowledge domestic arts are not neglected.

When the Princess was only a very small child she was taught how to sew, and she is quite an accomplished needlewoman. Cookery, too, finds a place in her studies, and the personal interest she takes in it was shown by her naive reply to the question as to what she liked cooking best. "Oh, something that I can eat myself afterwards," she said.

MONEY ORDERS.

Send a Dominion Express Money Order. They are payable everywhere.

The Ravages of Peach Canker.

In passing through the peach orchards of Niagara Peninsula, or elsewhere in Ontario where peaches are grown, one constantly meets with large, dark, gummy lesions on the trunks or limbs of the trees. This diseased condition of the branches was formerly given the name of "gummosis" on account of the gum exudations which are so regularly associated with it, but a closer study of its nature indicates that this disease clearly belongs to the type of affection known as canker, for which reason the latter name is now adopted, according to Mr. W. A. McCubbin, M.A., Assistant in charge of Fruit Diseases of the Dominion Plant Pathological Laboratory, St. Catharines, Ont., in bulletin No. 37, second series, entitled "Peach Canker," that can be had free on application to the Publications Branch, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa. Mr. McCubbin proceeds to give a description of the disease, some account of the extensive damage caused by it, its prevalence in the Niagara Peninsula, Lambton, Essex, and Kent, Ont., the nature of the trouble, and steps that should be taken to control and remedy the evil. The bulletin, which is both timely and exhaustive, contains six full pages of plates, showing exactly the progress of the canker, with explanatory notes of each stage.

Minard's Liniment Cures Dandruff.

The latest coal-field discovered is a tract of some 3,000 square miles in Nigeria.

ROYAL YEAST CAKES

Now that the new government standard flour is in general use, the quality of the yeast you use is more important than ever. Use Royal Yeast Cakes. Their quality is absolutely reliable. Bread made with Royal Yeast will keep fresh and moist longer than that made with any other.

Send name and address for copy Royal Yeast Bake Book.

E. W. GILLETT CO. LTD.
TORONTO, CANADA
WINNIPEG MONTREAL

Foch's Faith.

Before the first battle of the Marne Ferdinand Foch said to one of his chaplains: "We are to make our supreme effort in arms to-morrow. Do you also make a supreme effort in prayer. All my trust is in God." After the victory he wrote to the Bishop of Cahors—"Monseigneur, do not thank me, but Him to whom victory alone belongs." Such is the spirit of the Commander-in-Chief of the Allied Armies whom we salute to-day.

Minard's Liniment Cures Burns, Etc.

De-Hydrating Saves Space.

By de-hydrating fruits and vegetables transportation costs are saved, storage reduced to a minimum, and less packing material is needed. There is a saving of 75 per cent. in tin plate, cases and shipping space.

AGENTS WANTED

PORTRAIT AGENTS WANTING good prints. Finishing, Framing, Frames and everything at lowest prices. United Art Co., 4 Brunswick Ave., Toronto.

WANTED

BLUED RAY QUOTE DICTIONERY. Bothwell Ontario Reid Bros., Bothwell, Ontario

FOR SALE

WELL EQUIPPED NEWSPAPER and job printing plant in Eastern Ontario. Insurance carried $1,500. Will go for $1,200 on quick sale. Box 69, Wilson Publishing Co. Ltd. Toronto.

WEEKLY NEWSPAPER FOR SALE in New Ontario. Owner going to France. Will sell $2,000. Worth double that amount. Apply at once Wilson Publishing Co., Limited, Toronto.

MISCELLANEOUS

LADIES WANTED TO DO PLAIN and light sewing at home, whole or spare time, good pay, work sent any distance, charges paid. Send stamp for particulars. National Manufacturing Company, Montreal.

CANCER, TUMORS, LUMPS, ETC., internal and external, cured without pain by our home treatment. Write us before too late. Dr. Bellman Medical Co. Limited, Collingwood, Ont.





KEEP YOUR SHOES NEAT
2 IN 1 SHOE POLISHES
For BLACK, WHITE, TAN, DARK BROWN OR OX-BLOOD SHOES
PRESERVE the LEATHER

KNOCKS OUT PAIN THE FIRST ROUND

Comforting relief from pain makes Sloan's the World's Liniment

This famous reliever of rheumatic aches, soreness, stiffness, painful sprains, neuralgic pains, and most other external twinges that humanity suffers from, enjoys its great sales because it practically never fails to bring speedy, comforting relief.

Always ready for use, it takes little to penetrate without rubbing and produce results. Clean, refreshing. Made in Canada. At all drug stores. A large bottle means economy.

Sloan's Liniment Kills Pain

A Feeling of Confidence always goes with health, and making is the big reason for Grape-Nuts

A delicious food, rich in the vital phosphates. No Waste. You eat and enjoy it to the last atom. Health making, nourishing, economical.

Canada Food Board License No. 2-026

GLAMIS

Mrs. J. K. McLennan, who spent five weeks in Toronto taking special treatment, is home again and is feeling some better.

Mr. McClung and family left last week for Sarnia in their car. They expect to visit Mrs. McClung's people in Michigan.

Mr. Arthur Cronin, of Palmerston, spent a few days with his sister, Miss Daisy, on the 10th of Kincardine.

Rev. J. B. McCauley, who was pastor here for four years, left on Friday to take over the charge in Goderich.

Mr. John L. MacIntyre, of Guelph, was visiting his aunt, Mrs. J. C. MacIntyre, on Monday.

Quite a number from here attended the school fair on the 6th of Bruce on Monday afternoon.

Mr. Jackson and son-in-law, of Markdale, accompanied by his brother from Dakota, are guests of his daughter, Mrs. Nesbitt.

Rev. Jas. McEwen, of Toronto, was the speaker in the Baptist church on Sunday. He will also occupy the pulpit next Sunday. Mr. McEwen is spending a few days this week visiting friends and relatives in his old home town, Tiverton.

Word came to Mr. and Mrs. Jas. McLennan that their son Torrance is in Manchester hospital suffering from a gunshot wound in the right arm.

Born—At Beamsville, to Mr. and Mrs. Lloyd Tafford (neg Gertrude McKeeman), a daughter—Mary McMillan.

Mr. Tom Patterson has sold his farm to Mr. Nelson Webster.

Word came that Mr. W. J. Graham who was visiting friends in Lindsay, is sick in the hospital there.

Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA

PINKERTON

Miss Mertis and Master Frank Donnelly returned to Toronto this week to resume their studies at the University.

Miss Margaret McRae, our school teacher, spent Saturday and Sunday at her home in Port Elgin.

Mrs. (Rev.) Richardson and children returned to their home in Arthur after a visit to her parents, Rev. and Mrs. R. M. Gale.

Mr. Will Pinkerton and Miss Alice Pinkerton, of Michigan, spent Sunday at Mrs. A. Pinkerton's.

Mrs. Smith and child, of Toronto, are visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Archie Campbell.

The Red Cross at their regular meeting packed and shipped: Soldiers' comforts—123 pairs socks, 33 flannel shirts, 78 personal property bags, 19 trench candles. Red Cross supplies—25 suits pyjamas, 7 pillows, 1 pkg. old linen.

The Red Cross Society wish to thank Mr. Wm. Alexander for his generous donation of $100.

EBENEZER

A number from here attended the Paisley Fair last Wednesday, and report a good time.

Miss Pearl Quigley is visiting friends in Sullivan.

Mrs. Geo. Grant has returned from a visit to Peterboro.

Mr. Eph Grant has been granted another month's extension of leave. We are all glad to have Eph with us for a while longer.

Mr D Potts is renovating his house this fall.

The many friends of Pte. Russell McFadden hope that his reported condition may not be serious.

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Grant received a cable from their son, L.-Corp. G. L. Grant, saying that he had got the sad news of his brother Dick's death.

Miss Gertie McFadden is visiting friends in Toronto.

Rev. Mr. Walker, of Paisley, occupied the pulpit here a week ago Sunday and gave us a splendid sermon on "Missionary work in Japan."

We were pleased to learn that Dunblane school was awarded first prize at the Port Elgin school fair last Tuesday.

The Misses Kirkland, of Montreal, are visitors at the home of Mr. Robt. Kirkland.

Mrs. Alex Anderson, of Chesley, and her aunt from Chicago, spent a few days with the former's brother, Mr. C. A. Thomas.

The Rally Day service on Sunday was a splendid success. The offering amounted to over $6.

EDEN GROVE

Miss E. Morton, a licensed evangelist from Carlton St. Methodist church, Toronto, commenced a series of special services in the Methodist church here on Sunday last. Everybody is invited to hear this gifted lady preacher. Services each evening in the week commencing at 8 o'clock, also on Sunday next at 11 a.m. and 7.30 p.m.

Mrs. Robert Alexander visited friends near Paisley on Sunday.

Miss Olive Watson and Miss Spence motored to Tara on Saturday and visited friends over the week end.

Miss Jeanie Killen is visiting friends in Hanover.

Mr. Neil Thompson, of Walkerton, spent the week end with his family.

SECOND CON. ELDERSLIE

Thos. Lamont, who worked for the summer with his brother-in-law, Geo. Addison, has gone to Toronto to take a position in a factory.

Henry Greaves has been visiting in Ottawa at the home of his sister, Mrs. Klock.

Edwin Priess is engaged with W. J. Allen for the coming year.

Arthur Lillico, of Toronto, visited his parents here last week.

Messrs. Geo. Maxwell and Jas. Vancise have invested in Ford cars.

A large number from this con. attended Paisley and Hanover Fairs.

Messrs. T. Nicoll and S. Patterson have completed the job of part re-planking the bridge at lot 20, and have also built a new culvert on 20 sideline.

Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Allen, Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Lubbock, Miss M. Burrell and Mr. Jas Allen autoed to Southampton and Chippewa Hill and also took in the sights at Port Elgin fair.

Mrs. A. Green is recovering from an accident she met with a couple of weeks ago, when the horse she was driving took fright at a jigger on the railroad near the bridge. The buggy upset as it caught a telephone pole, and all the occupants were thrown out. It was fortunate none were more seriously injured than they were.

Mrs. (Dr.) Struthers and little son Gilchrist visited Ottawa friends recently.

The children from S. S. No. 12 won second place in the drill at the Vesta school fair. A number from this con. also secured prizes in various classes for their handiwork.

The 2nd con. S. S. has organized an adult Bible class with the following officers: Pres., Miss M. Burrell; Secy., T. A. Patterson; Treas., Miss Maude Dawson; teacher, C. J. Halliday; Lookout Com., Misses Mabel Dawson, Jessie Young and Smith Thompson.

Andrew Green is laid up with an attack of mumps.

W. E. Patterson, jr., and Mr. and Mrs. E. Pfohl and family motored to Neustadt and spent Sunday with friends there.

W. E. Patterson is suffering from lumbago pains, but he is trying to do his bit at turning the sod.

Mrs. J. Tolloch, of 8th con. Brant, visited last week at the home of her daughter, Mrs. A. McGregor.

CARGILL

Mrs. W. Russell and Jean are home from a visit to friends in Edmonton, Alta.

Mrs. Rosseau spent the week end with friends in St. Catherines.

Mr. Geo. Welsford is in Sarnia.

Mrs W. J. Loughleen is back from a visit to friends in Norwich and Woodstock.

Rally Day was observed in the Presbyterian Sunday school last Sunday, the Methodist Sunday school visiting with them for the service.

Mr. and Mrs. John Sirrs, Mr. Armond and Miss Gertie Sirrs and a friend of Toronto, spent Sunday at Mr. Geo. Sirrs'.

Mr. and Mrs. H. Young attended the memorial service for Lieut. Brockelbank at Arthur on Sunday. The late lieutenant was an officer in the 71st Batt. and companion of the late Lieut. Young who was killed at the Somme a year or so ago.

Mr. Lou Cliff is home from Oshawa, being on the sick list.

Mr. Rosseau is giving up the hotel business here and going to St. Catherines, where he has accepted a position with the G.N.W. Tel. Co.

Mrs. Grainger received a cable on Saturday notifying her that the wound received by her son, Driver W. Grainger, on the 6th was not serious.

STANDARD
BUSINESS COLLEGE
James St. North, Hamilton

All Branches of Commercial, Business and Shorthand taught by expert instructors. We invite inquiries from all young people who desire to enter commercial or business life with proper equipment. We pay railway fares for students coming to our school.

J. A. McDougall, Business Manager — Jas. Swinton, Principal

Scott's Scotch Shorthorns

OUR HERD represents such noted families as Lovelys, Rachels, Stamfords, Clarets and Rosemarys, and is headed by the Cruickshank Village bull, "Victor Broadhooks," by "Broadhook's Golden Fame," imported. Present offering—two young bulls and a few females.

JOHN SCOTT,
Bruce phone, Line 52, No. 12. Port Elgin R.R. 1

CHESLEY

There has been a chapter of accidents in Chesley and locality in the past few weeks, and none more distressing than that which befell Andrew, son of the late John Hetherington, on Monday at 10.30 a.m., when the chopper burst and a large piece of the plate weighing about 50 lbs., struck Andrew, who stood squarely in its path, badly smashing his right leg and inflicting other serious injuries. The young man was carried home on a stretcher, and lingered till two o'clock in the afternoon when he passed away. The piece of steel must have passed close to Pete Kirkwood who was handling a truck at the front door, for it passed through the top of a buggy at the door, broke a board at the scale fence and dropped in the yard. Another piece went through the south wall, and others were scattered throughout the mill. Andrew was a young man well thought of around town and had just started work in the mill the morning he was killed. The cause of the accident is supposed to have been from the high speed of the chopper, when it ran empty for a short time after the grain was chopped, or from a defect in the plate. Mrs. Hetherington is having to undergo a great deal of sorrow these days and public sympathy goes out strongly to her and the family. Mr. Hetherington passed away a year ago in March, her son David was killed in action in France in January, and now comes this terrible accident which takes another son.

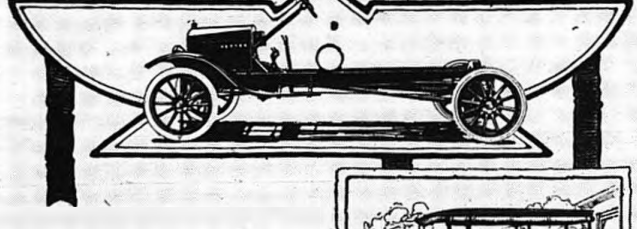
Last Thursday while assisting at the threshing of Henry Janke, a terrible accident happened to Walter, the 17-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. Albert Sulke, of 12th con. Sullivan, when he fell through the scaffold into the cylinder of the separator. There was so much straw came down with the young man that those nearest the cylinder did not notice that Walter's leg was in the cylinder until the impact of the bone between the teeth of the cylinder and the concave threw off the belt and stopped the machine. It was necessary to take out the cylinder in order to set the young man's leg free. It was badly mutilated, and three doctors who were called in amputated the limb about four inches from the body. The young man helped to extricate his leg from the machine and when the doctors were ready to take his leg off he told them to give him lots of anesthetic so that he would not feel the pain. He stood the double shock splendidly, and being a young man in perfect health and of sound constitution, his medical attendants think his chances of pulling through are splendid. The opening through which he fell was about four feet wide. Had there been sufficient straw over it it would have supported his weight. Too often the scaffolding in barns has been the cause of accidents by the necessary safety first precautions not being observed.—Enterprise

TARA

The 60th anniversary of Knox church was celebrated on Sunday and Monday, the occasion being the formal opening of the new Sunday school rooms which have just been completed at a cost of $2,100, exclusive of gratis work done.

The residence of Mr. Harvey Merriam on River Street had a narrow escape from being burned yesterday afternoon. On returning home from school his two little boys endeavored to demonstrate to their mum how to work the electric iron. Unfortunately they left the iron connected and went outside. The iron naturally got very hot and ignited the box it was sitting on, also some clothes and two boards of the kitchen table. When Mrs. Merriam returned home about half an hour later the house was full of smoke and she at once gave the alarm, and in a few minutes help arrived and the fire was extinguished. This should be a warning to citizens using an electric iron to make sure that their iron is disconnected when not in use.

A member of the military police struck town on Saturday and caused considerable confusion in town among the young men, especially those who neglected to carry their registration certificates or exemption papers. A young man, Mr. Frank Holmes, was taken into custody for having two exemption papers, one as fireman on the C.P.R. and one as farmer. He was released on Monday and his case is being referred to the officials at London. However, we would add that Mr. Holmes was not trying to evade the law and he is a young man highly respected in the community. The officer also charged Mr. Norman Brown with failure to register under the nineteen-year-old class. No doubt through carelessness he failed to register, but it is very unfortunate, as the law is very strict in regard to registering and the authorities are very likely to impose a fine in his case. The visit of the police to Tara will be a warning for citizens to carry their registration and exemption certificates at all times.—Leader.



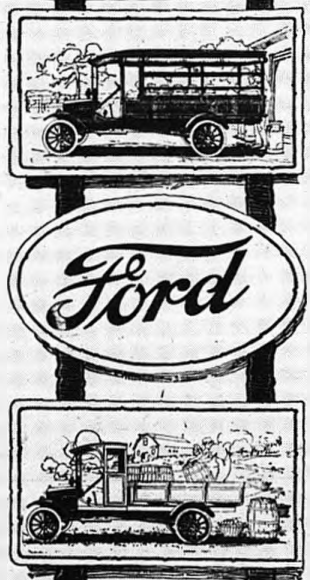
Saves Money
For The Farmer

PRICES of farm products have reached a high level. The farmer can take *full* advantage of this situation only by adding to his equipment of time and labor-saving machinery. Time and labor are money. When time and labor are saved, money is saved.

Time and labor-saving devices for working the land do not produce complete results in themselves. The farmer must have rapid and dependable means of placing his products on the market.

The Ford One-Ton Truck will make trips to town so much more quickly than the horse that you will have many extra hours of time to devote to productive work. A large number of farmers have proven the Ford One-Ton Truck to be a time and money-saver—have you?

Price (chassis only) $750
F. O. B. Ford, Ontario



Runabout - $ 660 Coupe - - - $ 875
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All prices subject to war tax
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IT STANDS WEAR — IT STANDS WATER



Kyanize YOUR HOME

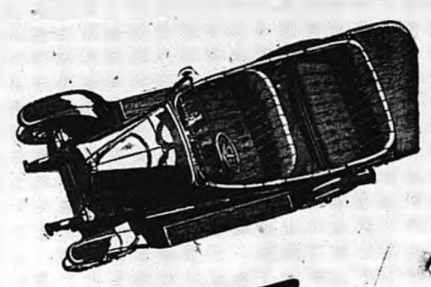
KYANIZE Floor Finish stands kicking, stamping, scuffing. Unequalled inside the house for floors and linoleum—for kitchen, bathroom, stairway, doors, ceiling, woodwork, furniture. Outside the house it's unexcelled for piazza floors and outside doors. A money-back guarantee proves these statements.

Ask for Kyanize Spar Finish for Canoes, Motor Boats, Exposed Surfaces; Kyanize White Enamel for Furniture, Bathrooms, Iron Beds.

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The Thrift Car

To use this *utility* car is Good Business and Good Health!

Its roominess, comfort and beauty make it as *desirable* as it is *useful*.

GEO. W. GILCHRIST
Dealer
R. R. No. 2, Paisley

Willys-Overland, Limited
Willys-Knight and Overland Motor Cars and Light Commercial Wagons
Head Office and Works, West Toronto, Ont.



Seeing is Knowing

The glass oven door and the oven thermometer on the Pandora Range make baking an exact, absolutely controlled operation.

You can see precisely how the oven is working—how fast or slow.

For Sale by
W. H. DAVISON, Paisley

McClary's
Pandora
Range

London, St. John, N.B. — Toronto, Hamilton — Montreal, Calgary — Winnipeg, Edmonton — Vancouver, Saskatoon

The Paisley Advocate.

O. McKENZIE, Publisher
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PAISLEY, ONTARIO, OCT. 23, 1918

Subscription, $1.50 per Annum

Paisley Mercantile Co.

WEEKLY STORE NEWS

The

Indispensible Sweater

Offers itself for your inspection

in a Splendid Array of Modish Designs

in soft, cosy wool, and in a whole rainbow of gay and alluring colors. Fashion has this year set the seal of her approval on the simplest form of Sweater—the coat style, and among the ladies' Turquoise Blue, Gold, Emerald, Rose and Purple vie with one another for popularity. We have your size, and enjoy the pleasure of showing you these goods.

Corded Velveteens

for the Baby's Coat, the Small Boy's Suit, the Misses' Coat, in different shades, and at prices so low that they will surprise you. We have only a limited quantity on hand. Now is your chance.

Misses' and Ladies' Coats at Reduced Prices

These must go. Price no object. We want the cash.

All Accounts are now Due

Do not forget that we must have cash to pay for goods. Let us have your account paid.

8-12100 Do not forget your or our boys overseas. It is time to get ready for

Xmas Parcels

We have some specialties to put into your box. A Boiled Dinner for 25c. The boys enjoy this. Do not forget to enclose one of these in your next box. Coffee, Cocoa, Sardines, Chocolate Bars and numerous other palatable dainties.

WANTED—Butter, in pound prints and rolls—not in crocks. also **Well Fatted, Dressed Poultry**, without heads and crops empty. and all Farm Produce. We appreciate your patronage.

THE PAISLEY MERCANTILE CO.

F. S. MacLACHLAN, Manager

Cooper's Up-to-Date Grocery

Try us for Quality in Choice Groceries and Canned Goods.

CANADA FOOD BOARD

A Full Line of Bread and Cakes Cookies, etc.

All Bread wrapped in white paper

Vegetables and Fruits in season License No. 8-6320

ICE CREAM ALWAYS ON HAND

We are Agents for Neilson's Chocolates. None Better

Don't Forget that we Buy Fowl. Top Prices for Produce

BOTH PHONES

More's Drug Store

This is the place to get all requisites to fight the summer pest, such as **Paris Green, Arsenate of Lead** (in paste form), **Bug Death** (the great hog destroyer and fertilizer), **Bug Finish**, also a fertilizer, **Insect Powder** in packages and bulk, **Mosquito Oil** to keep the mosquitos away, and **Larkspur Lotion** for the boos. **Fly Shoot** for flies on stock, **Bluestone, Copperas, Hellebore, Crude Carbolic Acid, Formaldehide** and **Creolin.**

Water Glass for Preserving Eggs

—Messrs. D. McKenzie, Jas. H. Steele and G. L. Carter are the public ity committee in Paisley for the Victory Bond campaign.

—The Keystone bowling trophy was presented from Cargill trundlers on Thursday by a Paisley rink—T. Muir, A. Fraser, J. H. Glover, I. Shoemaker (sk).

—The County Council have had a new galvanized iron pipe railing put on at the north end of Teeswater bridge. The job was done by Mr. H. Reed, and is a first-class one.

—Help to end it sooner. Buy Victory Bonds.

CARD OF THANKS

Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Neelands wish to thank their neighbors and friends for the many acts of kindness shown to their daughter, the late Pearl Neelands, during her illness, and the sympathy extended to them since her death.

—Mr. H. E. Putnam is appointed village tax collector for this year, at $60 salary.

—You are your own best friend when you buy Victory Bonds. Shake hands with yourself!

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

$1.50 per annum in advance. To United States or elsewhere $1.50 per year in advance.

ADVERTISING RATES

Legal and other casual advertisements 10c per agate line for first insertion, 3c per line for each subsequent insertion.

Advertisements of Strayed, Farms for Sale or to Rent, and similar, $1 for first three weeks and 25c for each subsequent insertion.

Advertisements without specific directions will be inserted till forbidden and charged accordingly.

Changes in contracts must be arranged for by the inch. Rates on application.

Advertisements in the local columns are charged 10c per line for first insertion, and 5c per line for each subsequent insertion. This includes announcements for church or school entertainments, meetings, parties &c. No notice less than 25c. Everything and everyone is free from charge, less than 15. Set in Bourgeois type, price one-half.

—For Sale—Heifer calf. Apply to C. Brigham.

—Fresh Salmon Trout at P. Oltsher's butcher shop.

—Get Wilkinson Plows and repairs at F. Carter & Son's.

—For Sale—Good coal stove. Apply to F. S. MacLachlan.

—Marriage licenses issued and money to loan. T. H. George.

—Fowl wanted, alive or dressed. Get our prices. S. F. Ballachey.

—Dr. C. L. Grant, Dentist, successor to Dr. Lount, Wisser Block, Walkerton.

—Full line of fine engagement and wedding rings at I. Shoemaker's jewellery store.

—Highest prices paid for hides and sheepskins. H. E. McGregor, Butcher, Steele Block.

—Snap—Radiant Home coal stove, good condition, box wood stove and 25 lengths pipe, all for $18.00. A. H. Allen.

—Highest price for beef hides, horse hides, calfskins, sheepskins, tallow, &c. P. Oltsher, Paisley Meat Market.

—For Sale—The cottage dwelling next to the Balmoral hotel. Recently painted and re-papered. Apply to Neil McAllister.

—For Sale—A large and comfortable frame house with good stable, on ½ acre of good garden land, on Water St. N. McArthur, prop.

—Auction sale of working horse, working mare, light wagon, good heating stove, at market square, Paisley, on Saturday, Oct. 26th, at 2 p.m. M. Price, prop.; R. C. Pearce, auct.

—Dr. C. L. Grant, Dentist, of Walkerton, will be in Paisley, Oct. 30th and Nov. 6th, and each first and third Wednesdays thereafter, at Dr. Allen's office.

—E. Stevenson's quick healing salve is the best made. We have 4 choice line of tobaccos and cigars, stationery and school supplies. Agent for daily papers and magazines. Give us a call.

—Auction sale at Glamis on Thursday, Oct. 24th—4 horses, 1 thoroughbred Durham cow, 12 good grade cows—all supposed to be in calf, 3 farrow cows, 5 steers, 3 heifers, 1 Durham heifer. Farm also offered for sale by auction. W. J. Graham, prop.

—Auction sale of farm stock and implements, on lot 27, con. 10, Elderslie, on Friday, Oct. 25th. List includes 15 good milch cows, fresh or due shortly, 25 heifers and steers and 25 calves, 6 ewes, 3 brood sows. Paul Kingston, prop.; R. C. Pearce, auct.

Wounded

Continue for Ten Days

On account of the stoppage of business by the "flu" epidemic, I will be able for a week or ten days to attend to patients who may need my services for the best part of that time. In the meantime I hope that those who have not yet paid up will avail themselves of the opportunity thus afforded. A. H. Allen.

Caught *with the Goods*

We are glad to acknowledge the fact that we were caught with

A Good Stock of Fine Suitings

And are prepared to pass them along to

Fashion into Carments

for anyone who wants a

Fine Suit or Overcoat

You can Save Five

by Buying from Us

Cruickshank

The Tailor

Our Growing List of Fallen Heroes



PTE. HOWARD GRANSDEN

A Greenock Tp. boy, who has made the supreme sacrifice. Son of the late George Gransden and Mrs. Gransden. Enlisted in 1915, at the age of 19, with the 34th Battalion. A brother, Austin Gransden, enlisted early in the war and has been at the front for over three years. The family lived on Greenock hill, Paisley, for a number of years following the father's death.

Lt. And. E. Babcock, who had only recently returned to France after completing the officers' course in England, is among the casualties. He was admitted to 73 General Hospital on Oct. 16th, suffering from gunshot wound in left leg.

Pte. Russell Bruce McGregor, previously reported seriously ill, is now officially reported dangerously ill. He is a son of Mr. Rich. T. McGregor, Bruce Tp.

VICTORY LOAN, 1918

County of Bruce Headquarters,
Walkerton, Ont., Oct. 16

Dear Sir—In our visit throughout the county last week we were asked the cost of floating the Victory Loan of 1917. We have submitted the matter to headquarters at Toronto, and have received the following reply:

Re Cost of Last Loan

"Answering your inquiry in this connection, I beg to say that commissions paid, remuneration to brokers and organization expenses amounted to .54; newspaper work and other publicity, .10—total .64. This is the cheapest loan that ever was floated by the Dominion of Canada."

Yours very truly,
C. E. A. Gohlman,
Divisional Organizer

We may state that although Victory Bond 1917 of value of $100 were sold $98.87, a discount of $1.13 on the dollar, there seems to be an impression amongst some that this discount is a part of the cost of floating the loan, but it has nothing to do with it. It is simply a discount on the principal sum of the Bond, the same as is often done in the sale of municipal bonds, and the purchaser does not reap this benefit until the bond is paid at maturity unless the bond increases in value meantime.

Yours for the Victory Loan, 1918.
David Robertson, Co. Chairman — Geo. D. MacKay, Co. Secretary

—For Sale—Large sized Buck base burner, in A1 shape. Balmoral hotel.

Vaccine for Influenza

The Provincial Board of Health is preparing a vaccine preventative for influenza, and Dr. Gage has wired for a supply.

—Found—A pair of auto tires. Owner may have same upon proving property and paying for this adv. Apply to Ed. Fraser, Elora Road north, Paisley P. O., R. R. No. 3.

—Apples for Sale—Winter apples $1 per barrel, also fallen apples at 50c. per bbl., to be picked by the buyers. Apply to D. B. McKinnon, Paisley, O'Hagan farm.

—Found—Between Walkerton and Paisley, a tweed overcoat. Owner may have same upon proving property and paying for this local. Apply at Balmoral hotel.

—Flour, Feed, Seeds, Grain—We keep a full stock of Five Roses and Stark's high grade flours, bran, shorts, Royal Purple calf meal, poultry foods and tonics. Always in the market for coarse grains. Morning delivery only. W. Stark.

—We show many fashionable fabrics, and there isn't the slightest doubt that you could easily and quickly find something that you would be glad to call yours. There are other reasons than variety, too. Price is one of them. And price is a point that prospective buyers cannot know too much about. A good suit costs $25.00 here. From that dollar by dollar the prices advance, and up dollar by dollar also go the values. Glad to show you any time. C. B. Irwin, Tailor.

COUNTY CASUALTIES

Died

Corn. V. G. Farley, Southampton
S. A. Tonzel, Ripley

Killed

J. G. Jenkins, Tiverton
Sergt. J. Curry, Hepworth
F. A. Schaffer, Walkerton
M. McFayden, Tiverton
McKinnon, Teeswater
J. McLeod, Southampton

A. E. Babcock, Paisley
H. Winch, Lion's Head
J. Inkster, Underwood
F. Davis, Kincardine
P. Hodge, North Bruce
John Cass, Chesley
Gordon English, Chesley
Adam Deany, Walkerton
Wm. Gillen, Walkerton
Harry Bolden, Walkerton
Hugh Dobson, Wiarton
Russell Gordon Hunter, Wiarton
Geo. H. Bennett, Wiarton
A. J. Greig, Wiarton
Morgan Arnold, Wiarton
Edgar Davis, Wiarton
J. Belrose, Tobermorey
Geo. White, Mar
C. McWhinney, Elmwood
P. Cameron, Chippewa Hill
J. A. Wilson, Chesley
H. S. Finn, Chesley
G. Ankerman, Chesley
W. F. Charlton, Shallow Lake
G. A. Keeship, Cape Croker
L. L. Fitzgerald, Kincardine
L. Corp. J. Rowe, Kincardine
W. A. Bridge, Lion's Head
W. A. Kreutzweiser, Hepworth
M. E. Legge, Tara
B. Allison, Port Elgin
E. Harper, Mildmay
J. Burns, Southampton
D. Sioui, Southampton
O. Shular, Southampton
R. Farley, Southampton
G. C. Longmire, Southampton
L. A. Stewart, Teeswater
M. McDonald, Inverhuron
W. McEachern, Wiarton
R. Martyn, Ripley
R. Rowe, Allenford
M. Moore, Saegeen

Ill

D. L. Bell, Glamis

Admitted to Hospital

H. A. Young, Cargill

Prisoner

D. P. McDonald, Kincardine

Victory Bond Campaign Opens Next Monday

The Advocate has received a despatch stating that the Dominion Executive for the Victory Bond campaign has unanimously decided, after receiving reports from all provinces, to proceed with the campaign according to schedule, commencing next Monday. It is pointed out that there is immediate need for money, as the war goes on regardless of influenza.

—Put a punch in your patriotism: Buy Victory Bonds.

An Apple Butter Adventure

Most of people probably have the idea that there is no excitement in the apple butter game, and that the procuring of a supply for winter merely involves a couple of days spent industriously picking and peeling apples, and then carting them to and from the factory. In the majority of cases this may be so. We have heard of an instance, however, in which this humdrum procedure was very much varied, providing more incidents than a day's fishing with a flagon or meeting a bear in a berry patch. It was a farmer near Paisley who concluded to conserve the fall apple crop. Twenty-seven bags of juicy fruit were gathered and loaded on the wagon, together with a quantity of peeled and cut apples. At about 3 a.m. next morning the farmer rose from his bed after rubbing the sleep from his eyes and, so that others of the household would not be disturbed from their slumbers, he quietly slipped out to make a start for town. Out of further consideration for the sleepers in his own and neighboring homes he decided to back the wagon out of the barn before hitching the team. But in the uncertain light of that hour this move was not easily carried out. The rig took a perverse twist, went over the side of the gangway and turned turtle. The accident made it necessary to rouse the boys and have them lend their strong young arms to righting the agricultural boat and salvaging the cargo. There were interludes of family worship during the operation, and eventually the outfit was set going, arriving in due time at the factory, where the process of reducing the apples to butter was completed—and it proved to be some reduction, compounded seemingly. From a heaped-on load it was compressed and boiled down so that it filled just twenty inches in the bottom of a milk can, besides reducing the cash in the farmer's pocket, by battery extraction, to the extent of $8.00. It was one great day in the apple butter business. Now, we don't want to hear any reader say, "Well, it would have been better not to have mentioned it." It is about the funniest thing we've heard tell of in the settlement for some time, and couldn't refrain from making an item of it.

—Stop! Look! Loosen! Buy Victory Bonds.

—Mr. Jas. McGill has returned from a trip to the west.

—The Victory Loan drive starts in Canada on Monday next.

—Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Fleming are up from Toronto.

—Misses Reta and Janet Donaldson have been visiting friends in Walkerton.

—Mr. Donald Elwes, who has been sailing for some months, is home for a few days.

—Miss Ina Allen, who has been on the staff of a bank in Mount Forest, is home on a few weeks' sick leave.

—Mr. J. McNeill, of Toronto, visited at Mr. J. A. McNeill's at Thanksgiving. Mr. McNeill is a member of the police force, having come to Toronto from Glasgow, Scotland.

—Mr. W. J. Ellis, who is employed in a Toronto munition works, came up last week to look after his family when they took the influenza, and was home only a day or two when he also became a patient.

—Mr. Alex Carr has rented his farm, lot 11, con. 15, Greenock, to Councillor Thos. Sawyer, who takes possession next month. Mr. Carr is having a clearing sale on Oct. 30th. He intends removing to Walkerton.

—Among the soldiers spending leave in town is Robt. Murdoch, of the R.A.F., who is visiting at the home of the Misses Miller, Albert St. His home is at Pilot Mound, Man., and he is a grandson of the late John Murdoch, a former editor of The Advocate.

—Mr. J. J. Bradley, of 4th Elderslie, having again been offered his old position in Toronto as head janitor at the University buildings, has decided to accept, and will leave for the city with Mrs. Bradley and daughter Gladys about Nov. 1st. Mr. Bradley is not selling his farm, and may spend part of the summer there.

—Help take the helm from Wilhelm! Buy Victory Bonds.

Knox W. M. S.

The Thankoffering meeting of the Knox Church W.M.S. was held on the afternoon of Tuesday, Oct. 15th. Miss McLaren, of St. Mary's, a lady who spent many years at missionary work among the Indians of our northwest, was the speaker, and made an excellent address relative to the home mission field. A special event of the meeting was the presentation of a life membership from the Knox church branch to the baby son of Dr. and Mrs. Struthers (nee Margaret Walks) of Honan, China. The presentation was made by Jean Little, and Mrs. Struthers made an appreciative reply.

Epidemic Abating

All critical cases of influenza and pneumonia have now passed the danger stage, in fact most of the patients are out and around again. While the contagion continues to spread, there are not nearly so many as last week, and none of the new cases are threatening to life. Experience has taught the public that the trouble is not to be trifled with, and all who become affected are taking care of themselves from the onset. It is not likely that schools or churches will be opened for another week, when it is expected that the epidemic will be past.

—Save for your country—or slave for the Kaiser! Buy Victory Bonds.

Home From the War

Pte. James Watt, who was one of ten soldiers given a send-off in Paisley town hall on the eve of their departure for training camp just four years ago this month, arrived home from overseas a few days ago, and is at the home of his brother, Mr. Hugh Watt, Geddie St. Pte. Watt has experienced a good deal of hard service, having put in fourteen months in the trenches, and later served in a work battalion. He is pretty well shaken up, both his physical and nervous system having suffered from the strain and shock of war. His ankle was badly injured in a motor truck accident, and after being in hospital he was booked for the valid list to be sent home, but had wait for five months for transpo tion. He expects to receive his charge. After spending a doing his bit in the army he is tainly entitled to a return to the less strenuous and dangerous life of a civilian.

—Idle dollars are traitor dollars! Buy Victory Bonds.

Publisher Should Apologize

The "Flu" has certainly been very prevalent in Paisley, and the germs are working overtime in chasing up every citizen who is not in point of health invulnerable to its attack. Hundreds have suffered for a few days and recovered, but there has been only one death from that disease within the limits of Paisley, and two others in the country immediately surrounding. There was really no grounds for the following greatly exaggerated report published by the Walkerton Herald and Times, and the publisher should apologize for his rashness in accepting such statements without having them verified:

"Miss Lillian Shelton of Walkerton, who has been training for a nurse at Fergus, is attending a critical case in Paisley, where seven have already died from the "Flu." A report, which reached town yesterday stated that the epidemic was so bad in Paisley that they were seriously considering closing many of the business places."



Black or Green | Preserved and Sold only in Sealed Air-tight Packets.

For Men Must Work

Priscilla Sees Her Vexation Through the Eyes of Fourteen-year-old Jimmy—and Changes Her Mind

Montanye Perry.

"It's such a wonderful day! And there are so few summer days left! Autumn is trying to steal a march on us, even now!"

Leonard's eyes followed Priscilla's slim finger, pointing accusingly at a crimson branch flung out against the green forest which marched down to meet the western border of the lake.

"The sumachs turn red first of all," she said. "Next, the maples get scarlet and goldy and the little white poplars doll themselves up in the daintiest, faintest yellow. Then the oaks put on their purple russet glory like the kings of the forest they are. And in just a little while, the glory's all gone and there's nothing but dead, crackly leaves and howling winds and bleak November fogs! And you'll be 'way off in the city and I'll be here all alone. You might stay with me while you have a chance!"

He turned to the girl with an impulsive gesture, placing his hands on her shoulders and looking down at her with eyes which held a trace of reproach beneath their tenderness.

"Sweetheart, we talked this all out before. What can I do? I promised to deliver the score of the opera on the first day of October. Johannsen will put it in rehearsal then and bring it out after the holidays. I can't fail him. Think what it means!"

"But this is only the first week in September. And one day isn't much and—and how blue the sky is!"

The sky was no bluer than Priscilla's eyes, the sunshine no more golden than the waves of her hair. The ghost of a smile trembled at the corners of her pouting lips. Leonard would yield, of course. Had he not, all summer long, first demurred and then thrown scruples aside, to play with her?

The picnic luncheon was all packed; the canoe was rocking impatiently on the edge of the lake. "We're wasting a lot of time," she ventured.

"Just what I think!" What was this new, amazing firmness in Leonard's tone? She stared, bewildered, at a new Leonard—a Leonard with grave eyes, unsmiling lips and a square, very square, jaw! "It's my own fault that you think me an idler. I came up here three months ago to do this work. I fell in love with you the instant your golden head bobbed into sight under my window and I've neglected my work like a weak idiot. Now the time has come when I've simply got to get on my job. I can't go for a picnic to-day nor to-morrow nor any day for three weeks. But we can have all the evenings together and there's a glorious moon now."

"Three weeks! Then, in just a day or two after that, you'll be gone!" There was dismay, incredulity, rising resentment in her tone. Then, as his steadfast gaze did not melt, her anger came forth stormily.

"All right! If you want to shut yourself away from me, you may. You care more for your old fiddle than you do for me! No, I will not go canoeing this evening. If you think I am going to take the odds and ends of time you condescend to give me, you are mistaken!"

She whirled across the piazza and ran down the pebbled path toward the lake, bright head held high, blue eyes filled with the angry tears she would not let him see. He took an impulsive step, then paused, shook his head and stepped through the open door into the room where his violin lay in the midst of a litter of manuscript music. His eyes were troubled yet a tender, whimsical smile touched his lips.

"Dear little spitfire! She'll think it out," he whispered to the old brown violin. A moment later its voice floated out in a gay little air, and brain and soul and sensitive nerves were absorbed in composition.

The gayety of the melody, as it frolicked down to her, stirred Priscilla's soul to desperation. She was broken-hearted and he played jigs! Sitting on the green bank, she began to sob stormily.

"For the love o' Pete! 'Sangbody dead?" Jimmy, arrayed in khaki, stood gaping down at her questioningly.

"What's the matter?" he probed relentlessly. "Hurt yourself? Torn your dress?" He searched his mind vaguely for other causes of feminine woe, wavered, caught at an inspiration. "Burn the cake you was bakin' for your lunch basket?"

"No. It turned out beautifully, Jimmy!" Priscilla had her inspiration now. "Do you want to go a-picnicking with me in the canoe and stay all day? We could take books to read and you could fish. I have cold chicken and tarts and the chocolate cake all packed for our luncheon!"

Jimmy's eyes widened. "Ain't Mr. Fielden goin'?" His question went home.

"Not to-day." Priscilla's tone was cool as snow. "He's very busy. He can't leave his work."

Jimmy's lips opened and closed again silently. After all, fourteen-year-old masculinity has its intuitions and its shy, unvoiced sympathies. "Sure, I'll go," was all he said.

The canoe slipped through the waves happily. The sunshine danced on the blueness of the waters happily. Jimmy in the bow paddled and whistled happily. Priscilla in the stern paddled and reflected unhappily. The dance of the sunshine was inviting.

(To be continued.)

Food Control Corner

An Appalling Situation.

That more people will die in Russia during the coming winter than have died there since the war began was one of the startling statements made by Food Controller Thomson in an address at Montreal. These deaths will be due to food shortage. Nor will Russia be the only sufferer. It has been necessary, Mr. Thomson said, to feed fish to cattle in the Scandinavian countries in order to keep them alive, and Holland and Denmark have been practically stripped of live stock because of feed shortage.

For next year, even if the end of the war does appear to be in sight, conditions will be little better. Because of general demoralization of the country less than one-third of the usual area will be cultivated in Russia in 1919, and before the war, Russia was the world's largest exporter of wheat.

As one means of partially relieving the situation, Mr. Thomson hopes to induce two hundred towns and cities in Canada to undertake the cultivation of 2,000 acres of idle subdivisions each. A start has already been made in this direction at Montreal, and with the help of tractors, 2,000 acres of idle land near that city will be broken up before snow flies.

Your job is to grub stake this world. That is what you are up against, and it is quite a job. You can do it. You have done it for four years, and what was done then can be duplicated.

There is no such thing as a food surplus in this world. The universe is living from hand to mouth as probably never before in its history.

The stocks of food have been wiped out, and the producers have been taken from the land in large numbers. The call to those remaining is much louder than ever before. It is more insistent, and its demands must be heeded.

The full dinner pail is but a memory for millions on this earth. It can be filled sufficiently to keep life going, but it can only be filled by you. It can't be done in Europe. It must be done here.

Not until the Hun is hammered into submission, not until peace is declared, and commerce resumes its wonted way can we let up for a minute.

Get the tractors on the land. Keep them working day and night. Turn over more acres of land.

This can be done. You have the patriotism, the courage, and the heroism to do it.

Plough.

GROUND SHEETS

Making Something Out of Nothing is Tommy's Specialty.

If the rifle is a soldiers best friend, the ground-sheet is a good second. He puts it to a variety of uses never contemplated by the designer.

On the march, when the rain begins to fall, we wait anxiously for the order, "Ground sheets on!" In a moment the troops are sheltered under excellent waterproof capes, made by throwing the sheet over the shoulders. The recruit has to hold his tie place, the trained man has a bootlace in his pocket, and ties up adjacent eyelets to keep the thing in place, while the old soldier has a cunning arrangement already fixed so that he has but to pull a string, and his cape is so fastened that no wind can blow the flaps apart.

You halt for the night. Your officer, "Field Service Pocket-book" in hand, instructs you as to the making of shelters with a ground-sheet and two sticks. While he is taking your comrade has taken your sheet and his own and with two sticks and twelve feet of string he has made a neat little tent, with ample room for two inside. Next door four men have fixed up a wonderful shelter with three ground sheets—the spare sheet making a carpet.

"Blooming marquee!" you shout, expressing your confidence in your own tent.

"Lot of small property round here!" they remark to the stars.

If you are a slim man you can make a beautiful sleeping bag by lacing up the ground-sheet all round, leaving the string loose in the middle. Into the gap you crawl, your blanket tightly wrapped round you. When the string is drawn tight you are safe from frost or rain, but as helpless as a log. I once demonstrated this to an admiring group, and when I pulled the string tight there was a wild yell "Hi! here's old E—— tied up like a chrysalis! Roll him about!" With great joy they rolled me right round a large paddock and down a steep bank into a small stream. Nearly all the battalion turned up next day for a further demonstration, but I had turned sociable, and got a share in a "marquee."

ANTIQUITY OF BRITISH ARMY

Royal Scots Claim Descent From Pontius Pilate's Bodyguard.

Owing to the fact that previous to August, 1914, the "contemptible little" British Army was comparatively a small affair, never designed for aggressive purposes, the inhabitants of other countries are apt nowadays always to think of the huge "new" British armies created by the exigencies of the war to meet organized aggression upon an unparalleled scale, and in consequence to overlook the great antiquity and wonderful traditions of the British Army. This is exemplified notably in the instance of the First Regiment of the Line, the Royal Scots, which now boasts enough battalions of its own to make a small army in itself and was specially mentioned by Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig for gallantry round Mount Kemmel and other places during the late German offensive.

The Royal Scots (Lothian Regiment) go so far back into antiquity that it is claimed that they originated from Pontius Pilate's bodyguard when he was Roman Governor in the north subsequent to the Crucifixion; and at Colinton in Midlothian, which is said to have been his headquarters, there still stands "Pontius Pilate's Tree," apocryphal or otherwise. Many times in their full and varied history of campaigning they have fought against the Germans and with the French, so that at Mont Kemmel and other places in the present war it has only been a case of history repeating itself, in the seventeenth century they spent many years on the Continent, and, after fighting with Swaden under Gustavus Adolphus against the Germans until his death, forty-five years they fought in the French service as "Le Regiment du Douglas." During that time a dispute arose with the officers of the Picardy Regiment about the age of their respective corps. The Scots claimed their descent from Pontius Pilate's bodyguard; but the Picardy officers declared that they were actually on duty upon the night of the Crucifixion itself. Whereupon the colonel of the "Regiment du Douglas" broke in, scoring the honors:—"If we had been on guard, we should not have slept at our posts."

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About the House

Fireless Cookers Will Save Your Fuel Supply.

Few of us were not sufferers from lack of fuel last winter, and we are likely to have even greater troubles this winter. It behooves us, then, to save fuel in every way we can against the time when we will need it, to keep us warm as well as for cooking. One of the best ways to conserve is by using a fireless cooker.

Of course, the ideal situation is reached when you can afford to buy one of the newest electric cookers, with ventilating "system" so that all odors of cooking are removed. This is the only sort of cooker, that is, the one with the ventilators, in which you can cook vegetables satisfactorily, as vegetables should always be cooked with the cover loose enough to allow odors to escape with the steam. The light cooker, whether home-made or bought in the store, does not give good results. Potatoes cooked in it are soggy and black, and strong flavored vegetables, of course, are not appealing.

But even the home-made fireless cooker and the older style ones, can save you many times their cost. If you use them for cooking foods which require long slow cooking. Tough fowls, soup meats and boiling pieces may all be started on the stove and finished slowly in the cooker with much better results than a stove would get, for in the cooker no steam escapes and the water can not boil away and demand refilling of the kettle. Oatmeal may be started in the cooker and left to cook all night. Most cookers will keep it hot enough to serve in the morning, but if they should not it takes only five or ten minutes to reheat it, and you know the cereal is cooked sufficiently and without undue waste of heat. Beans may be cooked for several hours in the cooker, than allowed an hour in the oven. Some housekeepers even use a fireless cooker to cook jams and conserves which they are afraid of burning on the stove. If you have one, numerous uses will suggest themselves to you. Anything which needs to be cooked long and slowly, and which does not need to be ventilated as it cooks, may be cooked in the cooker. If you are using a home-made one, be sure that your food is boiling hot before you put it in the cooker. Ten minutes is none too long for meat to boil, and five minutes for cereals.

If you have nothing better, a syrup pail or a honey pail with tight fitting cover will do for a dish to cook in. Of course, a granite or porcelain pail is better, as you will need to be very careful to dry the tin every time it is used to keep it from rusting. But just now when we are being asked to use everything we have in place of buying new, the syrup pails do nicely. The idea of the fireless cooker is simply to keep in the heat. Many women are using a lard pail as a fireless cooker. The pail should be filled with hay or excelsior, packed tightly, and with a hole made in the middle just large enough to hold the dish you use to cook the food in. Make a cushion to fit the top of the can perfectly and stuff it with hay or excelsior. Start your food cooking, put it in the "heat" in the lard pail container, cover snugly with the cushion, put on the pail cover, and let the food cook itself.

The length of time necessary to cook the food will depend so largely on the care you use in making the cooker and in getting the food started, that it will be necessary for you to experiment. The tighter your pillows and covers fit, the more heat you retain and the less time will be needed for cooking. All day is none too long to cook soup bones, and five of six hours for tough meat in the home-made cooker. If the food gets cold it can be taken out, reheated and set to cooking again without any harm.

Do not expect these cookers to perform miracles. They are a great convenience, and a great saver of fuel, but they are not as satisfactory for things which require quick, direct heat as the stove. Neither can you cook vegetables nicely in them, that is in the home-made ones, and in the patented ones having no ventilators.

Housework by the Clock.

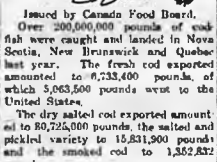
"You seem to have so much time for other things besides the care of your house," said one woman wistfully to another.

"But I didn't used to have, my dear," answered the other. "It's only since the war that I've become so efficient as to do my work in two-thirds the time that it formerly took me. Some one asked me to help in war work and I said that I hadn't the time. Shortly afterward I learned that one of my neighbors who has three children was giving two mornings a week to Red Cross work, and yet I, with only one child, was a slacker.

"Yet I had told the truth. I really had very little time indeed for outside work. To shorten my story, I called on my neighbor and talked the matter over with her. She advised me to work by the clock, to allow so much time for the doing of a certain task and to do it in that time or less. 'And be sure to wear a wrist watch,' she said. The constant presence of the time will prod you on and keep you from being a laggard.'

"It was a small 'service watch' that she wore and she said that the very sight of its military face reminded her of her duty to the Government and to the men on the other side, and kept her from wasting precious minutes. So there is the secret of the time that both she and I have to give for the great cause."

Canada's Cod Resources.



Issued by Canada Food Board.

Over 200,000,000 pounds of cod fish were caught and landed in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Quebec last year. The fresh cod exported amounted to 6,733,400 pounds, of which 5,063,500 pounds went to the United States.

The dry salted cod exported amounted to 80,725,000 pounds, the salted and pickled variety to 15,831,900 pounds and the smoked cod to 1,352,832 pounds.

It is estimated that somewhere between 90,000,000 and 100,000,000 pounds of cod should be available for export this year if shipped fresh or frozen, and between 50,000,000 and 55,000,000 pounds if cured.

Food will win the war; don't waste it.

Left-overs are made palatable and nourishing by the addition of a small quantity of **BOVRIL**

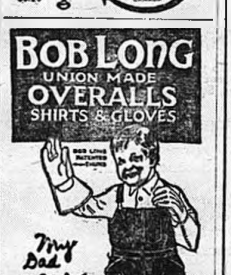
Tommy Athins' Hardships.

"They put me in barracks," wrote a young soldier to his parents. "They took away my clothes and put me in khaki. They gave me a gun and a blanket, a short-handled shovel and a pick, and enough tin dishes to stock a kitchen. They took away my name, and made me No. 575. They took me to a church where I'd never been before, and they made me listen to a sermon for forty minutes. Then the parson said: 'No. 575, Art thou weary, art thou languid?' and I got seven days in the guardhouse because I said I certainly was."

Cornmeal, boiled rice and barley flour make excellent griddle cakes.



$2.75 and $3.25



New Remedy for Rose Mildew.

An English experimenter reports that spraying with sulphuric acid, one part in fifteen hundred parts of water, is a certain cure for mildew on roses. The proportion is eighty drops in a gallon of water.



Ingram's Velvcola Souverain Face Powder

It is every woman's duty to appear as attractive as possible. So when your skin begins to look oily and shiny just apply a light touch of Ingram's Velvcola Souverain Face Powder. It makes your complexion smooth and clear, hides the small blemishes, and stays on until washed off. It is so fine in texture that you can scarcely see it. (50c)

For the sake of a fresh healthful complexion use Ingram's Milkweed Cream. It cleanses the clogged pores, soothes and softens the skin tissue, and keeps the complexion healthful because of its therapeutic properties. Two sizes, 50c. and $1.00. Your druggist can show you a complete line of Ingram's toilet aids, including Zodenta for the teeth, 25c.

A Picture With Each Purchase

Each time you buy a package of Ingram's Toilet Soap or requisite from druggist will give you, without charge, a large portrait of world-famed motion picture actress. Each time you get a different portrait so you make a collection for your home. Ask your druggist.

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Bungalow Model, $450.00

THE outward beauty that distinguishes a Williams New Scale Piano is an index of its intrinsic worth. Ideals are built into every one of these famous instruments—ideals of craftsmanship that make for the most enduring quality.

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Send articles by post or express. We pay carriage one way and our charges are reasonable. Drop us a card for our booklet on household hints that save money.

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The Color of Virtue.

"I am ashamed and blush." Ezra 16. 63.

"Neither could they blush." Jer. vi. 15.

"Did you ever hear the story of how the Virginian creeper got its blush?" asks a writer. "The story is only a legend, but it is very beautiful and worth repeating.

"It tells that when the plants and flowers were first created they were all green; but God sent down on earth one of His angels, and told him to give each flower a color of its own. So the angel flew busily over the earth, and each flower he touched turned some lovely shade. He gave the crocus its gold, and the violet its purple, and the rose its red, and the poppy its scarlet, the forget-me-not its blue, and the snowdrop its white. He was a very busy angel. I assure you, as he flew over hill and dale and wood and field painting all the flowers he saw.

"But alas! he missed a very small creeper lying hidden in the shadow of a great wall. It felt dreadfully sad to think that the angel had passed it over, and for a little while it lay on the ground and wept. But after a time it cheered up and said to itself, 'Well, though I may not be beautiful I can always be useful. I'll set to work and cover the great bare wall.' So it climbed and spread, and climbed and spread, till the wall had a magnificent covering of green.

"In autumn the angel returned to earth to see how his flowers were looking, and, as he flew, his eye lit upon this wonderful green thing spreading all over the wall. Though it had no color but green, it looked so glad and busy that the angel stopped to admire it and praise it for all it had so bravely done. And when the angel spoke, the Virginian creeper felt so pleased to think what it had done was good in the angel's sight that it blushed a glorious crimson. And when autumn comes and flowers decay, the Virginian creeper still blushes crimson, remembering how the angel praised it long ago.

"That is a pretty legend—isn't it? 'Yes,' I hear some of you sigh, 'but I'd rather the Virginian creeper blushed than me. It's so horribly awkward, I just can't keep from blushing, and the more I want not to do it the more I do do it. I'm so ashamed of myself sometimes.'

"Boys and girls, you should never be ashamed of blushing. What you should be ashamed of is not being able to blush. A blush is a really good thing, and it is only right that your rosy cheeks should sometimes grow a few shades rosier. Why! we blush for pleasure, we blush because of praise, we blush with honest indignation, and I here we blush for shame or guilt."

12,000,000 Cups of Tea, Coffee & Cocoa are used in Canada Daily.

of One Spoonful of Sugar Per Cup

Would mean 240,000 Pounds of Sugar used Daily

26,000 Tons of Sugar were lost in the recent Submarine raids on the Atlantic Coast. This Sugar would have served Canada's table needs for 8 months.

Why The Sugar Supply is Scant.

GERMAN IDEA OF FAIR PLAY

AS DESCRIBED BY PHYSICIAN SENT BY U.S. SOCIETY

German Idea of Civilization, of Justice, of Fair Treatment of a Conquered People.

Doctor Hutchinson, the well-known writer on medical subjects, who only recently returned from a tour of the territory of Belgium and France retaken from the Germans, wrote the following account of his observations for circulation by the National Security League in its great nation-wide effort to arouse the people of the U. S. to a realization of the true meanings of the war and the necessity for its prosecution to victory.

The German mind is different, says Dr. Hutchinson. Just how deeply different one does not realize until one sees it actually at work, is brought face to face with its outward and visible results. When crossing the beautiful Pays Reconquis last May, lovely still, even in its utter desolation, my farm-bred eye was caught by one redeeming feature in the scene of destruction, a soft green background for the picture of horror and despair. This was the waving green seas and seas of wheat which shimmered over all the fields, over every foot of tillable soil and rippled right up to the edge of the roadway and to the foot of the shapeless heaps of ruins which had once been human homes.

Sowed, But Did Not Reap.

It was the one feature of the landscape which had defied and proved too strong for the German hate. Fruit trees and shade trees they could cut down or girdle, wells they could fill up with dead bodies and infected filth, houses they could blow up into shattered stone—heaps fast turning into mud under the spring rains—but the wheat smiled and defied them. It was too young to be hurt by harrowing, it was too green to burn; ploughing it up would have only meant preparing the soil for a spring sowing, so they simply had to curse and leave it untouched.

It was so far and away the best crop of wheat that I had seen anywhere in France that it provoked inquiries. Then I found that it had been grown under instructions from Berlin, from the Wilhelmstrasse itself, after this fashion. Sixty per cent of all the plowable soil was taken over and cultivated by the German army itself, with its own artillery horses and tractors. Twenty per cent. of the land was cultivated by the peasants and the army together, while the remaining twenty per cent. was cultivated by the peasants themselves, under the direction and watchful eye of the German officials. All that the army grew it took for itself and half of the crop which it had cultivated jointly with the peasants, so that all that the peasant had left was 30 per cent. of his former crop, and the bulk of this was purchased for the use of the army and paid for in promissory notes redeemable and payable after the close of the war! Which was extremely nourishing for the peasant and his family.

The Result.

The net result was that the German army, which occupied northern France and Belgium, grew, with the assistance of the peasants all the grain that was required for themselves and their horses and even sent some back for the civilian population at home.

And I was informed that the same methods and the same results were enforced on the Russian and on the Rumanian fronts also.

The reason for the joint cultivation of one-fifth of the land was apparently to get the German under officers acquainted with the members of the peasant population and their various working capacities. When this had been ascertained every old man or old woman, every mother of a family, every boy or girl over the age of twelve, was assigned a certain number of hours' work each day, either upon the land, or cutting wood, or washing the soldiers' clothing, or cooking, or making roads, or digging trenches, or, if house-ridden, sewing sandbags. A book was issued to each one, in which was written down the number of hours per day required or the amount of piecework to be turned out. This had to be inspected and signed each week, and in some cases each day, by the local officer and at the end of the week turned in to the military police officer in charge of the district. If the bearer of the book could not then show that he or she had performed the full tale of work required he was flogged, imprisoned or otherwise severely punished and threatened with deportation into Germany to work in the munition factories or the mines.

Reduced to a System.

While this system was being brought into working order, careful census was made of the number of acres cultivated by each peasant and the probable crop that could be expected from them, of the number of fruit trees which surrounded his house and the prospects of the yield for the season. His cattle were counted, and the yield of each one of the milch cows tested, and even his hens and rabbits were carefully enrolled upon the list. Then, at the appropriate season, unless he could clearly prove that the crop had been a failure, from storms or insects, etc., he was expected to produce a certain number of bushels of grain for "sale" to the army, a certain number of apples or pears or plums, and a fixed weekly amount of milk or butter.

They even attempted to keep track of the number of eggs laid by the hens, but the feminine eccentricities of Biddy puzzled even the Grosser General Stab. Until finally they hit upon the fiendish and ingenious idea that if the number of eggs turned in did not at least approximate that to be expected from the apparently ablebodied and laying hens, the farmer was informed that some of his hens were "sojering" on him and that he must kill off the nonlayers until he had only the productive ones left. So that the luckless peasant had either to produce the eggs or lose his hens.

There were, of course, outrages in plenty, men shot, or otherwise murdered, for the most trivial causes, women and girls taken by the officers and soldiers for their own use, or carried away in trainloads into slavery. The people of certain villages were ordered to keep indoors after the sundown and strictly forbidden to even show themselves at the windows on any pretext. Then loud noises and tremendous disturbances were created in the streets, and when the poor peasants' curiosity got the better of them and they cautiously peeped out of the windows, soldiers who had been stationed across the street with loaded rifles shot them down mercilessly. Word would be sent just before bedtime that the entire population must present itself in the village square at 11 o'clock that night or 1 o'clock in the morning, and every one who failed to answer to his name at the roll call was imprisoned or otherwise severely punished.

"Lighter Reliefs."

But these were incidental, lighter reliefs, attempts on the part of the officers and soldiers to get a little amusement out of their task.

But the listing of fruit trees, the counting of poultry and eggs, the flogging of women and children and old men for not doing more work than they were capable of: these were the regular every-day, matter-of-fact routine—the German idea of civilization, of justice, of fair and kindly treatment of a conquered people. They furnish an interesting peephole into the German mind, and are of especial interest to us, because they would be the methods which would be applied to America to extract from us that huge indemnity which the Germans are confidently reckoning on to pay the entire expenses of the war—when they shall have won it.

PASSPORT OF OLD ORIGIN

Earliest One Granted by Julius Cæsar.

Passports, without which one cannot at present quit the country, except as a soldier or a sailor, are of very ancient origin, says London Answers. The earliest of which there is record is one granted by Julius Cæsar to a philosopher, and is worded as follows:

"If there be any one on land or sea hardy enough to molest Palamon, let him consider whether he be strong enough to wage war with Cæsar."

In normal times a passport is not a difficult thing to obtain in England. The application must be accompanied, by a declaration made either by the applicant's banker or any mayor, magistrate, minister of religion, barrister-at-law, physician, solicitor or notary. It is linguistically a highly ornate document, with the royal arms at the head, an imposing array of titles set forth in grandiloquent language and printed in the best copperplate.

At the base is the coat of arms of the Foreign Secretary, followed by his signature, lithographed. The bearer's signature completes the document, and the whole thing may be considered cheap at two shillings.

If a person wishes to travel in any of those countries where a passport is a necessity, he must obtain the acknowledgement of registration—this is the visa—of the embassy or consulate of that country. This costs a further sum of from two to nine shillings.

Motorists evidently have a poor opinion of pedestrians, as they are constantly running them down.

THE WEEKLY SERMON

Behold thy mother.—St. John, xix., 27.

In the tragedy of the ages, when the Son of God was crucified, His mother stood by the cross and Jesus, recognizing her presence, said to one of His disciples. "Behold thy mother." In the tragedy of the twentieth century, in the war of the ages, amidst the awful carnage Mother stands by the cross and all need to recognize her presence.

"Behold thy mother," a sentence that might well be written on the walls of all training camps and in every Y.M.C.A. hut and hospital in the war zone. When Napoleon was asked, "What was the greatest need of the French Republic?" he answered, "Mothers," and surely the greatest need of Canada in these awful times, these unparalleled days, is mothers. And, thank God, they have followed their sons to the cross.

Back of all oversubscribed Victory loans, Red Cross and Y.M.C.A. drives is mother's thrift and economy. Back of all the inventive genius, the manufacturing skill and speed; back of all patriotism that has inspired our country, amazed the world and terrified our enemies; back of all the victories of the air, land and sea, behold thy mother.

Battles Fought at Home

We life our hats and applaud in the expression of our admiration of those who wear the uniform of the army and navy, but with the same patriotism, consecration and courage mother toils on at home. While the boys are on the high seas and in battle she is on her knees. In artillery and infantry drills and the battles of the air the war may be three thousand miles away, yet many of the greatest battles are being fought in Canadian homes and hearts.

We have determined as long as mother prays and God answers and remains on His throne and rules the universe, this unholy alliance, Wilhelm and Lucifer, shall not rule this dominion of ours nor the world. The Huns will not reach the Seine, but Allies will cross the Rhine; before the Kaiser dines in Paris our mothers' boys will dine in Berlin—evidently his dinner engagement has been necessarily and indefinitely postponed because of important business at home.

A Conquering Host

If the burden seems heavy, trusting in God we will remain cheerful; the reward will come alike to those "who stay by the stuff" and those in training camps and over the seas. The best military authorities declare, measured by whatsoever standard, viewed from every standpoint, the Canadian boys are among the finest type of soldiers of any army since the nations were born. Back from the victory won by the Allies will come the cleanest, strongest, most magnificent company of young men the world has ever seen, invincible, triumphant, immortal.

And with these conquering hosts there ought to be a company of mothers at the head of the procession, and to commemorate the event, let us have a statue of a Christian mother, her feet upon the Rock of Ages, one hand resting on the open Bible, and the other pointing to the victors, exclaiming, "These are my boys!"—Rev. Milton B. Hall.

TRAFALGAR OF GLORIOUS MEMORY

ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTEEN YEARS SINCE BIG VICTORY

Lord Nelson Established Britain's Rule of the Seas and Won Imperishable Fame.

That famous saying of Nelson: "England expects every man to do his duty" may be regarded as a mental cliche. If there is one story in the world that every Britisher should know by heart it is the story of Trafalgar. This is a fortunate moment for refreshing our memories, and we glance back to that 21st day of October in the year 1805 with as keen an interest as if the battle had just been fought. We are interested because Britain's empire over the sea was then established beyond controversy. How Nelson planned! What foresight was his when the vast plans of the French Emperor included an expedition to cross the channel with the purpose of crushing England's Nelson arrived on his birthday, Sept. 29th, 1805. Fearing that if the enemy knew his force, they might hesitate from venturing to sea, he kept out of sight of land. He told Collingwood to fire no salute, and hoist no colors and wrote to Gibraltar to request that the force of the British fleet might not be mentioned in the Gazette.

All down the ages Great Britain has seldom adopted the policy of secrecy. Here, however, by the precautions of Nelson and the wise measures of the admiralty the French were kept in ignorance.

The Nelson Touch.

On Oct. 9th, Nelson sent Collingwood what he called in his diary the "Nelson touch." "I send you," he said, "my plan of attack, as far as man can dare venture to guess at the very uncertain position the enemy may be found in; but it is to place you perfectly at ease respecting my intentions, and to give full scope to your judgment for carrying them into effect."

The English fleet consisted of twenty-seven sail of the line and four frigates; the French, of thirty-three and seven large frigates. Soon after daylight, Oct. 21st, Nelson came on deck. The wind was from the west. The signal was made to bear down on the enemy in two lines, and the fleet all set sail. When Nelson saw that everything was done that could be done he returned to his cabin and wrote the following prayer: "May the great God, whom I worship, grant to my country, and for the benefit of Europe in general, a great and glorious victory, and may no misconduct in any one tarnish it; and may humanity after victory be the predominant feature of the British fleet!

"For myself individually, I commit my life to Him who made me; and may His blessings alight on my endeavors for serving my country faithfully! To Him I resign myself, and the just cause which is intrusted to me to defend. Amen. Amen. Amen."

Nelson, who was certain of a triumphant issue asked Blackwood what he should consider as a victory. That officer replied that he thought that a glorious result would be obtained if fourteen ships were captured. Nelson answered: "I shall not be satisfied with less than twenty." Soon afterward, Nelson asked Blackwood if he did not think that there was a signal tacking. But Captain Blackwood reassured him that he thought the whole fleet seemed clearly to understand what they were about. These words were scarcely spoken before that signal was made which will be remembered as long as the English language or even a memory of England shall endure: Nelson's last signal—"England expects every man to do his duty!" It is interesting to note the circumstances under which these words were uttered. Captain Pasco, who had been Nelson's flag-lieutenant in the victory, signalled the words by means of flags. His account runs thus: "His lordship came to me on the poop, and after ordering certain signals to be made, about a quarter to noon he said: 'Mr. Pasco, I wish to say to the fleet, "England confides that every man shall do his duty;"' and he added, 'You must be quick, for I have one more to make which is for close action.' I replied: 'If your lordship will permit me to substitute "expects" for "confides" the signal will soon be completed, because the word "expects" is in the vocabulary, whereas the word "confides" must be spelled.' His lordship replied with haste and with seeming satisfaction, 'That will do, Pasco; make it directly!' When it had been answered in the van, he ordered me to make the signal for close action."

England Still Calls to Duty.

These words were received throughout the fleet with a shout of answering acclamation made sublime by the spirit which it breathed and the feeling which it expressed. These words to-day ring out with a greater significance than ever. Are we living up to those expectations? Is the call to duty as real to-day as it was that day long ago? We hope so. It had been part of Nelson's prayer that the British fleet might be distinguished by humanity in the victory which he expected. Setting an example himself, he twice gave orders to cease firing upon the Redoubtable, supposing that she had struck because her great guns were silent; for as he cared not to strike, there was no means of instantly ascertaining the fact. Strange to relate, from this very ship which he had thus twice spared, he received his death. The story of Trafalgar is not only the story of our greatest battle, but the story of the death of our greatest national hero. "The heart of England throbbed from sea to sea." Nelson had touched the imagination of both high and low. More than a century has passed since the great battle was fought in "Trafalgar's Bay," but the memory of the little one-eyed, one-armed man who frustrated Napoleon's ambitious maritime plans for the subjugation of England, who represented in his person all that sea power meant when the very existence of the foundation of our empire was threatened in the latter days of the eighteenth century, must ever make a strong appeal to those for whom Great Britain stands as the greatest champion of right and justice that the world has seen.

ORCHARD FERTILIZATION

Fertilization is one of the least understood factors in orchard management, and very little accurate data can be procured on the subject. The reason for this is that many experiments to determine the best methods of fertilizing orchards have given contradictory results. We must consider the orchard soils which differ so much in their composition and treatments, as a chief reason for these results. Because of this no rules on orchard fertilization can be made. The fruit grower must find the limiting factor in his soil and endeavor to bring it up to normal.

During the first few years after the orchard is set, the trees will not show any ill effects because of improper fertilization. When the trees begin to bear the question arises as to how long they should go without the addition of a plant food. The determining factors are the character of the soil and its treatment previous to orchard planting. The lighter the soil the sooner it will have to be fertilized. The food supply of orchards located upon heavy soils is dependent upon keeping the soil in a good state of cultivation, so that the plant food is abundant when needed.

Now the question arises as to what kind of fertilizer shall be used and when it shall be put on the soil. If the soil is very deficient in plant food, the best system is to apply eight to ten tons of barnyard manure per acre once in two years. This should be supplemented in alternate years with two hundred pounds of nitrate of soda, thirty-five pounds of ground bone containing twenty per cent. of phosphoric acid, and two hundred pounds of forty-eight per cent. sulphate of potash. When leguminous cover crops are used the amount of nitrogen fertilizer may be reduced. One of the chief advantages of using manure is that it supplies vegetable matter to the soil. This vegetable matter is just as important as plant food. No matter how much plant food the soil contains it will be unable to profit by it unless organic matter is present. It is very important to always have a stock plant food available. In any soil availability of the plant food is dependable on the following conditions: (1) Good tilth of the soil; (2) a good drainage, including that of the subsoil; (3) a good stock of decayed organic matter; (4) sufficient lime to maintain a sweet soil; (5) a uniformally moist condition of the soil; (6) a warm temperature.

If the soil does not have all these conditions, or if it is low in some one of these plant food elements, it must be fed with a well-balanced commercial fertilizer that will meet plant growth requirements. No two orchards require the same fertilizer, and for this reason one should not buy fertilizer already mixed. He should find out just what the soil lacks and mix a fertilizer to remedy its deficiency. The best way is to buy the elements and put them in their proper proportions on a mixing floor, and then thoroughly mix them. Pass the mixture through a screen and it is then ready to apply to the soil.

Unless the trees are young use a fertilizer spreader in applying the mixture. The fruit grower who determines just what are the limiting factors in his soil, and endeavors in applying his fertilizer to bring them up to normal, will have a fine orchard of vigorous bearing fruit trees, provided all other fruit troubles are kept under control.

COUNTLESS TASKS FALL ON SOLDIERS

LIFE IS NOT ALL FIGHTING AND RESTING IN BILLETS

"Odd Jobs" Devolve Upon Warrior Since the Day of Camp Follower Has Passed.

Life on active service is not entirely composed, as some people are inclined to imagine, of fighting, of sitting in trenches, or resting in billets, of marching, eating and sleeping. It is true that the main activities of the soldier are comprised in the above list, but there are countless other duties which he is called upon to perform—duties which might best be called "odd jobs," and some of which are distinctly odd.

The days of camp followers, who used to perform the more menial tasks of the battle zone, are gone, never to return. The soldier must now be his own hewer of wood and drawer of water. He must himself attend to all the little details of life, the cleaning of his quarters, the digging of trenches, the carrying of his food. Broken trenches must be mended, fresh trenches dug and dugouts built. All these odd jobs, which the soldier is called upon to do in what would otherwise be his spare time, he sums up under the comprehensive heading of "fatigue."

Fatigue duty, as the name implies, is not often a light or restful form of occupation. It may involve a long march with a night's work at the end of it.

Fatigue Duty and Working Party.

The first men to be picked for a working party are the defaulters, men guilty of minor delinquencies, such as the possession of a rusty rifle or an unshaven chin at the morning parade. It follows that the term "fatigue" has fallen somewhat into disrepute, for it has come to be associated, at least in the civilian mind, with an idea of punishment. In consequence an attempt has been made to differentiate between extra work which is definitely allotted as a term of punishment and extra work which is included in the duties of every soldier, be his character ever so unsullied. For this purpose a new phrase is "working party." Men are selected for working parties in turn, so that everyone contributes a share.

So far as possible, working parties are employed on essentially military operations, such as the putting up of wire entanglements, the digging of trenches, the carrying of rations and stores, whereas a fatigue party is likely to be employed on more menial forms of occupation.

But it is difficult to change old names, and though the distinction between a fatigue party and a working party is carefully observed in official orders, the British soldier himself is still inclined to apply the old name "fatigue" indiscriminately to all forms of extra work.

In the main it is the unfortunate infantryman who is called upon to supply working parties. The engineers, for example, depend to a great extent on infantry labor for the carrying out of their various operations.

Fine words butter no parsnips, but they certainly sweeten life.

The Paisley Advocate

PAISLEY, OCT. 23rd, 1918

THE CHURCHES AND INDUSTRIAL REFORM

The reproach that the churches do not take sufficient interest in social justice and economic reforms seems to be passing away. A very radical program has been adopted by the Methodist General Conference. Recognizing the need of moral and spiritual regeneration it includes also the following matters:

"Industrial as well as political democracy.

"Substitution of the co-operative for the competitive system.

"Recognition of the social equality produced by the war—the passing of aristocracy.

"Suggestion that the Government call on kings of finance and industry to give their services to the state.

"Better housing conditions, better employment conditions, and provision against unemployment."

The most radical suggestion is the first. Our political system is democratic in form at least, although much remains to be done to make it democratic in fact. Our industrial system is autocratic. To some extent this is the necessary consequence of science applied to industry. The independent craftsman with his own shop has in many industries given way to a capitalist controlling hundreds of thousands of "hands," none of whom own the tools of their trade, many of whom are confined to one monotonous occupation, and are helpless when separated from the great industrial organization of which they are parts, to protect themselves from absolute dependence on their employer they have in many cases established trade unions.

The unions have done good work, but many believe that they are inadequate instruments, and advocate the control of industry by the workmen either absolutely or in co-operation with those who supply capital favored by conservative reformers, employers as well as employed. It is felt that workmen ought to share not only profits but control direction and responsibility.

It is significant that leaders in the churches are not afraid of these bolder projects of reform. Their interest in social and economic questions, which is indicated also by the discussions in the Anglican Synod here last summer, is a cheering sign of the times.

Such matters as housing of the workers, pensions for mothers and for the old, insurance against sickness and unemployment are also of great importance, and would naturally enlist the sympathy of religious workers. "But besides improving the comfort and material welfare of the working masses it is necessary also to aim at industrial freedom and democracy.—Toronto Star.

CONTEMPORARY RELICION

While the revision of the Anglican Prayer Book may not appear to be of a very radical character to outsiders, it is the principle involved that should be considered. It is a long step forward to have it admitted by such a conservative body as the church that revision of any kind is practicable or permissable. It is true that people in the past have dared to revise the standards of their predecessors and great revolutions have ever been preceded by the willingness or the desire of thoughtful people to reconsider the codes by which they are bound, and to determine whether they will stand or fall by their own judgment or by that of others.

The nation that has failed to think for itself has never had much influence in the world, and the same is true of the individual. It is probably no less true of churches, and it is a sign of vitality and progress when any movement gets itself on record that aims at a recognition of contemporary thought. Most of our scholarship and our authority is based entirely on what other people have thought in the past. Science has broken away from this attitude and made its phenomenal progress by doing its own thinking. All science is contemporaneous.

The churches have been bound by a self-imposed limitation which has excluded or tended to exclude all contemporaneous thinking, and the general verdict for a generation or more has been that it has failed to interest those it aimed at serving. Has the mistake not lain in this failure to take note of contemporary thought, shall we even say of contemporary inspiration?

From this point of view the revision of the Prayer Book indicates the possibility of having a contemporaneous religion, as vital, as well-informed, as progressive, as effective and useful as our contemporaneous science. As it is, our religion is medieval or archaic, and it does generally fails to touch the hearts that need to be set on fire. Large possibilities lie ahead of the church that realizes its power, its value to its own functions, faces its own responsibilities, and depends less on what other men in an ancient past thought of the eternal verities than on what living men and women think of them now. There is no lack of earnestness in the world. The war is sufficient proof of that. Many would say that there is no lack of inspiration, and would point to contemporary heroism and contemporary sacrifice as warrant for the assertion.

There is a practical side to this that need not be overlooked. If all the churches turned their attention to contemporary thought and the problems and needs of to-day, rather than the thought of men who are centuries dead, and the problems which are extinct, with the conditions which occasioned them, it might be very well that our modern hearts and eyes would agree upon many things by the very force of circumstances and the compulsion of present needs. We have been very willing to abandon our old quarrels and suspicions with allies whose loyalty to the cause we cherish has been our ample justification—a kind of modern justification by faith. Could the churches by a little contemporary thinking not find ground for an alliance in their common allegiance to the great cause of humanity?

The first thing the governments of the world did when they understood the tremendous task ahead of them was to mobilize all their forces and cut out all unnecessary labor and overhead. They consolidated the railways, the shipping interests, the factories, the mines, all the huge activities of modern civilization, in order to overcome the common enemy. They had to.

No wonder practical men ask if the churches really appreciate the huge task they have when they waste so much energy, so much wealth, so much material, not in fighting the common foe, but in competing with each other.

The reason is that they are more concerned about the thought of dead men than they are about the souls of men living. The revision of the Prayer Book is a little fluttering breath in the bosom of the church to show that life is still present. It will help many to feel that "Faith has still its Olivet, and Love its Galilee."—Toronto World.

WEST BRUCE TEACHERS' INSTITUTE

The West Bruce Teachers' Institute held its annual meeting at Southampton on Thursday and Friday, Oct. 10th and 11th. The attendance was very large, and the convention was interesting and instructive throughout. Mr. J. C. Eckford sent a paper on "Pioneers of this County," and Mr. Chas. Green addressed the teachers on the topic "Military Training in Public Schools." Mr. H. G. Martyn, of Stratford Normal School, put into practice some pedagogical principles by teaching a lesson in grammar, and no doubt many teachers will return to their schools with resolutions regarding the management and discipline of their pupils after hearing his address on "The Teacher's Relation to the Play Life of Children." An active discussion of the Grammar Manual and P. S. Readers was entered into by the teachers, and it is expected that the criticisms of the Readers, account of which was sent to the Department of Education, will have a marked effect on the new texts. A very good entertainment was given in the town hall on Thursday evening. The Rayner orchestra supplied excellent music, solos, readings, and an address by Rev. Dr. McDougall on Canadian Literature, and other items were on the programme.

The following officers were elected for the coming year: President, Mr. C. Potter, B.A.; Vice-Pres., Miss Macklin; Sec.-Treas., J. A. Lockhart; Librarian, T. H. Patterson, General Committee—Misses Currie, Akitt, Cassidy, Barnett, McDonald, Duncan; Messrs. Gatis, A. Campbell and D. D. Campbell.

The Institute will be held in Port Elgin next year.

—Bishop Fallon says: "I was born Fenian, and a Fenian I remained until I went to Germany. It was then I learned the truth. It was there that I discovered that the dear old motherland, so far from being an enemy of liberty, personifies the word. It was there that I discovered, too, that there were giant forces at work to overthrow and destroy this bulwark of liberty. And I returned from Germany a Britisher to the core."

—Fight for right—contribute your mite! Buy Victory Bonds.

REFUSED TO VIOLATE SABBATH FOR GOVERNOR-GENERAL

County Warden Gideon Kastner, reeve of Wiarton, wouldn't go fishing with the Governor-General last summer. The Chesley Enterprise tells the story as follows:

In religion Mr. Kastner is a Presbyterian, and his name has often been mentioned as a candidate for parliamentary honors in North Bruce in the Liberal interests. Though he does not make any profession to Puritanism, he is a believer in a rigid observance of the Sabbath, and refused to drive the Governor-General out to the fishing preserve near Hepworth when the Duke of Devonshire and his family and staff spent Sunday in their private car in Hepworth. In certain circles where loose views prevail in regard to the observance of the Lord's Day, the action of the warden in refusing to take the Duke to fish on the Sabbath was adversely criticised, but he had made up his mind to obey God's law rather than please an element that was anxious to hobnob with society. Besides being a violation of the Fourth Commandment, Mr. Kastner objected to one law for a poor man who would have been fined for fishing on Sunday, and another for the man who is the representative of the king, and should be first to observe the law of the land and the law of God, but who was a party to violating them, and as a matter of fact did go fishing that very Sunday. Of course we like the warden was right and the Duke and his sympathizers very much wrong. All honor to Warden Kastner, long may he be a representative of the County of Bruce!

VICTORY LOAN ORGANIZATION

Following are the canvassers appointed for districts in this part of the county:

Arran Tp. and Tara—C. E. Starr (Capt.), R. Kennedy, W. J. Taylor, Wm. Brunton, Fred Geerts.

Chesley and east half Elderslie—M. A. Hadley (Capt.), E. B. Caldwell, J. R. Case, John Gowsiz.

Paisley, west half Elderslie Tp., Gets of Greenock Tp. all north of con. 16—D. Porteous (Capt.), R. C. Pearce, Calvin Crawford, R. J. Mellon.

North part Greenock Tp., cons. 10 to 15 inc.—Thos. H. Purdy (Capt.), Melville Reid, South part Greenock Tp., cons. 1 to 9 inc., Walter McKinnon (Capt.), Nicholas Longworth.

North part Bruce Tp., cons. 8 to 15—Geo. Orrs (Capt.), Jas. Dryden.

South part Bruce Tp., cons. 1 to 7 inc., Tiverton village—D. J. McDonald (Capt.), D. McNaughton, con. 7.

North part Bruce Tp., cons. 8 to 14—Archd. McLean (Capt.), Geo. Brown.

Kinloss Tp.—F. W. Elliott Capt.), Jos. Lyness.

SPANISH INFLUENZA RAGES IN CANADA

Thousands of Cases Reported With Many Deaths.

THOSE WHO ARE MOST SUSCEPTIBLE TO IT

"FRUIT-A-TIVES"—The Wonderful Fruit Medicine—Gives the Power To Resist This Disease.

The epidemic of Spanish Influenza which played such havoc in Europe, has reached this continent. Thousands of cases of the strange malady have appeared and many deaths are already reported; Surgeon-General Blue of the United States Public Health Service having stated that "Spanish Influenza will probably spread all over the country in six weeks".

Practically every ship which touches our shores from abroad, brings those infected with the disease.

Surgeon-General Blue urges that "the individual take all the precautions he can against contracting the disease by care and personal hygiene". Plenty of exercise should be taken; the diet should be regulated, etc.

Spanish Influenza affects most severely elderly persons and others whose powers of resistance are weakened by illness, work or worry, especially those who were "run-down" or "not feeling up to the mark."

The really great danger from the disease is not so much in the disease itself, as that it often develops into pneumonia.

What everyone needs now is a general tonic like "Fruit-a-tives". This wonderful fruit medicine is not a germ-killer. It is a body-builder; a strength-maker; a blood-purifier; a power in protecting against the ravages of disease.

"Fruit-a-tives" regulates the kidneys and bowels, causing these organs to eliminate waste regularly and naturally as nature intended. "Fruit-a-tives" keeps the skin active, and purifies and enriches the blood. "Fruit-a-tives" tones up and strengthens the organs of digestion, insuring food being properly digested and assimilated.

Everyone can take ordinary precautions, avoid crowded places, and use "Fruit-a-tives" regularly to insure sound digestion, to keep the bowels and kidneys regular and the whole system in the best possible condition. Then we are safe from disease.

"Fruit-a-tives" is sold by dealers everywhere at 50c a box, 6 for $2.50, trial size 25c or sent postpaid on receipt of price by Fruit-a-tives Limited, Ottawa, Ont.

A PERSONAL APPEAL

BUY VICTORY BONDS—BUY TO YOUR UTMOST

The duty of every Canadian citizen is plain—as plain as the duty of every Canadian soldier.

The soldier's duty is to fight for Victory.

The citizen's duty is to "lend" for Victory.

The time has gone by for merely doing our "bit." We must do all we can. No true patriot can be content with a subscription to the Victory Loan that is less than he can afford.

Buy Victory Bonds, and buy to your utmost. The loan is larger than before, the effort therefore must be greater than before, the obligation on each and every one of us is greater. Buy all the bonds you can, and if you do not hold any war bonds now, it is more reason than ever that you should subscribe to the Victory Loan.

Back up our boys in France with a smashing over-subscription that will wake the echoes in Berlin.

Every dollar you subscribe goes to arm and equip and protect our boys in France, to save the lives of those inestimably dear, to bring them home safely.

Let your subscription measure up to your patriotism.

BUY VICTORY BONDS—AND BUY TO THE UTMOST.

County Publicity Committee, Victory Loan Headquarters, Walkerton.

THE PENSIONED SOLDIER

It is said that some employers, when engaging returned soldiers, make enquiries as to the pension received, and then fix wages accordingly. If a man is partially disabled so that he cannot do a full day's work his pension is supposed to help out, that is what it is for, to supplement what he has ability to earn. But if an employer takes advantage of a man who receives a pension, if it large or small, to get more work for less money from the returned soldier, he ought to be looked after. The Government of Canada is paying pensions for the benefit of the soldier and his family, not for the benefit of persons who never saw the war and who happen to be in a position to employ labor. If this sort of thing is done at all it should be investigated.—Clinton News-Record.

—Every hundred makes the Hun dread more! Buy Victory Bonds.

Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA

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Graham—At Glamis, on Oct. 21st, to Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Graham, a daughter.

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Men's Heavy Shoes

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in great variety of novel patterns and artistic designs, rings, chains, necklaces, bracelets, everything in the jewelry line, may be found at our store. We give you a cordial invitation to come in and see what we have to offer, for we feel sure there will be something that will just suit you.

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Jeweler and Optician



Canadian women are right behind the Canadian troops in the trenches. Women nurses are now installed in hospitals 8 miles in the rear of the actual fighting line.

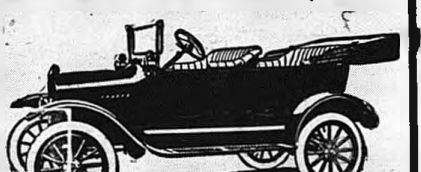
Many of our Canadian women are unable to take up the duties of nursing at the front, but they should know how to take care of their own at home and for this purpose no better book was ever printed than the Medical Adviser—a book containing 1,008 pages, and bound in cloth, with chapters on First Aid, Bandaging and care of Fractures, Taking care of the Sick, Physiology, Hygiene, Mother and Babe, which can be had at most drug stores, or send 50 cents to Dr. Pierce, Courtwright St., Bridgburg, Ont.

The women at home, who are worn out, should take that reliable temperance herbal tonic, Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription.



Woodstock, Ont.—"For nervousness I have found Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription to be the best medicine I have ever taken. I was terribly run down and was so nervous I could not sleep. I was suffering with a number of other troubles and it also proved to be a splendid tonic for the digestive organs." I take great pleasure in recommending Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription to the suffering women's world.—Mrs. Annie Strickler, 21 Arthur St.

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Court Saugeen, C.O.F. No. 88

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Good Everyday
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Cement, Lime, Lath, Shingles, Glazed Sewer Pipe and Flue Lining, Mortar Color, Etc.

—Subscribe for freedom—for victory and buy Victory Bonds.

SEVENTY YEARS AGO

In 1848 there were no railways or telegraph lines north of Toronto. The telephone had not been heard of.

The authorized school books were Lennie's Grammar, Kirkham's Grammar and the National Series.

No register of births, deaths or marriages was kept in Upper Canada.

Ottawa was "Bytown." Winnipeg "Fort Garry."

The population of Upper Canada was about 700,000, exclusive of Indians. The population of Toronto was 22,000.

The postage depended on the weight of the letter and also on the distance it was carried. A half ounce letter could be carried 60 miles for 9 cents, 100 miles for 14 cents, 200 miles for 18 cents, and so on. The rate on letters ounce.

The currency was in pounds, shillings and pence, the pound currency being equal to four dollars and the pound sterling being equal to five dollars.

The Province of Canada consisted only of Canada East and Canada West, or Upper and Lower Canada.

The Government was in the hands of the Legislative Council appointed by the Crown and the Legislative Assembly appointed by the people.

Robert Baldwin was Premier.

John A. McDonald was leader of the Opposition.

The Earl of Elgin and Kincardine was the Governor-General of British North America.

Flour was $1.50 per barrel

Wheat was 75 cents per bushel.

Beef and pork was $4.00 per 100 pounds.—Collingwood Bulletin.

—Yours not to do and die, yours but to go and buy—Victory Bonds.

BILL TURNER'S WAY

Bill Turner was a farmer; he labored all his life. He didn't have no schooling and neither had his wife. But Bill was built for business and made the wheels go round, and left a healthy fortune when they put him underground. He was always taking chances, paid five hundred for a bull. His neighbors called him crazy, but he left a stable full of cows that broke the record making butter by the ton, and Bill he had his picture printed in the "Squeedunk Weekly Sun." He had new-fangled notions of making farming pay. He even bought a fool machine to help him load his hay. The neighbors fairly snorted when they saw the blooming thing; said Bill would never make it work; it wasn't worth a ding. Bill didn't say a single word, an' didn't care a darn 'bout what they said, for as slick as grease his hay went in the barn an hour before a thunder shower came sailin' out that way, and caught his neighbors in a pinch and spoiled their new mown hay. Jim Smith put all his milk in cans, and set 'em in a tank. Bill skimmed his milk with a machine and turned it with a crank. To-day Bill's wife rides in a car and dresses up in silk. Smith's wife rides in a buggy and keeps on skimming milk.

—Lend like he fights! Buy Victory Bonds.

YOUNG FELLOW MY LAD

(Rhymes of a Red Cross Man)

"Where are you going, Young Fellow My Lad,
On this glittering morn of May?"
"I'm going to join the Colours, Dad;
They're looking for men, they say."
"But you're only a boy, Young Fellow My Lad:
You aren't obliged to go,"
"I'm seventeen and a quarter, Dad,
And ever so strong, you know."

"So you're off to France, Young Fellow My Lad,
And you're looking so fit and bright."
"I'm terribly sorry to leave you, Dad,
But I feel that I'm doing right."
"God bless you and keep you, Young Fellow My Lad,
You're all my life, you know."
"Don't worry, I'll soon be back, dear Dad,
And I'm awful proud to go."

"Why don't you write, Young Fellow My Lad?
I watch for the post each day:
And I miss you so, and I'm awfully sad,
And it's months since you went away.
And I've had the fire in the parlour lit,
And I'm keeping it burning bright
Till my boy comes home: and here I sit
Into the quiet night."

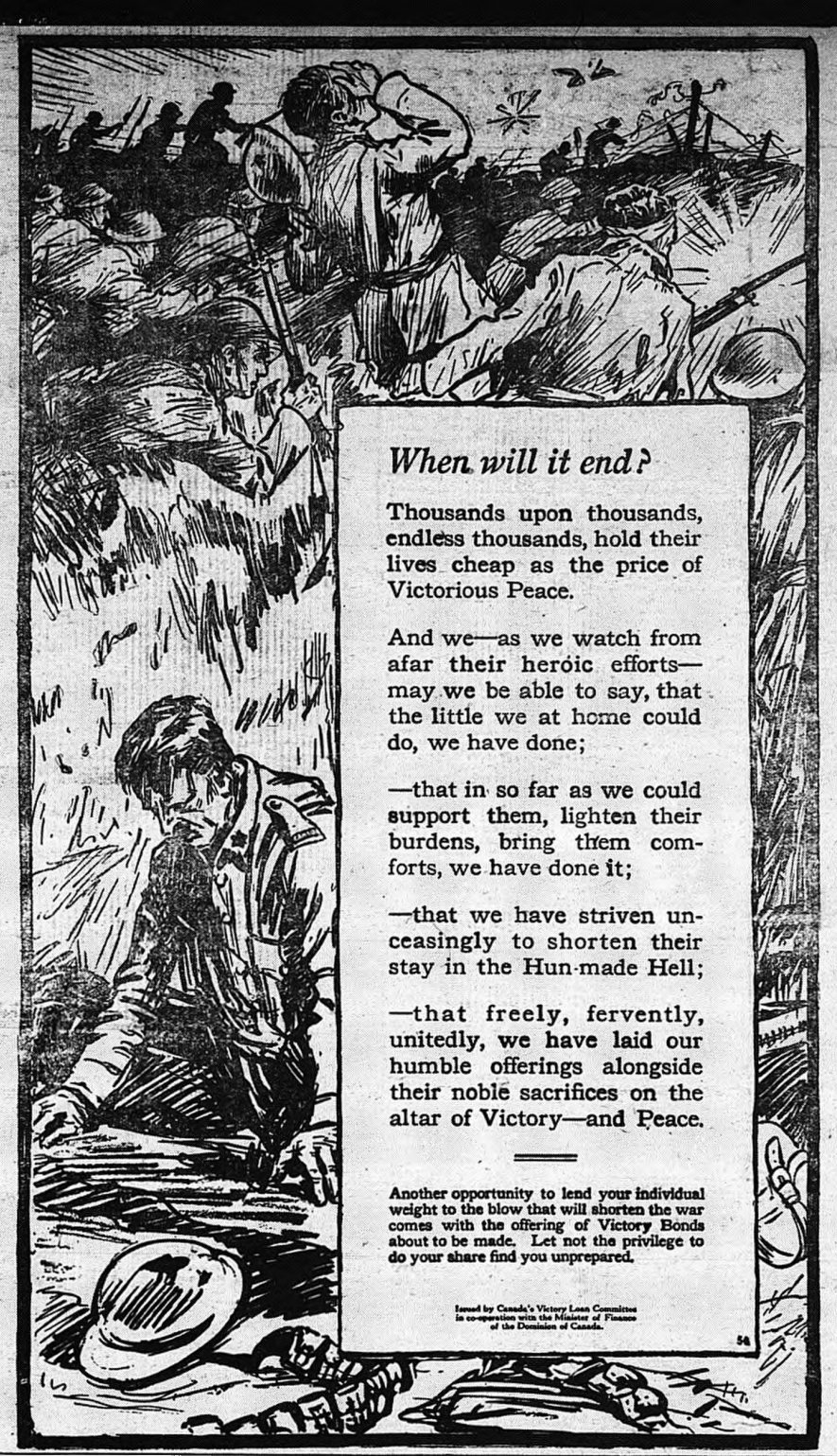
"What is the matter, Young Fellow My Lad?
No letter again to-day.
Why did the post man look so sad,
And sigh as he turned away?
I hear them tell that we've gained new ground,
But a terrible price we've paid:
God grant, my boy, that you're safe and sound;
But oh I'm afraid, afraid."

"They've told me the truth, Young Fellow My Lad,
You'll never come back again:
(Oh God! the dreams and the dreams I've had,
And the hopes I've framed in vain!)
For you passed in the night, Young Fellow My Lad;
And you proved in the cruel test
Of the screaming shell and the battle hell
That my boy was one of the best."

"So you'll live, Young Fellow My Lad,
In the gleam of the evening star.
In the wood-note wild and the laugh of a child.
In all sweet things that are.
And you'll never die, my wonderful boy,
While life is noble and true:
For all our beauty and hope and joy
We will owe to our lads like you."

"Daylight Saving" Ends on Saturday

Decision in the United States not to continue summer time beyond O.t. 27 is expected to be followed by similar action in Canada. Had the United States extended the summer time period a like course would have been necessary in Canada to prevent confusion in train service. As the matter now stands, clocks in Canada will be put back 60 minutes at 2 a.m. on Sunday, Oct. 27th.



When will it end?

Thousands upon thousands, endless thousands, hold their lives cheap as the price of Victorious Peace.

And we—as we watch from afar their heroic efforts—may we be able to say, that the little we at home could do, we have done;

—that in so far as we could support them, lighten their burdens, bring them comforts, we have done it;

—that we have striven unceasingly to shorten their stay in the Hun-made Hell;

—that freely, fervently, unitedly, we have laid our humble offerings alongside their noble sacrifices on the altar of Victory—and Peace.

Another opportunity to lend your individual weight to the blow that will shorten the war comes with the offering of Victory Bonds about to be made. Let not the privilege to do your share find you unprepared.

Issued by Canada's Victory Loan Committee in co-operation with the Minister of Finance of the Dominion of Canada.

54

THE PEACEFUL WARRIOR

I have no joy in strife,
Peace is my great desire;
Yet God forbid I lose my life
Through fear to face the fire.

A peaceful man must fight
For that which peace demands—
Freedom and faith, honor and right,
Defend with heart and hands.

Farewell, my friendly books;
The fate that calls me forward looks
To a duty beyond dreams.

Oh, better to be dead
With a face turned to the sky,
Than live beneath a slavish dread
And serve a giant lie.

Stand up, my heart, and strive
For the things most dear to thee!
Why should we care to be alive
Unless the world is free?

"PAY IN ADVANCE" FOR NEWSPAPERS

The United States Government recently promulgated regulations for reducing the total consumption of newsprint paper; and it is more than likely, indeed practically certain, that Canada will follow the lead. One of the rules that directly affects all subscribers is that which requires publishers to discontinue sending papers to subscribers who are more than three months in arrears.

The Advocate, like all the rest, has some who are behind—some perfectly good ones, but are just forgetful. We know they would not like to have their papers stopped; but if the order goes into effect, as it will probably do before the end of this year—there will be no alternative for us.

So we would say to all subscribers—Get ready for the change. Look at your label which tells whether you owe anything and if so, how much. And if you find that you are behind, just send us the amount—cash, cheque or money order—to put you "in good standing."

WOMEN TEACHERS FORM AN ASSOCIATION

The women teachers of the East Bruce Teachers' Convention assembled at Walkerton last week went on record in organizing a Women's Teachers' Association affiliated with the Federation of Women Teachers' Associations of Ontario, its aims being to promote the educational and financial status of women throughout Ontario. It is announced as a reason for organizing that the average woman teacher in the public schools is receiving less than the wage of a common laborer. Other aims of the federation are: Equal pay for equal work, to demand a voice in educational affairs, and to ask the Government to fix a minimum salary which shall to-day be at least a living wage. When completed this federation will have a membership of about 10,000.

PAISLEY MEAT MARKET

Choice Beef, Pork, Veal and Lamb, Smoked Ham, Rolls and Bacon, Lard in 1-lb. pkgs., 3-lb., 10-lb. and 20-lb. pails, Cooked Ham, Headcheese, Pork Sausage, Jellied Tongue, Bologna, Weinners, Etc.

P. OLTSHER

Cash for Hides and Skins — Bruce and Bell 'Phones

BOARD OF HEALTH NOTICE TP. OF BRUCE

NOTICE is hereby given that no public meetings or gatherings are to be held in Bruce Tp. until such time as the influenza epidemic subsides.

By order of the Board of Health.
J. G. MacKay, Sec'y



STEELE'S For Horse Collars, Sweat Pads, Lap Rugs, Whips, Auto Plush Rugs, Men's Dall Cure, Star Harness Soap.

Our Harness (no) quality, durability, appearance and high class workmanship to... in no other kind of Harness.

Baggage Trunks, Suit Cases, Bags, Grips. Good assortment and close prices.

Harness parts and Repairing our Specialty.

J. H. STEELE

Desirable Village Property For Sale

THE ESTATE property on Belmore...

Soils and Crops

By Agronomist.

This Department is for the use of our farm readers who want the advice of an expert on any question regarding soil, seed, crops, etc. If your question is of sufficient general interest, it will be answered through this column. If stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed with your letter, a complete answer will be mailed to you. Address Agronomist care of Wilson Publishing Co., Ltd., 73 Adelaide St. W., Toronto.

Avoiding Calf Ailments.

Nineteenths of the common ailments among dairy calves should be prevented by a sensible course of management from the time they are removed from the cows until they are old enough to eat dry grain and hay. Some are so anxious to glean every cent of profit, that they cheat themselves and starve their calves by saving the cream and then compelling the little calves to subsist on skim-milk when they are only a few days old. Some calves do not seem to be injured by such a diet, providing it is fed fresh and warm from the separator, but the calves a few days old have not sufficient strength of digestion to digest it properly, and it passes through the alimentary canal in an undigested condition, and the so-called white scours result. The calf, unable to digest the skim-milk, is simply starving until it is a hopeless proposition. Such a condition could have been avoided by feeding the calf whole milk a few days longer, instead of robbing it of nature's nourishment.

Other feeders find it too much trouble to warm the milk for calves and as a result their stomach become chilled so that their digestion is greatly impaired, if not ruined. Then the owner dopes the calf until digestion is completely ruined. Others have failed to feed regularly and as a result the calves get extremely hungry and when they are fed eat so greedily and eat so much that it tends to upset their digestion until they bloat and perhaps die from the effects. Even though they survive they grow up weaklings and easy prey to other serious ailments.

Some think that any old wooden pail is good enough to feed the calves from. Such pails become breeding places for millions of germ life and ptomaines and the calves are literally poisoned and become victims of gastric fever or dysentery. Some think that sour milk is all the calf needs and by the time the calf is one month old any old kind of milk they may have or get from the creamery vats is fed in any quantity. Then when digestion becomes impaired they crowd rinds of cheese, egg shells and charcoal down the calf's throat. Such kind of treatment may be in line with Darwin's theory of the survival of the fittest, but it seldom results in developing a good dairy cow.

Never compel the calf to nurse some garget-y cow that gives feverish and diseased milk unfit for human use. Feed milk from its mother or some other fresh cow until it is, at least, two weeks old, then mix it with one-third skim-milk and gradually reduce the quantity of whole milk until the calf is a month or six weeks of age. Never try to feed a calf cold milk until it is two months old. Always warm the milk to about ninety-eight degrees Fahrenheit and never scald it. If the milk is sterilized to destroy disease germs it should be doctored by the use of flaxseed jelly or linseed oil meal. It is better to feed dry grain than to mix the middlings and ground oats with the skim-milk. Some good feeders pour a little oil meal and middlings on top of the milk and the calf drinks it along with the milk more slowly than when the grain is mixed with the milk and settles in the bottom of the pail.

As early as possible calves should be encouraged to eat dry grains and clover hay. At first light rations should be fed and gradually the amount may be increased until at two or three months of age two or three pounds per day may be safely fed. Equal parts of cornmeal, wheat bran and ground oats and half a part of oil meal make an efficient grain ration for the growing calf. When the calves are turned out to pasture, sometime the grain ration until they are able to eat and digest sufficient grass to make good growth and maintain good flesh condition. Unless the pastures are unusually good keep up the grain ration until the end of the season. It is the height of folly to attempt to grow and develop good heifers on scant rations of inferior feed stuff. There is little danger of getting calves too fat so long as proper feed stuffs are used. In fact a little fat is not at all objectionable. More harm comes from feeding an excess of concentrates and not enough milk, grass and bulky feeds which promote digestion and furnish bone and muscle-building nutrients in the right proportions to maintain the health of the animal.

Horse Sense

Frequent currying and brushing will insure a healthy condition of the horse. A few minutes spent daily in currying and brushing a horse is time well spent. Aside from giving the animal a clean, glossy appearance, this daily brushing stimulates circulation. The skin is an important excretory organ, and must be kept clean and free to do its work.

It is especially important to give the legs daily care. If it is necessary to wash them in cold weather, they should be thoroughly dried before being exposed to the open air. Mud should not be allowed to collect on the fetlocks, as it causes scratches and sores on the heels and about the feet. Sores, scratches, and unsightly spots are often caused by mud and manure setting in the hair. When the mud dries it causes the skin to crack open.

In the spring the horses should be kept especially clean, as the long hours of work, dust, sweat, and heat all combine to make proper care of the skin a necessity. Sore shoulders and other afflictions, due to lack of care on the part of the owner, have often caused great loss of time and money.

Sheep Notes

A ram is half the flock. A good ram will impress his desirable qualities on his offspring. The ram must be strong in the points in which the ewes are deficient. It is a well-known fact that like begets like, and if both the ram and the ewes are weak in the same points these weaknesses will be intensified in the offspring.

If the flock is small, a ram lamb will be all right. If there are more than 30 ewes the ram should be two years old. The ram selected will depend upon the type of ewes in the flock. If the ewes are small and light-boned, a heavy-weight and heavy-boned ram will be needed. A ram with more refinement should be used if the ewes are coarse-boned and rangy.

In selecting the ram, special attention should be paid to type, mutton qualities, and denseness of fleece. Quality of mutton is the prime factor in the farm flock, and should receive the most attention. The fleece should not be forgotten, for not only will the fleece be a source of income, but a good fleece will give a higher market value to the sheep.

The ram should be strong, active, and show strong masculine character. These points are important, for on them will depend to a large extent the number of lambs produced, also their health and vigor. The ram should stand up well on his feet, and his pasterns should be strong. The back should be strong and the ribs well sprung to give plenty of room for the heart and lungs.

Funny Fold-Ups

CUT OUT AND FOLD ON DOTTED LINES



THIS PICTURE LOOKS LIKE TO BOTH SMOKING CIGARETTES, I'M ONLY JOKING:

MY CIGARETTE IS CHOCOLATE CREAM, WHAT LOOKS LIKE SMOKE IS ONLY STEAM.



Hogs

In order to make a profit from pigs it is necessary to give them the proper care and feed. They should be provided with clean, comfortable quarters, exercise, and plenty of sunshine. The sow should be given special care at farrowing time. She should be fed lightly for a few days after farrowing, and the amount of feed gradually increased as the young pigs develop.

The ration for the sow at this time should be one which will produce a heavy flow of milk. A good ration for this purpose is one composed of corn, shorts, bran, a small amount of tankage, and a good quality of alfalfa fed from a rack. Bran may make up 10 per cent. of the ration, as it has a beneficial effect on the digestive system and tends to increase the milk production.

The amount of feed given a sow may be governed largely by her appetite. Tankage should not be fed to exceed more than five per cent. Corn may make up half the ration, as it tends to prevent the sow from becoming thin.

The little pigs should be watched closely for sore mouths, especially in large litters. It is sometimes advisable to clip the tusks from the pigs, thus preventing them from scratching each other. In case of sore mouth, wash the part frequently with a disinfectant.

Hallowe'en Hilarities.

This is a special program for our young folks. Costumes allowed, but no masks:

1. The initiation: When getting the handshake, every one must have a paper bag tied over his left hand and shake hands with all present.

2. Grand march: All must march in couples, "follow the leader" plan. Whatever the first two do the rest must immediately imitate. Have piano accompaniment.

3. Rod of destiny: Two long rods, with various toys suggesting the occupation of a future husband or wife, must be suspended on opposite sides of room. Girls line up for one side, boys the other. Blindfold one at a time and let each walk forward and reach out for one object. Some objects that may be used are as follows:

Suitable for men's rod: 1, Clothespin (washerwoman); 2, yellow penmans (suffragist); 3, spool (seamstress); 4, feather (high flyer); 5, doll's hat (milliner).

Suitable for girls' rod: 1, Bottle of water (sailor); 2, flag (soldier); 3, toy bank (banker); 4, old scissors (scissor grinder); 5, pill box (doctor).

4. Cracker and water contest: A man and a girl stand together. The man eats egg biscuit or some large dry cracker while the girl drinks a glass of water, using a small souvenir spoon. They must watch each other as they do it. First one to finish wins.

5. Mess call whistled or played on piano. Refreshments, consisting of apple, lollypop, knickknacks, lemonade and false-face cookies.

"Our minds cast shadows, just as our bodies do."—Dr. A. T. Schofield.

Poultry

Stock allowed to roost outdoors during the summer must now be taught to go under shelter at night. Happily this practice of out-door roosting is not so common now as it was years ago. Instead, well-ventilated houses are provided, and the fowls have better protection and at the same time all the out-door comforts.

This is a good month to do out-door repair work. There are days in October when it is a pleasure to do this repairing; leaky roofs, drafty walls, filthy runs, etc., should be attended to.

Painters say that October is the best month in the year for outdoor painting. Take their advice and give the buildings a good coat of paint, which will not only preserve them but add to their attractiveness. Whitewashing the interior of the hen coops is an old idea, but it is a good one. It gives a cheerfulness to the building that nothing else seems to do. Disinfecting the premises is also in order, and it is work that pays.

If there were any low places in the houses last winter, which caused more or less dampness, remedy the trouble now so that the houses will be perfectly dry this year. Dampness is the starting point of chicken-pox, distemper and roup, and a little labor wisely spent now will save much during the cold months.

The pullets should be placed in their winter quarters before they begin laying. To move them after they have begun will give them a setback. Do not overcrowd. Not more than twenty-five pullets of our Canadian breeds should be in one flock, and a smaller number is better. But in the case of Leghorns or any of the Mediterranean class, twice that number will do equally as well.

"Every show a better one" is the slogan of the Toronto Fat Stock Show, and the 1918 Show promises to be no exception. The sale which follows the show is attended by buyers from all over the continent and each year the prices paid are better than previous prices. There is always a demand for choice meat at Christmas time, and farmers are realizing the big advantage of marketing their stock this way.

October.

October is a jolly fellow,
And in his yellow mack
He brings a host of merrie days
And sunshine, on his back;
Grapes and pumpkins, apples, nuts,
And lightly doth he tread
Upon the gold-leafed carpet
That old Mother Earth has spread!
And how shall we use his merrie days?
And all the joy that's in them?
Outdoors, outdoors, right after school.
Heigh ho, now let's begin them!

Wedding haste sometimes leads to household waste.

Good Health Question Box

By Andrew F. Currier, M.D.

Dr. Currier will answer all signed questions in of general interest in it will be answered personally if stamped, addressed envelope is enclosed. Dr. Currier will not prescribe. Address Dr. Andrew F. Currier, care of Wilson Publishing Co., 73 Adelaide St. West, Toronto.

Fasting.

J. E.—"How is it possible for fasting people to go so long without food. If I miss only one meal, I get a severe headache and if I go without food I am affected in the same way as when I eat too much. Sometimes it is inconvenient for me to get something to eat, and if I wait too long, I am usually laid up the whole following day. Why is this?

Answer—Eating and digestion, as well as other functions of the body, are more or less governed by habit. People usually eat three meals a day; and three times a day the stimulus of food excites the glands of the stomach, pancreas and intestines to pour out their digestive juice. If the stimulus of food were lacking, the juices would still be poured out for a while, but in smaller quantity, and by and by the secretion would cease, or nearly so. As the time for eating recurs, there is first a kind of disappointment if food is not on hand to satisfy the expectation; but, little by little, as I am told, the disappointment becomes less keen and the appetite,—that is, the desire for food—less urgent. This is particularly the case when the person who is fasting is not working, and he may get along without a great deal of discomfort if he has plenty of water which is more essential than food.

When food is withheld, the machinery must still be kept going and consequently there is gradual disintegration of the tissues, first the fat and then the muscles. Of course the person who is fasting is constantly losing strength—for, without fuel, the fires are constantly getting lower and after a while they go out entirely. One who is fasting, like the writer of the above letter, feels keenly the want of food for a day or two, and the reaction expresses itself in headache and a disinclination to work. If a person goes without food for a week, the suffering is relatively less. I am told this is the way the English prisoners in Germany feel as the result of the way they have been served. They have not exactly been starved, but the quantity of nutriment they have received, is so small and the quality so poor, that they habitually lose weight and would be physically unable to do hard work of any kind.

Questions and Answers.

Mrs. A. S.—My husband is very anxious to gain in weight. How can he do this? He does not care for milk.

Answer—I do not know of any better way to gain in weight than to take an abundance of easily assimilated fats—such as olive oil or cod liver oil, or to drink plenty of rich milk daily; however, if your husband does not like milk, he might drink buttermilk—which contains the fat in milk.

Miss I. O. B.—Am sixteen and have long been troubled with kidney disease. Can you help me?

Answer—I am afraid I cannot. Your question is altogether too indefinite. For kidney diseases covers a great multitude of conditions. Furthermore, you probably do not understand that this department is not to furnish individual attention to the sick; they must go to their physicians for that assistance.

A. E. F.—There is a gland on the side of my face as large as a bean. It does not bother me, nor does it seem to be enlarging. Is there any danger from it?

Answer—There is always a danger that such glands will enlarge and ulcerate, and become running sores. Probably it would be a simple matter to take it out; and I think that would be the best plan.

Our Thanks.

Dear Lord, while we would thank Thee
For all our worldly wealth,
We thank Thee more for loving friends—
For happiness and health.
And now, we humbly pray Thee
To guide us on our way
Until we raise our thanks and praise
On next Thanksgiving Day.

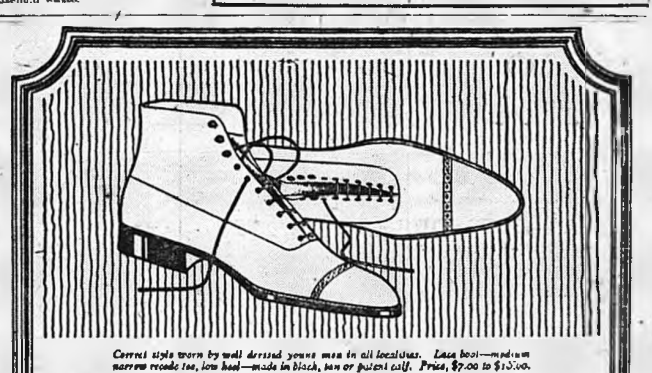
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Highest Prices Paid - Prompt Returns—No Commission
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of Sunday School Fame
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Reference, Bank of Hochelaga, St. Henry, Montreal.



Correct style worn by well dressed young men in all localities. Lace boot—medium narrow recede toe, low heel—made in black, tan or patent calf. Price, $7.00 to $10.00.

Good Value and How to Get it

YOUR interest, as a member of the consuming public, and ours as Canada's largest manufacturers of shoes, are really identical. They may be summed up in a single phrase: "Quality Shoes at Fair Prices."

A fair price today is a higher price than usual, because the cost of every item of material and labor which goes into a pair of shoes has increased greatly and is still increasing.

In order that you may continue to get quality at fair prices, we shall feature in advertisements certain specific shoes which we know will give you good value. From our knowledge and experience, we will suggest to you the best methods of buying, whether you select shoes of our manufacture or not.

We ask you to buy for service rather than merely for style; to go to a reliable dealer, and to look for the manufacturer's trade-mark on the shoes. By so doing you may be assured of good value for your money.

AMES HOLDEN McCREADY LIMITED
"Shoemakers to the Nation"
ST. JOHN MONTREAL TORONTO WINNIPEG EDMONTON VANCOUVER
When you buy Shoes look for— —this Trade-mark on every sole

TORONTO
Fat Stock Show
The Show that produces the good butcher stock and breaks the sale price records.
UNION STOCK YARDS
December 5th & 6th



Are You Exhibiting This Year?

A MAN may well feel proud to have raised stock, grain, fruit or vegetables that will stand comparison with the best his neighbour can produce.

The exhibition gives you an opportunity to show your best work, and to see what others have been producing.

It is natural to want to win a prize or a ribbon. The desire puts you on your mettle, and even though you may not win the coveted prize, the effort you make will mean an improvement in your whole year's production.

It is this constant striving that keeps all live people up to the mark. We, as manufacturers, have a tremendous responsibility to spur us on. We know our success depends on the perfect satisfaction of the millions of Gillette Razor users who daily enjoy the real luxury of a faultless shave.

The every-day shaver has put the "blue ribbon" on the Gillette Razor. His hearty commendation makes his friends want to buy the famous safety razor. It would do you good to hear him.

At the Exhibition, you will see thousands of men who owe their clean, fresh appearance largely to the Gillette. Suppose you step into a jewelry, drug, or hardware store, and look over the assortment of Gillette sets.

¶ Your year's work has entitled you to "treat" yourself to a Gillette, and you will say, as the years go by, that it was the best five dollars you ever invested.

GILLETTE SAFETY RAZOR CO., of Canada, Limited,

Office and Factory: 65-73 St. Alexander St., Montreal. 360

The Weekly Fashions



A one-sided effect of satin and a contrasting material. The tunic is cut circular and is not straight at the lower edge. McCall Pattern No. 8306, Misses' Dress. In 4 sizes, 14 to 20 years. Price, 20 cents.



Featuring the soft vest with the slip-over panels of the dress forming deep bosom. McCall Pattern 8572, Ladies' Dress. In 6 sizes, 34 to 44 bust. Price, 25 cents. Transfer Design No. 922. Price, 15 cents.

These patterns may be obtained from your local McCall dealer or from the McCall Co., 70 Bond St. Toronto, Dept. W.

The war gardens of Canada this year have produced anywhere from $40,000,000 to $90,000,000 worth of fruit and vegetables. This production should be worth about $50,000,000.

It might bother the man who yells barnyard manure a foot deep close up to the trunk of his apple trees, to tell just why he does it. But if he will spread it around as far out as the roots grow, he will soon have a reason for the faith that is in him.

POSTUM

When the morning cup is unsatisfactory

suppose you make a change from the old-time beverage to the snappy cereal drink

INSTANT POSTUM

You'll be surprised at its cheering, satisfying qualities and delightful flavor. It's all health — no caffeine.

Try a Tin

Distillation of Wood.

The destructive distillation of hardwoods is the only important distillation industry in Canada where wood is used as raw material. There are now 11 plants in Ontario and Quebec, and the industry is well organized. It is gratifying to note that manufacture is carried beyond the stage of the crude products, where so many of Canada's industrial activities cease, and that the specially refined and derived products are produced in Canada for local and export trade. In the limited list of chemicals which are regularly exported from Canada there are only three of much importance, namely, calcium carbide, acetate of lime and methyl alcohol, the last two of which are entirely produced by hardwood distillation. It is important to remember that practically all the wood alcohol and acetic acid which are so essential to modern civilization are produced by the destructive distillation of hardwoods. The plants in Canada consume, in the aggregate, over 500 cords of wood per day. Maple, beech and birch are the principal species used, although oak, hickory and other hardwoods are suitable if obtainable.

YES! LIFT A CORN OFF WITHOUT PAIN

Cincinnati man tells how to dry up a corn or callus so it lifts off with fingers.

You corn-pestered men and women need suffer no longer. Wear the shoes that nearly killed you before, says this Cincinnati authority, because a few drops of freezone applied directly on a tender, aching corn or callus, stops soreness at once and soon the corn or hardened callus loosens so it can be lifted off, root and all, without pain.

A small bottle of freezone costs very little at any drug store, but will positively take off every hard or soft corn or callus. This should be tried, as it is inexpensive and is said not to irritate the surrounding skin.

If your druggist hasn't any freezone tell him to get a small bottle for you from his wholesale drug house. It is fine stuff and acts like a charm every time.

Patriotic Jack.

"Dear me," sighed Jack Pumpkin,
"I wish I were red,
White and blue, 'stead of harrowing yellow!
Why, with colors like these
They will think I'm Chinese,
Or some sort of a queer foreign fellow!"

That night as a lantern
Jack Pumpkin hung high
And grinned at each person who came,
For a candle of white
Filled his heart with delight
And the red and blue danced in the flame.

Minard's Liniment Co., Limited.

Dear Sirs,—I can recommend MINARD'S LINIMENT for Rheumatism and Sprains, as I have used it for both with excellent results.

Yours truly,
T. B. LAVERS.
St. John.

Navy Blue.

The blue color so prominent in the uniforms of almost all marines is of hoary origin. Vegetius, in his fifth book on the military affairs of the Romans, traces the origin of this color to the Veneti, an ancient people dwelling near the coast of Biscay, and well versed in seamanship. It was customary among them to paint their outgoing ships, as well as their masts and sails with a blue color; also their soldiers and sailors wore blue uniforms. According to our author, the Latin word "Venetus," which was both the name of the color and that of the people, points to its origin. From the Veneti the custom was adopted by the Romans. Thus the son of Pompeius, after defeating Caesar's fleet in a naval battle, wore the navy blue, although entitled to the purple. The sneti were subdued by Caesar after a severe maritime war in 56 B. C.

Minard's Liniment Cures Burns, Etc.

Seeking Him.

There was a wordy altercation on the doorstep, and then the postman turned away muttering:

"Well, if that ain't the limit!"

"What's the trouble?" queried a passer-by sympathetically.

"Why," exclaimed the man "the woman in that house says that if I don't come earlier she'll get her letters from another postman!"

MONEY ORDERS.

Send a Dominion Express Money Order. Five Dollars costs three cents.

Gather squashes before killing frost. Brush the dirt from the underside and turn them bottom side up to dry thoroughly. Store in a dry, frost proof place.

Rhubarb beds should have a heavy coat of manure through the winter. Asparagus, too, after the frost-killed tops have been mowed off and burned.

Minard's Liniment Relieves Neuralgia.

MADE IN CANADA

ROYAL YEAST CAKES

ROYAL YEAST

A Modern Sisyphus.

Emeline, who was watching some men working a pile driver, came to her mother with this complaint.

"I'm so sorry for those men, mamma. They've been trying and trying to lift out that big weight, and every time they get it most to the top it falls back again."

Minard's Liniment Cures Dandruff.

Pansies covered with "straw or leaves will go through the winter in good shape and bloom early in the spring.

AGENTS WANTED

PORTRAIT AGENTS WANTING good prices. Finishing a specialty. Frames and everything at lowest prices. United Art Co., 4 Brunswick Ave., Toronto.

WANTED

BALED HAY, QUOTE DELIVERED, Bothwell, Ontario. Reid Bros., Bothwell, Ontario.

FOR SALE

WELL EQUIPPED NEWSPAPER and job printing plant in Eastern Ontario. Insurance carried $1,400. Will sell for $1,200 on quick sale. Box 69, Wilson Publishing Co., Ltd., Toronto.

WEEKLY NEWSPAPER FOR SALE in New Ontario. Owner going to France. Will sell $2,000. Worth double that amount. Apply J. H., c/o Wilson Publishing Co., Limited, Toronto.

MISCELLANEOUS

CANCER, TUMORS, LUMPS, ETC., internal and external, cured without pain by our home treatment. Write us before too late. Dr. Hellman Medical Co., Limited, Collingwood, Ont.

GET SLOAN'S FOR YOUR PAIN RELIEF

You don't have to rub it in to get quick, comforting relief

Once you've tried it on that stiff joint, sore muscle, sciatic pain, rheumatic twinge, lame back, you'll find a warm, soothing relief you never thought a liniment could produce.

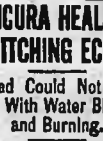
Won't stain the skin, leaves no mussy, wasteful time in applying, sure to give quick results. A large bottle means economy. Your own or any other druggist has it. Made in Canada. Get it today.

Sloan's Liniment Kills Pain

KEEP YOUR STOVE BRIGHT

BLACK KNIGHT STOVE POLISH

Will not burn



Easy to use

CUTICURA HEALS ITCHING ECZEMA

So Bad Could Not Sleep. Red With Water Blisters and Burning.

"I had eczema so bad I could not sleep. It first started on my arm, then I had it on my body so that I could hardly wear clothes, and I had to stay in bed. My flesh was dark red with water blisters, and burning and itching.

"Everything I tried seemed to make me worse, and I had the trouble for nearly two years. I read about Cuticura Soap and Ointment, and I got them. They did me good right away, and now I am entirely healed." (Signed) Mrs. Peter McIntosh, French River, Ont., April 10, 1917.

How often such distressing, disfiguring skin troubles might be prevented by every-day use of Cuticura Soap and Ointment for all toilet purposes.

For Free Sample Each by Mail address post-card: "Cuticura, Dept. A, Boston, U. S. A." Sold everywhere.

Those who bring sunshine to the lives of others cannot keep it from themselves.—J. M. Barrie.

Minard's Liniment for sale everywhere.



LIQUIDS and PASTES

KEEP YOUR SHOES NEAT

2 in 1 SHOE POLISHES

for BLACK, WHITE, TAN, DARK BROWN OR OX-BLOOD SHOES

PRESERVE the LEATHER

ABSORBINE STOPS LAMENESS

from a Bone Spavin, Ring Bone, Splint, Curb, Side Bone, or similar troubles and gets horse going sound. It acts mildly but quickly and good results are lasting. Does not blister or remove the hair and horse can be worked. Page 17 in pamphlet with each bottle tells how. $2.50 a bottle delivered. Horse Book 9 R free.

ABSORBINE, JR., the antiseptic liniment for mankind, reduces Painful Swellings, Enlarged Glands, Wens, Bruises, Varicose Veins; heals Sores. Allays Pain. Will tell you more if you write. $1.25 a bottle at dealers or delivered. Liberal trial bottle for 10c stamps.

W. F. YOUNG, P. D. F., 310 Lyman Bldg., Montreal, Can.

Absorbine and Absorbine Jr. are made in Canada.

How to Cure Biliousness

Doctors warn against remedies containing powerful drugs and alcohol. "The Extract of Roots, long known as Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup, has no dope or strong ingredients; it cures indigestion, biliousness and constipation. Can be had at any drug store." Get the genuine. 50c. and $1.00 Bottles.

Britain's Power Output.

The coal used in Great Britain could be made to do three times its present work if converted into electricity at large central power plants, according to the report of the British Coal Conservation Sub-committee to the Ministry of Reconstruction. There are now about six hundred power stations, generating an average of 5,000 h.p. each, scattered throughout Great Britain, and it is recommended that these be replaced by sixteen "super-power" stations from which transmission lines would radiate to all parts of the country. The generators in these would produce from 20,000 to 50,000 horse power each.

LEMONS WHITEN AND BEAUTIFY THE SKIN

Make this beauty lotion cheaply for your face, neck, arms and hands.

At the cost of a small jar of ordinary cold cream one can prepare a full quarter pint of the most wonderful lemon skin softener and complexion beautifier, by squeezing the juice of two fresh lemons into a bottle containing three ounces of orchard white. Care should be taken to strain the juice through a fine cloth so no lemon pulp gets in, then this lotion will keep fresh for months. Every woman knows that lemon juice is used to bleach and remove such blemishes as freckles, sallowness and tan and is the ideal skin softener, whitener and beautifier.

Just try it! Get three ounces of orchard white at any drug store and two lemons from the grocer and make up a quarter pint of this sweetly fragrant lemon lotion and massage it daily into the face, neck, arms and hands. It is marvelous to smoothen rough, red hands.

The flag of Serbia consists of horizontal stripes of red, blue and white.

Cooking-school Teacher: "Did your husband like the doughnuts you made him?"

Mrs. Newed: "Yes, he was delighted. He said that if I could only make them large enough he could save on his motor-tire bills."

DON'TS FOR GUNNERS

Words of Wisdom for the Guidance of Hunters.

Every year the hunting season brings with it its spells in the form of human sacrifices. For the benefit of gunners who are going after game this fall the following list of don'ts is given:

Don't take any chances. The function of a shotgun is to scatter shot, but be careful where you scatter it.

Don't blaze away in haste and don't get excited. Many a shooter has filled his favorite dog full of lead just because he was over-anxious.

Don't point a gun at any person in jest. It is always the gun that "we didn't know was loaded" that goes off and does the damage. The only time to point a gun is when you intend to kill.

Don't take every rustle of a bush or a bough as a sure indication of game. Remember sometimes an inquisitive person has a penchant for being in strange places.

Don't carry a loaded gun through the street or on cars, trains, automobiles or any other kind of vehicle.

Don't get excited and shoot without making sure your object is game. Don't shoot until you see the rabbit, and then be sure that he is clear of both man and dog.

Don't drag a gun under a fence with the muzzle pointed toward you.

Don't climb over fences with your gun or lean it against a tree until you get over. Put it through the fence and on the ground, business end before.

Don't hunt with anyone you know to be careless. Carelessness with three and a quarter drams of powder behind and one and one-eighth ounces of shot is inviting "sure death."

Don't load your guns until you are actually ready for business. At all other times it should be empty. Keep your finger off the trigger until you are looking down the barrel at your game.

Don't rest on the muzzle of your gun.

Don't violate the game laws. It is not criminal, but sometimes very costly.

Don't "hog" all the game. Leave some for the next fellow.

Don't rest the muzzle of your gun in the ground. A gun muzzle clogged with dirt or mud is a dangerous proposition.

When a man wants your best calves or lambs, and you need them at home, do not hem and haw about it. Just say, "No thank you! Those are just about right for me!" And stick to it. It is the way to top-notch farming.

HIRST'S PAIN EXTERMINATOR

Pain? Hirst's will stop it!

Used for 60 years to relieve rheumatism, lumbago, neuralgia, sprains, lame back, toothache, headache, swollen joints, sore throat and other painful complaints. Have a bottle in the house. All dealers or write us.

HIRST REMEDY COMPANY, Hamilton, Canada

The Thrift Car

Overland

YOU serve yourself and your country—save your money and promote the Dominion's thrift spirit when you drive an Overland car.

With an Overland you can do more work in less time, release railroads and speed up your war-winning activities.

You have a car complete in every respect, efficient, durable, comfortable and thoroughly modern and protected by our ability to take care of service and parts requirements now and later.

Five points of Overland superiority:
Appearance, Performance, Comfort, Service and Price

Light Four Model 90 Touring Car — Model 90 Sedan
Model 83-4 Touring Car

GEO. W. GILCHRIST, Dealer
R. R. No. 2, Paisley

Willys-Overland, Limited
Willys-Knight and Overland Motor Cars and Light Commercial Wagons
Head Office and Works, West Toronto, Ontario
Branches, Montreal, Que., Winnipeg, Man., Regina, Sask.

EBENEZER

Most of the farmers around here are busy taking up their root crop, which is exceptionally good this year.

It was a great shock to the people of this community to learn of the death of John Bryce, and the heartfelt sympathy of all goes out to his bereaved family.

It was also with regret that we heard of the death of Harold Collins. Harold worked with Mr. J. W. Grant during the summer months, and all those who came in contact with him admired his kind and manly disposition. In the baseball team, where he took an active part, he proved himself to be a true sport and a jolly good fellow.

Mr. J. H. McFadden lost a valuable sheep on Sunday night, from being struck with lightning.

Mr. W. C. McKelvey has purchased a fancy driver. Watch out for some dust now.

Russell Fleming, who has been engaged with Mr. J. D. Poole, finished his term on Saturday last.

Rev. Mr. Quigley, of Dobbinton, occupied the pulpit here a week ago Sunday. He gave us a very instructive sermon on "Home Mission Work."

A number from here are helping to win the war by putting in a good amount of apple butter, which is a fine way of saving sugar.

The company threshing machine has completed its work after a successful season.

—The beast we can do, but that we must do! Buy Victory Bonds.

GLAMIS

The Baptist and Presbyterian churches were closed on Sunday. The school also has been closed the most of the week.

Mrs. Dezell, who has spent some weeks on the 10th, came home on Saturday.

Miss Mabel Kirktown is home owing to her school being closed.

Mrs. Jas. McLennan, who was on the sick list Sunday, is reported better.

Three of David Colwell's family are down with the influenza, but are doing nicely when last heard from.

The many friends of Mrs. Murison, of Toronto, will be sorry to hear that she passed away on Monday afternoon from Spanish influenza. Mrs. Murison has had very poor health for some time. She is well known around Glamis, where she lived for a number of years when her father, the late Rev. Mr. Ferguson, was pastor of the Presbyterian church here. She leaves two children, Helen and Ferguson.

Rev. P. Reith was confined to the house for a few days suffering from a cold.

Word came to Mrs. McPherson, of the boundary, that her son Stewart was missing. He went overseas with the 160th.

Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA

BRADLEY

Wedding bells were ringing.

Mr. Hugh Watt, of Paisley, and his men are busy building bridges on the 16th con.

Threshing is the order of the day.

Miss Mabel Mooney, of Toronto, is home just now.

Miss Zeta Clark, of Detroit, is home for a few days.

Our beef ring is closed down for another season.

Miss Cora Armstrong is spending the winter months in Guelph.

A number of people around here are laid up with the "flu."

As the ground is getting very dry no plow just now a good rain would be welcomed.

CARGILL

Mrs. Leo Williams, of Windsor, is here assisting her mother to nurse several of the Thompson family who are ill.

Mr. M. Grainger, of Chatham, who has been sick at his father's home here, is improving. His sisters and wife also have been bedfast, but are getting better.

Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Clancy and babe, of Walkerton, spent over Sunday at Mr. John Clancy's.

As a precautionary measure there was no church services on Sunday last and there will not be next Sunday either, owing to the "flu" epidemic. There are several cases of this here, but as every precaution is being taken to prevent its spread we hope we will soon be free of it.

Mr. Harris, of Owen Sound, the new manager of the Bell Telephone Co. for this district, was here on Friday night.

Mr. Mathers and Miss Allen, the knowledge imparters at the school here, have gone to their homes in Palmerston and Wroxeter while the school is closed owing to the "flu" epidemic.

The remains of the late Mr. Wm. Grainger were brought home on Monday night from Stratford, where he died, a victim of the "flu." The funeral, which was private, took place on Tuesday. The late Wm. Grainger was raised here and was married to Miss A. M. Brownscombe, who with three small children, is left to mourn the untimely death of a kind husband and father. We sympathize with the bereaved in their affliction.

Mr. and Mrs. Grainger and Mr. H. Brownscombe were in Stratford last week to see Mr. Wm. Grainger and remained with him until his death.

—The deceased referred to in the following from the Tara Leader was a brother of Mr. Donald Darroch, of 7th Elderslie: The death of an old and well known resident of this section took place on Wednesday, Oct. 16th, in the person of Mr. Neil Darroch at the age of 87 years and 11 months. Mr. Darroch was born in Scotland, Isle of Jura, and after coming to this country settled in the Tp. of Arran in 1853. For con. 4, where he resided for a long period and was a prominent and successful farmer. He was a member of the Baptist church and took a leading part in the work of the Baptist congregation in the surrounding neighborhood. After the death of Mrs. Darroch he moved to Tara where he resided for several years, but for the past nine years has resided with his nephew, Mr. John Henderson, Tp. of Derby. One daughter survives—Miss Mary Darroch, who has been residing at Ottawa.

Lt.-Col. Roy Robertson, who was thrice mentioned in despatches by General Haig and awarded the D.S.O. medal by the king, had another decoration added to his collection by being made the recipient of a French decoration, Croix de Guerre, with a star, which was given him for splendid work done at Amiens. Lt.-Col. Robertson, who is the second son of Mr. David Robertson, K.C., is in command of the 9th Canadian Engineers, and has probably the distinction of receiving the most frequent recognitions of any Bruce boy in the war.—Herald and Times.

—Besides being helpful to the men, women and children of the U. S. nation who have taken advantage of the additional hour to cultivate war gardens, the daylight saving time of the past summer has, it is stated, saved the U. S. $2,000,000 in gas bills, also ten per cent. in electric bills, and one and a quarter million tons of coal. Putting the clocks ahead for one hour during seven months is therefore figured out as a national benefit, and will be favored in ensuing years.

UNDERWOOD FAIR

Again favored with perfect weather on their date, Oct. 8th, the Bruce Tp. fall fair at Underwood was very successful in many respects. There was a large attendance of spectators, and the exhibit was one of the fullest in years, particularly in horses and cattle. It took the expert judges from 1.30 to 6 o'clock to get through the horse classes. The inside department was better than usual, ladies' work, fruit, roots and grain sections being well filled. The concert in the evening was well patronized, proceeds amounting to $150.

PRIZE LIST

HORSES

General Purpose—Span, John Cummings, Gen. Jamieson, Alex Carr.

Agricultural—Span, D. Stewart, W. A. McLean, P. J. Brown & Sons; brood mare, W. McLean; J. McNaughton, Wm. Cassidy; foal, Wm. Cassidy, Chas. Drummond, McKay Bros.; 3 yr. old filly or gelding, Jas. Arch, Neil McKay Bros.; 2 yr. old filly or gelding, Wm. Hendry, McKay Bros.; yearling filly or gelding, W. A. McLean; yearling filly or gelding, Wm. Hendry, R. Carlton, Wm. Arch.

Draught—Span, D. Stewart, Wm. Arch, Wm. Arch, Wm. Semple & Sons; brood mare, Wm. Howe, McKay Bros.; foal, Wm. Semple & Sons, Wm. Arch, Wm. Howe; 3 year old filly or gelding, Chas. Drummond, Wm. A. Cole; 2 year old filly or gelding, Wm. Arch, Wm. Hendry, McKay Bros.; yearling filly or gelding, Wm. Arch.

Roadster—Brood mare, E. Clayton, P. J. Brown & Son; foal, P. J. Brown & Son, E. Clayton; 3 year old filly or gelding, Arch. McLean, Wm. Semple & Sons; 2 yr. old filly or gelding, Geo. Russell; yearling, J. H. Struthers, McLean Young; team, Arch. McLean, Peter Urquhart, P. J. Brown & Son; buggy horse, R. Laidlaw, Thos. Carruthers, Hugh McDougall.

Carriage—Brood mare, Chas. Drummond, Wm. A. Cole; foal, Chas. Drummond, McLean Young; 3 yr. old filly or gelding, E. McGillivray; yearling, P. J. Brown & Son; carriage horse, single, 1st Angus McDonald, 2nd Hugh McDougall.

Special—Best 3 draught foals, Norman McKay, Wm. Semple & Sons; best display of horses, Angus McDonald, Wm. Arch; best halter broken colt, Alex Brown, Curtis Parker; best Kosorth foal, Rich. McGregor 1st and 2nd.

CATTLE

Durham—2 yr. old bull, Geo. W. Reppel; yearling bull, Arch McLean; bull calf, Thos. Howe, McKay Bros.; Joshua Howe; best bull on grounds (dem.), Arch. McLean; milch cow, Joshua Howe, Thos. Howe 2nd and 3rd; 3 yr. old heifer, Thos. Howe 1st and 2nd; 2 yr. old heifer, Thos. Howe, Joshua Howe, McKay Bros.; heifer calf, Joshua Howe, Thos. Howe 2nd and 3rd.

Grade Milch cow, McKay Bros., Joshua Howe, Alex Young; 3 yr. old cow, McKay Bros., Joshua Howe, Wm. Arch; 2 yr. old heifer, Alex Young, W. Howe, Arch. McLean; yearling heifer, Wm. Arch 1st and 2nd, McKay Bros.; heifer calf, McKay Bros., C. Richardson, Joshua Howe; 3 yr. old steer, Thos. Carruthers, Carl McDougall, W. Arch; yearling steer, Wm. Arch, Arch. McLean, McKay Bros.; steer calf, Carl McDougall 1st and 2nd, McKay Bros.; dairy cow, McKay Bros. 1st and 2nd; best cat on exhibition grounds, Carl McDougall.

Fall or Aberdeen Angus—Bull 2 yrs. old or over, Geo. Bailey; heifer calf, Geo. Bailey.

SWINE

Berkshire—Boar over 12 months, McKay Bros.; boar over 6 months, Jas. Avis; brood sow over 12 months, C. Richardson, Jas. Avis; brood sow under 7 months, Jas. Avis 1st and 2nd.

Yorkshire—Boar over 12 mos., J. W. Johnson, McKay Bros.; boar under 6 mos., D. G. Cameron 1st and 3rd, J. W. Johnson 2nd; brood sow over 12 mos., Robt. Carleton; brood sow over 6 mos., D. G. Cameron; brood sow under 6 mos., D. G. Cameron.

Any Other Pure Breed—Boar over 12 mos., D. G. Cameron; boar over 6 mos., D. G. Cameron; boar under 6 mos., J. W. Johnson; brood sow over 12 mos., D. G. Cameron; brood sow under 6 mos., D. G. Cameron.

Grade—Sows, Only—Brood sow over 12 mos., McKay Bros., R. Gibbons; brood sow over 6 mos., Jas. Avis 1st and 2nd; brood sow under 6 mos., McKay Bros. 1st and 2nd, Jas. Avis; pair Lacon hogs, Wm. Cassidy; litter of pigs, R. Carleton 1st and 2nd.

SHEEP

Lincoln, Leicester or Cotswold—Aged ram, J. W. Johnson, McKay Bros., Carl McDougall; ram lamb, J. W. Johnson, Jas. Johnson; ram, any age, J. W. Johnson; ewe, J. W. Johnson 1st, 2nd and 3rd; ewe lamb, J. W. Johnson 1st, 2nd and 3rd; shearling ram, J. W. Johnson, McKay Bros.; shearling ewe, J. W. Johnson 1st and 2nd, McKay Bros. 3rd; pen of sheep (4), J. W. Johnson.

Shropshire—Aged ram, H. McDougall & Son; ram lamb, any age, H. McDougall & Son; ewe, any age, H. McDougall & Son 1st and 2nd; shearling ewe, H. McDougall & Son 1st and 2nd; ewe lamb, H. McDougall & Son 1st, 2nd and 3rd; pen of sheep (4), H. McDougall & Son.

Oxford Down—Yearling ram, H. Brill & Son 1st and 2nd; ram lamb, H. Brill & Son 1st and 2nd; ram, any age, H. Brill & Son 1st, H. Brill & Son; ewe, H. Brill & Son 1st, 2nd and 3rd; shearling ewe, Wm. Semple & Son, H. Brill & Son 2nd and 3rd; ewe lamb, H. Brill 1st, 2nd and 3rd; pen of sheep (4), H. Brill & Son; 1st shearling, H. Brill & Son 2nd and 3rd.

POULTRY

Leghorn, white, F. Harmer 1st and 2nd; black, Wm. Cassidy 1st and 2nd; barred Plymouth Rocks, J. Harmer, Mc-Kay Bros.; light Brahma, F. Harmer; Wyandottes, silver, J. Harmer; Houdans, J. Harmer; Rhode Island Red, F. Harmer; Buff Orpingtons, McKay Bros.; R. Carleton; Toulouse geese, C. Richardson, Thos. Carruthers; any other pure bred, C. Richardson; Pekin ducks, F. Harmer.

Chicks—Leghorn, F. Harmer 1st and 2nd; Minorcas, Wm. Cassidy 1st and 2nd; Plymouth Rocks, F. Harmer, R. Carleton; Wyandottes, A. L. & F. Harmer.

ROOTS AND VEGETABLES

Colt, potatoes, named, Sam Sparks, A. J. Sparks; 2 yr. old filly, potatoes, named, Geo. Russell, R. Carleton, Alf Bradley; best potatoes, any variety, A. J. Sparks; Swede turnips, Thos. Carruthers, A. J. Sparks; turnips, any other, A. J. Sparks; mangels, long red, A. J. Sparks; mangels, intermediate, Wm. A. Mitchell, S. Sparks; mangels, long red, A. J. Sparks; mangels, any other, A. J. Sparks; mangels, globe, Wortzel, F. Harmer, A. J. Sparks; yellow mangolds, P. J. Brown, Carl McDougall; table carrots, long, A. Sparks, W. A. Mitchell; table carrots, short, A. J. Sparks, W. A. Mitchell; horse carrots, long, A. J. Sparks, W. A. Mitchell; horse carrots, short, A. J. Sparks; sugar beets, Geo. Russell, A. J. Sparks; red mangel beets, Wm. A. Mitchell, S. Sparks; mangold beets, any other, A. J. Sparks; red cabbage, W. A. Mitchell, A. J. Sparks; late cabbage, W. A. Mitchell, A. J. Sparks; red cabbage, any other, W. A. Mitchell, Sam Sparks; potato onions, F. Harmer, Sam Sparks; onions, red, A. J. Sparks, Mrs. Harmer; onions, yellow, A. J. Sparks, S. Sparks; onions, white, A. J. Sparks, S. Sparks; squash, F. Harmer, Mrs. F. Rauch; watermelons, W. A. Mitchell, A. J. Sparks.

DAIRY

Pickled butter, Wm. Hendry, G. Riley, Alex Lamont, Mrs. M. Nelson; packed butter, Geo. Riley, Wm. Hendry, Alf Bradley, Mrs. M. Nelson; crock of butter, Alex Lamont, Wm. Howe, Geo. Riley, Mrs. M. Nelson; homemade cheddar, Alex Lamont, P. J. Brown; extracted honey, Alex Carr, McKay Bros.; homemade pickles, Mrs. R. D. McLennan, Wm. Mitchell; bread, A. Lamont, G. Riley, Mrs. McKinnon, W. Hendry; maple sugar, McKay Bros., H. McDougall & Son, Alex Carr; maple sugar, G. Riley, McKay Bros., McDougall; maple syrup, Alex Carr, Mrs. R. Nelson; biscuits, A. Lamont, Mrs. McKinnon; oatmeal cakes, Jas. Johnson, C. McMillan; buns, Mrs. McKinnon, Wm. Hendry; doughnuts, W. Cassidy, G. Riley; rolled jelly cake, J. G. MacKay, W. Hendry; muffins, A. J. Sparks, W. Hendry; sponge cake, C. R. Johnson, A. Lamont; layer cake, Mrs. R. Nelson, Mrs. Harmer; pumpkin pie, C. R. Johnson, Mrs. Harmer; apple pie, Mrs. Harmer, Mrs. Young; soft sugar cookies, Mrs. Harmer, Mrs. Young; soft sugar, H. McDougall & Son, Geo. Riley; oatmeal for baking, A. Lamont, Mrs. Nelson.

GRAIN

White winter wheat, Geo. Russell, A. Lamont; red winter wheat, J. G. MacKay, G. Russell; spring wheat, P. J. Brown, Mrs. R. Nelson; oats, Geo. Russell, J. G. MacKay, Mrs. R. McKinnon; goose wheat, Geo.

Central Business College
Stratford, Ont.

Lady graduates are now earning as high as $18 and even $20 per week, while young men are earning even better salaries. We can not meet the demand for trained help. Write us at once for particulars regarding our Commercial, Shorthand or Telegraphy Department. Students may enter at any time.

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Carpenter and Contractor

Contracts taken for any class of House-building and Repairing

Sash, Doors, Dressed Lumber and other Building Material on hand

Dwelling and shop two doors north of the Belmoral Hotel

The Farmers' Live Stock Shipping Club

Will pay for live hogs delivered at Paisley station, F.O.B. prices, less one per cent. government commission and shrinking expenses.

Weekly Shipment

For information call
WALLACE McGRAW
Bell Phones.

PAISLEY MARKET

Fall wheat, per bush.	2 00	2 15
Peas, per bush	2 00	2 05
Oats, per bush		75
Barley, per bush	90	1 00
Mixed grain, per cwt.	2 20	
Buckwheat		
Potatoes, per bag	1 30	1 50
Butter, in pound prints	40	44
Eggs, fresh, per doz	50	53

TORONTO LIVE STOCK MARKETS

TORONTO, Oct. 22, 1918

Butchers' picked	$10 00	$11 00
do common	6 75	9 00
do cows	6 00	11 00
do bulls	7 50	10 00
Stocks, choice	8 00	10 00
do common	7 00	7 50
Heavy feeders	9 00	10 00
Short keep		
Milkcows, choice	100 00	150
do common		
Sheep, ewes	12 00	14 00
Bucks	11 00	12 50
Spring lambs	15 00	18 75
Calves	7 50	16 00
Hogs, off cars	18 50	19 00
fed and watered	18 00	18 00

Russell, McKay Bros., J. G. MacKay; short oats, Geo. Russell, J. G. MacKay; long oats, Geo. Russell, A. Carr; table corn, A. Sparks, S. Sparks; field corn, W. Mitchell, F. Harmer; timothy seed, J. G. MacKay, A. Carr; red clover seed, John Cummings, A. Carr; alsike seed, Mrs. McKinnon; flax seed, A. Carr, N. D. McKinnon; white beans, Alf Bradley, F. Harmer; table beans, F. Harmer, Alf Bradley.

FRUIT

Collection exhibit, Geo. Russell, McKay Bros.; best 40 distinct varieties, McKay Bros., W. Howe; Gen. Jamieson, A. Carr, three best; russets, A. & S. Sparks, Thos. Howe, Northern Spy, Carr, F. Harmer; Ribstons, F. Harmer, R. Carleton, D. Durrell, S. Sparks, F. Harmer; King of Tompkins County, Jas. Johnson, F. Harmer; Ribstons pippin, A. Carr; malden's blush, A. Carr, McKay Bros., crowning, F. Harmer, G. Russell; sweet, G. Russell, A. Carr; Gravenstein, T. Howe, McKay Bros., G. Russell; Alexander, Mr. Latchford, G. Russell, S. Sparks; Wagner, A. Bradley, R. Carleton; Ontario, Chas. Pierson, and P. Burnham, A. Lamont; Colvert, Hy. Brill, F. Harmer; fall apple, A. & S. Richardson, S. Sparks; winter apple, McKay Bros., Jas. Johnson; fall pears, A. & S. Sparks; winter pears, Mrs. Forrester, S. Sparks; kieffer pears, Mrs. Forrester, S. Sparks; Bartlett pears, G. Riley; red plums, G. Riley, Carl McDougall; small crabapples, A. Carr; Hyslops; large crabapples, A. Carr, Alf Bradley; named grapes, Alf Bradley; collection of vegetables, W. Hendry, H. McDougall & Son.

DOMESTIC

Crochet quilt, A. Carr, P. J. Brown; cushion rings, A. Carr, Jas. Johnson; pair comb towels, Mrs. Pierson 2nd; baby's bonnet, Jas. Johnson; Red Cross day shirt, Underwood Red Cross Society; kitchen aprons, Mrs. McKinnon, Mrs. Pierson; crochet collars, Mrs. Pierson, A. Carr; tatin pillow, A. & S. Mrs. McKinnon, Jas. Johnson; pair knitted mitts, Jas. Johnson, C. R. Johnson; cushion, A. Carr, C. R. Johnson; punch work, Mrs. Pierson; white linen, Jas. Johnson, C. R. Johnson; crib, eyelet on white linen, C. R. Johnson; punch work, Mrs. Pierson; sheet, 2x4 linen, Mrs. Pierson; woolen socks, knit, Mrs. McKinnon, Mrs. Pierson; woollen socks, fast, A. Lamont, Mrs. Pierson; best Red Cross socks, A. Lamont, Underwood R. C. Society; woollen mitts, knit, N. D. McKinnon, Mrs. Pierson; ladies' woollen mitts, Mrs. Nelson, Mrs. Pierson; fancy work done by girl under 16, Mrs. Pierson, Mrs. Nelson; hooked rug mat, N. D. McKinnon; hooked yarn mat, N. D. McKinnon; fancy work by lady over 60 years, Mrs. R. Johnston; patchwork quilt, A. Carr, Jas. Johnson, A. Carr; best lady's night dress, C. R. Johnson, Jas Johnson; hand beamed table linen, H. McDougall & Son; hemmed handkerchief, Mrs. Pierson; crochet work in cotton, A. Carr, Jas. Johnson; knitting in sock, Mrs. Pierson, W. Mitchell; plain sewing by child under 12, hooked rug mat, N. D. McKinnon; hooked yarn mat, N. D. McKinnon; Red Cross work, Underwood R. C. Society.

PUBLIC SCHOOL

Fourth Class—Penmanship, C. Richardson, J. G. MacKay.

Third Class—J. G. MacKay, Alf Bradley; black ink drawing of Bruce Tp., C. Richardson; 2nd, roll of words, R. McGregor, C. Richardson.

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children
In Use For Over 30 Years
Always bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher

ORIGIN OF "BOLSHEVIK"

Various explanations have been given of the origination of the name Bolshevik. A Russian doctor gives the true explanation of how the word came to be used. It did not arise out of the present Russian chaos. It seems that in 1901, at the second conference of the Russian Social Democratic party, when the methods employed in regard to the direction of revolutionary activities were under discussion, a difference of opinion arose and a vote was taken. There was naturally a majority (bolsheviste) and a minority (menshevists). The two groups were thereafter named, the "Bolsheviks" and the "Menshevikis."

IT STANDS WEAR
IT STANDS WATER

Kyanize YOUR HOME

KYANIZE Floor Finish stands kicking, stamping, scuffing. Unequalled inside the house for floors and linoleum—for kitchen, bathroom, stairway, doors, ceiling, woodwork, furniture. Outside the house it's unexcelled for piazza floors and outside doors. A money-back guarantee proves these statements.

Ask for Kyanize Spar Finish for Canoes, Motor Boats, Exposed Surfaces; Kyanize White Enamel for Furniture, Bathrooms, Iron Beds.

Boston Varnish Company

Bruce Phone
Bell Phone

W. H. DAVISON



A Friend in Need

The Pandora Range is your real friend on wash day. Change the top around, set the boiler on the far side and use the three nearest holes—you can boil on all of them. Dinner on time; no extra fuel, no rush or confusion.

For Sale by
W. H. DAVISON, Paisley

McClary's
Pandora
Range

London, Toronto, Montreal, Winnipeg, Vancouver
St. John, N.B. Hamilton, Calgary, Edmonton, Saskatoon

FARM FOR SALE

LOT No. 4, Con. A, Elderslie, property of the late W. J. Watson, containing 95 acres—about 60 acres cleared and the balance in bush. Clay loam soil. Barn 40 ft. by 60 ft., stone foundation, cement stable, log house. Well watered. All seeded down but about 16 acres. About 3 miles from Paisley. Apply to And. Watson, or David S. Watson, executors.

AUCTION SALE
—OF—
Farm Stock and Implements

The undersigned has received instructions from MR. ALEX CARR, lot 11, con. 13, Greenock, to sell by public auction on the premises, on Wednesday, Oct. 30, at one o'clock p.m., sharp, the following:

HORSES—1 span mares 6 yrs old matched, 1 driver 9 yrs old, 1 single mare 5 yrs old, 1 single gelding 3 yrs old, 1 sucker 2 yrs old.

CATTLE—1 cow due to calve 1st Nov., 4 milk cows supposed to be in calf, 4 heifers 2 yrs. old, 2 steers 2 yrs. old, 3 heifers 1 yr. old, 1 steer rising 2 yrs. 4 spring calves.

SWINE—6 sows months old, 2 pigs 6 months old, 1 boar due to freshen in Nov.

IMPLEMENTS—1 Massey Harris binder 6-ft. cut, 1 Massey Harris mower 5-ft. cut, new, 1 steel rake 10-ft., 1 Noxon used drill, 1 Noxon disc, 1 set iron harrows, 1 riding plow, single furrow, 1 walking plow, single furrow, 1 two-furrow plow, 2 buggies, one nearly new, 2 cutters, 1 set bobsleighs, 1 wagon, 1 hay rack, 1 hay fork rope, nearly new, 120 ft., 2 Beattie cars, new, 1 Louden car, 1 manure spreader, new, 1 set weigh scales, 2,000 lbs., 1 set weigh scales, 240 lbs., 1 fanning mill, 1 turnip pulper, 20 grain bags, 150 empty buckets and can, and many other small articles.

HARNESS—1 set brass mounted harness, 1 set horse harness, 2 set single harness, HAY AND GRAIN—25 tons hay, 300 bu. oats, 200 bush. corn and barley.

HOUSEHOLD EFFECTS—1 Happy Thought range, 1 Treasure stove, 1 heater, 1 sideboard, 2 sofas, 2 bedsteads, 1 cot, 1 organ, 1 Standard cream separator, new, 1 Daisy churn No. 2, and other articles.

TERMS—All sums of $5.00 and under, cash; on sums over that amount 12 months' credit will be given on furnishing approved joint notes bearing 8 per cent. interest. No reserve, as the proprietor has rented his farm and is giving up farming.

R. C. PEARCE, Auct.

Mail Contract

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received at Ottawa until noon, on Friday, the 15th day of November, 1918, for the conveyance of His Majesty's mails, on a proposed contract for four years, six times per week, over Paisley No. 2 Rural Route, from the Postmaster General's pleasure.

Printed notices containing further information as to conditions of proposed contract may be seen and blank forms of tender may be obtained at the post offices of Paisley, Chesley and Eden Grove, and at the office of the Post Office Inspector, London.

CHAS. P. H. FISHER,
Post Office Inspector

Post Office Inspector's Office,
London, 4th October, 1918

—Sic per cent. and absolute safety. Victory Bonds?

—Let Principal uphold Principle! Buy Victory Bonds.

THE ONTARIO RAILWAY AND MUNICIPAL BOARD

(P. U. 4729)

IN THE MATTER of the Application of the Commissioners for the Telephone System of the Municipality of the Township of Bruce for authority to increase the charges for telephone service furnished to the subscribers and renters of the Bruce Municipal Telephone System to $15.00 per annum.

Dated at Toronto this 30th day of September, A. D. 1918.

(3gd.) H. C. SMALL, Sec'y

Young Women

Are needed in war time to replace the office men who go overseas to fight in France and Flanders. Thousands are going now; hundreds will go later on; be patriotic and begin now to prepare to fill their places by attending the

NORTHERN Business College

Students admitted at any time. Circulars free.

C. A. FLEMING, Prin. Owen Sound

Scott's Scotch Shorthorns

OUR HERD represents such noted families as Lovelys, Rachels, Stamfords, Clarets and Rosemarys, and is headed by the Cruickshank Village bull, "Victor Broadbooks," by "Broadbook's Golden Fame," imported. Present offering—two young bulls and a few females.

Bruce phone. JOHN SCOTT.
Line 52, No. 12. Port Elgin R.R. 1

STANDARD BUSINESS COLLEGE
James St. North, Hamilton

All branches of Commercial, Business and Shorthand taught by expert instructors. We invite inquiries from all young people who desire to enter commercial or business life with proper equipment. We pay railway fares for students coming to our school.

J. A. McDougall, Business Manager
Jas. Bulliton, Principal

Appointment for Hearing

The Ontario Railway and Municipal Board hereby appoints Wednesday, the 30th day of October, A.D. 1918, at the hour of 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at the township Hall, in the Village of Underwood, for the hearing thereof.

Dated at Toronto this 30th day of September, A. D. 1918.

(3gd.) H. C. SMALL, Sec'y

Abram Lodge, No. 205, I.O.O.F.



MEETS every Tuesday evening at 8 o'clock sharp in the Hall Odd Fellow Block. Visiting brothers always welcome.

Jas. McKay, N.G.
W. H. Bennett, R.S.

The Paisley Advocate.

D. McKENZIE, Publisher
Vol. 49—No. 44

PAISLEY, ONTARIO, OCT. 30, 1918

Subscription, $1.50 per Annum

Paisley Mercantile Co.

The Money Weapon

REV. JOHN MacNEILL, B.A., D.D., the week before leaving France, was addressing an audience of four or five hundred of our Canadian soldiers in the shattered remains of what was once a high school. "In view of my impending visit to Canada," said Mr. MacNeill, "I asked those men what they would like me to say to the people at home. Their answer expressed by scores in various ways was summed up in a noble word by one of the more thoughtful men:

"'Tell the people to stand by us and we will see it through. And tell them, too, that we are willing to leave a little bit of Canada over here in France so long as we know that they will not stop till Victory is complete, and that our children will not have to come out here to fight this thing over again.'"

How Shall We Do It?

Buy Victory Bonds to the Uttermost

Here is one way to buy Victory: Suppose you buy a $50 bond, you may pay for it as follows: 10 per cent. ($5.00) on application; 20 per cent. ($10.00) December 6, 1918; 20 per cent. ($10.00) January 6, 1919; 20 per cent. ($10.00) February 6 1919, and 31.16 per cent. ($15.58) March 6, 1919. The last payment of 31.16 per cent. represents the 30 per cent. still owing on your bond ($15.00) plus 1.16 per cent. ($8c), which represents the accrued interest from the time of the application to the due dates of the various instalments. In other words you pay 58c for the privilege of deferring your full payment of the bond. But a full half year's interest ($1.25) will be paid you on May 1, 1919. The bonds are sold in denominations of $50, $100, $500 and $1,000, with interest twice a year at 5½ per cent.

Buy! Buy! Buy!

THE PAISLEY MERCANTILE CO.
F. S. MacLACHLAN, Manager

Many other Men are Lending their Lives

to defeat German Militarism. You are only asked to Lend Your Money for the same great cause by

BUYING VICTORY BONDS

D. H. COOPER - Baker and Confectioner

PUT YOUR DOLLARS IN KHAKI

CANADA'S dollars must be fighting dollars. This war can be won only when Victory is the chief interest of every man, woman and child in Canada. ¶Every dollar you have—every dollar you can borrow—is urgently needed to back up the boys at the front and bring to the Allied Armies a glorious and decisive VICTORY. ¶If you value Freedom—if you hope for Peace—if you love your Country—your Home—your Independence—put all your savings in Victory Bonds. ¶This Victory Loan 1918 will enroll a mighty army of fighting dollars—an irresistable financial force that will sweep our brave boys onward to certain, triumphant success. ¶Every dollar invested in Victory Bonds will be safeguarded by Canada's fighting men—Canada's peerless natural resources—Canada herself. ¶Your money will be returned to you with interest, and you will have the additional satisfaction of knowing that you have done your duty to your country, your home and yourself.

BUY VICTORY BONDS

MORE'S DRUG STORE

BORN

Wrightson—In Bruce Tp., on Oct. 23rd, to Mr. and Mrs. John Wrightson, a son.

Palmer—In Arran, on Oct. 24th, to Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Palmer, a son.

Morland—At Paisley, on Oct. 27th, to Mr. and Mrs. Alex Morland, a son.

MARRIED

Coates—Sloan—At the residence of the bride's father, Chesley, on Oct. 15th, by Rev. A. Leslie, B.A., Mr. David H. Coates, of Brant, to Mary Christena, daughter of Mr. Jas. Sloan, Chesley.

DIED

McKenzie—At Kamloops, B.C., on Oct. 19th, Kenneth, son of Mrs. A. McKenzie, Paisley, aged 41 years and 3 months.

Herron—In Arran, on Oct. 20th, Laverne, son of Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Herron, aged 4 years, 8 months and 23 days.

—A rink of Teeswater bowlers came over last week and wrested the Keystone trophy from the Paisley trundlers.

—The Kaiser hopes you won't—buy Victory Bonds.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

$1.50 per annum in advance. To United States subscribers $2.00 per year in advance.

ADVERTISING RATES

Legal and other casual advertisements 10c per nonpareil line for first insertion, 5c per line for each subsequent insertion.

Advertisements of Sales, Farms for Sale or to Rent, and similar, $1 for first three weeks or 25c for each subsequent insertion.

Advertisements without specific directions will be inserted till forbid and charged accordingly. Transient display advs. charged by the inch or fraction.

Advertisements in the local columns are charged 10c per line for first insertion, and 5c per line for each subsequent insertion. This includes announcements for church or school entertainments, garden parties, &c. Position notices less than 25c. Regular advertisers 5c per line, no adv. less than 15. Set in black-faced type, price and one-half.

—For Sale—Heifer calf. Apply to C. Brigham.

—Fresh Salmon Trout at P. Oltcher's butcher shop.

—Get Wilkinson Plows and repairs at P. Carter & Son's.

—For Sale—Good coal stove. Apply to F. S. MacLachlan.

—Marriage licenses issued and money to loan. T. H. George.

—Fowl wanted, alive or dressed. Get our prices. S. F. Ballachey.

—Lots of salt at Hunstein & Wittich's, Cargill. Barrels $2.35, 200 lb. sacks $1.80.

—Full line of fine engagement and wedding rings at I. Shoemaker's jewellery store.

—A number of good feeding steers for sale or for winter keeping. A. Cormack, Paisley.

—Highest prices paid for hides and sheepskins. H. E. McGregor, Butcher, Steele Block.

—Taxes Are Due—Pay at Putnam's office open every Wednesday and Saturday afternoons and evenings during November to receive the taxes.

—Highest price for beef hides, horse hides, calfskins, sheepskins, tallow, &c. P. Oltcher, Paisley Meat Market.

—For Sale—The cottage dwelling next to the Balmoral hotel. Freshly painted and re-papered. Apply to Neil McAllister.

—For Sale—Registered Durham bull calf, 13 months old; dark red color. Good type of breeder. Jas. Scott, Port Elgin P. O.

—For Sale—A large and comfortable frame house with good stable, on ½ acre of good garden land, on Water St. N. McArthur, prop.

—Dr. C. L. Grant, Dentist, of Walkerton, will be in Paisley, Oct. 30th and Nov. 6th, and each first and third Wednesdays thereafter, at Dr. Allen's office.

—P. Stevenson's quick healing salve is the best made. We have a choice line of tobaccos and cigars, stationery and school supplies. Agent for daily papers and magazines. Give us a call.

—Flour, Feed, Seeds, Grain—We keep a full stock of Five Roses and Stark's high grade flours, bran, shorts, Royal Purple calf meal, poultry foods and tonics. Always in the market for coarse grains. Morning delivery only. W. Stark.

—We show many fashionable fabrics, and there isn't the slightest doubt that you could easily and quickly find something that you would be glad to call yours. There are other reasons than variety, too. Price is one of them. And price is a point that prospective buyers cannot know too much about. A good suit costs $25.00 here. From that dollar by dollar the prices advance, and up dollar by dollar also go the values. Glad to show you any time. G. B. Irwin, Tailor.

Caught with the Goods

We are glad to acknowledge the fact that we were caught with

A Good Stock of Fine Suitings

And are prepared to pass them along to

Fashion into Carments

for anyone who wants a

Fine Suit or Overcoat

You can Save Five *by Buying from Us*

Cruickshank
The Tailor

—Whatever your earnings, save something! Buy Victory Bonds.

Bruce's Proud Pre-Eminence in War Work

IS DUE TO THE FACT THAT

EVERYBODY HELPS

WHEN THERE'S A CAMPAIGN ON

¶ Result—Bruce has never failed yet—and won't this time. . . . . .

¶ For the last Victory Loan, Bruce was asked to raise $850,000 and actually raised $1,800,000. . . . . .

¶ This year Bruce is asked to raise $2,000,000, and the Committee want to do better than that. . . . . .

¶ This is quite possible. Last year we had over 4,000 applications, and the Committee hopes to have at least 6,000 applications this year in Bruce.

¶ KEEP BRUCE IN THE FRONT RANK, AS OUR COUNTY IS ONE OF THE MOST SHINING EXAMPLES IN CANADA, OF GIVING ITS SHARE IN BOTH MEN AND MONEY. . . . . .

Yours for the Victory Loan, 1918.

DAVID ROBERTSON, County President — GEO. D. McKAY, County Secretary

—Mrs. Esplen is visiting at the home of her niece, Mrs. Nathwell, in Dunnville.

—Messrs. W. J. and T. Ellis went to Tara on Tuesday to attend the funeral on their father.

—Mr. Wm. Hyde has disposed of his farm at Ellengowan. Mr. Alex Coates, of Walkerton, is the purchaser.

—And now an epidemic of diphtheria is threatened. Mild cases are reported in neighboring towns, but there have been none in Paisley yet.

—With the ringing of the town hall and mowing of the waterworks whistle the Victory Loan campaign was started off on Monday morning.

—Mr. Alex McRae, of North St., is in a very precarious state of health from a complication of troubles. His absent sons, Fraser, of Winnipeg, and John, of Moosejaw, arrived here a few days ago.

—Mr. Beaton Wells, who has been in Toronto during the past summer, was up visiting his friends at Pinkerton and vicinity over the week end. Beaton is employed at shipbuilding, and is earning 60c an hour. He worked on the big new vessel launched a few days ago.

Became Demented

Mrs. Cole, who had been acting strange at times during the past year, became violent last week, threatening the lives of those in her household and some of her neighbors' children. The authorities took action and on Monday the demented woman was sent to London.

Three of a Family Died from Influenza

Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Bradshaw, of 8th con. Elderslie, have lost three of their children within two weeks from pneumonia following influenza. Their eldest daughter Maggie, about 14 years of age, succumbed on Oct. 16th, at the home of Mr. Wm. Herron, where she had been working. Harry, 10 years old, died on Wednesday last at the home of Mr. Jas. Thomson, where he had been removed to, and on Monday Jerry, 8 years old, died at home. The eldest son, John, who is a drafted soldier, is also very ill, and was taken to Walkerton hospital on Monday. The deepest sympathy is felt for the bereaved family.

Gale—Pinkerton

On Friday, Oct. 25th, at the noon hour, a very pretty wedding took place at "Forest Home," the residence of Mr. David Pinkerton, of Pinkerton, when his daughter, Kathleen, was united in marriage to Rev. J. A. Gale, of Hyde Park, London. Rev. John Grey Reid, of South Kinloss, officiated, assisted by the groom's father, Rev. R. M. Gale, of Pinkerton. The bride, who entered the drawing room on the arm of her father, to the strains of the wedding march played by her sister, Miss Jennie Pinkerton, was daintily attired in blue crepe de chine and Georgette. Among the guests present were Mrs. J. G. Reid, Kinloss; Mr. and Miss Cleghorn, Kitchener, and Robt. S. Gale, Elora. The wedding breakfast was served in the dining-room, and immediately after the young couple left by motor for their home in Hyde Park.

USEFUL WAR SOUVENIR

The War Album issued by the Family Herald and Weekly Star of Montreal is to hand, and is a credit to the publishers. A copy is sent free to all who order that paper for 1 y. The Album contains a mine of valuable information and the color work could not be improved on.

It is just such a book as one would like to have close by at all times. Every school child in Canada should have it. In after years when the war is over it will be a valuable book of reference. The Family Herald costs only $1.25 a year and with the Album is certainly big value.



PTE. JAMES MILLER

Killed in Action Sept. 27th. Joined the 160th at Paisley.

Pte. John M. Woelfle, son of Mr. And. Woelfle, of Greenock, was admitted to a hospital on Oct. 3rd, with gunshot wound in right arm.

Mrs. Flora McKinnon, Paisley, received official word on Wednesday that her son, Pte. Alex McKinnon, infantry, was admitted to the 18th General Hospital, Dannes, Camiers, on Oct. 21st. He had received a gunshot wound in the hand.

COUNTY CASUALTIES

Killed in Action

J. W. Hudson, Kinloss
S. D. Blackwood, Barrow Bay
Sgt. Wm. A. Ruhl, Wiarton
A. D. Johnson, Cape Croker
Herb. Whitman, Chesley
W. E. Lovett, Kincardine
A. D. Johnston, Cape Croker
S. D. Blackwood, Barrow Bay
D. A. Mackie, Kincardine

Missing

Harold Marshall, Southampton
G. Nickel, Southampton
W. Ottewell, Wiarton
Lt. J. C. Little, Teeswater

Missing, Believed Drowned

J. M. Finlon, Lucknow

Died

D. Brown, Shallow Lake

Ill

W. McCormick, Kincardine

Wounded

J. J. Harron, Arkwright
Lt. Will Clark, Saugeen
Alex Murcar, Port Elgin
Thos. Croome, Tara
Sinclair Gibson, Clavering
Geo. Smith, Walkerton
Bert Hoover, Walkerton
Henry Williams, Walkerton
Earl Pinkney, Brant
Thos. E. White, Greenock
A. McTavish, Chesley
H. Young, Chepstow
R. Osborne, Port Elgin
J. H. Skinner, Shallow Lake
H. Allan, Southampton
W. Crowe, Allenford
W. Binkney, Walkerton
W. Cairns, Port Elgin
A. Duncan, Dobbinton
M. Solomon, Cape Croker
W. Pedoniquet, Cape Croker

The Epidemic Over

The visitation that came upon us so suddenly and laid so many of our citizens low for at least a few days, will soon be a thing of the past. Only odd new cases have developed this week. It is now announced that services will be resumed in the churches on Sunday next, and schools opened on Monday.

AMPUTATED HIS OWN LEG

"Another man, Dobson of Paisley, whose leg was shattered with a shell, completed the amputation with his own jack-knife and dressed his own wound. He thought his other foot was gone, but when the doctor told him it was only broken he said, "I'm glad, that's Jack-a-loo."

The above is a paragraph written in his special correspondence to the Saskatoon Daily Star and Chicago Daily News by Capt. R. J. Renison, Canadian chaplain, who gives the most thrilling story of the battle front that we have yet read. We have to thank Mr. John Nelson, of the Vancouver World, for the copy we received. Pte. John Dobson is the soldier referred to.

BANKS WILL HELP SMALL INVESTORS

It is announced that, in order to encourage investors to participate in the 1918 Victory Loan, the banks will lend subscribers, on the probable certainty of repayment within a year, up to 90 per cent. of the amount of the investment in the Loan. The rate of interest charged by the banks is 5½ per cent.

This should have the effect of greatly stimulating the flow of money when the big drive opens. Many people who were anxious to do their bit towards supporting the boys at the front were unfortunately restricted as to the amount they had available for investment, having immediate or future obligations which called for their ready capital. It is such as these that the banks are ready to help. On reasonable security these intending investors may receive the cash from the bank at the same rate of interest the Dominion Government pays for the entire 1918 Victory Loan. They may reduce their obligations to the banks monthly or quarterly.

The banks will also accept from small investors for safe keeping without charge the interim securities and later the bonds themselves up to a reasonable amount, for the term of one year.

Goes to a City Commission Business

Dr. Allen has acquired a partnership in a commission business in Toronto, and will hereafter devote his attention to that concern. The Dr. has been a citizen of Paisley for over thirty years, and always took an active interest in the affairs of the community. We are glad to say that his home will still be here, as the family are not removing to the city.

Extracted a Darning Needle from a Boy's Body

On Monday the sixteen-year-old son of Mr. Geo. McKillop, of Saugeen, was seized with a severe pain in the lower abdomen. On examination Dr. Gage came to the conclusion that the trouble was due to some foreign body located deep in the tissues. By using a local anaesthetic a small opening was made and a large darning needle, three and a half inches long, was extracted. It was somewhat coated over, but was perfectly whole. The boy has no remembrance of ever being injured, and the only way the doctor can account for the condition is that when the boy was a babe creeping on the floor the needle must have entered the lower part of the body and gradually worked its way in. The boy is doing well.

—James Fallis, of Brampton, sold $20,000 worth of dual purpose cattle on Thursday last. A choice cow, Right Sort, and her calf sold for $1,435. Hawthorne Blossom brought $800, Golden Drop went for $800, while another cow and her calf sold for $740.

It Has Proved a Revelation

—To Millions of Tea Drinkers

"SALADA"

Rich in Flavor — Absolute in Purity.

Sealed Packets Only . .
Black—Green or Mixed } 8436

TRY IT!

For Men Must Work

Priscilla Sees Her Vexation Through the Eyes of Fourteen-year-old Jimmy—and Changes Her Mind

Montayne Perry.

"That's the way with men," her thoughts ran. "They think only of themselves, what they want to do, the money they want to earn! I'm glad I realized all this before my life was ruined! Of course I never shall marry now but if I do, it will be a man who puts me first in his heart!"

All which proves nothing except that our Priscilla was a very young woman!

The lake was a large one with a number of islands dotting its surface at wide distances. Jimmy nodded toward one of these green mounds.

"Let's go over there. It's Hunter's Island where we're going to have the Scout camp next week. There's a nice little pebbly beach where we can make a fire for the coffee."

"All right," Priscilla agreed listlessly. Hunter's Island was as good as any other place. Every place in the world would be lonely and horrid now, forever and ever!

On the pebbled beach Jimmy built a fire place and made coffee according to approved Scout methods while Priscilla set out the luncheon on a flat rock and wished that the waves, the breezes and the birds in the green branches overhead would not all insist on singing, over and over, Leonard's merry little tune.

Luncheon ready, Jimmy ate, Priscilla meditated. Luncheon over, Jimmy read the latest Scoutcraft book, Priscilla reflected. Later, while Jimmy flaked, Priscilla brooded.

It was late afternoon when Jimmy abandoned his fishing rod to suggest, "Say, if you don't want to get home early, I could make a fire and cook the fish."

Just for an instant she hesitated. A glorious sunset was gathering. Soon the moon would come up. Was Leonard down at the water's edge now, looking out wistfully? Was he hoping she would repent and come back in time for moonlight-rowing? Almost she yielded but Jimmy chose that unpropitious moment to whistle the merry little tune! Her face hardened.

"I'll get the table while you cook the fish," she said.

"I wish I were a boy!" she declared when Jimmy served up the fish, browned to perfection. "You learn to do so many interesting things. Think of the fun you'll have in camp. Can all the boys in your patrol come?"

"All but Dan Manning. He's got a job in Deane's store."

"What a shame! But why doesn't he give up his work now? He'll give it up in two weeks, anyhow, when school begins."

"He took the job till the fifteenth."

"But Dan doesn't need the money."

"Dan's not a quitter! When a fellow has got a job, that comes first of the ammunition anything."

"O-o-o!" sighed Priscilla, under her breath. She glanced almost timidly at Jimmy. He was taking out the fire and its glow shone warm by on his serious young face.

"Jimmy, is that the way all men look at things? Does every man put his work ahead of everything else? Is his job always first?" Was there a way, still left open in Prissy's tale?

"Of course." The matter-of-fact tone of the boy! "What would be fine?"

"Why, there are other things in life beside business money making. A man's home, for instance. People who love him. Making those who care most for him happy."

"But all the other things depend on his job," Jimmy stated succinctly. "A man can't have a home nor make anybody happy unless he has a job and works at it. If a fellow doesn't do his share he's—why, he's nothing at all! Even if he doesn't need to make money, he needs to be a man. Don't you see?"

Slowly, in Priscilla's young, impulsive soul, gathered the gentleness, the tenderness and the understanding which belong to the twilight hour.

"Jimmy," she said, "let's start home now." As the canoe moved out on the purpling water, she urged, "Let's paddle fast, Jimmy!"

Swiftly they shot through the gathering dusk. In the girl's heart was a longing that was almost prayer. Would Leonard understand, have faith in her? Would he be waiting?"

"He's a real man. He sticks to his job!" she told her heart exultantly.

Round them the dusk deepened. Stars crept out, their reflections pricking the water with a thousand tiny points. In the east a band of pale silver brightened and broadened, creeping swiftly up the sky.

They rounded the point, Priscilla's eyes leaped to the tall figure, dimly visible at the water's edge. A quick mist blurred her vision; a little sob clutched at her throat.

"Oo-hoo!" yodelled Jimmy.

"Oo-hoo!" came Leonard's answering call.

The canoe grated on the beach. Jimmy jumped out. Priscilla's glance went shyly to Leonard's.

"Have you done a good day's work?" she asked, a tiny smile lurking at the corners of her lips. "If you have, I'll go out with you for a reward of merit."

"Sweetheart!" he breathed joyously.

They were alone on the beach, Jimmy, the discreet, had vanished. They turned the canoe's nose toward the open, shimmering stretches, paddling silently, full of a great content.

TRIALS OF CONVALESCENTS

How Well-Meaning Persons Bore the Wounded With Questions.

Not all of the trials of a soldier come in battle, as we can easily gather from an amusing account of hospital life that was written by a young Englishman who was wounded during the fighting in France.

In addition to my friends who were regular visitors, he says, we had occasional visits from curious but well-meaning strangers. Some people find it impossible when visiting hospitals to get beyond the everlasting phrase, "Where were you wounded?" But the limit of conversational inanity was reached by one of these casual visitors, a stout, blonde dame. This was our conversation:

"Bon jour, ben jour! You are an English officer, aren't you?"

"Yes, madame!"

"Where were you wounded?"

"In the head."

"Do you have to lie down all day long?"

"My leg is paralyzed."

"And you have no wound in the leg?"

"None at all."

"Ah, then you were paralyzed before the war!"

At times whole families, dressed in mourning, would drift into the room and stand awkwardly grouped at the foot of my bed. "Now, my little Francoise, go say good morning to this brave soldier!" and the whole tribe would come, one after another, to perform the ceremony of shake hand. After this function follow'd the inevitable question, "Where were you wounded?"

My method of dealing with that question always amused Mme. Buquet.

"Where were you wounded?" the caller would ask me, and I would reply acidly:

"At Cauder."

"Yes, but in what place were you wounded?"

"At the entrance of the village."

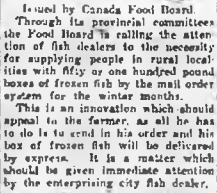
"Yes, but in what part of your body were you wounded?"

"In the head. That is why I wear these bandages."

"Go, Francoise, say au revoir to the poor, wounded soldier."

The function of le shake hand having been re-enacted by each member of the family, they passed on to the next bed.

Mail Order System.



Issued by Canada Food Board.

Through its provincial committees the Food Board is calling the attention of fish dealers to the necessity for supplying people in rural localities with fifty or one hundred pound boxes of frozen fish by the mail order system for the winter months.

This is an innovation which should appeal to the farmer, as all he has to do is to send in his order and his box of frozen fish will be delivered by express. It is a matter which should be given immediate attention by the enterprising city fish dealer.

Impossible!

That thinkin' patent spirit stove of yourn has gorn out, George.

Well, can't yer light it again?

No! It's gorn out through the roof of the dugout.

Every time a woman sees a mirror she pauses to reflect.

"It is by teaching that we teach ourselves, by relating that we observe, by affirming that we examine, by showing that we look, by writing that we think, by pumping that we draw water into the well."—Amiel.

About the House

What One Woman Did.

There is an atmosphere of rest about some homes, perhaps unaccountable, but undeniably present, affecting all who are fortunate enough to cross their thresholds. I know such a home intimately. It is simple and harmonious, and while it is joyously bright it is restful. There is no sense of confusion, because the woman who made it what it is used neither figured draperies nor rugs of a decided pattern with figured wallpapers. Neither did she put dark or large-figured paper in a small room, for it is always questionable and seldom looks well. She did use a dim, soft tapestry paper in the hall, and in the bedrooms some small, well-covered patterns that did not "travel."

She did not furnish any room entirely in browns, but she put plenty of dull-blue in the brown room, giving a balanced ration of color. Neither did she put a depressing blue paper on any room, for that might give the family a chronic case of the blues. "Cold" looking papers, such as grays, blues or greens, were not put in a north room, nor in a room having little light, but yellows were used to reflect all the light possible. She avoided using yellows, oranges or reds, except in small touches, in rooms having a strong glare of light, but put her grays, or cool colors, in these rooms. Nor did she use borders on her papers, for borders carry the eyes up to the ceiling.

There were not many pictures, but such as she had were good, with simple, not ornate, frames. She avoided hanging them against a figured wallpaper, for this causes confusion. Neither did she hang her pictures from one hook, thereby leading the eye, by the converging lines of the wire, to the hook instead of to the picture.

There was nothing in the house too good to be used. She avoided putting more than five objects on a mantelpiece, nor were the living-rooms cluttered with loose photographs. The rugs and large pieces of furniture were not placed "on the bias," straight, structural lines being so much more restful. There was no plate-rail, with a lot of dust-collecting plates and other objects on it; nor were there any dead, stuffed fish or birds hanging in the dining room to reproach her when she wanted to enjoy a savory little trout or a piece of game. Her china was not painted with realistic animals, or flowers, for who would care for ice cream served on a lobster's back?

Neither did this homemaker display all her silver on the sideboard, for she found that a dish of fruit and a pair of candlesticks looked so much more attractive, and required less care.

The exterior of the house was not painted a cold, stony gray, nor a bright green, nor pink. Instead it was painted white with a mossy-green roof. She did not paint her porch ceilings sea-green nor sky-blue, for such colors tire sensitive eyes. Nor did she paint the outside window-sashes black, making the windows look like great holes against the dark interior. And because of these things she did not do, she made a home that was like a bit of heaven on earth.

So many of us are controlled by circumstances that it is not always possible to follow a definite plan; but by recognizing such fundamental rules as this homemaker observed, and keeping them in mind whenever changes are contemplated, we may in time reach the goal or at least travel along the path which leads to it.

See That Children Eat Wholesome Food.

Nutrition is power, force and energy. The human body must create this for itself; man is not a battery that can be charged or reloaded at will, therefore it behooves us to look well to the requirements of our body.

Underfed children will grow to maturity fully two or three inches under normal height, and with a handicap of twelve to eighteen pounds below normal weight. This has been traced in most instances to faulty nutrition, insanitary surroundings and lack of care for the physical well being.

The efficient mother must understand thoroughly and be alert to prevent this dwarfing of the capacity of the human being.

One child is permitted to eat what he likes, discarding food that is vitally necessary if he is to grow bone, teeth and muscles structure.

Then, again, some mothers will give the child a nickel or a dime for cake, pie or ice cream for the noon luncheon. They are indifferent to the source of these articles. A saucer of well-cooked cereal and milk would have satisfied the child and at the same time have supplied him with the food needed for nutrition.

Store a Keg of Herring.



Issued by Canada Food Board

Of course you store potatoes and apples in your cellar for winter but what about a keg of herring or a box of finnan haddies? They are an investment of the best kind for you can always turn to them in time of need and prepare an appetising and economical meal in the twinkling of an eye.

There is a big victory to choose from. Of the salted and dried kind you have kippered herring, salted or dried codfish and salt pickled mackerel. The frozen varieties obtainable in the West are lake fish, sole, brill, cod, plaice, witches and flounders; and in Eastern Canada, cod haddock, mackerel, herring, sole flounders and lake fish. Other varieties of fish coming out of Canadian lakes besides white fish, trout and pickerel are ciscoes, pike, gold eyes and mullets.

Food Control Corner

Great Britain and her Allies have been short of butter for several months, and the Canada Food Board have been asked to take steps to relieve the condition which has borne heavily upon the people of Great Britain, France, Italy and Belgium. The pressure upon cargo space has been heavier than ever, since the United States has entered the war, and began moving her troops across the Atlantic. Ships are needed for soldiers and munitions of war, as well as for food stuffs. The main staple food stuffs naturally receive the first consideration.

To-day in Great Britain one-half pound butter or margarine per month, per person, is all that the supply allows, as compared to the creamery butter consumption of two pounds per person, per month in Canada.

The Canadian Government on the recommendation of the Minister of Agriculture and the Canada Food Board, at the request of the British Ministry of Food for increased shipments, has commandeered all the creamery butter made between September 30th, and November 9th, inclusive, in the Provinces of Alberta, Saskatchewan, Manitoba, Ontario and Quebec for export to Great Britain and Allies.

This does not mean, however, that Canadians need be panic-stricken, nor does it mean that there is the least justification for hoarding or profiteering. There are in store, unaffected by this commandeering order, 20,000,000 pounds of creamery butter made before September 30th. Dairy butter is not affected by the order. The average cost to cold storage companies for butter now in store is about 44¾ cents a pound. The profits of storage companies selling to wholesalers are limited by the Canada Food Board Order No. 45 of June 5th, to 4 per cent., and of wholesalers selling to retailers to 10 per cent. over cost delivered to warehouse.

The present supply of creamery butter in storage, together with dairy butter produced during the next six weeks, will be quite sufficient to fill the ordinary demands of the Canadian public.

Boarding-house keepers are reminded that they must get a license from the Canada Food Board if they serve fifteen meals a day outside their families. It is illegal not to get the license, and the penalties may be heavy.

How are those who omit to get a license to be discovered? Very easily. The grocer must not knowingly serve boarding-house keepers who have no license. He risks having his own license taken away, which would put him out of business. Boarding-house keepers must also obtain sugar certificates to get their supplies of sugar, and the retailer must endorse these at each purchase. Order 46 of the Food Board—which, it must be emphasized, is the law of the land to-day,—specifically includes among Public Eating Places private families keeping boarders and boarding-houses, provided, of course, they serve fifteen meals. Retail grocers have been warned individually by the Food Board against breaking these regulations.

A Real Surprise.

"I was talking to my colored man of all work the other day," said a well-known business man, "and I asked him if he went to church.

"'Yessor, I goes to church every Sunday,' he said.

"'Are you a member?'

"'Yessuh.'

"'What church?'

"'Prospeceryn.'

"'Do you believe in the doctrine of election?'

"'Yessuh.'

"'Do you think I am elected to be saved?'

"'Law, Mr. Mellen, I didn't even know you all was a candidate.'"

WHEAT GROWING AT O.A.C.

Valuable Information Gained by Experiments at Guelph.

For nine years in succession experiments were conducted at the Ontario Agricultural College at Guelph in treating winter wheat in different ways to prevent the development of stinking smut and the results have been very satisfactory. In the average for five years, untreated seed produced 4.2 per cent. of smutted heads, while seed which was immersed for 20 minutes in a solution made by adding one pint of formalin to 42 gallons of water produced a crop which was practically free from smut. This treatment has been found to be simple in operation, comparatively cheap, effectual in completely killing the smut, and productive of the highest yield of grain.

The results of twelve separate tests made at the College show an average increase in yield of grain per acre of 6.8 bushels from large as compared with small seed, of 7.8 bush. from plump as compared with shrunken seed, and of 85.6 bush. from sound as compared with broken seed. Thoroughly ripened seed produced more grain and produced more straw than seed which was cut at an earlier stage of maturity.

Eight separate tests demonstrated that land on which field peas had been used as green manure yielded 6.5 bush. of wheat per acre more than land on which buckwheat had been used as green manure. Winter wheat grown on clover sod also yielded better than that grown on timothy sod.

Earlaps of the Japanese.

The earlap is almost entirely wanting with the Japanese, but this apparent anomoly is done at all. It is the whose ears are badly formed, or at least different from those which nature, if not interfered with, would have given us. Our ear is disfigured because for centuries our ancestors loaded it with more or less heavy ornaments, which in the course of time elongated its inferior part. We inherited from them both the suctom and its effect—the lap. A fact goes to show that this useless and cruel custom was unknown to the Japanese, the expressions for earrings mimi-gana) and earlap (mimi-taboo), were not introduced into the Japanese language until the epoch when the Japanese entered into connection with the Occidentals, those whom they were wont to call barbarians.

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The Cardinal Gets a Red Coat.

The blithest bird in the forest was Crested Cardinal. No matter what the weather, he was always tilted on the tip of a branch, singing, "Cheer! Cheer! Cheer!" There were no dark days in his calendar, and his gayety kept the other birds in good humor. They could not very well mope and be gloomy, you know, within hearing of such a song. Why, it made them feel cheery in spite of themselves!

As you may already have guessed from his name, Crested Cardinal wore the feathers on his head pompadour. Still, he was not a bit conceited; and for all that his song was so bright, he dressed quietly in a suit that was brown to match the tree trunks and green to match the leaves, without any red.

Now, Crested Cardinal was always doing things for other people. It kept him remarkably busy, as you may suppose. The summer was not long enough to hold all the gay little surprises for his friends that he tucked into it like presents in a birthday cake; and when autumn came, it found him busier than ever.

One morning very early Crested Cardinal was awakened by a faint tinkling in his ears. It was not exactly like rain-drops, and it was not exactly like bells. He peeped this way and that, and at last he saw a merry little man in a green suit fringed with icicles. The little man was standing tiptoe on a branch, painting the leaves with red and gold paint from his palette. As he moved, the icicles jingled with the tinkling sound that Crested Cardinal had heard—a sound not exactly like raindrops, and not exactly like bells. Crested Cardinal had never seen him before, but he knew at once that it was Jack Frost.

"Hello, Crested Cardinal!" cried Jack Frost, with a glance over his shoulder. "You're the very one I want to see. Not busy, I hope? No plans on wing?"

"Not unless you make them," Crested Cardinal replied cheerily.

"Good!" said Jack Frost, skipping as he talked from one branch to the next. "What with that cold snap last night and all the trees in need of new dresses at once, I'm a bit rushed, I confess."

"Only tell me what I can do," said Crested Cardinal; and his tone was so gay that you would never have guessed that he was longing for his breakfast.

"My gold paint is gone," said Jack Frost. "It takes so much for these birches and hickories! You'll find the pail by that stump."

Crested Cardinal brought the paint and spread a fresh supply on Jack Frost's palette. It was wonderful to see the green leaves turning to gold.

"How skilful you are!" he exclaimed.

"I've had practice enough!" Jack Frost cried merrily. "Now for the oaks! Will you bring me some more russet?"

Back and forth went Crested Cardinal, carrying paints for Jack Frost. It kept him hurrying. But fast as he flew, the artist's brush flew faster still. You have to hurry, you know, to paint a whole forest by sunrise.

"Don't you stop at all?" Crested Cardinal asked breathlessly.

"Not until I've finished," Jack Frost answered. "Don't tell me you're tired."

"I won't," said Crested Cardinal, "if you'll let me say that I'm hungry."

"We shan't be long now," said Jack Frost, painting away for dear life. "Some red, please, for these maples. I have to be through before the sun gets up. It annoys him to find me about."

"Annoys him?" cried Crested Cardinal. "I should think he'd be glad to see everything so beautiful."

"He's jealous, perhaps," said Jack Frost, with a wink. "I borrow my tints from his sunset."

"I like the red best," said Crested Cardinal. "It's my favorite color."

"Mine, too," Jack Frost agreed. "A little more, please. Quick! There comes that sun now!"

Crested Cardinal stooped for the pail. Perhaps he hurried too much, or perhaps the fire rays of the sun blinded him. However it happened, the pail overturned, and from crest to tail he was covered with bright red paint.

"I've spilled it all!" he exclaimed in dismay.

"Well, never mind that!" cried Jack Frost. "Fly on where I can reach you."

So Crested Cardinal perched close to the brush, while Jack Frost used him for a palette. The maples never knew the difference. When the last one was clothed in its rosy gown, the workers slipped out of sight below a hill, and the sun stared in surprise at a world all gay with crimson and gold.

"So that's finished!" and Jack Frost drew a deep breath. "Now let's have a look at you. Clouds and sunsets, but you're glorious!"

"It won't come off," and Crested Cardinal rubbed anxiously at his glowing feathers.

"Of course not," Jack Frost assured him. "When I do a thing, I do it thoroughly. And because of the help you've been to me, you shall wear my colors always."

With his nimble brush he added a touch here and there.

"If you want to see the handsomest bird in the forest," he said with satisfaction, "look in that pool."

Crested Cardinal bent over the crystal water. From its depth a rosy, crested bird, with touches of black on its face and throat, stared up at him.

"Oh, you wonderful stranger! Where did you come from?" Crested Cardinal cried in delight. You see, he did not realize that he was looking at himself.

"Out of my paint pot," laughed Jack Frost.

And that is why the cardinal, the bithest bird in the forest, wears a red coat.

From Erin's Green Isle

NEWS BY MAIL FROM IRELAND'S SHORES.

Happenings in the Emerald Isle of Interest to Irishmen.

Knighthood has been conferred upon Sir James Johnston, Lord Mayor Belfast.

Michael McDonagh rescued a boy named James Doherty from drowning at the Derry quays.

It has been decided to increase the wages of the Ballymena surface men twenty-five shillings a week.

The rainfall at Warrenpoint, Castlingford Lough, during the month of August, was the heaviest in fifteen years.

A memorial has been erected in St. John's Church, Malone, to the memory of the late Captain Charles Seaver.

Miss Florence B. Bradshaw, of Belfast has been appointed commercial teacher in the Lurgan Technical School.

The Military Cross has been awarded to Lieut. Thomas Bernard Vicycomb, formerly of Belfast.

The Inland Navigation Company, of Belfast, is charging no fees for wharfage on their inland canal.

Miss Emily Moore Hamilton, Belfast, has been appointed to the Women's Royal Air Force, London.

The Earl of Leitrim has interested himself in the establishment of the distillation of wood industry.

Arrangements have been made for the establishment of a technical instruction school at Castlewellan.

The Distinguished Flying Cross has been conferred on Lieut. Matthew Conville, a native of Cavan.

Corporal William Nelly, who has been awarded the D.C.M., is a son of Mr. and Mrs. James Nelly, Belfast.

James Devlin, a prominent merchant of Moneymore, died very suddenly at his residence in that town recently.

The traffic returns submitted by the Newray Harbor Trust show a decrease in one month of 851 registered tons.

The severity of the influenza epidemic in Derry was revealed at the last meeting of the Derry Board of Guardians.

For the fourth year in succession, Horace Bayer, High Sheriff of Derry, has given a cheque of £150 for war purposes.

Sir James Johnston, Lord Mayor, presided at the formal opening of the new reception depot of the R. A. F. at Belfast.

A military motorist was seriously injured at Omagh, when he was thrown from his machine against the side of a house.

Mr. and Mrs. Barrie, Coleraine, entertained at Ruepark, Limavady, the dependents of soldiers and sailors on active service.

At the request of the local dealers the Belfast Food Control Committee have permitted a slight advance in the price to the consumer.

The Lord Lieutenant sent a telegram of sympathy to Mrs. Thompson, whose late husband was a member of the Belfast Harbor Board.

The Midland Railway is unable to grant the request of the Portrush Council for a motor service from Portrush to Coleraine.

The Bawnboy Board of Guardians held a special meeting to formulate a graded scale of salaries for the medical officers.

Mr. and Mrs. John Sinclair, of Wallace Park, have sent a donation of £300 to the Ulster Women's Gift Fund for Prisoners of War.

The Earl of Belmore has presented to the officers of the Inniskilling Fusiliers a portrait of his grandfather, the second Earl of Belmore.

Private George Douglas Australians, a nephew of the Prime Minister of New Zealand, is visiting his cousin, George Douglas, J.P., Limavady.

THE CZECHO-SLOVAKS

Freedom-Loving People of Bohemia Fight With the Allies.

The average person does not know enough about the Czecho-Slovaks whose success has been so wonderful in the remote parts of Russia. When the Bolsheviks, at the bidding of Germany, disbanded the old Russian Army, the Czecho-Slovak army, composed of the representatives of Austria's subject slav races who had deserted from Austrian regiments, or surrendered to Russian troops in their tens of thousands, held solidly together. They were determined to fight against, instead of for, their hereditary oppressor and became the only organized military force in Russia that stood for active opposition to both Austria and Germany. They were joined by thousands of Russians who shared their hatred of Germany of who took up arms on behalf of the principle of free nationality, but the Bolsheviks handled them badly, and drove them out to be the true defenders of Russia against both the Germans and Bolsheviks.

They are fighting the cause of all the oppressed nationalities now under German and Turkish domination from the Esthonians and Finns in the north, to the Caucasians and Armenians in the south. The insurrection of the Czecho-Slovaks is their love of Bohemia and all pertaining to it; and its sources are to be looked for in the romantic history of that noble country. One of their greatest triumphs to-day is the fact that they have been recognized by Britain as one of the Allied nations; and the break-up of the creaking Empire of Austria-Hungary has therefore already begun.

The unhappy Hapsburgs have lost their richest province, which they forcibly annexed in times gone by, but which now, at last, fittingly, has earned its right to independence. Bohemia was living in history, and gave rulers to the Holy Roman Empire, before either the Hapsburgs or the Hohenzollerns emerged from oblivion. The Slavs, therefore, of Bohemia and Moravia are only coming into their own, and the famous city of Prague seems on the way to recover its ancient dignity and become the centre of a prosperous and independent nation.

ONTARIO'S FORESTS

Pine Forests Are Giving Out, But Pulpwood Increasing in Value.

The important part the Crown timber lands of Ontario play in defraying the cost of civil government is indicated by the fact that during the year ended October 31, 1917, the forest revenue collected amounted to $1,695,703. This is an increase of $360,892 over the preceding year, and includes $118,927 collected from limit holders as fire ranging dues.

Nearly 100,000,000 ft. of pine timber was cut than during the preceding year. While labor shortage was undoubtedly a factor contributing to this reduction, the fact remains that the cut of pine timber has steadily declined for years, due unquestionably to the progressive depletion of the white pine forests of the province, which formerly produced so large a proportion of the provincial forest revenue.

The change which has taken place in this respect is strikingly indicated by the fact that, while the cut of white and red pine has steadily declined in Ontario, that of its timber and pulpwood has increased greatly. For example, the number of railway ties (mostly jack pine) taken out during 1916-17 was more than double the number cut during the previous season. The total cut of pulpwood for the province was 445,978 cords, of which approximately equal amounts were cut from settlers' lots and Crown timber lands.

The pulp and paper industry is each year assuming increased importance in Ontario, as in other provinces, in comparison with other primary forest industries. Beyond question, the pulp and paper business will increase to vastly greater proportions in Canada, both east and west, than is now the case, and this development will help materially toward the payment of Canada's war debt, and the redressing of our present unfavourable trade balance, particularly with the United States.

TWO CANADIANS TOOK 8 GUNS

Central Ontario Lieutenant With Private Got 54 Huns.

Stories of personal heroism teem in connection with the present allied offensive. Here is one: A Central Ontario battalion was taking part in the attack on St. Olle, the suburb of Cambrai. Commanding the city from the north, it had gained a footing in the western edge of the village on the Cambrai road, but its advance was held up by a formidable trench line manned by machine guns. A Lieut., formerly in the ranks, who holds the Military Medal, lined up his men in front of this position, under a rise of ground and then worked round on his left into the village. With one machine gun, which he established to enfilade the trench, he proceeded with one man along the entire rear of the German trench. The two bombed the trench as they went along and fifty-four of the enemy were compelled to surrender. Eight machine guns were captured by these two. Later, when his battalion pushed out almost into Ramilles, this Lieutenant led his men to the bridgehead, but, meeting there a point-blank fire of the enemy batteries, was forced to retire.

BRITISH INDUSTRIAL PROGRESS

SHOWN AT BRITISH SCIENTIFIC PRODUCTS EXHIBITION

Now Producing Many Articles Previously Controlled by the German Government.

A valuable demonstration of the great war that is being organized behind the scenes of the allied commercial world against pre-war German trade and industrial monopolies was given at the opening of the British Scientific Products Exhibition in September by Lord Sydenham, the president.

After a glowing reference to the work of the British navy and army in war he said that if in a military sense Britain was unready at the outset for the great conflict which was forced upon her she was probably less prepared to provide the vast industrial output required to supply the fighting forces. The Germans had designedly penetrated deeply into the whole British commercial system and had even obtained control of some of her most important key industries.

To-day, however, Lord Sydenham declared, it could not be fairly said that there was not a single branch of the industries and way in which the English could not beat the Germans. British key industries must never again be in foreign hands. Her commercial system must never again be penetrated by German influence. This she could secure by sound legislation.

The exhibits of British scientific products cover a wide range and include chemical products and processes, physical and electrical appliances, optical apparatus, measuring and mechanical instruments, surgical, bacteriological and pathological appliances, including X-ray apparatus, etc. In practically all the sections the degree of progress indicated by the exhibits is surprisingly great and even where no striking development has occurred in the way of new invention there is a marked general improvement in apparatus.

Clearly Marked Development.

Internal naturally centres around those exhibits associated with aircraft production. Here the development is clearly marked. Modern spars, for instance, are much stronger for a given weight, engines have been developed both as regards the material and the construction to the extent of reducing their weight by more than one-half, while the size and power have grown enormously and are still making advances. The metallic materials which have been produced since the outbreak of the war, and of which aircraft constructors have been able to avail themselves, have made it possible for the greater part of the engines to be made of light alloys. In non-metallic materials the investigation of timber has led to interesting results.

Before the war the Germans had practically a monopoly in the manufacture of magnetos both for automobile and airplane use. The war has changed that and magnetos are now made by nine British firms, which have turned out 300,000 for war service alone as good or even superior to the previously imported variety.

Development of "dope" for the fabric of airplanes has been the subject of many investigations and the plans of the present day machine are rendered taut and weather-proof by means which, though slightly more complicated than varnishing, are many times as efficient. The British "dope" consists of a solution of cellulose acetate made from paper or some cheaper form of cellulose, or of guncotton dissolved in suitable solvents and diluted to reduce the solution to a workable viscosity.

HOSPITAL THAT FLIES

Doctor Occupies Observer's Seat in Airplane Ambulance.

A hospital airplane is the latest innovation at the Love Field Aviation School, Texas.

An emergency machine, manned by a skilled pilot, with a doctor in the observer's seat is kept ready during all hours of flying practice to enable medical help to reach a fallen aviator.

The hospital airplane is always ready for instant use. The pilot and the doctor stay close at hand. Observer's with field glasses keep a watchful eye on the men in the air, and the instant a flier starts failing information is telegraphed simultaneously to the motor ambulance, the fire wagon, and the hospital airplane.

Often a forced landing occurs in a field distant from any road, and the ambulance can reach it only by travelling a long and round-about way. The airplane can save time not only by its speed but also by going direct to the scene of the accident.

A caterpillar can eat twice its own weight in leaves in 24 hours.

Sow seeds of sweet allyssum, candytuft, mignonette, linaria and calendula in pots or boxes for winter flowering in light windows or conservatories.

Mrs. A.: "Josephine is progressing by leaps and bounds in her piano practice." Mr. A.: "I thought she couldn't make all that racket with her hands alone."

BIGGEST HARVEST SINCE '68

Newly Broken Land in England Will Yield Much.

Sir Charles Fielding, Director-General of Food Production, in the London Daily Mail, stated that this harvest will be the biggest gathered in this country, it is said, since 1868.

On a conservative estimate the newly broken-up land will produce at least as much as the old arable land adjoining it, and in the west the produce will be more than that of the old land. Sir Charles estimated the wheat harvest at a twentieth to a tenth above the average yield.

Referring to the use of tractors, he said of an old motor car driven over 100,000 miles now drawing a reaper and binder about the fields. "As an enthusiast," he said, "I am convinced that we are going to have many million acres more under the plough. There will be room for both horses and tractors. The future of English agriculture depends on three things —more ploughed land, more labor, and more fertilizers."

The southern half of England is busy harvesting, with promise of a bountiful yield. Wheat is the crop of the year, with heavy oats and plenty of straw.

The East Midlands particularly will have a fine wheat harvest, estimated at fully a twentieth above the normal. In one heavy crop of oats at Stanton-under-Bardon, Leicestershire, a single straw, pulled at random, carried 144 grains. This is believed to be a record.

Never has Wales yielded a more abundant harvest, and the farms are astir with Irish laborers, soldiers, and schoolboys among heavy crops.

Several thousand soldiers have begun work on English farms. Strong men able to swing the scythe are especially needed in districts where there is much laid corn. The harvesters this year include also schoolboys, scouts, undergraduates, village women, girls of the Land Army, Belgian and Serbian refugees, German prisoners, and shop assistants spending their half-holidays in the fields. The fifth war harvest was the most curious assortment of laborers imaginable. The Food Production Department is opening hostels for the women workers.

PARIS MISSED TRAGIC FATE

French General Tells of German Brute's Boast.

In his preface to a book just published by M. Cocrriere, "How Paris Was Saved," Gen. Maunoury, the victor of the Ourcq, who contributed so much to the saving of the capital in 1914, gives the inhabitants a hint as to what they might have expected to happen but for that memorable success.

He says Gen. von Gluck, the German commander, boasted at one of his camps early in September, 1914, that Paris would be given over to the fury and vandalism of his soldiers as soon as he entered the city.

The sacking of Paris by the Germans leaves little to be imagined, and were it not for the victory of those brave men, many of whom no longer live, the capital may have resumbled to-day a smoking mass of debris and ashes—a Pompeii in ruins.

A big reduction in egg production is reported from all points in Ontario.

"Yes," remarked Bobby, "baby can say some words quite well."

"Been mice!" exclaimed his aunt. "And what words are they?" "I don't know," confessed Bobby. "I never heard any of them before."

THE WEEKLY SERMON

And I will walk at liberty, for I seek thy precepts.—Psalms, 119. 45

The wise King David here indicates the principle that the price of liberty is obedience to God's laws. Ordinarily one would suppose that subservience to law entailing restraint, in a sense, infringes on man's liberty. But the sagacious author of the above text felt that God's law, the moral law, would liberate man from sin, the pitfalls of life, from the enslavement of his own passions; would set him free by restoring to him the power of the will.

There may be certain kinds of liberty without law, but this spells license. It is the liberty of the savage, of the wild beast of the jungle, where the rule prevails that might makes right.

Moral freedom is a conquest, first over one's self, one's passions and evil habits, and then over evil surroundings. It means a renunciation of enervating pastimes, frivolities, selfishness, luxury and extravagance. It means the practice of self-restraint, the observance of law. To be morally free one must be a servant of the Lord.

That is the price the individual must pay for his moral freedom, and the wise pay it gladly, for they realize that the reward far exceeds in value any condition that must be met—a reward that is expressed by the consciousness of having risen to supreme self mastery.

The Price of Liberty

Civil liberty is based on the same principle of submission to law. If the government is arbitrary, it destroys the liberty of the people. No man is really free unless all men are free, that is, unless the inalienable right of all are secured by the establishment of equality before the law and equality of opportunity for the pursuit of happiness. The price of civil liberty, therefore, is the enforcement of equality and the granting of opportunity.

The world earlier endure spermanently half slave and half free. The liberty of no nation is secure as long as even the smallest nation is held in subjection. All nations must be ruled by the law of truth and justice and not by the will of an individual or an oligarchy in order to insure the peace and well being of mankind.

Obedience to Divine Precepts

Hence the war is to set the world free, to secure to all nations and individuals equal rights and opportunity in accordance with international law. The war is the price humanity is paying for its liberty. It is a price greater than has ever been paid in the history of the world, for it entails the greatest sacrifices of time, convenience, energy, talents, property, money and human lives. But the world stands ready to pay that price, to make that supreme sacrifice, for without liberty all worldly possessions, the science and arts of civilization and life itself seem but a mockery.

The world is at the cross' road—either perpetual liberty and peace or perpetual servitude and warfare. There cannot be, there must not be, any compromise between such issues. Therefore every citizen of the allied nations who would safe-guard his own freedom and the independence of his nation, as well as the welfare of humanity, must pay his share of the great price—he must either give his life or his goods, he must either fight or buy Victory Bonds. Many patriots are doing both. And when we have all done our full duty, and victory comes, then we shall all share in the liberty that spells obedience to the precepts of God—to the laws of nations.—Rev. Jacob Silverman.

Health

Acute Bright's Disease.

One usually thinks of Bright's disease as a chronic malady that affects persons past middle life, especially those who have transgressed in some way—by overworking, overeating, overdrinking or worrying, or perhaps in all four ways; but there is another more violent and more rapidly progressing disease of the kidneys, called acute Bright's disease, or acute nephritis.

Chronic Bright's disease is generally regarded as a degenerative affection, associated with arteriosclerosis and disease of the heart, but the acute trouble is, the most acute affections, a germ disease. It comes on most frequently after exposure to cold and wet, especially that combined with extreme fatigue; but those are not the causes, except as they weaken the resisting power of the system and so render it an easy prey to the germ. It often occurs also as a complication of other diseases, such as scarlet fever, erysipelas, pneumonia and mumps.

Unlike the chronic form, acute nephritis begins suddenly, often with chills, nausea and headache. A feeling of extreme lassitude and sometimes bleeding from the kidneys. Dropsy appears early, usually a day or two after the other symptoms. It is most evident in the eyelids and at the ankles. The dropsy rapidly increases and may become excessive; in that case the entire body is greatly swollen and the chest and abdomen are so filled with fluid as seriously to interfere with the breathing. The pulse is hard and tense, and the secretion from the kidneys, which is very scanty, may be mixed with blood, and contains much albumin, as the usual tests show. In consequence of the great strain the heart may become dilated, and when death occurs it is often because the heart gives out.

Fortunately, however, death is the exception in cases of primary acute Bright's disease, although recovery is often a matter of weeks or months. The treatment consists primarily in absolute rest in order to tax the heart as little as possible. The physician gives laxatives and makes the patient perspire profusely by hot packs, warm bedclothing, and sometimes the use of drugs. For the first day or two the patient should take no food at all. After that the diet should consist mainly or entirely of milk, and then bread stuffs and easily digested vegetables. For several weeks at least the patient should eat no meat. All the offending microbes may come from the roots of the teeth, the tonsils, and so forth, the physician should carefully examine those parts in order to destroy any focus of infection.

"What's her favorite amusement?" "Telling other people how ill she is."

Little Betty: "I'm hungry. I didn't get half enough dinner." Little Ruth: "What did you have for dinner?" Little Betty: "Company."

Salt deposits exist almost every where in the French Pyrenees, but they have been developed extensively at only one place.

Bank Cashier: "What is your name?" Indignant Customer: "Don't you see my signature?" Cashier: "Yes. That's what aroused my curiosity."

The Paisley Advocate

PAISLEY, OCT. 30th, 1918

—As we noted a few months ago, the result of the farmers' club movement may be the election of more of the strictly rural class to parliament. Up in Manitoulin Island they have demonstrated how it can be done by returning a farmers' candidate where heretofore a Conservative had represented the riding in the Legislature. Down in Oxford another farmer is selected through a bye-election, and may also sit as a farmer. With a preponderance of voting strength lying in the rural municipalities of so many Dominion and Provincial constituencies of this country there is no shadow of doubt but that the farmers could, at any election, dominate the Canadian House of Commons and nearly all the Legislatures should they pull together with that object in view. Several other interests have in the past had a controlling influence over our governing bodies. The railways, for instance, had things all their own way for a while. The manufacturers practically controlled the tariff for two or three decades. There is no reason to believe the destinies of this country should not be as safe in the hands of the farmers as in the hands of any other class. But here is the rub. Our governments should not be carried on in the interests or for the benefit of any single class. It is best that legislation be formulated to serve all classes. The ideal composition of a legislative body would be one in which all classes are proportionately represented by the wisest and most liberal minded men from each. The farmers of Canada have sadly neglected their legislative duties. It would be well should they send a much larger number of members than in the past.

BRUCE COUNTY COUNCIL ASKED TO HELP SOLDIER

The Problem

The statesmen of the Allied countries realize, it is said, that a greater problem than the war itself is the aftermath of the war. The period of reconstruction and adjustment is difficult and dangerous. It will be characterized by social, political and industrial upheaval and unrest. The thoughtful readers in the world are already grappling with the problem. It is estimated that of the 500,000 Canadian soldiers enlisted for the war, 300,000 will return to Canada to be absorbed into civilian life. Of these it is estimated that 100,000 will return to former positions and occupations, which will leave 200,000 who will have to be settled in some way or other. There are at present, it is estimated, 350,000 men employed in the manufacture of munitions who will be thrown out of employment at the close of the war. There are 150,000 women who have, since the war, taken the place of men. It will be seen that there are 650,000 soldiers and civilians who will have to be dealt with and adjusted to the new conditions arising after the war. In other words, one person in twelve of our population will become a settlement problem.

Now is the Time for Action

To leave this problem for the future to take care of would be an act of supreme folly and the Co. of Bruce has led the way among the counties of Ontario in organizing a league to deal with these problems. If the Co. of Bruce will take definite action now it will achieve a distinction in Canada which will become more apparent as the problem looms before the country.

The First Concrete Proposition

The County of Bruce sent to war approximately 3,000 soldiers, many of whom came off the farm, and many of whom have had experience in lumbering and bush life. The soldiers themelves outlined a plan known as Bruce Community Farming Scheme, and the League, at Southampton on the 20th of June appointed the undersigned sub-committee to deal with the proposition and report on its number of meetings, making slow progress, but getting definite information. The Community Farming Scheme was laid before each of the Provincial Governments and the Soldiers' Settlement Board at Ottawa. All the Provincial Governments, except the Government of Manitoba, endorsed the plan and made offers of assistance more or less generous. We are very glad and proud to report that by far the most generous offer which we received was from our own Province of Ontario, and the Provincial Government has given the scheme most serious and practical consideration and made very valuable suggestions and given assurances of very active co-operation and sympathy.

What Has Been Done

The Community Farming proposition has been laid before some 1,500 soldiers, perhaps more. Four hundred of them have studied it, understand it and have applied to come in under this plan; thirty of them are holding themselves in readiness to take up the plan this fall and start work immediately; they are anxious and eager to be doing something. So far no soldiers are scattered as everything is in line and the men in readiness to move at once. The Provincial Government and the County of Bruce are undertaking to assist and co-operate at the request of the soldiers themselves. The plan is their own. The Government has expended already over $1,000 in preliminary investigation and recently a sub-committee of the undersigned committee met at the Department in the Parliament Buildings in Toronto and went over the whole ground with the Deputy Minister, with the result that the Department has promised that immediately the County of Bruce and the Bruce Preparedness League give an assurance that they will stand behind the Community Farming Scheme to the extent of some necessary initial finances, the Department is prepared to expend this fall $10,000 in the erection of the first settlement buildings and proceed to carry out the terms of the offer made.

The Terms of the Government Offer

Memorandum of assistance to proposed Bruce Soldiers' Settlement, Limited, which is to be worked out on the basis of a co-operative organization:

1. We will set apart for your settlement the unlocated portions of any township you may select, and so long as your colonization work is energetically carried on, will reserve to you the exclusive use of the locations set apart.

2. We will construct the necessary roads through the township.

3. We will maintain at a convenient point in the colony a sufficient number of horses, wagons, sleighs and farm machinery for the use of the colony. We will sell any portion of these to any settler at cost, or rent them at a reasonable figure based on the cost of maintenance.

4. We will erect and equip at a central point for use, the necessary camp buildings to enable you to carry on your operations, including sleeping house, dining room, blacksmith shop, carpenter shop, store room, laundry, and such other buildings as may be deemed necessary, and allow you the use of same free of charge.

5. Should you undertake a winter operation, we will provide, free of charge, sufficient foremen to supervise and direct the bush work.

6. We will provide you with the use of a sawing machine for the cutting of your fuel.

7. We will provide, free of charge, supervision of your farming operation by trained agriculturists.

8. We will give to each settler at the expiration of five (5) years from his entering upon the scheme, a free grant of the lot that may be allotted to him. Settlement duties, as provided by the Crown Land Regulations, having been performed in the meantime in addition to the ten acres of clearing hereafter mentioned.

9. We will pay into the funds of your organization the sum of $500.00 when ten acres are cleared and made ready for cultivation upon each lot and a habitable house not less than 16x20 feet erected thereon. Any proportion of this $500 may be advanced on progress estimates from our foremen.

10. We will allow to each settler $150 in labor and materials towards the erection of a house upon his lot.

11. We will make advance to settlers up to $500 under the terms and conditions of our Settlers' Loan Act.

What It Means

The Deputy Minister stated that the Department understood in making this offer that it would be committing itself to an expenditure in the long run of about $1,000 for each soldier. This is a splendid contribution to the problem of this county, and all that is asked is that the county shall finance each man to the extent of $50 for the purpose of enabling the returned soldier to reach his destination in New Ontario and assist him in his living expenses until he can earn his first money. The Government is willing to act aside, provided it has the co-operation of the county as set out, the Township of Shackleton which consists of 55,000 acres, covered with pulp wood, worth $1 on the stump and $7 at the siding, with a clay loam soil and easily cleared. The township would be divided into farms of 1580 acres each and 350 soldiers could be settled on the land. The prospect is that the County of Bruce would take up the entire township. The value of the pulp wood in the aggregate is enormous and the transcontinental line runs along the border of the township. The returned soldiers from this county who have been to the township examined the location, resources and possibilities, have reported favorably upon the proposition.

What We Must Do

1. Co-operate with the Provincial Government in making this scheme possible for the returned soldiers.

2. Give the initial financial assistance of $300 a soldier to help in locating him in the township and in supporting him until he can get returns.

3. Give financial assistance to the extent, say of $1,000, to the Bruce Soldiers' Settlement Limited, to be incorporated largely for the purpose of maintaining supplies for the soldiers. This money need not be a gift, but a loan to be returned when the earnings from pulp wood, etc., made it possible to do so. The Provincial Government is of the opinion that the first supplies would have to be furnished in this way.

4. Give the returned soldier a chance to make good.

The Co-operative Plan

In incorporating as the Bruce Soldiers' Settlement Limited, it is not the idea to form a commune. Nothing of the sort. Every soldier at his own option may accept or reject the plan. Each soldier will have the advantage of his individual effort, energy, enterprise and development. Each soldier will have his farm of 160 acres patented in his own name at the end of five years upon performance of the Crown requirements, but in the matter of buying and selling, and in the matter of manufacturing lumber and cutting pulp wood, the co-operative plan will be adopted, experience having proved it highly successful. That by a combination of individual effort and co-operation a colony may be built up which will be a matter of pride to this county and a successful solution of one of the most difficult problems which is confronting this country at the present time.

Your obedient servants,

W. D. Cargill, C. M. Bowman, Wm. McDonald, W. D. Bell, D. M. Jermyn, A. E. McNabb, C. J. Mickle, Committee.

—Guelph Mercury: Many a slacker now at home will wish he had been a soldier at the taking of Lille. Every girl in the city calls out to kiss and embrace the Allied soldiers who had delivered them from the Huns. Surely had all the boys known of these fruits of victory, none would have been left behind.

WEEPING ECZEMA SOON RELIEVED

A Perfect Treatment For This Distressing Complaint

WARING, ONT.

"I had an attack of Weeping Eczema; so bad that my clothes would be wet through at times.

For four months, I suffered terribly. I could get no relief until I tried 'Fruit-a-tives and 'Soothia Salts' The first treatment gave me relief.

Altogether, I have used three boxes of 'Soothia Salts' and two of 'Fruit-a-tives', and am entirely well"

G. W. HALL.

Both these sterling remedies are sold by dealers at 60c. a box, 6 for $2.50, or sent on receipt of price by Fruit-a-tives Limited, Ottawa.

"Fruit-a-tives" is also put up in a trial size which sells for 25c.

"FOR YOUR SERIOUS CONSIDERATION"

THINK of the Colonel of a Canadian regiment who led his boys into the attack, and who, when he found one of them in trouble with his machine-gun, fixed it and fired it himself.

THINK of the sergeant who dropped as his platoon was rushing a deadly woods. He called out as he died: "They're out now, boys; go on and give them hell."

THINK of the Signal Corps men crouching low while the shells tore down their telephone wires, and rushing out to repair them while the shelling was still at its height.

THINK of little Corporal Jerry—submitting with ill-concealed impatience while his pal from the hospital corps dressed a wound in his forehead. He was bandaged so that all you could see of his head was half of his left eye, and he was put down on the roadside to wait his turn back in the ambulance. A moment later a lieutenant caught him stealing away to the front, rifle in hand. "Just ten minutes," he heroed, "just ten minutes. I haven't killed one yet, and I must. Just ten minutes."

THINK of another wounded man who escaped from the dressing station and was later found unconscious on the road, and it was on the road leading back into the battle.

THINK of the "Canuck" found dead on the battlefield of the Marne, who scrawled "For God and my Country" on his gas mask before he died.

THINK of these men and thousands like them, think of all their brothers in the great army of grit. THINK and go deep down in your pockets and subscribe to the VICTORY LOAN.

County Publicity Committee, Victory Loan Headquarters, Walkerton.

BRUCE TP. COUNCIL

Underwood, Oct. 26th, 1918

Bruce Tp. council met in the Tp. hall on above date, pursuant to adjournment. Minutes of previous meeting read, adopted and signed.

A number of communications were read and dealt with.

Dobson—McKenzie—That John Cottrill, lot 9, con. 13, be refunded $2 for dog tax, being error in assessment.—Carried.

McKenzie—Dobson—That James Johnson, reeve, be fuel commissioner for Bruce Tp. for the year 1918-19, or till his successor is appointed.—Carried.

McNeil—McKenzie—That the following accounts be paid and orders issued for the same, viz: John Cottrill, dog tax refund, $2; W. W. Orford, inspector B line bridge, $72; J. A. McKinnon, bridge B line, hal. and extras, $1034.08; Mrs. L. Bell, 14 sticks piling, $28; H. McLean, stone in washout, 13-10, $5; Jas. Johnson, selecting jurors $4; J. G. MacKay, selecting jurors, $4; D. H. McDonald, selecting jurors, $4; Jas. Johnson, reeve, $3.10; P. Dobson, dep. reeve, $3.35; Geo. Baker, councillor, $3.50; Jas. McKenzie, $3.50; M. McNeill, $3.40; J. Coleman, caretaking, $1.25; J. G. MacKay, clerk and treas., $25; John Nelson, rep. bridge, 9-12, $9; Mrs. S. Steinhoff, 20 yds. cement gravel, $3.—Carried.

Dobson—McNeill—That the following persons be paid the sums set after their names for statute labor gravel, viz: Mrs. L. Steinhoff $29.15, K. Robinson $46.50, T. Gamble $4, R. Reid $1.30, I. Thompson $2.50, F. Wrightson $46.45, J. B. Struthers $44.30, B. Veanard $12.10, R. Brownscombe $13.90, A. McIntyre $31.30, Job Carr $15.40, A. McGillivray $4.80, Mrs. D. Riebel $4, Geo. McKillop $5.30, D. McLellan $2.60, E. Abbs $4.37, Dan McKay $27.20, D. A. McLean $6.30, M. Campbell 30c, M. Carrie $5.50, D. Matheson $3.80, C. Robinson $8.60, John Vance $15.60, A. Smith $26.40, Mrs. D. McKinnon $32.30, H. Carr $2.10, Jos. Thomas $10.40, John Martin 60c, Jas. Robinson $5.60, D. McNaughton (Inv.) $10.80, C. McDougall $1.30, Mrs. Humphrey $2.45.—Carried.

McNeill—Baker—That this council do now adjourn to meet again on Nov. 30th for general business.—Carried

J. G. MacKay, Clerk

—Canada's prosperity depends upon it! Buy Victory Bonds.

—A team of horses belonging to W. Morgan, of Brant, broke away from Dunkeld cider mill one day last week, and ran all the way to Walkerton. Turning a street corner in that town one of the animals plunged through a $150 plate glass window in Weber's store. The horse escaped without a scratch.

S. F. BALLACHEY

The Store with the Stock

Over the Top--to Victory

THE word has been passed down the line, "Stand ready to go 'over the top.'" But not as our soldiers do—to face gunfire and bayonet. We, here in Canada, do not have to go over the top with bayonet or bomb. Our campaign is a campaign of SUPPORT. Money must be forthcoming for the support of our men at the front, for the thousands of needs of the war which is being fought for freedom and for us.

While we await the word to advance, we consider our actual needs, we figure just how much we can spare as a loan to our country, and when WE go over the top it is with our open pocket-books in our hands, to loan on the best security in the world, the money that will bring VICTORY, and after VICTORY, PEACE!

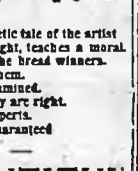
Paisley District has been Asked for $100,000.00

When that amount has been Subscribed we shall have earned our Honor Flag

"OVER THE TOP TOGETHER"

S. F. BALLACHEY

Lost Sight or "The Light That Failed"



Kipling's pathetic tale of the artist who lost his sight, teaches a moral. The eyes are the bread winners. Take care of them. Have them examined. Know that they are right. We are eye experts. Satisfaction guaranteed

BEAUTIFUL JEWELERY

in great variety of novel patterns and artistic designs, rings, chains, necklaces, bracelets, everything in the jewelry line, may be found at our store. We give you a cordial invitation to come in and see what we have to offer, for we feel sure there will be something that will just suit you.

I. SHOEMAKER

Jeweler and Optician



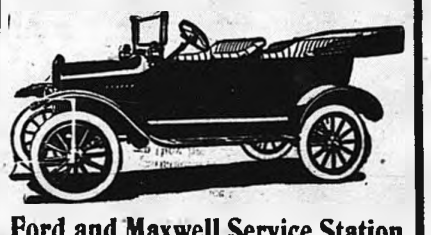
There was never a time when the sacrifices and the help of women were more appreciated than at the present time. Women should learn wool-carding and nursing at home. There is no better way than to study the new edition of the "Common Sense Medical Adviser"—with chapters on First Aid, Bandaging, Anatomy, Hygiene, care of the Sick, Diseases of Women, Mother and Babe, Marriage—to be had at some drug-stores or send 50c. to Dr. Pierce, Courtwright St., Bridgeburg, Ontario.

If a woman suffers from weak back, nervousness or dizziness—if pains afflict her, the best tonic and corrective is one made up of native herbs, and made without alcohol, which makes weak women strong and sick women well. It is the prescription of Doctor Pierce, used by him in active practice many years and now sold by almost every druggist in the land, in liquid or in tablets. Send Dr. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y., 10c. for trial pkg. Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets are also best for liver and bowel trouble.



Stratford, Ont.—"Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription has done me a great deal of good. I suffered with weak and nervous and run down feeling, and was completely worn out. I also suffered with indigestion. I was a complete wreck and was down and in bed for six weeks. I had tried several doctors and different medicines, but found no relief. I had given up hope of ever getting well when I was induced to try Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. I had only taken a few doses when I felt relief. I continued to take it for some time and am now strong and well. I could do all work and had no trouble with my stomach. I would do all women who are weak and run down, and particularly suffering as I did, to give Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription a fair trial and be healthy."—Mrs. Thomas Burleigh, 360 Erie St.

PAISLEY GARAGE



Ford and Maxwell Service Station

We carry a full line of Ford Parts and Repairs

We aim to give up-to-date service to all car owners. With our experience in city garages we are in a position to do work that we can guarantee as satisfactory. Motorists should call us up by either phone when they have trouble.

High Grade Oils, Gas and Accessories of all kinds.

Repairing at Reasonable Rates. All kinds of Vulcanizing done.

We are equipped to remove carbon by oxygen gas.

G. E. MILLER, Prop.

BOOTS, SHOES AND RUBBERS

Men's, Women's and Children's Heavy Shoes in all styles of leather and all sizes. . . . . .

Shoes with quality and comfort.

Our Shoes are made on a sensible last, in very pleasing designs, and the workmanship and quality of materials throughout are in every respect superior to any. . . . .

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Save the old shoes while the price of leather is so high. Bring them in to be made look like new. . .

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Always in Stock. Butter and Eggs taken in exchange.

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JAS. J. HILL, the Great Financier, once said that the seed of success is thrift—the ability to save money.

Nothing is more conducive to thrift than to carry a good Life Insurance Policy in a good company. In the

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You have the added benefit of being a sharer in its splendid profits.

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Yonge and Charles Sts., Toronto. All of our graduates and scores of our undergraduates have obtained positions this year, and out of the last one hundred and four applications filled only nine. Salaries ranged from $1000 week to $135 a month. Enter now. Catalogue free.

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MEETS in Putnam's Hall on the third Monday evening of each month, at 8 o'clock. Sojourning brothers are welcome.

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ESTIMATES furnished for the erection of any class of building. Large or small contracts undertaken.
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Sign and Carriage Painting, House-Decorating and Wall Papering

The undersigned is prepared to do all classes of work in the most stylish, neat and satisfactory manner. Orders executed promptly. Will be glad to receive your patronage, whether in town or country.
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Brick or cement buildings erected, brick work, cement work and plastering contracts taken.

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Cement, Lime, Lath, Shingles, Glazed Sewer Pipe and Flue Lining, Mortar Color, Etc.

—The first, most things in life—Death, Taxes and Victory Bonds!

THE BIGGEST BRITISH ARMY UNDER THE SOD

One of the finest speeches on the war was delivered at the convention of the Minnesota Bankers' Association in Minneapolis recently by Captain Frank Edwards, of the Royal Fusiliers.

In the course of his speech he alluded to the effect that the entry of the United States had on public opinion and expressed his fear not of the pessimist, but of the optimist, who thought it was all over but the shouting. "There are many days of great slaughter before the day of great shouting, and tens of thousands, perhaps hundreds of thousands of gallant men must go down, down to the Valley of the Shadow ere the day of victory dawns. It is a blood-red pathway that leads to the final triumph," declared Capt. Edwards.

He exclaimed also against the man who said it did not matter how long this war lasted.

"Oh, men and women, it does matter how long this war lasts, and it is the bounden duty of every man here to do his utmost as a patriot, not only to gain the ultimate victory which I believe to-day is inevitable, but to gain that victory at the earliest possible hour.

How They Long for Peace

"I am not here to glorify war. God forbid; no man in this room longs for peace as I do. I have had four years of this war, and that means I have been away from home for four years, and cut off from the life of my home and my little children for four years in the happiest and loveliest years of their lives. I have a little boy at home, four years old, and that little chap has never known peace; he has never known peace in his mother's heart, he has never seen peace in his mother's face. He said the other day, 'Mother, what is peace?' A child question, what is peace? His mother tried to tell him in baby language. 'Mother,' he said, 'does peace mean that daddy will come home?' 'Yes, dear,' she said. 'Then, mother,' he said, 'why can't we have peace now?' I tell you there are tens of thousands, hundreds of thousands, millions of men in the line who long for peace now just as that little lad did; but much as I long for peace, there is a price I cannot pay for it. Much as I long for peace, I cannot purchase it, nor consent to purchase it, by the betrayal of all that I hold true and right and sacred and good.

"I know that there still is, especially among your young people, something for you about war, something of glamor, something of halo, something of romance, and of adventure. Ah, but in England for us that has passed, never to return; we have drunk of the cup of bitterness to the dregs.

"During the Cambrai fight I came to England three times in ten days, and once I had to take back 2,000 men to stop the breach. I marched those 2,000 men through one of our southern ports on a Sunday morning. The people were standing along the streets, there were thousands there, but I marched silent men through silent streets, the street was as silent as you are this morning. There were 2,000 men going over, but they knew they were going to die . . . Men marching in silence through spectators in silence, men going to die—we drank the cup of bitterness to the dregs. There is no glamor, no halo, no romance about war for England to-day.

Don't Know What War Is

"You know I never sit down to a meal in your country—this is literally true—I never sit down to a meal in your country without a feeling of sadness. Oh, the plenty of the boards pains me when I remember England. I have found on my plate on several occasions more meat for one meal than my wife and three little children at home in England can possibly hope to eat in a whole week. You don't know war yet, America.

"A man asked me the other day, there were a large number of bankers gathered together: 'Have you ever seen so many bankers together before in one room?' . . gentlemen, I have seen many more bankers than this, assembled together. British bankers. Where? I will tell you—on the fields of France marching into action. . . I have seen a battalion of a thousand men marching into action to fight and to die, and every man a banker.

'You don't know what it has cost us in man power. A man said to me the other day in America: 'You know since we have come into this war we are going to show the world what we can do, and this American nation is going to startle the world in this war.' It needs be we are going to put into the fields of France five millions of men.' Five million men! You know I could not help looking him in the eyes and asking him if he had forgotten what a colossal campaign this is, and whether it was not too late to expect to stagger the world by putting five million men in the field to-day. I said: 'Look here, my friend, you know that in the first two years of war England by voluntary enlistment, without conscription of any kind, had brought five million men to the colors, and at the end of 1917 we had placed in the field in France—in the field—an army of six million men.' And I said, 'you understand what that means to England? Six million men out of a population of forty-two million, that is one man in seven of the whole of our population, old people, women and children.'

Biggest Army Under the Sod

"A man said the other day, "What is your biggest army, where is the biggest British army?' I said, 'Don't you know?' He said, 'No, I do not.' I said, 'The biggest British army is under the sod. That is where the biggest British army is. In the first few months of the war—these figures are quite authentic, I verified them—in the first few months of the war we lost 550,000 men. We lost 78 per cent. of our entire fighting land forces in the first few months of the war. In the great retreat one division went into action 12,000 strong, and 2,000 came out. Out of 400 officers in one engagement 50 returned. You talk about the Somme fight; do you know what it cost us? 25,000 officers, half a million men.'

"Keep the home fires burning, but remember it is only possible for you to do so in the shelter and the sacrifice of your lads in the line—Pitiful little fires in the trenches. Just a bucket with wood or charcoal. . . I looked again and said, 'No, they are the grandest fires in the world, because they are the advance guard of the fires of freedom the wide world over.'

Early War Struggles

"But, oh, how much has it cost France, that line of 400 miles long?"

It is difficult to refrain from quoting at length. He tells stories of Zeppelin raids and what they meant to his own family. Of France and her sufferings and sacrifices; 100,000 French unburied near Souches in the summer of 1915, all buried now. Of the lack of shells in the early days and what the women have done in England. Of French billeting at 5c per man per night, straw included, as contrasted with profiteering here, and all in simple language—the language of the eye-witness who is telling facts in a plain sort of way, but which really constitute a great prose epic. In the winter of 1915-16 he took 250 men into the line and came out with 60 staggering cripples.

One final extract which speaks for itself: "I know a man can make profits at this period as honestly as he can at any period of the world's history. But there is one strange and sad quality attached to all the profits you make to-day, and this is it: All your profits made to-day are blood-bought. That is the message that I leave with you from the line—all your profits are blood-bought. They are bought with the blood of lives. Is it right that one man should give his son to die that another man should selfishly grow rich in the shelter of the first man's sacrifice? Is it right, America? . . Put your patriotism before your profits, play the game."

"YOURS FOR VICTORY LOAN 1918"

"Yours for Victory Loan 1918" is the Canadian letter writer's slogan in the Victory Loan campaign. Every one is asked to sign his or her letters in this way. Already some are doing it, and before the campaign is far under way it is hoped the practice will be general. It is an easy and yet most effective way of driving home the appeal for the Loan, and it will reach practically every one. Business men particularly are requested to adopt the idea. As they read their incoming and outgoing letters during the next five weeks, they will confront "Yours for Victory Loan 1918" scores of times each day. Start now signing your letters in this way. Get into the swing! Every little bit is needed if Canada is to "go over the top."

A soldier writing home to Canada from Witley Camp, Eng., while there on furlough, says:

"To those of us, now removed from actual warfare, camp life in England becomes very dull indeed, yet there are times when our pulse quickens and something of the old feelings we had on first embarking for France sends the blood again tingling through our veins. The one occasion which always brings back to us the memory of shells, guns and bombs, is the night the "drafts" march out.

"It generally happens when all the camp has quieted down for the night. After "Last Post" has sounded and the huts are plunged in darkness, far up in the infantry lines suddenly we hear the music of the band, nearly always rendering, funny enough, "The Yanks are Coming"—that popular march. If not that, then it is "Pack up your troubles in your old kit bag." Faint sounds of cheering reach us, and as the music becomes more distinct, this cheering is taken up all along the road. The soldier boys (according to regulations, fast asleep in their cots), are out in force to give the boys for France a grand send-off—nothing loth, we join in the cheering mob which lines the highway and add our voices to the throngs.

Providing the draft is large, as one band ceases to play, another takes up the duty, and so in "fours" the boys pass by, no sound of tears and vain regret is heard, only laughter and cries and words of friendly banter. "Look after my girl, Jack;" "We're off to wind up the watch on the Rhine;" "Good-bye, Witley;" such are the expressions one hears from the young troops embarking on "the great adventure." "Good old artillery, won't you help us out?" is greeted with a shout of "Sure thing, we'll be there, don't worry," by our boys.

"And so they pass, the boys from home. Some of them have been through the mill, know what to expect, yet they laugh and cheer with the rest. Others have never been "over" but no tale of hardship, toil or suffering damp their spirit, they laugh and jest at the Hun, with all his works and pomps. They know they have a great tradition to uphold, they know what their brothers have done, so with laughing eyes and cheers continuous they march proudly down to the waiting trains, while the bands play most prophetically, "There's a long trail a-winding."

To the looker-on as the music comes to one's ears, and the marching boys take up the haunting refrain, but more especially to the spectator who has come back after months in the rain, the mud and the snow, truly for many of the boys there is a long trail a-winding. For many, a trail will end in a last long sleep amid the poppy fields, whilst for others, months of racking pain and final disability are surely waiting, and for all there will come days of toil and hardship. Hence as we watch our boys go forth, not only does our pulse move with faster beat, and we long, at least for the moment, to be with them, that lump does rise in our throat, as we glow with pride of race, we also murmur with breaking voice, "Our boys," our brave boys."

And why should we not? For it is not our proud record, that coming out as citizen volunteers or draftees, if you wish, we have by our actions in the field become the first shock troops of the British army. How many at home know exactly what that means? Amongst other things it means that never yet have we attempted anything we did not succeed in bringing to a victorious finish. It means also that we are the most feared of all the British troops for where Canadians are, there also the German expects to find some new scheme of attack, some new engines of war, and surprise at any moment, and therefore, as the boys tramp out with a cheer on their lips, we have the answer why it is so. Just so long as the spirit that has ever filled the Canadian fighting men, be he old or young, exists, just so long will he continue to enhance the glory of our name, and uphold our fighting record, namely, that "The Canadian Corps is the finest fighting unit on the Western Front," and again as we watch the draft march away, we know exactly how long that period shall be, and it is as long as there is fighting to do. Therefore we feel sure these men now going forth will be authors of future great deeds, that for generations to come the name "Canadians" shall hold a special niche in the hall of fame, an example for the world, of hardihood, resource, tenacity and courage, second to none.

No wonder we murmur, "Our boys, our brave boys," as the draft moves off.

Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA

—It must be a knock-out for Lloyd George. Victory Bonds have the punch.

—Nothing in the world is as good as Victory Bonds.

OFFICIAL PROSPECTUS

The proceeds of this Loan will be used for War purposes only, and will be spent wholly in Canada

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE OF THE DOMINION OF CANADA offers for Public Subscription the

Victory Loan 1918

$300,000,000. 5½% Gold Bonds

Bearing interest from November 1st, 1918, and offered in two maturities, the choice of which is optional with the subscriber as

5 year Bonds due November 1st, 1923
10 year Bonds due November 1st, 1933

Principal payable without charge at the Office of the Minister of Finance and Receiver General at Ottawa, or at the Office of the Assistant Receiver General at Halifax, St. John, Charlottetown, Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg, Regina, Calgary and Victoria.

Bonds may be registered as to principal or as to principal and interest, at any of the above-mentioned offices.

Interest payable, without charge, half-yearly, May 1st and November 1st, at any branch in Canada of any Chartered Bank.

Principal and Interest payable in Gold
Denominations: $50, $100, $500 and $1,000

Issue Price: 100 and Accrued Interest

Income Return 5½% per Annum

Free from taxes—including any income tax—imposed in pursuance of legislation enacted by the Parliament of Canada.

The proceeds of the Loan will be used for war purposes only, including the purchase of grain, foodstuffs, munitions and other supplies, and will be spent wholly in Canada.

Payments to be made as follows:

10% on application;	20% January 6th, 1919;
20% December 6th, 1918;	20% February 6th, 1919;
31.16% March 6th, 1919.	

The last payment of 31.16% covers 20% balance of principal and 1.16% representing accrued interest at 5½% from November 1st to due dates of the respective instalments.

A full half year's interest will be paid on May 1st, 1919, making the cost of the bonds 100 and interest.

Subscriptions may be paid in full at the time of application at 100 without interest; or on any instalment due date thereafter together with accrued interest at the rate of 5½% per annum.

This Loan is authorized under Act of the Parliament of Canada, and both principal and interest are a charge upon the Consolidated Revenue Fund.

The Amount of this issue is $300,000,000, exclusive of the amount (if any) paid for by the surrender of bonds of previous issues. The Minister of Finance, however, reserves the right to allot the whole or any part of the amount subscribed in excess of $300,000,000.

Conversion Privileges

Bonds of this issue will, in the event of future issues of like maturity, or longer, made by the Government, during the remaining period of the War, other than issues made abroad, or arranged at 100 and accrued interest, as the equivalent of cash for the purpose of subscription to such issues.

Payments

All cheques, drafts, etc., covering instalments, are to be made payable to the Credit of the Minister of Finance. Failure to pay any instalment when due will render previous payments liable to forfeiture, and the allotment to cancellation. Subscription must be accompanied by a deposit of 10% of the amount subscribed. Official Canvassers will forward such subscriptions or any branch in Canada of any Chartered Bank will accept subscription and issue receipts.

Subscriptions may be paid in full at time of application at 100 without interest; or on any instalment due date thereafter together with accrued interest to time of making payment in full. Under this provision, payment of subscriptions may be made as follows:

If paid in full on or before Nov. 16th, 1918, par without interest, or 100%.
If remaining instalments paid on Dec. 6th, 1918, balance at 100% and interest, ($80.48 per $100.)
If remaining instalments paid on Jan. 6th, 1919, balance at 100% and interest, ($70.80 per $100.)
If remaining instalments paid on Feb. 6th, 1919, balance at 100% and interest, ($61.04 per $100.)
If remaining instalments paid on Mar. 6th, 1919, balance at 100% and interest, ($31.16 per $100.)

Denomination and Registration

Bearer bonds, with coupons, will be issued in denominations of $50., $100., $500., and $1,000., and may be registered as to principal or as to principal and interest.

The Loan is authorized under Act of the Parliament of Canada, and both principal and interest are a charge upon the Consolidated Revenue Fund.

The Amount of this issue is $300,000,000, exclusive of the amount (if any) paid for by the surrender of bonds of previous issues. The Minister of Finance, however, reserves the right to allot the whole or any part of the amount subscribed in excess of $300,000,000.

Fully registered bonds, the interest on which is paid direct to the owner by Government cheque, will be issued in denominations of $50., $100., $500., $1,000., $5,000., $10,000., $50,000., $100,000., $500,000., $1,000,000., or any multiple of $1,000,000.

Payment of Interest

A full half year's interest at the rate of 5½% per annum will be paid May 1st, 1919.

Form of Bond and Delivery

Subscribers must indicate on their application the form of bond and the denominations required, and the securities so indicated will be delivered by the bank upon payment of the subscription.

Bearer bonds or fully registered bonds will be delivered at the time of application to subscribers desirous of making payments in full. Bonds registered as to principal only, or fully registered as to principal and interest, will be delivered to subscribers as soon as the necessary engraving and printing can be completed.

Payment of all instalments must be made at the bank originally named by the subscriber.

Non-negotiable receipts will be furnished to all subscribers who desire to pay by instalments. These receipts will be exchangeable at subscriber's bank for bonds on any instalment date when subscription is paid in full.

Form of Bonds Interchangeable

Subject to the payment of 25 cents for each new bond issued, holders of fully registered bonds without coupons, will have the right to convert into bonds with coupons and of denominations of their own choice, and bearer bonds will have the right to convert into fully registered bonds without coupons, at any time, on application to the Minister of Finance or any Assistant Receiver General, or any branch in Canada of any Chartered Bank.

Forms of application may be obtained from any Official Canvasser, from any Victory Loan Committee, or member thereof, or from any branch in Canada of any Chartered Bank.

Subscription Lists will close on or before November 16th, 1918

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
OTTAWA, October 28th, 1918.

Behind the Gun the Man • Behind the Man the Dollar
Make Your Dollars Fight the Hun

PAISLEY MEAT MARKET

Choice Beef, Pork, Veal and Lamb, Smoked Ham, Rolls and Bacon, Lard in 1-lb. pkgs., 3-lb., 10-lb. and 20-lb. pails, Cooked Ham, Headcheese, Pork Sausage, Jellied Tongue, Bologna, Weinners, Etc.

P. OLTSHER

Cash for Hides and Skins — Bruce and Bell 'Phones

RAILWAYS AND POLITICS

(From the Toronto World)

The Farmers' Advocate puts its finger on the sore point of corporation management of railways when it says that the American roads for years were run, not for the benefit of the public, not even for the benefit of the men in control.

This is not only true of looted and wrecked properties like the New Haven and the Rock Island, but of roads that have maintained their solvency and have plumed themselves upon their success. Even here in Canada the shareholders of the Canadian Pacific have probably lost more through stock manipulation and high finance than they have received in dividends. The Advocate truly observes that:

"If we look at the railways of the United States we will see that in the past these railways have been the playground of speculators, and the shareholders have been fleeced as well as the public through manipulation of stock values."

The Advocate has little fear that our railway service will be impaired by political interference. Political influence, it says, will not demoralize the railways so much as railway finance in the past has demoralized politics. It was the present premier, we think, who once observed that a government-owned railway was better than a railway-owned government.

A Business Propositic

CANADA looks to YOU for h
in making this great Victo
Loan a success.

Canada needs your MONEY.

Ours is a country whose individ
citizens are more prosperous th
those of any other country in t
world.

Canada has come to YOU—her c
izens—with a straight business pro
osition.

That proposition in a nu
shell, is this:

"I need Three Hundred
lion Dollars to help finish un
business over in Europe. L
me the money for a short time
5½ per cent. interest, paya
half-yearly, and I pledge the r
turn of every cent of your lo

Plan to take all the Bonds you
possibly pay for. The payments
as follows:

10 per cent. on application.
20 per cent. December 6th, 1918.
20 per cent. January 6th, 1919.
20 per cent. February 6th, 1919.
31.16 per cent. March 6th, 1919.

Buy Victory Bonds

J. H. STEELE

Soils and Crops

By Agronomist.

This Department is for the use of our farm readers who want the advice of an expert on any question regarding soil, seed, crops, etc. If your question is of sufficient general interest, it will be answered through this column. If stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed with your letter, a complete answer will be mailed to you. Address Agronomist, care of Wilson Publishing Co., Ltd., 73 Adelaide St. W., Toronto.

The Storage of Potatoes.

The losses from improper storage of potatoes are of far greater economic importance than is generally realized. These losses are brought about by a variety of factors which may be grouped in three divisions, e.g., physical, mechanical and pathological.

The chief loss from physical factors is brought about by the storage of immature stock. Potatoes for sale to be stored should be thoroughly ripe, that is, the stalks should be dead, and the tubers should adhere firmly to the stems. Potatoes may have their stalks prematurely killed so as to resemble a natural death by being attacked by late or early blight, rhizoctonia, the flea beetle or potato bug, but upon examination the tubers under such plants will be found immature and unfit for best storage results. Frost bitten and sunburned also come in this division.

The mechanical factors that brought about loss in storage are chiefly about by careless handling of the crop at harvest time, such as broken, cracked or chipped tubers due to improper digging and rough usage in gathering the crop. The slightest injury to the skin of the potato lays it open to invasion of myriads of decay producing spores, which, when given the proper conditions will rapidly spread decay through the entire lot.

Under the pathological factors come the tubers affected by disease. Undoubtedly the late blight (Phytophthora infestans) is the most common, as well as the most destructive. Tubers affected by this disease are almost certain to decay in storage; nor is this decay confined to the diseased tubers, but spreads rapidly to the healthy ones, unless preventive measures are employed, and perfect storage provided.

The decay of potatoes in storage may be caused by a number of organisms, while each organism may have its own particular form of attack; still it is gratifying to know that the remedial measures are the same in each case.

The following suggestions regarding the storage of potatoes, if followed carefully, will practically eliminate the losses from decay of potatoes in storage.

1. Spray your potatoes frequently and carefully during the summer with Bordeaux mixture.

2. Delay digging your potatoes, if possible, until the tops are dead and dry.

3. Avoid covering potatoes after they are dug, with the tops, to protect them from sun or frost.

4. Carefully examine all potatoes to be stored, and remove immature, bruised, cracked, chipped, sunbitten, frost-bitten or diseased tubers.

5. Never store your potatoes while wet.

6. Have the tubers free from dirt. If dirty, the soil fills up the spaces between the tubers and prevents the circulation of air.

7. Provide a dry cellar with abundant ventilation, where the temperature can be between 34 and 40 degrees F.

8. Keep the storage room as cool as possible directly after the product is stored.

9. Fill your bins gradually; by so doing, the potatoes that are put in first have lost their heat before they are covered by another layer.

10. Carefully sort your stored potatoes at intervals during storage, and remove all tubers showing signs of disease or decay.

Fertilizers For 1915.

Now is the time for the farmer to plan his croppings for 1910 and in doing so to decide upon what fertilizers, if any, he purposes to use. Last spring there was considerable disappointment among farmers, especially among those who had delayed placing their orders till a few weeks before the season opened, as there was not only a shortage of material but transportation facilities were such that quick deliveries could not be made. There is no prospect that conditions will be better next spring and it therefore behooves the farmer this fall to carefully consider his needs, scan the prices and having made his selection to place his orders, stipulating an early delivery. Co-operation in ordering may effect the saving of a considerable amount in purchasing and freight rates.

During the last ten years there has been considerable increase in the number of farmers in British Columbia, Quebec, Ontario and the Maritime provinces using fertilizers, but unfortunately but a small percentage of them have any definite knowledge of the profit that may have resulted from their application. There will always be a degree of uncertainty as regards results from fertilizers, chiefly owing to the fact that seasonable conditions can not be predicted, but with close observation from carefully planned work, a very good knowledge may be gained as to the kind and amount of fertilizer which will prove profitable. A series of adjacent plots on fairly uniform soil, each with a different amount or combination of fertilizer and sown to the same crop, furnishes the most reliable means of learning the most profitable applications, but if time and labor do not permit of the adoption of this plan, a strip of the field, well staked, should be left unfertilized, and its yield weighed against that of a similar sized strip on the fertilized area. From the results so obtained the profit or loss from the application of the fertilizer may be readily obtained.

A considerable saving may be usually effected by buying fertilizer ingredients, nitrate of soda, sulphate of ammonia, superphosphate, basic slag, etc., than by purchasing ready mixed fertilizers, and this course also furnishes valuable information for future guidance obtainable in no other way.

Information and advice regarding the use of fertilizers will be gladly given as far as may be practicable, by the Division of Chemistry, Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa.

The Dairy

Many stockmen deborn the stocker and feeder cattle or calves to be kept for feeders. The chief advantages of deborning are convenience and economy in the feed lot and in shipping, and possibly a slight increase in market value. Animals being fitted for baby beef should not be deborned, as with horned breeds the age can be told approximately by the horn, and when the horns are removed the buyer may suspect an animal of being over age limit and may cut down somewhat on the price.

If a feeder is raising his own calves, the best method of deborning will be found to be an application of caustic soda or caustic potash when the calf is a few days old, or when the button can be felt through the skin. Wet the stick of caustic slightly and rub it well on the skin over the horn after first clipping the hair off the region. Do not get the stick too wet or it will be apt to run down over the side of the head, burning off the hair and also causing needless pain.

When deborning is not done at this time, it is advisable to wait until the horn has made a fair growth and then use either the saw or the clippers, which must be used in either case if the feeders are purchased. Clippers are quicker and less painful than the saw. They make a cleaner cut, which bleeds longer than that made with the saw. In either case the horn should be cut a little below the union of the horn and the skin or the horn will begin to grow again.

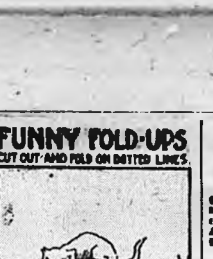
The best time to deborn is the first part of April or the latter part of October; that is, neither in really cold weather nor in fly time. In fly time the animal is somewhat run down and flies cause great suffering, prevent the wound from healing, and are a source of infection. It is best for a few days after the operation not to give the cattle dusty hay or other feeds in which there is much dust, as the wounds are liable to become infected and cause trouble.

Poultry

A common and troublesome parasite affecting fowls is the roost-mite, when these become sufficiently numerous they not only infest the nests, but other parts of the poultry house, especially cracks and crevices, as well as the roosts. These mites are much like tiny spiders in appearance and are often called spider lice by poultry men.

Roost-mites are easily exterminated by applying coal oil to all infested parts of the building. As prevention is better than cure, it pays to paint the roosts every four or six weeks in winter time and every two weeks during the warm weather, as it is in the presence of heat that these pests increase most rapidly and are most active.

Clean nests insure clean eggs. Do not send dirty eggs to market. Rub off the dirt with a slightly dampened woollen rag. Cider vinegar will remove stains. Washed eggs do not keep, as the gelatinous substance is removed which seals the pores of the shell, and when this is removed air is admitted and decomposition begins.



Hogs

Precautions Against Cholera.

Nearly every fall there are outbreaks of hog cholera. When cholera is in the neighborhood, healthy hogs may be kept free from the disease by cleaning the feed lots, breeding pens and hog shelters, and disinfecting them with a good disinfectant. Keep the hogs away from streams, public highways and neighbors' lots. Burn all "carrion" which attracts dogs, buzzards and crows. Scare away all stray dogs, pigeons and English sparrows. Stay away from infected herds in the neighborhood, and keep visitors out of the hog lots unless their shoes have been properly disinfected. Disinfect all recently purchased hogs and quarantine them for two weeks or longer. Vaccinate with serum alone to prevent the development of the disease in recently purchased hogs.

When cholera or other sickness or cure in your herd, separate the sick animals promptly and confine them in a screened shed or closed building. Call a veterinarian to tell whether the disease is cholera. If Cholera is present, vaccinate all the hogs which are mildly infected. Do not waste serum on hogs in an advanced stage of cholera. Kill and burn without delay any hogs that are fatally ill. Disinfect the lots thoroughly, burn all rubbish and litter, white-wash the buildings and scatter freshly slaked lime about the sheds and lot.

October had no butterflies and so she
told Jack Frost
To make a million right away, no
matter what it cost;
So Jack Frost painted all the leaves
a lovely red and brown;
The wind then shook the branches
hard to make them flutter down.

BALANCING SUPPLY AND DEMAND

By R. G. Kirby.

In planning crops the farmer should study the law of supply and demand as it applies to the agriculture of his community. Even in time of war this law cannot be ignored. For example a city farmer, inspired by patriotism rented land and planted it to turnips. He reasoned that in war time every kind of food would be in great demand. He raised a large crop of turnips and found no demand for them in his community; the market was supplied. The grocers in the city had little demand for turnips. The law of supply and demand was working and the crop was unprofitable.

The farmer can safely base his plans on the established practice of the community. A new idea may be fine but possibly it has been tried and found unsatisfactory. Farmers who conduct their business along established lines will find that they are really catering to supply and demand.

This year, wheat is a crop that a farmer can grow with safety because of the demand. Men who produce wheat know that there is no risk in finding a market. They know that wheat is in demand the world over. The growing of beans, livestock and staple crops is safe because of the demand.

Some farmers find it pays to grow crops for nearby canning factories, the demand is there and will create a market for their crops. In a section without a canning factory the farmer cannot raise a large amount of certain crops without risk because of insufficient demand.

Some inexperienced observers criticize farmers because they follow more or less in the ways of their fathers. Sometimes it is called "in a rut." More often it is common sense farm management. Many good farmers have discovered that the risks of farming are great enough without growing crops which are not in demand.

A dairyman who starts with pure bred stock is playing safe if he selects a breed adapted to his community. He can sell his surplus easily at good prices. More of his neighbors may purchase a bull from him. The community association may hold auctions which will bring many buyers from distant parts who will pay good prices for animals. If he selects a breed less popular in the community he will have less chance to make money because there will be less demand for his stock. That is why certain Holstein and Guernsey centres are prosperous and build up national reputations. That demand makes the business successful. If a breeder came into such a section and attempted to build up a herd of a different breed his chances of success would be greatly reduced because he ignored the demand for pure-bred stock of the breed already popular in that community.

The poultryman who specializes with a popular breed will stand more chance of success than one who selects a fancy breed, seldom seen within miles of his home. There will be a demand, because the breed is popular. The rare breed is not in demand; consequently sales of breeding stock and hatching eggs will be difficult to obtain.

The popularity of Improved White Hulless Barley and Marquis wheat are examples of this law. Farmers are learning the merits of these varieties and consequently the demand for them is good. Farmers who study demand and plan to furnish the supply, can make their farming more profitable, while those who experiment with crops of unknown value will make little progress.

In fruit growing the demands of the buyers must be carefully considered. Certain varieties of apples are in demand and command good prices. Other varieties are more difficult to market. Mixed orchards do not attract buyers like solid blocks of standard varieties.

GOOD HEALTH QUESTION BOX

By Andrew F. Currier, M.D.

Dr. Currier will answer all signed questions of general interest. If your question is of general interest it will be answered through these columns; if not, it will be answered personally if stamped, addressed envelope is enclosed. Dr. Currier will not prescribe for individual cases or make diagnosis. Address Dr. Andrew F. Currier, care of Wilson Publishing Co., 73 Adelaide St. West, Toronto.

Biliousness.

C. W. K.—For two or three years I have suffered from periodic attacks, in which the symptoms are: A sudden partial blindness, in which half of an object may be visible, the other part a blank, the light flashing (a Letter description than flashing would be "hailing") before my eyes, the sight being confused and almost nil; this condition will last for a few minutes, the sight then clears, and a headache comes on in the locality of the eyes, lasting it may be an hour or so; my head feels dizzy, and I am inclined to reel when I walk, there is also a heavy feeling in the head, as when water is taken in the ears in bathing; my own voice will have a far away sound. The attacks come at intervals of a few weeks, a few months, or it may be only a few days apart.

I have thought the condition may be due to a disorder of the liver, or of the kidneys. Have you any treatise that you think would be valuable to me?

Th symptoms of which you complain are perfectly familiar to any physician of even moderate experience and while they may be attributable to other conditions they answer quite well to the rubric which is known in common language as biliousness.

This is a term of which writers of medical text books fight shy of for it is lacking in exactness and does not define much of anything.

It suggests a condition in which bile may be circulating in the blood, for those who are bilious are frequently jaundiced, and jaundice means that bile pigment has been taken out of the blood current and deposited in the skin.

It corresponds also to the condition which is sufficiently well known among the laity as sick-headache, the dizziness and disturbed vision being followed within half an hour or an hour by a more or less intense head ache, with want of appetite and possibly nausea and vomiting.

It has seemed to me, as I have stated, that this condition was often due to disturbance in the bile secreting function of the liver, but it may also be associated with disease of the kidneys, with chronic Bright's disease especially, for those who have this trouble or infrequently complain of symptoms such as are mentioned in the above letter.

Biliousness is also particularly connected with errors of diet; an attack of indigestion following over-eating or the eating of something which decomposes or ferments in the stomach or intestines will often produce an attack of biliousness.

It may also be brought on by emotional causes such as fear, worry, anxiety, or profound emotion of any kind.

An attack lasts several hours and with many people it is repeated periodically, particularly in the spring. When the attack is due to retention of undigested food an emetic of a pint of mustard water will promptly empty the stomach and the bad symptoms may disappear, promptly too.

For those who are subject to bilious attacks the thing of greatest importance is to live on food of the simplest character and not too much of it.

It is also very desirable to avoid means of doing this is to take a gentle constipation and one of the best errors dose of castor oil every two or three nights during the period in which the attacks of biliousness are wont to come.

When an attack is accompanied with jaundice and particularly when there is with it a feeling of tiredness in the region of the liver, a suitable quantity of calomel followed by a dose of Epsom salts will frequently be sufficient to relieve the bad symptoms and postpone another attack.

Mercury is not a substance which it is desirable to take habitually but it acts wonderfully well as an occasional remedy for certain conditions and one of these conditions is biliousness.

P. E.—Will you inform me in regard to Raynaud's Disease?

Answer—An article has been written on this disease, and you can have a copy of it by sending stamped, self-addressed envelope.

Apple Recipes for Hallowe'en.

Apples in many forms are always included in the menu for a Hallowe'en luncheon and the list of refreshments for a Hallowe'en party. The following recipes give a variety of ways in which they can be served:

Apple Marmalade Sandwiches.—Take one pound of apples, two ounces of sugar and one ounce of butter. Peel, core and quarter the apples, and cook them slowly with the sugar and the butter until they are soft. Put the mixture through a fine sieve and let it stand until it is cold. The marmalade makes a delicious filling for sandwiches made of thin slices of bread.

Apple and Blackberry Jam Cordial.—The ingredients required for this drink are four pounds of apples, two pounds of preserved blackberries and four and one half pounds of sugar. To make the jam, mix the blackberries with one pound of the sugar and let them stand for twelve hours. Then stew them until the juice is extracted from the berries. Now pare, core and cut the apples into thick slices and add the blackberry juice that has been strained from the berry mixture. Add the rest of the sugar and boil the apples for about forty-five minutes. Pour the pulp into jars, cover them securely and keep them in a dry, cool place until you wish to use them. To mix the cordial, take such quantity of the jam as you need and dilute it with water and lemon juice. Strain out the pulp and you have a refreshing drink.

Apple Meringue Pie.—Take six large apples, three ounces of sugar, two ounces of butter, three eggs, half a lemon, some ground cinnamon and some ground clove. Peel, core and slice the apples. Cook them slowly in a saucepan with the sugar and one tablespoonful of water until they are tender; then rub them through a fine sieve. Put the apple pulp into a saucepan, add the lemon rind finely grated, the lemon juice and a good pinch of clove and cinnamon. Reheat the mixture, stir in the butter and the yolks of the eggs, and cook it until it thickens. Line a pie plate with pie pastry, as you would for lemon pie, pour in the apple mixture and bake it in a moderate oven until the pie is set. Beat the whites of the eggs to a stiff froth and sweeten it with a little confectioners' sugar. Drop it on the top of the pie as you do for a lemon pie, sprinkle it with confectioners' sugar and cook it in a hot oven until it is brown.

Apple Sherbet.—Make a juicy, sweet apple sauce and cook it until it is free from lumps and of the consistency of thick cream. Add a small amount of lemon juice. Freeze it in an ice cream freezer. When frozen it is a white, creamy sherbet.

By the iron in our mountains,
By the power in our rivers,
By the harvest of our prairies,
By the skill of our inventions,
By the courage of our fathers,
By the aid of God above us,
We shall win and we shall conquer.

Harvesting Nuts as a Patriotic Pastime.

Throughout Canada there is a generous supply of nut-bearing trees which yield an abundance of edible nuts rich in food value, as the butternut, black walnut, the hickories, hazelnuts and beech nuts. Nuts are more nutritious than milk, eggs, bread and meat, one ounce of nut kernels being equal in food value to a pint of milk. Nuts are ready to eat without the labor and cost of cooking. They may be served in the form of delicious sandwiches, in salads, in fruit jellies and cakes, or a handful may be kneaded into a loaf of bread before it goes into the oven. A few kernels put through the nut chopper and scattered over the breakfast cereal adequately supply the place of bacon.

This important food crop is waiting in the woods to be gathered in. A few afternoons spent rutting in the woods during the bright autumn days will supply the home with nuts for the winter and will save the meat supply for our country's defence. After gathering, the nuts should be spread on the attic floor or on shelves in a dry place to allow the surface moisture to escape. They may be cracked at leisure by the boys and girls in dull weather and stored in air tight glass jars.

A few of the finest nuts should be saved for planting nearer home. Nothing will give the children greater pleasure than to choose and plant their own nut trees. If space allows, a future nut orchard might be planned or young trees transplanted as shade trees. The beech is a very beautiful tree, both in winter and summer and the butternut, walnut and hickory make good garden shade trees and their wood is very valuable.

The butternut occurs from New Brunswick to Ontario, while the black walnut is found in the southern part of Ontario. The shag bark hickory ranges from Quebec to the north shore of Lake Huron, the mockernut hickory occurring in Ontario only. The hazelnut extends from the Maritime Provinces to Saskatchewan; the beaked hazelnut has an even greater range extending into British Columbia. The beech ranges from Nova Scotia to Ontario.

How To Make Money.

There is an opportunity in most localities for boys and girls to develop a little business by gathering dry pine-needles for bedding nests in the chicken house. They are better than straw, or any other material I know of for this purpose, because lice or mites will not live or breed in them. Besides, they have a tendency to clean and brighten the plumage of the hens. They can be found in almost any woodlot and are easily gathered in bags. Farmers are glad to get them for a reasonable price, and quite a trade can be built up with city people who keep chickens.

Green corn soup can be made from raw cobs.

Sheep Notes

The beginner must understand that breeding ewes, to insure a good lamb crop, require that a goodly proportion of their bulky feed during the winter feeding period, be rich in proteids, such as alfalfa and clover hay—bone and muscle food—with at least one half pint of oats once a day for each ewe during the last half of the feeding period.

The cost of wintering breeding ewes is more than balanced by the fleece, with market prices placed upon the food, and then some. Whether wool sells for twenty cents or fifty cents a pound, the lambs are clear profit if your flock is properly cared for.

The fleece of a well kept band of ewes will average seven pounds, a very modest estimate. (This seems a very low estimate and I am sure many of our sheep men report much better average clips).

The lamb crop of a well cared for flock should be not less than one hundred per cent.

Provide well-lighted winter quarters, free from draft or north, east and west winds, with wide doors on south side nailed open all winter as a preventive against cotted wool and sniffles.

Dock all lambs and alter all ram lambs after week old and before shearing time, if possible.

Dip ewes and lambs soon after shearing and repeat the dip in ten days; otherwise the work will have been in vain, as one dipping does not kill the nits, which later develop into ticks.

I never bred ewes before November 20, and later, as then the lamb comes with a warm sun after April 15, at a time when the ewes are on grass, and could lamb out in the wild pastures during the day with little danger of losing lambs from exposure. I always penned up heavy ewes at sundown and released them late in the morning; then, if any lambs dropped during the night or early in the morning they were almost sure to be strong and independent. In this way my year's profit was saved by just a little inexpensive attention at the proper time.

To kill off all the cranks would not
The troubles of our era solve,
For to the cranks we owe a lot
In making wheels at times revolve.

In preserving with honey, use one cupful of honey to three cupfuls of water.

WANTED POULTRY, EGGS and FEATHERS
Highest Prices Paid
Prompt Returns—No Commission
P. POULIN & CO.
29 Bonsecours Market - Montreal

WANTED
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Reference, Bank of Hochelaga, St. Henry, Montreal.

The Weekly Fashions



This is a swagger little design for the young girl. This semi-tailored suit has peplums which may be worn either double or single. McCall Pattern No. 8568, Misses' Coat Suit. In 4 sizes, 14 to 20 years. Price, 25 cents.



What could be smarter than braid and buttons? Then, an uneven tunic to add to the distinction of this new model. McCall Pattern No. 8573, Ladies' Coat. In 6 sizes, 34 to 44 bust. Price, 25 cents. No. 8555, Ladies' Three-Piece Skirt. In 7 sizes, 22 to 34 waist. Price, 20 cents.

These patterns may be obtained from your local McCall dealer, or from the McCall Co., 70 Bond St., Toronto, Dept. W.

Save scraped cobs of corn for use as fuel.

A plentiful supply of green food is necessary for hens and should be given while it is fresh.

A person you can laugh at and with, is inexhaustible."—George Meredith.

Ceylon produces nearly every precious stone known except diamonds—emeralds, opals and turquoises.



Saving Sugar and Wheat is comfortably done when one uses

Grape-Nuts

This cereal food is composed partly of barley and contains its own sugar made from its own grains.

A truly wonderful Food, ready to eat.

Canada Food Board License No 2-036

FOR THE AIR SERVICE OF THE ALLIED ARMIES



An immense R. A. F. machine ready to start with its load of bombs for Germany.



A Sitka (silver) spruce log cut on the Queen Charlotte Islands off the coast of British Columbia for the Imperial Munitions Board.

THEY are cutting spruce in British Columbia. The silver spruce forests, long neglected because of lack of market and transportation, have found their place. The straight, fine-grained, tough wood is the ideal material for the manufacture of aeroplane parts. The silver spruce grows only on the islands and ocean coast of British Columbia and the northwest United States. The American timber of this species is being used exclusively for war purposes of the States, the needs of the other allies in the great war are supplied by the wonderful forests of B. C., this supply being made possible through a splendid organization perfected during the past ten months by Major Austin C. Taylor, director of the Aeronautical Department of the Imperial Munitions Board. Hundreds of camps, scores of tug-boats, thousands of men are at work on the forests, while scores of mills cut the logs. Canadian Pacific Railway Company tugs haul great rafts across the waters of the Pacific Coast and discharge the cargo at the mills and terminals. Hundreds and hundreds of Canadian Pacific Railway cars roll eastward monthly loaded with prime aeroplane lumber, bound for the aeroplane factories in the east. The wants of France and England, Canada and Italy are filled by the loggers of British Columbia, and the industry will grow even beyond its present tremendous volume.—L. V. K.

STORY OF FRENCH HEROISM AT SEA

ENCOUNTER WITH A U-BOAT OFF COAST OF BRITTANY

Plucky Fight Against Tremendous Odds For Which All the Survivors Received Decoration.

There is the story of a sailing ship's combat with a U-boat which is a stirring example of French heroism and shows the value of efficient anti-submarine training. Having left a British port with a cargo of coal for La Rochelle, the sailing ship Kleber (227 tons), carrying a crew of twelve, was making way before the wind, and one afternoon, when off the coast of Brittany, a big U-boat appeared in the distance and opened fire.

The skipper of the Kleber, "Maitre-au-Cabotage" Le Fauvre, proceeded landward and the U-boat manoeuvred to get the advantage of the sun, keeping up a running fire, which was answered by the French boat. Several big shells struck the Kleber, one of which killed the captain and stunned for a few minutes the head gunner, a lad of nineteen, named Jain. The mate, Plessis, retaining sufficient men to man the gun, ordered the rest of the crew, six in all, to take to the boats, and then fell mortally wounded.

Deeds of Plucky Sailors.

Monnier, the boatswain, succeeded to the command. Of the six men who left the vessel, four, one of them wounded, were in he lifeboat, and two in the dory. The submarine steered for the lifeboat, and ordered the four occupants to get on her deck, took the lifeboat in tow and proceeded toward the Kleber, assured presumably that only dead or dying were on board.

But there were three plucky Frenchmen—Monnier, the boatswain, Jain, the gunner and Brazile, a deck hand, and wounded, who had taken the place of Jain when temporarily stunned. Nearing the Kleber, the U-boat opened fire and was promptly answered by the Kleber. Brazil was again struck, and his place was taken by Monnier, who continued firing. The commander of the U-boat was evidently nonplussed by the defence, for suddenly he gave orders to submerge, and his boat went under so rapidly that not only were the four men of the Kleber on her deck thrown into the water, but also one of the crew of the submarine. All five managed to scramble into the lifeboat.

Night closed and the Kleber vanished into the dark, making for the Isle of Croix, from which the moving beams of the lighthouse were seen. She safely entered port at 1 a.m. The lifeboat picked up the dory, and both crews pulled toward the Isle of Croix. During the night the U-boat again appeared. The commander ordered the lifeboat alongside and took off the member of his crew. He then entered the lifeboat away and disappeared. Later the lifeboat and the dory arrived in port.

The Minister of Marine cited in an order not only the captain, but the vessel itself, and all the survivors were decorated. "The crew of the Kleber, by their gallant behavior, fighting against tremendous odds, have saved their ship and given an example of which the whole French navy can well be proud"—so runs the special order.

PAIN? NOT A BIT! LIFT YOUR CORNS OR CALLUSES OFF

No humbug! Apply few drops then just lift them away with fingers.



This new drug is an ether compound discovered by a Cincinnati chemist. It is called freezone, and can now be obtained in tiny bottles at here shown at very little cost from any drug store. Just ask for freezone. Apply a drop or two directly upon a tender corn or callus and instantly the soreness disappears. Shortly you will find the corn or callus so loose that you can lift it off, root and all, with the fingers.

Not a twinge of pain, soreness or irritation; not even the slightest smarting, either when applying freezone or afterwards.

This drug doesn't eat up the corn or callus, but shrivels them so they loosen and come right out. It is no humbug! It works like a charm. For a few cents you can get rid of every hard corn, soft corn or corn between the toes, as well as painful calluses on bottom of your feet. It never disappoints and never burns, bites or inflames. If your druggist hasn't any freezone yet, tell him to get a little bottle for you from his wholesale house.

THE BREAD TUNNEL

One of the Most Ingenious Devices Ever Made by War Prisoners.

There is certainly more tragedy than comedy in the cruel disappointment of unhappy prisoners thwarted in a promising and almost successful effort to escape; nevertheless, the gallant gayety that has marked so many of the allied fighting men does not fail them wholly even in such circumstances. Lance Corp. Charles W. Baker, who recently recounted his prison experiences, wastes no pathos on himself or on his fellow sufferers when they failed to get safe away through their ingenious tunnel, and can even see a funny side to the affair.

Some of the other prisoners had begun the tunnel and had worked upon it daily for a month before they let him into the secret, which finally became known to several hundred of the captives.

It opened from the last hut at the end of the back row and was headed for the only clump of bushes anywhere near the camp. The soil was so sandy that it was impossible to make a tunnel in the ordinary way; a long time passed before the boys hit on a plan. After our own packages had begun to come and we had white bread to eat, says the corporal, some genius had a happy thought of using war bread for bricks. The war bread is as tough and as hard as rubber and of about the size and shape of a small stone block that you use for paving streets. We kept the bread buried until night. Then we piled it up in a kind of crate, and when the sentries were out of sight we rushed it over to the tunnel. It was the most beautiful tunnel you ever saw. The sides were built up like brick walls, and the roof was a perfect arch. The sand that we took out was the same color as the sand of the camp, and as the ground was almost always wet you couldn't tell the difference. We would take it out in small tinfuls and scatter it all over the place, and with several thousand men walking round there was no way of detecting it.

Of course it was slow work making the tunnel, for we had to accumulate war bread, and so, to amuse ourselves, we fixed it all up. We stuck pictures from newspapers on the wall and we even ran a wire down from the cookhouse and lighted it up with electricity. We took some of the lamps, and when the guard wanted to know where they were we said they had got broken.

A hundred and twenty yards had been built out of the hundred and fifty that the tunnel had to go when a miserable Frenchman, to curry favor with his captors, betrayed the secret. The other French prisoners concerned were wild with rage and shame; and when the whole camp was lined up for investigation and punishment the French noncommissioned officers stepped forward and begged "for the honor of the French army" to be allowed to take not only their own share of punishment but that of all the others.

But, of course, says Corp. Baker, the British wouldn't have that, and the noncommissioned British officers gave themselves up. It was a regular bowing and scraping, "You-first-my-dear-Alphonse" sort of proceeding. A few of the men were given five months in solitary, but most of them got off pretty easy, because the German officers were much amused. They thought they had taken away every conceivable thing that could be used for tunnel building, but they never thought of the war bread. German officers came for miles round to see the tunnel. They wouldn't let us destroy it but kept it as a curiosity. Even the general of a division near by came in to see it. He said it was the finest piece of sapping he had ever seen.

We believe MINARDS LINIMENT is the best:
Mathias Foley, Oil City, Ont.
Joseph Snow, Norway, Me.
Charles Whooten, Mulgrave, N.S.
Rev. R. O. Armstrong, Mulgrave, N.S.
Pierre Landers, Sen., Pokemouche, N. B.

Women Make Tanks.

British women are now making tanks for the army. In one factory every operation in the whole process of construction is carried on by women, and in many others they are employed on various parts. They are also making good in many varieties of shipyard work and in blast furnaces, brickyards and spelter works. A foreman in charge of a blast furnace is quoted as saying that he would be willing to undertake any form of ferroconcrete work with only women as his assistants.

Minard's Liniment Cures Burns, Etc.

If boiling meat is inclined to be tough, add a teaspoonful of baking soda.

The Menace of the Hun.

Four years we have been fighting
The Hun in all his might,
But now the day is dawning
For the triumph of the right.
The enemy is fleeing,
We must keep him on the run.
Till we rid the world forever
From the menace of the Hun.

The world is steeped in sorrow,
Our best blood has flowed in streams
To stay a vain usurper
And dispel his world-power dreams.
But the day of retribution
Is at hand, and sure to come,
When God's own sword of justice
Will descend upon the Hun.

To those whose dearly loved ones
Will no more return again,
'Tis a glorious consolation
That they have not died in vain.
They on the field of battle
Faced the foeman's blade and gun,
To save their homes and country
From the menace of the Hun.

The dark clouds now are rifted
And soon the strife will cease,
Soon ours will be the victory
And ours the terms of peace.
So still we'll bravely "Carry On"
Till we the war have won,
And the world is safe forever
From the menace of the Hun.

LEMON JUICE IS FRECKLE REMOVER

Girls! Make this cheap beauty lotion to clear and whiten your skin.

Squeeze the juice of two lemons into a bottle containing three ounces of orchard white, shake well, and you have a quarter pint of the best freckle and tan lotion, and complexion beautifier, at very, very small cost.

Your grocer has the lemons and any drug store or toilet counter will supply three ounces of orchard white for a few cents. Massage this sweetly fragrant lotion into the face, neck arms and hands each day and see how freckles and blemishes disappear and how clear, soft and white the skin becomes. Yes! It is harmless.

Germany's Lost Volcano.

Soon after the war broke out Germany lost her only active volcano, which is situated on the island of Savaii in Samoa.

Samoa is a considerable archipelago, but only four of the islands are big enough to be of any importance. Two of them (Tutuila and Manua) belong to the United States. The other two, which are much larger (Savaii and Upolu, were German property until four years ago the British took them over.

It is safe to say the Germans will never get those Islands back. But Savaii is not of much account, being mostly desert. The volcano, however, is a fine specimen. What a jolly idea it would be to drop the Kaiser into it!

Minard's Liniment Cures Diphtheria.

At the evening meal Willie was disposing of his soup with speed and noise. "Willie!" said his mother, in a reprimanding tone. Willie knew immediately what his mother meant, and, assuming an injured air, replied: "I wasn't goin' half as fast as I could!"

MONEY ORDERS

A Dominion Express Money Order for five dollars costs three cents.

"I grovel here before you in the dust!" observed the impassioned youth, as he sank on the parlor floor. "I don't know what you mean by dust!" replied she coolly. "I took after this room carefully myself every morning!"

Minard's Liniment Relieves Neuralgia.

Don't hang your herbs up to dry. This causes them to lose a large percentage of their virtue. Instead, spread them out thinly, shaded from the sun, on a dry shelf. When dry, put them into paper bags.

Headers were used this season in southern Alberta to save the short wheat crop, with the result that the grain was cut on many fields where otherwise nothing would have been secured.

Keep your shoes neat

2 IN 1

SHOE POLISHES

LIQUIDS and PASTES

for BLACK, WHITE, TAN, DARK BROWN OR OX-BLOOD SHOES

PRESERVE the LEATHER



GILLETT'S LYE

CLEANS—DISINFECTS—USED FOR SOFTENING WATER—FOR MAKING HARD AND SOFT SOAP—FULL DIRECTIONS WITH EACH CAN.

Mr. E. McCaw, who purchased the Spencer Farm, near Wellington, in Prince Edward county, last spring, threshed 970 bushels of oats from 11 acres, a yield of over 88 bushels to the acre.

The Falkland islands are believed to be the windiest place in the world and tree growth is practically impossible there.

Minard's Liniment for sale everywhere.

WANTED

GENERAL BLACKSMITH. REID Bros., Bothwell, Ont.

FOR SALE

WELL EQUIPPED NEWSPAPER and job printing plant in Eastern Ontario. Revenues carried $1,800. Will go for $1,500 as quick sale. Box 68, Wilson Publishing Co. Ltd., Toronto.

WEEKLY NEWSPAPER FOR SALE in New Ontario. Owner going to France. Will sell $1,000. Worth double that amount. Apply J. H., c/o Wilson Publishing Co., Limited, Toronto.

STORM WINDOWS FOR SALE

GET OUR PRICE LIST BROWNING of wind-we sizes complete, any size. Halliday Company, Box 1161, Hamilton

MISCELLANEOUS

LADIES WANTED TO DO PLAIN and light sewing at home, whole or spare time, good pay, work sent any distance, charges paid. Send stamp for particulars. National Manufacturing Company, Montreal.

CANCER, TUMORS, LUMPS, ETC. internal and external cured without pain by our home treatment. Write us before too late. Dr. Bellman Medical Co., Limited, Collingwood, Ont.

How to Purify the Blood

"Fifteen to thirty drops of Extract of Roots, commonly called Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup, may be taken in water with meals and at bedtime, for the cure of indigestion, constipation and bad blood. Persistence in this treatment will effect a cure in nearly every case." Get the genuine at druggists.

ACHES AND PAINS QUICKLY RELIEVED

You'll find Sloan's Liniment softens the severe rheumatic ache

Put it on freely. Don't rub it in. Just let it penetrate naturally. What a sense of soothing relief soon follows!

External aches, stiffness, soreness, cramped muscles, strained sinews, lame "cricks"—those ailments can't fight off the relieving qualities of Sloan's Liniment. Clean, convenient, economical. Made in Canada. Ask any druggist for it.

Sloan's Liniment Kills Pain



Let Cuticura Care for Baby's Skin

It's really wonderful how quickly a hot bath with Cuticura Soap followed by a gentle anointing with Cuticura Ointment relieves skin irritations which keep baby wakeful and restless, permits sleep for infant and rest for mother, and points to treatment in most cases when it seems nothing would help.

Sample Each Free by Mail. Address post-card: Cuticura, Dept. N, Boston, U.S.A. Sold by dealers throughout the world.

HIRST'S PAIN EXTERMINATOR

STOPS THE PAIN—AND ACTS QUICKLY

Rheumatism, lumbago, neuralgia, sprains, lame back, toothache, earache, sore throat, swollen joints and all similar troubles are quickly relieved by Hirst's Pain Exterminator. It has been used for 60 years, and should begin every household—has a hundred uses.

All dealers or write us. HIRST REMEDY CO., Hamilton, Canada.

35¢ BOTTLE

BUY
VICTORY BONDS

Victory will pay daily dividends in justice, honor, liberty and happiness. Invest now.

VICTORY BONDS

SINCLAIR'S HARDWARE

GLAMIS

The Red Cross workers met at the home of Mrs. J. C. MacIntyre on Friday evening to pack the Christmas boxes for the boys overseas. They are sending over thirty boxes.

Misses Flossie McLennan, Mary Webb and Mabel Kirkstown are home, their schools being closed on account of the flu epidemic.

Mrs. Woodstock has closed up her home for the winter, and will live with Mr. and Mrs. Pearson on the 7th of Kincardine.

Miss Downing, of Niagara, is visiting at her home on the 2nd.

Rev. J. E. McCauley, of Goderich, spent a few days with friends in Glamis and vicinity.

Mr. Dan McKinnon and family, of Ripley, were visitors at Mrs. Gilchrist's on Saturday.

We are sorry to report the illness of little Katie McSween, who is suffering with pneumania.

W. J. Graham had a sale on Thursday of his stock. Everything went well.

Mr. Arch. McKinnon, tax collector, was around calling on all the people on Wednesday.

Rev. P. Reith has been confined to the house suffering with tonsilitis, but is reported better.

Mrs. Gilchrist, who has been visiting friends in Kincardine, returned to the home of her daughter, Mrs. Jos. Wrightson, this week.

CARGILL

Miss M. Martin, late of the Georgetown post office staff, visited her parents here this week, prior to taking a position in the Walkerville post office. We wish her success in her new office.

Miss Cora Ostic, trained nurse of Baltimore, Md., is visiting her aunt, Mrs. Chas. Kyle.

Mr. M. Taggart, of Walkerton, is relieving at the depot here during the illness of Mr. Wm. Russell.

Miss Treva Wurm, of Guelph, is home on a visit.

We are pleased to report that our sick are gradually improving.

Mrs. Monahon is visiting friends in the county town.

Messrs Hunstein and Wittich were in Dungannon last week.

SECOND CON. ELDERSLIE

Owing to the flu epidemic the schools on this concession have both been closed for two weeks. The S. S. is also closed. No serious cases of the flu have been reported in this section.

Miss Stewart is visiting at her home in Bluevale.

The beef ring has closed for this season. The annual meeting was held Friday evening in McKay's school.

The provident farmers in this section are laying in a bountiful supply of apple butter.

Smith Thompson spent Sunday with Williamsford friends.

TURNER'S

Lieut. Will Clark, son of Mr. Jas. Clark, is among the wounded. He enlisted with the cycle corps in Toronto in the early part of the war.

The Farmers' Club at Turner's are busy putting in new weigh scales for stock, and will soon be ready to buy hogs.

Mr. John Pollock, of Port Elgin, spent a few days with his friends here.

Mr. Wm. Schell has purchased a new Ford car.

There was no service in St. Andrew's on Sunday.

SIXTH CON. BRUCE

Wedding bells are ringing on the 6th.

Mr. John McGillivray and family are moving to Paisley.

Mr. and Mrs. D. Wittig and family spent Sunday at Mr. J. Repke's.

Miss Margaret Russell went to Teeswater to take care of her sister and family who are laid up with the flu.

Mr. Jas. Johnson went to Port Elgin on Monday.

Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA

WILLOW CREEK

Mr. John Kidd has completed the threshing around here for the season.

Some of the people around here have had the flu.

Our churches and schools have been closed, also our beef ring meeting has been postponed on account of sickness.

The black-leg is in this neighborhood. Mr. John Wrightson has had his cattle treated for the disease.

WALKERTON

Nursing Sister Miss Martha Fortune, who has returned from the front after nursing overseas nearly four years, left yesterday to take a position in Bellevue, the big convalescent hospital in Montreal, after a few days visit at her old home at Vesta.

Lieut. Victor McKechnie, youngest son of Mr. and Mrs. D. McKechnie, of Walkerton, and who crossed overseas with the 160th Battalion, has been sent with five other officers on a military mission to India. The party left England for the Orient on Oct. 11th. The exact nature of their errand has not yet been disclosed, although it is possible that they may act as instructors of some big levies of Indian troops, which are being raised for service at the front.

A man near Formosa telephoned Chief Constable Ferguson one night last week and poured a tale of woe into his ear, and which was to the effect that a young girl he had hired had so many gentleman callers that he feared they would bring the "Flu" to his home, and on him notifying the gallants to stay away and hereafter make themselves conspicuous by their absence, that her ladyship quit. What the Formosaste wanted to know was whether he could compel that girl to come back, and if so, whether he would have to allow said gentlemen to call and run the possible risk of having the "Flu" germ brought into his home. This was some puzzler for the Chief, who, after sparring a little for wind, however, came back with the suggestion that the grieved employer take the matter up with the girl's parents, and that if they had the kind of control over their daughter that the patriarch, Abraham, had over his son, for whom he sent out and chose a wife, that they could probably make her step to the kind of music that her employer was preparing for her. If they refused, or couldn't exact such obedience, then the world was wide and he had better look for some other maid-servant to do his housework. Simple as falling off a log, but had a lawyer been asked to unreel that much common sense, his client would have got a bill that would have made him sicker than the Flu, or words to that effect.—Herald and Times.

On Sunday morning last the death occurred at the home of his sister, Mrs. Thos. E. Desmond, of Eden Grove, of Richard Patrick Connor, second son of the late John Connor, of Eden Grove. Deceased suffered from severe hemorrhages about eight weeks ago, and since then has been in failing health. "Dick," as he was familiarly called, was well known in Walkerton and vicinity. He was possessed of an unusually kind and genial disposition, and will be mourned by a large number of friends, particularly by his widowed mother, to whom he was very devoted. He is also survived by one brother Michael, and one sister, Mrs. Thos. Desmond, both of Eden Grove. Interment was made in the family plot in the North Brant cemetery, and on account of the influenza epidemic, was held privately Monday afternoon, Rev Father Hoffarth of Walkerton officiating.

ELORA ROAD NORTH

Mr. Wm. Tanner is home from the west

We are glad to hear that Mrs. G. Daniels is recovering.

Mr. Richard McGill and family have moved up the road to their new home.

The epidemic of influenza has been very severe in this neighborhood, causing the sad deaths of two of our citizens, Bryce and Wm. Harcourt. There are no serious cases at the present time.

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children
In Use For Over 30 Years
Always bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher

BRUCE TP. BOARD OF HEALTH

Underwood, Oct. 21, 1918.

Bruce Tp. Board of Health met on the evening of the above date. Meeting called on account of the influenza epidemic. After careful consideration it was decided that in the public health interest it was necessary to avoid all crowds as much as possible. A resolution was therefore passed, that the secretary advertise that no public meetings or gatherings be held in Bruce Tp. until such time as the epidemic subsides.

A resolution was also passed that all stores and business places in the Tp. close not later than 9 o'clock each evening during the epidemic, also that the public library be closed.

J. G. MacKay, Secy

THE FARMERS' PARTY

A new political star has arisen in Ontario, and its appearance has caused some amazement and consternation in the old parties of this province. Mr. Denish Bowman was last week elected as representative to the Legislature from the constituency of Manitoulin. This new "man from Manitoulin" is quite likely to make more of a ripple on the political pond than did his predecessor, R. R. Gamey. Mr. Bowman is a farmer, and as candidate of the United Farmers was elected by the rural vote. His majority was 290. His platform as published, included the following:

"I am a farmer whose whole living is derived from the farm, and as such I believe that I can be of assistance in presenting to my fellow-legislators the point of view of agriculture, the greatest productive industry of our country. I wish it to be thoroughly understood that I am an **Independent Farmers' Candidate, with a free hand to support any measure that I may deem to be in the interest of the Farmer, the Labourer or any Industry or person in the Constituency.**

"Within the last few years the farmers have created effective organizations in nearly every province in the Dominion, and enter the political field upon the basis that the welfare of the whole community should be the supreme object of every political organization; that, properly understood, the interests of individuals do not conflict; that harmonious co-operation will produce better results than struggle between either individuals or classes; that the business of the nation should be conducted with the same care, economy, honesty and judgment that we expect in the administration of other business; that, in order that all the interests of the nation may be most carefully considered by the Legislatures, it is essential that representatives of those various interests should be present in the Legislatures; that such representation should bear a reasonable relation to the interest represented by them; that hitherto the agricultural interests have not been fairly or sufficiently represented in legislation; and by reason thereof grave errors in legislation have been made, to the detriment of not only the farming community, but also, through the farming community, of the whole nation; that, in order that the farmers may be properly represented, it is necessary for them to enter the political field; that their representatives in Parliament should be non-partizan, and should deal with every question which may arise purely upon its merits and from the standpoint of the farmer showing how it will affect the country as a whole.

"In place of partyism I would substitute a fair and equable representation of all the great interests of the Province, meeting in the Legislature, not to struggle against each other as though the government of our Province were a game, but uniting in their efforts to promote the general welfare of the community. Recognizing that all classes of productive labor are essential to the well-being of the Province, there need be no antagonism between the wealth-producers and their representatives. Your representatives (the representatives of every class in due proportion) should meet in the Legislative Assembly as the Board of Directors of a great business institution, each member giving to the others the benefit of his knowledge and practical experience. By such a Parliament we might reasonably hope the business of the Province would be conducted in a business way, and the evils of extravagance, waste, graft and corruption, inseparable from partyism, would gradually disappear, and to our returning heroes we could present a country indeed worthy of those who for us have fought to redeem the world from militarism, greed, selfishness and tyranny."

"We shall, therefore, endeavors to be enacted in the interests of agriculture, we claim that through their enactment the whole country would benefit; but I prefer to present to you as my platform for this campaign measures which are of direct interest to every citizen.

"I shall support and advocate:—

"1. The public ownership and operation of public utilities.

"2. That no more natural resources be alienated by the Government, but that the same be preserved and developed under public control for the benefit of the whole people.

"3. Direct legislation upon all important questions, through the initiative and referendum, with the right to recall any member of Parliament who ceases to represent the wishes of the electors.

"4. Such a complete reform in the Civil Service system as will free it from the debasing influence of party patronage, and make both appointment to and promotion in the service dependent alone upon merit; and the abolition of the whole patronage system in all expenditures of Provincial moneys.

Public Ownership

"Public ownership of great public utilities will destroy the combines which now fatten the few and impoverish the many. It will remove the most prolific source of corruption from our body politic. It will assure a more equable distribution of wealth. It will prevent the idle living in luxury, while the man who labors in whatever branch of industry will receive the full reward of his efforts.

Patronage

"Everyone, except those who profit by it, deplores the evils of the patronage system. It creates and maintains useless offices, and it unnecessarily subdivides necessary offices. The public foots the bill."

KINCARDINE MILLER SHOT

It is rarely that a town or hamlet the size of Kincardine has not something pending in the shape of coming events that the citizens look forward to, or are enjoying the events as they happen, but during the past week the epidemic of influenza that every person was either discussing or trying to avoid was side-tracked when on Wednesday evening it was rumored that Mr. J. W. Rae, the miller, had been shot at his mill basement, and one of the bullets hitting him in the back of the head, inflicted an ugly wound. The story, as far as it can be obtained, is this: On Tuesday evening Mr. Rae was milking his cow in the yard when a well dressed man about thirty years of age, wearing a grey coat and green soft hat, approached him. Mr. Rae bid him the time of day, the stranger replying. The stranger then asked if he sold chicken feed. Mr. Rae said he did, and asked if he wished to get some, the stranger replying in the affirmative. Mr. Rae said that he would be through milking in a few minutes and would attend to his wants. Mr. Rae remarked that he was a stranger to him and asked if he lived in town. The stranger replied that he was a stranger in town and was staying at one of the hotels. About the time Mr. Rae completed the milking of the cow, a team drove into the yard and came up to the chop. Mr. Rae turned his attention to the man with the team naturally, and when he came back to look for the man who wanted the chicken feed he was nowhere to be seen. Mr. Rae thought this was rather strange but decided that perhaps he was in a hurry and did not care to wait.

On Wednesday afternoon about 4 o'clock while Mr. Rae was engaged in the mill, two farmers drove in for chop and Mr. Rae had them attended to, and after they drove away he decided to go down to the boiler room and start up the machinery. After everything was running smoothly he again decided to go upstairs to the main floor. Climbing up the steps to the main floor, and when fairly well up, he heard a report and was hit in the back of the head. Another report followed, but by this time he had fallen to the floor below. Mr. Rae was stunned for a second, but upon regaining consciousness crawled over and shut off the engine. In doing so he noticed his man who had been after the chicken feed the evening previous (and who had also passed the mill a few minutes previous while Mr. Rae was waiting or, the farmers who were after chop) at the engine room door. Mr. Rae again hastened up the stairs with his head bleeding, just in time to see him pass the mill door towards Queen St. After reaching the street he went north towards the town hall. Mr. Rae went into the hall and tried to call up Mr. Huffman at the town hall, but the latter was not within hearing distance at the time so Mr. Rae followed up town, but the villain had made his escape.

What the motive was is what is troubling the citizens. Mr. Rae is one of our best citizens, a man who minds his own business and does not interfere in anything that is not his business. He has a host of friends and no enemies that he knows of. The only feasible suggestion that is offered is that Mr. Rae handles considerable money in his daily transactions in business and no doubt the stranger wished to get acquainted with the lay of the building and where the money till was situated, which opportunity he had on the first evening, which the man who had come for chop would disclose while paying for his toll, and as the mill is situated in a quiet part of the town and the desperado was after money, took the chance on shooting to carry out his impious design. But on hearing the machinery stop to suddenly he hastened up the stairs with his head bleeding, just in time to see him pass the mill door towards Queen St. After reaching the street he went north towards the town hall. Mr. Rae went into the hall and tried to call up Mr. Huffman at the town hall, but the latter was not within hearing distance at the time so Mr. Rae followed up town, but the villain had made his escape.

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Central Business College
Stratford, Ont.

Lady graduates are now earning at high as $18.00 per week, while young men are earning even higher salaries — not bad — compared for trained help. Write us at once for particulars regarding our Commercial and Shorthand or Telegraphy Department. Students may enter at any time.

D. A. McLachlan, Prin.

N. McALLISTER
Carpenter and Contractor

Contracts taken for any class of House-building and Repairing

Sash, Doors, Dressed Lumber and other Building Material on hand

Dwelling and shop two doors north of the Belmoral Hotel

The Farmers' Live Stock Shipping Club

Will pay for live hogs delivered at Paisley station, F.O.B. prices, for one car or part, government conformation loss and operating expenses.

Weekly Shipment

For information call

WALLACE McGRAW

Bell Phone,

PAISLEY MARKET

Fall wheat, per bush....	$ 2 co $ 2 15
Peas, per bush	1 75 2 00
Oats, per bush	60 60
Barley, per bush	80 90
Mixed grain, per cwt.....	2 25
Buckwheat	
Potatoes, per bag.....	1 25 1 50
Butter, in pound prints.....	44 44
Eggs, fresh, per doz.....	52 52

TORONTO LIVE STOCK MARKETS

TORONTO, Oct. 21, 1918

Butchers' picked	$9 00	$10 00
do common.....	6 75	7 25
do cows.....	7 00	7 50
do bulls.....	7 50	10 50
Stockers, choice	9 00	10 00
do common.....	6 00	7 00
Heavy feeders.....	9 50	10 50
Short keep.....		
Milch cows, choice	100 00	140 00
do common.....		
Sheep, ewes	17 00	18 00
Bucks	11 00	14 00
Spring Lambs	21 00	23 00
Calves	7 50	15 50
Hogs, off cars	19 25	19 50
" fed and watered	19 25	19 25

BUY SOME
1918 VICTORY BONDS

To finance the sale of Canada's Grain and Meat, Cheese, Butter and Eggs to Britain. The Old Country will take Canada's agricultural products, but cannot pay cash. The Dominion Government must finance the sales.

To help make munitions that will help beat the Kaiser, end the war, and bring our boys home.

Buy Some of the Bonds

Bruce Phone
Bell Phone

W. H. DAVISON



Seeing is Knowing

The glass oven door, and the oven thermometer on the Pandora Range make baking an exact, absolutely controlled operation.

You can see precisely how the oven is working—how fast or slow.

For Sale by
W. H. DAVISON, Paisley

McClary's
Pandora
Range

London Toronto Montreal Winnipeg Vancouver
St. John, N.B. Hamilton Calgary Edmonton Saskatoon

FARM FOR SALE

LOT No. 4, Con. A, Elderslie, property of the late W. J. Watson, containing 95 acres—about 60 acres cleared and the balance in bush. Clay loam soil. Barn 40 ft. by 60 ft., stone foundation, cement stable, log house. Well watered. All seeded down but about 16 acres. About 3 miles from Paisley. Apply to And. Watson, or David S. Watson, executors.

Mail Contract

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received at Ottawa until noon, on **Friday, the 15th day of November, 1918**, for the conveyance of His Majesty's mails, on a proposed contract for four years, six times per week, over **Paisley & Mural Route**, from the Postmaster General's pleasure.

Printed notices containing further information as to conditions of proposed contract may be seen and blank forms of tender may be obtained at the post offices of Paisley, Chesley and Eden Grove, and at the office of the Post Office Inspector, London.

CHAS. E. H. FISHER,
Post Office Inspector

Post Office Inspector's Office,
London, 4th October, 1918

Desirable Village Property For Sale

THE HYDE property on Inkerman St. in Chesterfield, which is a good stable and garage, on one acre of first-class garden land, with a comfortable dwelling house. Land rented to Mr. Archie Hyde. Apply to Mr. GEORGE or Mrs. C. A. HYDE.

GREENOCK COUNCIL

Foresters' Hall, Riversdale, Oct. 21, 1918

Council met as per adjournment, all members present, the reeve in the chair. Minutes of last meeting read and adopted.

The following accounts were presented for payment: G. Anstett, 48 yds. gravel, div. 44, $4.80; J. Bell, 40 yds., div. 45, $4; T. Gamble, 180 yds., divs. 44, 45, 51, $18.90; W. Trotter, drawing gravel on s. l. 5, $4.15, drawing wire and iron for cement bridges $3—$7.15; H. Watt, part payment on cement bridges, con. 16, $400; Wm. Mathews, wire for cement bridges, $6.20; W. Witzman, cement arch on North St., $1109.15; W. Mitchell, inspr. cement arch contract, 2½% days at $2.50, $63.75; A. Kunkel, part payment on contract s. l. 15, con. 9, $75; D. Phelan, selecting jurors, $4; J. Cassidy, selecting jurors, $4; Thos. H. Purdy, selecting jurors $4, express paid 75c—$4.75; M.-M. Schurter, iron for county bridge $8, iron for tp. bridge $12—$20; A. McKinnon, rent of hall for meeting, $2; M. McNevitt, maintenance of A. Cunningham in hospital at Woodstock, $45.50.

Symon—Campbell—That the foregoing accounts being found correct be paid, and that the reeve and treas. be instructed to sign checks for same.—Carried.

A communication from the Fuel Administrator of Ontario was read, asking for the appointment of a Fuel Commissioner.

Gilchrist—Sawyer—That this council appoint Wm. Cunnams as Fuel Commissioner for this municipality.—Carried.

Sawyer — Campbell — That this council do now adjourn to meet at Pinkerton on Monday, Nov. 18th, for general business.—Carried.

Thos. H. Purdy, Clerk

Young Women

Are needed in war time to replace the office men who go overseas to fight in France and Flanders. There are positions here; thousands will go later on; be patriotic and help win the war. Fill their places by attending the

Northern Business College

Students admitted at any time. Circulars free.

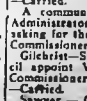
C. A. Fleming, Pres. Owen Sound

STANDARD BUSINESS COLLEGE
James St. North, Hamilton

All branches of Commercial, Business and Shorthand taught by expert instructors. We invite wideawake young people who desire to enter commercial or business life with proper equipment. **We pay railway fares** for students coming to our school.

J. A. McDougall, Business Manager
Jas. Swinton, Principal

Ahiram Lodge, No. 205, I.O.O.F



Meets every Tuesday evening at 8 o'clock in the Hall of Hyde Block.

Jas McKay, N.G.
W. R. Barnett, R.S.

The Paisley Advocate.

D. McKENZIE, Publisher
Vol. 49—No. 46

PAISLEY, ONTARIO, NOV. 13, 1918

Subscription, $1.50 per Annum

Paisley Mercantile Co.

We must

"Praise God from whom all blessings flow,
Praise Him all creatures here below,
Praise Him above ye heavenly host,
Praise Father, Son and Holy Ghost."

What is Next?

Re-construct

Buy Bonds

THE PAISLEY MERCANTILE CO.
F. S. MacLACHLAN, Manager

The People's Bakery

License No. 8-6329

HAVING remodelled our bake shop throughout and installed an up-to-date portable oven, we are now prepared to meet the demands of our customers with high-class baking of all kinds.

Home-made and Baker's Bread a Specialty

Our Aim

Is and will be to please the people, and we invite you to call and give our goods a trial.

We also carry a full line of

Groceries, Flour and Substitutes

D. H. COOPER - Baker and Confectioner

PUT YOUR DOLLARS IN KHAKI

CANADA'S dollars must be fighting dollars. This war can be won only when Victory is the chief interest of every man, woman and child in Canada. ¶Every dollar you have—every dollar you can borrow—is urgently needed to back up the boys at the front and bring to the Allied Armies a glorious and decisive VICTORY. ¶If you value Freedom—if you hope for Peace—if you loe your Country—your Home—your Independence—put all your savings in Victory Bonds. ¶This Victory Loan 1918 will enroll a mighty army of fighting dollars—an irresistable financial force that will sweep our brave boys onward to certain, triumphant success. ¶Every dollar invested in Victory Bonds will be safeguarded by Canada's fighting men—Canada's peerless natural resources—Canada herself. ¶Your money will be returned to you with interest, and you will have the additional satisfaction of knowing that you have done your duty to your country, your home and yourself.

BUY VICTORY BONDS

MORE'S DRUG STORE

Prepare for Success! Come to

ELLIOTT Business College

Yonge and Charles Sts., Toronto

We can prepare you quickly to take your place with those who have succeeded. Every graduate of this school the year secured employment promptly. Every dollar you invest in securing an education in this school will pay big dividends. Never mind "luck" or chance. Correct preparation is what you need. Enter any time. Write for catalogue.

W. J. ELLIOTT, Principal

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

$1.50 per annum in advance. To United States subscribers $2.00 per year in advance.

ADVERTISING RATES

Legal and other casual advertisements in the paper are charged 10c per line for first insertion, and 5c per line for each subsequent insertion.

Advertisements without specific directions will be inserted till forbidden and charged accordingly. Transient display ads. charged by the inch. Rates on application.

Advertisements in the Local columns are charged 10c per line for first insertion, and 5c per line for each subsequent insertion. Contract rates for long advertisements on application. Local notices, auction notices, auction notices &c. Notices less than 25c. Regular advertisers 5c per line; no adv. less than 15. Set in black-faced type, price and one half.

—For Rent—Flat for years occupied by Dr. Allen. Apply to P. B. More.

—Pianos, Organs, Sewing Machines, Edison Phonographs, records and small instruments. P. B. More.

—Stop Skidding—It is dangerous in life and property. Get a pair of tire chains at Sinclair's Hardware.

—Found—A small sum of money. Owner may have same by proving claim and paying for this notice. P. B. More.

—Cabbage for Sale—Large fine flat heads, for winter keeping, 75c per doz. Watson McKay, Elora road north.

—Dr. Allen expects to be in his Paisley office on Saturday afternoons until further notice, and will attend to those requiring his professional services during that time.

—Fresh Salmon Trout at P. Oltsher's butcher shop.

—Marriage licenses issued and money to loan. T. H. George.

—Fowl wanted, alive or dressed. Get our prices. S. F. Ballachey.

—Full line of fine engagement and wedding rings at I. Shoemaker's jewellery store.

—Highest prices paid for hides and sheepskins. H. E. McGregor, Butcher, Steele Block.

—Taxes Are Due—Pay at Putnam's office open every Wednesday and Saturday afternoons and evenings during November to receive the taxes.

—Highest price for beef hides, horse hides, calfskins, sheepskins, tallow, &c. P. Oltsher, Paisley Meat Market.

—For Sale—The cottage dwelling next to the Balmoral hotel. Freshly painted and re-papered. Apply to Neil McAllister.

—For Sale—A large and comfortable frame house with good stable, on ½ acre of good garden land, on Water St. N. McArthur, prop.

—E. Stevenson's quick healing salve is the best made. We have a choice line of tobaccos and cigars, stationery and school supplies. Agent for daily papers and magazines. Give us a call.

—Flour, Feed, Seeds, Grain—We keep a full stock of Five Roses and Stark's high grade flours, bran, shorts, Royal Purple calf meal, poultry foods and tonics. Always in the market for coarse grains. Morning delivery only. W. Stork.

Auction Sale of Cows

John Wilson will hold a sale of cattle at Pinkerton station on Thursday, Nov. 14th, at one o'clock p.m. Thirty head of good young milch cows, some fresh. 12 months' credit. John Wilson, prop.; Cavin & Hunter, aucts.

—We show many fashionable fabrics, and there isn't the slightest doubt that you could easily and quickly find something that you would be glad to call yours. There are other reasons than variety, too. Price is one of them. And price is a point that prospective buyers cannot know too much about. A good suit costs $25.00 here. From that dollar by dollar the prices advance, and up dollar by dollar also go the values. Glad to show you any time. G. B. Irwin, Tailor.

Now that the end of the war is in sight, the great requisition upon the people of Canada is to

LEND

their money to the Dominion, so that we can "carry on" our national business after peace has been finally secured.

Buy Victory Bonds

Cruickshank
The Tailor

—Mrs. A. E. Pickard will receive on the third Thursday of each month.

—Miss Colon is a visitor at the home of her sister, Mrs. J. A. Logie.

—Mrs. John McBeath, 4th Eldersl'e, is visiting her daughter, Mrs. David Keith, Owen Sound.

—Danger in skidding. Use tire chains and be safe. Sinclair's Hardware has the size for your car.

—The Hydro Electric power dam to be constructed on the Saugeen near Port Elgin may be started next spring, so rumor says.

—Mr. Robt. Parker has sold his farm, lot 27, con. 7, Bruce, to Mr. Aaron Annett, at $8,500, who takes possession about Dec. 25th. Mr. Parker intends spending the winter in Stratford vicinity.

Twice Welcomed Peace

JOYOUS DEMONSTRATIONS

The Populace of Country and Town Mingle Their Acclaim on Both Thursday and Monday

The premature report as to the armistice that came over the wires on Thursday at noon was the signal for a spontaneous outburst of joy that could not be restrained. Bells and steam whistles announced the arrival of good news, and as in most of the big cities of Canada and the U. S. our citizens gave themselves over to enthusiastic demonstration of the human mixing on record that the ravages of war had been brought to an end. Where the sound of clanging metal and rushing steam could not be heard the telephone immediately carried the long awaited message, and soon our streets were thronged with those who had hurried out from their homes within the village limits or as hurriedly driven in behind horse or motor engines from miles away to participate in the celebration. Business was suspended for the day. No one wanted to either buy or sell. The universal desire was to exchange expressive looks, words and handclasps with fellow beings, giving vent to the thankfulness welling up in the heart that the wholesale sacrifice of human life would cease with the breaking off of hostilities. The military conquest and overthrow of the enemies of freedom had been evidently completed and the war practically over.

School was dismissed and the pupils formed the body of a flag-waving procession up and down Queen St., after which "Praise God, From Whom All Blessings Flow" and the National Anthem were devoutly sung by children and adults massed on the market square.

Reeve Steele announced a programme for an evening demonstration, for which a great fire should be assembled. A blazing big bonfire lighted the square, men with rigs having gone miles out into the country and loaded on pine stumps and cedar rails for fuel, and this was supplemented with pail after pail of oil thrown over the heap. The central event of the programme was a parade of men and boys, women and girls carrying blazing brooms, beating drums and cymbals, tin cans clanking and shouting. Addresses were given from the bandstand, the speakers including the clergy, also contributions school inspector Mills and public school Inspector Reid, who were both here on their official visit, Messrs. T. Muir and H. McKerracher, with Reeve Steele presiding. A chorus of young ladies interspersed patriotic songs.

While the evening papers arrived containing the truth as to the armistice not having been signed, or even the preliminaries as yet in conference, the crowd realized that a hoax had been perpetrated, at the same time believing that the demonstration had been only a little too soon.

During the next three days everyone kept on the qui vive for further news, and about 4.30 Monday morning a private message by long distance telephone came through with the first reliable report of the Germans unconditional acceptance of the Allies' terms for an armistice. So soon as the town was astir arrangements were made for a demonstration that so far eclipsed the preceding one as to make it look like a mere rehearsal.

The big feature was an automobile parade that met itself each time a circuit of the route was made from the town hall south to the station and in the opposite direction to North St. There were about ninety cars in line, many of them decked in holiday regalia.

The crowd was larger, the enthusiasm greater, the bonfire bigger, and the weather most inviting.

Short addresses were made by Revs. Neilson, Dash, Little and Walker, Mr. McKerracher and Reeve Steele.

Piper Donald Brown played enlivening tunes during the afternoon proceedings, and Piper Colin McLeish was in for the evening, Efforts had been made to have a brass band for the occasion, but that could not be done.

The automobile procession in the afternoon was headed by a number of horsemen in khaki, one a young lady—Miss Helen Thornburn—also on horseback, dressed to represent Miss Canada.

While the chief note of the celebrations was one of rejoicing, both in the public addresses of the speakers and in the conversation of the crowd there was expressed the heartfelt sympathy for the families who have suffered the inevitable losses of war. To many homes there are boys who will not return, and it could not be otherwise than that parents and friends of these should feel the pangs of sorrow and heart suffering while so many others were overjoyed at the prospect of an early return of their absent ones.

An incident of Thursday evening was the sight of a strong man pacing along between the shafts of a light wagon loaded with stumps for the bonfire. This was Fred, the Baron. Born and raised in Saxony, a part of the German Empire, and put in training as a Prussian soldier, he escaped from that yoke at the first opportunity, and now rejoices that Kaiserism is done and out.

The town was again stirred to celebration on Tuesday afternoon, when Port Elgin band motored over and gave us a patriotic serenade, and heading a parade at 1 o'clock, in which the school children were more than delighted to join in full strength. Their visit was a rare treat to our town, and citizens showed their appreciation by voluntarily contributing enough cash to pay the hire of three motor cars they used. Mr. George Chapman is the veteran leader of the lakeside town's musical organization, and always has a good band. He wishes to thank Paisleyites for the generous reception accorded them here.

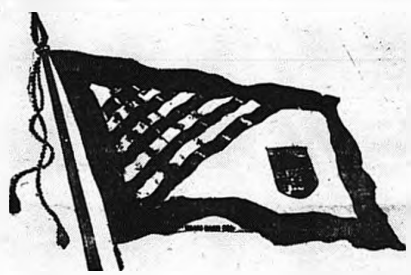
Any piece of discarded tinware, from a small can to a three-barrel tank served as a drum, and all shapes of tin or metal articles were good noise makers.

Messrs. H. McKerracher and C. Briggs were a special celebrations committee appointed by the council on Monday.

Several men alleged to be only luke warm in their loyalty to the Allied cause were brought before the hustlers on Monday night, hoisted shoulder high in the bright light and made to wave and kiss the Union Jack. The treatment was administered forcibly, but withal good-naturedly.

—The Women's Institute will meet in Putnam's hall on Thursday at 3 p.m. A full attendance is requested.

—Nov. 11 is Der Tag. Inspector Mills' suggestion that the date should be commemorated by making it the national thanksgiving day is a good one.



How Many Crowns for Your Honor Flag?

Of course every city, town and district will earn its Honor Flag.

But how about the crowns?

For every twenty-five per cent. in excess of its quota, each city, town and district will be entitled to add a crown to its flag.

Can you do fifty per cent. better than your quota—that means two crowns for your Honor Flag.

But double your quota and it means four crowns.

Hang a Flag in your hall, that for years to come will show that your city, town or district did better than well—

That it was a real factor in the huge success of CANADA'S VICTORY LOAN 1918.

Issued by Canada's Victory Loan Committee in co-operation with the Minister of Finance of the Dominion of Canada

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DUST, BACTERIA, BAD ODORS AND FLAVORS

Handling the Milk and Methods of Feeding Determine the Purity of Dairy Products.

Dust, bacteria, bad odors and flavors are four wastes as big that to-day the dairy interests are dealing with them as live issues, taking steps for their elimination on every farm; and already much prevention work has been accomplished on the better class of dairy farms.

In every business where food is handled dirt means direct lowering of quality, if not actual spoiling. Dustlessness pays. Cleanliness is next to profits. Dust inside a dairy barn or milk house often indicates faulty construction. When the trouble is studied, and when the cause is corrected the problem of reducing the amount of sediment and bacteria in milk will be partially solved. The president of one of the big city milk companies recently said to the writer: "We place more stress upon the sediment test than upon the bacteria count, because if milk is comparatively free of sediment the number of bacteria, as a rule, will not be excessive." In a broad way the ceiling of the side walls and overhead of the dairy stable and milk house with lath and plaster or matched material will lead to the production of cleaner milk. Bacteria are closely related to dust when it comes to producing sanitary milk, and the same care in stable and milk house construction produces as pleasant results. It is still impossible to produce a germless milk—a few dust particles and bacteria enter the milk in such mysterious ways that there will always be more or less trouble from such sources, but careful stable management has reduced the amount of dust and number of bacteria to such an extent that the milk produced on many farms is a pure and healthful food. As the dairy farmer understands that this sort of thing pays the incentive to abolish dust and bacteria becomes very direct and practical.

A few dairy farmers have become interested in the fact that dust and bacteria are injurious to the health of their cattle. Many preventative measures were introduced. In a little while it was found that the cows produced better milk, more of it and that the men were better-tempered through the day and less tired at night. Dust and bacteria in the dairy barn often indicate something out of balance. When the trouble is studied and the cause is corrected the cows will produce better milk, more of it, remain healthy and need less food than is the case when they are confined in a stable, and exposed to bacteria laden dust and dirt.

Even in the most carefully constructed stables care must be exercised in feeding, cleaning the stables, bedding the cattle and preventing too free circulation of the air in the stable and milk house. Hay and roughage should not be fed until after milking time and it is better to change the bedding material during the middle of the day so that the dust will settle before milking time. If milking machines are used care should be taken not to allow the teat cups to hang close to the floor where the suction will draw dust into them and deposit it in the milk.

Healthy cows secrete healthy milk. Bacteria get into the milk after it is drawn from the cow or in the process of milking. The cow is not the guilty party. Milk does not come from the cow entirely free from bacteria, because it is impossible to keep the teats of the cow sterile; however, we can keep them clean and reduce contamination from this source. The ducts of the teats and the body temperature of the cow afford ideal conditions for the bacteria to multiply and, the last we can do, the lower ducts of the teats will contain considerable numbers of bacteria. By using the first few jets of milk to wash out the ducts the milk that goes into the pail will be practically free from bacteria. If proper care is taken at this stage of production, the few bacteria which get into the milk from this source are of but little consequence to the consumer.

On the other hand, cows that have local diseases of the udder may give milk which at times is contaminated with the bacteria which cause this disease. There is many a proof that such germs can live and pass into the body of the user and cause the same disease as the cow was afflicted with. This shows us that tuberculosis of the udder may readily be transmitted to other animals. Milk from unhealthy cows should never be used by human beings, or to feed young stock on the farm. No matter how well all other requirements are met, if the cows producing the milk are not in good health we fail.

The milkers and handlers of the milk in the dairy rooms are a prolific source of contamination. Unclean methods of milking and the handling of the products afford opportunities for the pollution of the milk by disease organisms, as well as dust and dirt that adheres to the hands and clothes of the milker. Here is where such diseases as typhoid, diphtheria and scarlet fever get into milk. Milk as it comes from the healthy cow does not contain these bacteria. They come from the outside after the milk is drawn from the cow. Any person who has been in attendance on a sick person cannot work among the cows or in the dairy room without being a source of danger to all who use the milk from such a dairy. Typhoid, diphtheria and scarlet fever outbreaks without number prove this point with their deadly results.

In the care of dairy utensils there is still further chance of contamination. This trouble is not from bacteria that commonly adhere to these utensils, but from those introduced in handling and washing. The washing and care of dairy utensils is one of the most exacting from the standpoint of cleanliness and the quality of water used. A supply of bacteria-laden water which will leave some of the bacteria on the utensils is an insidious source of danger to those who use the milk. When the milk goes into the utensils there is a fresh supply of food for these bacteria and they begin to grow and multiply with disastrous results. If typhoid germs are in well-water they will have a chance to contaminate any milk that goes into utensils after they have been washed in such water. Numerous other kinds of bacteria, such as those that cause ropy, colored and slimy milk are frequently in well-water that is used in washing dairy utensils.

Cooling the milk immediately after it is drawn from the cow will retard the development of bacteria and the more the temperature is lowered the more the bacterial growth will be retarded. Milk that is promptly reduced in temperature to forty degrees F. and held at that temperature until ready for use will keep for a long time. When the milk is shipped to the city the trouble is invariably with the morning's milk, which goes into the cans without being properly cooled. In the fresh milk the bacterial growth soon exceeds that in the older milk that has been properly cooled. Cooling the milk does not kill any of the disease-producing bacteria or the lactic acid bacteria, so that it cannot take the place of cleanliness in the production of milk. All of the bacteria present in cold milk become active as soon as the temperature conditions become favorable. Cleanliness is of first importance, cooling is next.

Dairymen frequently experience considerable difficulty in the work of tracing the source of an unnatural odor or flavor in milk. In such cases it is first necessary to determine whether or not such an odor or flavor is present when the milk leaves the cow or develops later. If any particular cow is giving milk which is tainted it is not due to bacteria, but to other causes.

If the milk from any number of cows shows the taint the feed or something else which the cattle have found in the pasture is the cause. Carrots, turnips, wild onions, ragweeds, cabbages, off-quality grains and other strongly flavored substances will cause tainted milk. Certain food stuffs for cows not ordinarily considered likely to produce bad-tasting milk will at times do so. Where the flavor is thought to have been caused by something in the ration a change will frequently remove the trouble.

Cows that are kept in the pasture will keep reasonably clean, however, if the pasture is so situated that the cows have access to muddy pools or stagnant ponds they will often stand in the water up to their knees, fighting flies and plastering themselves with mud. This mud dries quickly and readily falls into the milk pail. It is one of the most objectionable forms of dirt because it quickly finds its way through the bottom of the strainer and settles in the pails, cans and bottles. It is also loaded with dangerous bacterial life which have a deleterious effect upon the milk and its products. Cows that are plastered with this kind of mud should be thoroughly cleaned before they are milked.

One of the most prolific causes of trouble during the summer months is that of old, sour strainer cloths which are rinsed in lukewarm water and hung up to dry. These cloths should be put in boiling water and thoroughly cleansed before being used for another milking. Ordinary wire strainers are worse than none at all. They are very difficult to keep clean and are almost worthless for removing fine dirt and dust.—W. M. K.

FREE TO GIRLS

Big Doll and Doll Carriage



This Big Doll is 18 inches tall, has jointed legs and arms and natural head, hands and feet. The Doll Carriage has steel frame and wheels, and the seat, back and hood are made of leatherette. It is 21 inches high and is just the right size for the Big Doll.

Just send us your name and address and we will send you 16 Packages of lovely embossed Xmas Post Cards to sell at 10 cents a package. When they are sold send us the money and we will send you the Big Doll, with all charges prepaid, and we will also send you the Doll Carriage without any charge if you will show your Doll to your friends and get just three of them to sell our cards and earn prizes too. Send us your name and address to-day so you can get your Doll and Doll Carriage quickly.



Address
HOMER-WARREN COMPANY
Dept. 199, Toronto

Sheep Notes

With lambs at anywhere near present prices it is especially important that every method be employed for increasing the number of lambs that can be produced from our present supply of breeding ewes. One method not generally employed but well recognized by old shepherds is that of flushing the ewes just before breeding time.

Flushing means gaining or other liberal feeding for a short time before turning in the ram so as to make the ewes especially thrifty and rapidly gaining flesh at the time of service. It has been found that where this method of handling is used, not only do a smaller percentage of the ewes fail to catch and come in heat again, but more ewes give birth to twins than when the ewes are on poor feed at breeding time. Thus it both increases the number of lambs and makes more of them come during the first three weeks of the lambing period.

The ewes do not need to be grained all winter where plenty of good clover hay or other satisfactory roughage is fed, but more satisfactory results will be obtained if they are fed well enough to keep them from shrinking in weight at any time between breeding and lambing seasons. The careful shepherd will be well repaid for his trouble of seeing to it that the ewes receive sufficient feed at this time of the year.

Sheep often pastured even into early winter and they are all right there if they really get enough food. But the frosted grass sometimes bloats them, causing them to look full and apparently doing well when they are actually hungry and losing flesh just at the time when they should be most thrifty to insure a maximum yield of lambs the following spring. A few pumpkins scattered in the pasture, once once a day or some other additional feed to short late autumn pasture will often give much greater returns than the same extra food at any other time of the year.

Poultry

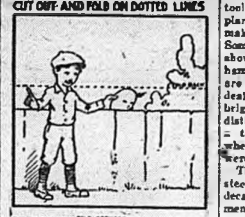
Selling at wholesale and buying at retail is one of the sure methods of reducing poultry profits. Some poultry-men purchase feed at the city feed store and wholesale their eggs to the groceryman. Others buy as much of their feed as possible from farmers in the fall and sell their eggs to consumers who can afford top notch prices for high-class goods. The second class of producers usually find that poultry can be made to return a profit.

A poultry authority recently stated that buttermilk was worth five cents per quart to him in producing eggs. He was purchasing it at a price of twenty cents for ten gallons. Many farm poultry owners would make more from eggs if they were able to obtain a reliable supply of buttermilk at a fair price.

It is said that the success in specialized farming depends more upon the selling ability than the producing ability. The egg business probably falls in that classification. At extra five or ten cents per dozen paid for eggs because they are of fine quality may mean success when the commonly received market price would barely pay expenses.

FUNNY FOLD-UPS

CUT OUT AND FOLD ON DOTTED LINES



WILLIE'S SUCH A NAUGHTY BOY
LOVES HIS SISTER TO ANNOY
DON'T YOU THINK THAT SHELL FELL SILLY
WHEN SHE FINDS ITS ONLY WILLIE —



Why Keep Accounts?

A man in Manitoba kept accurate accounts of his farm business. At the end of the year he added together the cash which he had on hand at the beginning of the year and his cash receipts during the year. Then he subtracted his cash expenses during the year to see whether the remainder equaled the cash balance which the book reported at the end of the year. He found he was $8 short. He asked the bank to look in his cash balance again. They reported the same amount the second time.

He took his farm account-book into the bank next time he went to town and found that a cream check of his had been credited to another man having the same initials and a similar surname.

The loss of $8 wouldn't have ruined this man—nor any man who is progressive enough to keep accurate accounts of his farm business. Eight hundred dollars might have done so, although we do not know definitely. The incident merely shows that advantage of keeping accounts. The most important thing is that this man made money that year, and having kept accounts he had the satisfaction of knowing it. So he went ahead and planned for bigger crops the next year.

Keeping farm accounts is not only an advantage; it is a necessity. Since farming people have to make income-tax returns just the same as other business people, it is absolutely essential to have figures upon which to base the reports. Hence every farmer ought to keep accounts. The time necessary to keep accounts on the farm need not amount to more than six hours a year. At the end of the year the banker or county agricultural agent will be ready to help in balancing the books, or taking the inventory which is necessary.

There are at least four important reasons why men on farms should keep accounts. The main one is to have a definite method of studying the business with the idea of making it more profitable. If farmers were to produce wheat or other farm products without a profit, soon agriculture would suffer.

A second reason for accounts and farm records is that they improve a man's credit. If a farmer can show from carefully kept records that the money he wishes to borrow is to be used for a purpose that will increase the profits of the farm, then he will be able to get a loan more readily and on better terms.

A third reason for accounts is that they often are the means of agreeably settling disputes or misunderstandings that otherwise might occur between parties who deal with one another and who never keep any record of their business transactions.

A fourth reason, and not the least important, is that a man owes it to his family to make use of every means possible to detect and prevent leaks in the farm business, and thus make the farm income sufficient for the support of the family and the education of his children.

Rice pudding makes a nice dessert for Sunday and can be made on Saturday.

Aprons, both of the attractive and serviceable sort, are becoming an actual fashion.

Marking Small Farm Tools.

In a well equipped farm shop small tools are certain to be displaced. Some plan for marking tools in order to make them conspicuous is needed. Some plans we have used may help to show what I mean. Such tools as hammers, hatchets, chisels, etc., which are used outside of the shop a great deal are identified by painting them a bright red color. This color is easily distinguishable in the grass, making a tool painted with it conspicuous where it would be hardly seen if it were the natural steel.

The paint will also preserve the steel against rust and wood against decay. A moderately thick implement paint is the best for this purpose. A small pint can will usually cover the tools, but it is well to clean off all rust before using it.

Sometimes neighbors borrow tools and neglect to bring them back, finally forgetting to whom they belong. If the tools have some identification mark on them they are much surer to come home. A good plan is to take a sharp steel punch and by repeated tapping on a smooth surface the initials may be cut into the tool in a short time on a whole kit of tools. A single tap of a hammer on the punch will make a dot deep enough to resist the wearing away of service and rust. It is seldom advisable to cut the name or initials in the wood of handles because of the rough surface it leaves for the hands.

I recall one tool that turned up after being gone for five years, the man finding it recognized the initials and returned it. The return of that one tool paid for the time in marking a whole kit. There is also a plan for initialing tools with acid, but the above plans will be found very serviceable.—J. L.

It's a wise young man who, feeling that he needs culture, makes plans to attend an agricultural college.

It is seldom wise to pasture new seeding. It is especially unwise to do so this year when growth is slow owing to dry weather.

Casseroles and other pottery dishes should never be placed in a very hot oven or on a hot stove without first being warmed a little. A sudden change of temperature may cause them to crack.

The man who chooses between a good and indifferent tree, merely on account of the difference of a few cents in price, certainly does not look very far ahead. The saving here will be wasted many times as crops come on.

THIS WATCH FREE

TO ANY BOY



This "Railroad King" watch is an absolutely guaranteed timekeeper. It is stem-wind and stem set, double dustproof case, 12-hour size. Regular boys' size. Send us your name and address and we will send you 16 Packages of lovely embossed Xmas Post Cards to sell at 10 cents a package. When sold send us the money and we will send you the watch and a lovely leather fob.

HOMER-WARREN CO.
Dept. 200, Toronto, Ont.

Distribution of Seed Grain From the Dominion Experimental Farms, 1918-19.

By instructions of the Hon. Minister of Agriculture, a free distribution of superior sorts of grain will be made during the coming winter and spring to Canadian farmers.

The samples for distribution will consist of spring wheat (about 5 lb.), white oats (about 4 lb.), barley (about 5 lb.), and field peas (about 5 lb.). These will be sent out, free, by mail, from the Central Experimental farm, Ottawa, by the Dominion Cerealist, who will furnish the necessary application forms.

Only one sample can be sent to each applicant. As the supply of seed is limited, farmers are advised to apply very early.

J. H. Grisdale,
Director, Dominion Experimental Farms.

"You can't buy a home. A man buys a house—but only a woman can make it a home. A house is a body, a home is the soul."—The Outlook.

When one considers the enormous losses of dairy cattle in other countries, losses which farmers in America may be called on in a large measure to make good, it seems reasonable to say that it will be profitable for a farmer to raise even more than the usual number of well-bred calves.

WANTED POULTRY, EGGS and FEATHERS
Highest Prices Paid
Prompt Returns—No Commission
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This is going to be one of the biggest years for furs and fur buyers ever knowing. Most furs received dear me to trap. Get ready early for big money.
Look over your traps and supplies now. Get our FREE BOOK, Supply Catalog, Game Law and Trapping Secrets—full of interest to you. Shows furs in natural colors, furs, Trappers prices on traps, snares, etc. Write today.
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GOOD HEALTH QUESTION BOX

By Andrew F. Currier, M.D

Dr. Currier will answer all signed questions of general interest. It will not. It will be answered personally if stamped, addressed envelope is enclosed. Dr. Currier will not prescribe for individual cases or make diagnosis. Address Dr. Andrew F. Currier, care of Wilson Publishing Co., 73 Adelaide St. West, Toronto.

Paralysis

Anxious—What is the best way to treat a person who is paralyzed on one side? After a person has had one stroke how can the next one be delayed?

Paralysis or what is commonly called "a stroke" means that there is disease or injury of the arteries. The arteries may be very soft or they may be very brittle. When paralysis occurs one or more arteries in the brain has been broken, the blood has forced its way into the brain somewhat like water soaking into a sponge and the pressure of this effused blood injures or destroys the nerve centres in the brain by which motion and sensation in the paralyzed parts are controlled. The paralysis in most cases is on the opposite side of the body from that on which the accident in the brain takes place. The reason of this is that the fibres proceeding from the brain to the spinal cord, along which impulses pass to and fro like the messages along telegraph wires, cross from one side to the other at the junction of the brain with the spinal cord so that if there is paralysis on the left side of the body we may be pretty sure there is injury to the brain on the right side. When the loss of blood is great and the consequent injury to the nerve centres in the brain great the injured person may die in a few hours or even in an hour. If however the loss of blood is small and a clot is quickly formed within the brain, the opening in the broken artery is closed by it and the bleeding stops. The clot then begins to contract, gradually relieving the pressure on the brain and if the brain has not been destroyed to a very great extent the injured person may gradually regain more or less complete use of the paralyzed parts. But, of course, the arteries remain diseased and nobody would be wise enough to tell when another break would occur any more than one can tell when another break is going to occur in a water pipe of gas pipe that has become old and diseased and has already bursted once or oftener. The only thing a person with diseased arteries can do is to lead a very quiet simple life, free from fret and excitement, from indigestion and hard work, and from everything which has a tendency to raise the blood pressure. By such a mode of life one may often continue and do useful work for many years after the first attack. One of the greatest and most useful men who ever lived was Pasteur, who he was between 40 and 50 he had a severe stroke which made him completely helpless on one side and he never completely overcame the paralysis, but he lived for thirty years afterward laying broad and deep foundations for the science of bacteriology, saving to France her silkworms, her vinegar industry, her sheep and cattle, discovering the means for treating hydrophobia and doing many other things which made him one of the greatest benefactors the world has ever had.

Questions and Answers.

A. V. R.—1. When a person has a nervous breakdown, does he sometimes imagine that he hears voices? 2. After the nervous breakdown has passed away, will he sometimes continue to hear voices?

Answer—1. Such a condition as you refer to, is very ant to be an accompaniment of mental disease, and if you are suffering from it, I should advise you to undergo an examination by an alienist.

2. As long as you continue to hear voices to which you refer, it is fair to assume that you are still suffering from mental disease.



Complete School Set-24 Pieces

FREE TO BOYS AND GIRLS

This outfit contains:
1 English School Bag.
1 Japanese Pencil Box.
1 Special Drawing Pencil.
1 Compass.
6 Rubber Tipped Lead Pencils.
2 Metal Cased Lead Pencils.
1 Pen Holder
2 Pen Points.
1 Box Crayons (12 colors).
1 Eraser.
1 Tube Paints (6 colors).
1 Paint Brush.
2 Patriotic Blotters.
2 Packages Union Jack Ring Stickers and 1 Pen Knife, with these you can keep things tidy, etc.

We will give you this whole 24-piece School Outfit free of all charge if you will sell just 20 packages of our lovely embossed Xmas Post Cards at 10 cents a package (six lovely cards in each package).

Send us your name and we will send you the cards to sell. When sold send us the money and we will send you the whole outfit. Address:

HOMER-WARREN CO. Dept. 198, TORONTO.

Montreal Daily Star.

WHAT SOLDIERS WANT.

A suggestion to those who are sending gifts to soldiers overseas comes from Lt.-Col. (Canon) Frederick George Scott, Senior Chaplain of the First Division, in a cable received by friends in Montreal. He says "The men want playing cards and chewing tobacco."



"Ever-lasting-ly Good"

NEW USES FOR ZINC

May Permanently Take Place of Iron and Steel in Many Articles.

Because of the large supply of zinc in the United States, and because former uses of zinc have had to be discontinued on a large scale because of the war, new ways to consume the metal have had to be devised. The refrigerator manufacturers are turning to zinc sheets, and it is well known that zinc makes not only a much more sanitary lining for a refrigerator than galvanized iron, but a more durable one, and so in the long run a less expensive one. Some of the States are considering the use of zinc for automobile license plates. This is a field which could be materially extended, at least as long as the scarcity of steel continues.

Zinc for numerous small articles, such as shoe and corset eyelets, lace tips, show clips and metal buttons, is in every way as satisfactory as brass and materially less expensive. The enamelling of zinc seems to offer no insurmountable difficulty; there is good reason to believe that it can be as beautifully and durably finished as other metals. Cornices, ceilings and other fancy sheet work, heretofore made of copper and steel, could as readily be made of zinc with the same advantage as to cost as in the case of roofing.

Trench mirrors of polished zinc are wartime articles. If zinc can be polished in time of war, why not polish it in time of peace and turn the article so made to some advantage? Reflectors for automobile lamps, searchlights, etc., are suggestions along this line.

Telephone and telegraph wires made by twisting two strands together helically—one of iron or steel to give tensile strength and one of zinc to give conductivity—may be used to supplant copper wire.

Zinc of certain physical characteristics can be spun for ornamentation and fixture work. In this age of the automobile and the tractor, this field could be made to require a big tonnage of zinc.

SAILORS' SUPERSTITIONS

Signs and Omens Influenced Old-Time Fishermen.

All seafaring men are superstitious, but none is so completely under this influence as the old deep-sea fisherman. He believes in "signs" and omens of all kinds. Nothing would induce a skipper of the old school to sail on a Friday. One intrepid unbeliever who dared to leave the docks at Grimsby on Good Friday was hooted through the lock-gates by the scandalized populace.

If a man's hat blew overboard while leaving port many skippers would turn back and delay sailing until the next day. It was an omen that one of the crew would be lost during the trip. This sign, however, became discredited, and wily deckhands, desirous of another day ashore with their wives and families, contracted the habit of going aloft and assisting the wind to foretell disaster.

To speak of pigs aboard a fishing trawler is fatal. Poor catches and split and torn trawls will be the inevitable consequences. Similar misfortunes will result from taking off a hatch cover and laying it on the deck upside down.

To kill a "kitty," as the fishermen call the smaller kind of seagulls that follow in the wake of the trawlers, is a most dangerous act, liable to imperil the safety of the ship itself.

GROWTH OF BRITAIN'S FLEET

Navy's Tonnage and Its Personnel is Nearly 3 Times Peace Footing.

Figures made public on the growth of the British Navy during the war show that the fleet, including auxiliaries, increased from 2,500,000 tons displacement to 6,500,000 tons, and the personnel from 146,000 to 406,000.

Since the outbreak of the war 21,500,000 soldiers have been transported by sea, of which 4,201 were lost. For the requirements of the British naval and military forces more than 86,000,000 tons of stores were transshipped, while more than 24,000,000 tons were taken overseas for Great Britain's allies. Transportation also was provided for 2,000,000 animals.

The organization of convoys, due to German submarine warfare, has been an important part of the work of the British Navy since March, 1917, from which time there have been 55,020 sailings, with the losses numbering only a few hundred vessels.

The Canadian Victory Bond.

I guard the green of the forest slope,
And the wealth of the northern mine,
The precious gold of the prairie wheat
And the treasure of tree and vine.

I guard the dream of the pioneer,
That he dreamed in the wilderness,
I guard his helpmeet's toil and care,
And her courage and faithfulness.

I am the strength of the workman's arm,
And the force of the scholar's brain,
I am the mother's broken prayer,
As she weeps for her gallant slain.

I am the scraplane,
As it darts through the star-lit night.
And I am the roar of the mighty guns
As they guard the men who fight.

I am the light of the scarlet cross,
As it gleams o'er the blood-stained sod,
And I am the soldier's glittering steel
That is keen with the wrath of God.

I am Canadian faith and truth,
The word of her loyal sons.
Who holds me back is a dastard born,
In league with the Christless Huns.

Difficulties Airmen Have to Face.

The statement on behalf of the British Air Ministry that aviators are forbidden to fly lower than 1,000 feet above towns suggests that the margin of safety is perilously small in the event of engine trouble. In such an event the airman must come to earth inside a circle the diameter of which is ten times the height of the machine, and an altitude of 1,000 feet gives him a choice over an area of barely three square miles, or a horizontal distance from the point vertically beneath where his engine failed of less than a mile.

At 2,000 feet the area is increased to rather more than 12 miles—none too much in the case of towns of any importance. There is always the risk of making a bad landing in cloudy weather, especially when, as often happens, the clouds are less than 5,000 feet above the ground. At that altitude an airman forced to land would have a choice over about 70 square miles, which is considered about the minimum for safety.

Whenever there is destruction of property thrift must replace it. Waste is waste, and cannot be recovered.

Harvest sunflowers before the seeds are fully ripe. Place the heads in a loft to dry.



POSTUM

brings cheer and comfort to many a person who wants his tea or coffee but doesn't drink it because he knows these drinks hurt him.

"There's a Reason" for POSTUM

WORLD'S BIGGEST FUR AUCTION

IN SIX DAYS THE TOTAL SALES WERE $6,004,000.

3,500,000 Pelts Bring Record Prices With Buyers From Twenty-seven Countries.

What buyers who attended say was the largest fur sale the world has ever known, both as to quantity of furs sold and the financial results has just ended at the International Fur Exchange, 115 South Second Street, St. Louis.

In the six days it lasted sales totaled $6,004,000, or an average of more than $1,000,000 daily.

The week also saw the purchase by the fur men of Liberty bonds to the amount of $2,500,000, and generous donations to the Red Cross, Knights of Columbus, Jewish Welfare and other war relief funds. In addition, transactions among the buyers totaled more than $2,000,000 and it is estimated that more than $10,000,000 was involved in the week's trading.

Sixty-four kinds of fur, known to dealers from every part of the world, were listed in the 350-page catalogue of the sale. They comprised more than 3,500,000 pelts, divided into 110,000 lots for the convenience of buyers. Every state in the Union, every province in Canada, and twenty-five foreign countries contributed to the catalogue. Each pelt had to be checked, entered, graded and catalogued. St. Louis gradings and lettings are quoted and accepted as standard wherever furs are bought and sold.

All Furs in Demand.

The demand for all kinds of furs was unprecedented during the entire week, a demand that was voiced by dealers from all parts of the world and from every class of trade and many varieties sold for record prices. Muskrat, a fur that sold a few years ago for a few cents a pelt, sold as high as $2.25 while a record price of $11 for skunk was reached. Another fur that sold higher than ever before was lynx, the record skin bringing $85. It was later sold for the benefit of the Red Cross and brought $1,250. Fisher sold as high as $102 and marten at a top price of $81.

Buyers and brokers say the record prices made in all but two or three of the furs may not stand long. They look for prices to increase rather than to diminish. The labor situation was expected to hold prices down a bit, but evidently manufacturers must have settled the labor question more or less to their own satisfaction before coming to St. Louis, for the manufacturers were well and ably represented by large and important orders. Most of them are far too busy in their factories at this juncture to journey westward, but the local brokers took good care of their wants in all respects.

And, incidentally, the rise of the fur broker is coincident with the rise of the St. Louis market. Whether it were the market that made the broker, or vice versa, were negligible. Sufficient it is to know that where the big market is there the big brokers gather together.

The next sales are announced for January 27, April 28 and September 15, 1919.

The table scraps that feed many a worthless dog would feed a dozen chicken. Then hens would produce eggs and meat. The dog produces nothing.

Minard's Liniment Co., Limited.

Gentlemen,—I have used MINARD'S LINIMENT on my vessel and in my family for years, and for the every day ills and accidents of life I consider it has no equal.

I would not start on a voyage without it if it cost a dollar a bottle.

CAPT. F. R. DESJARDIN.

Schr. "Storke," St. Andre, Kamouraska

Cornmeal mush needs very thorough cooking.

"Harmony of aim, not identity of conclusion, is the secret of the sympathetic life." —John Morley.

Minard's Liniment Cures Distemper.

For Autumn Days



If it were just to have this belt slipping through in this novel fashion, one would make this simple attractive dress. McCall Pattern No. 8551, Ladies' Dress. In 6 sizes, 34 to 44 bust. Price, 25 cents.



The neat effect, together with the unique braid trimming, makes this a charming and desirable frock. McCall Pattern No. 8534, Ladies' Coat Dress. In 6 sizes, 34 to 44 bust. Price, 25 cents. Transfer Design No. 926. Price, 20 cents.

These patterns may be obtained from your local McCall dealer, or from the McCall Co., 70 Bond St., Toronto, Dept. W.

LIFT YOUR CORNS OFF WITH FINGERS

How to loosen a tender corn or callus so it lifts out without pain.

Let folks step on your feet hereafter; wear shoes a size smaller if you like, for corns will never again send electric sparks of pain through you, according to this Cincinnati authority.

He says that a few drops of a drug called freezone, applied directly upon a tender, aching corn, instantly relieves soreness, and soon the entire corn, root and all, lifts right out.

This drug dries at once and simply shrivels up the corn or callus without even irritating the surrounding tissue.

A small bottle of freezone obtained at any drug store will cost very little but will positively remove every hard or soft corn or callus from one's foot.

If your druggist hasn't stocked this new drug yet, tell him to get a small bottle of freezone for you from his wholesale drug house.

Combatting the Cut Worm.

"The destructiveness of the cut worm has not been so evident for years," declares Mr. F. Abraham, Chairman of the Home Gardens and Vacant Lot Section of the Canada Food Board. "An early season to some extent minimized the loss from this pest. If after all eggs are laid, the ground is well broken up or ploughed, 90 per cent. of the larvae will be destroyed. " I strongly advise," he added, "that every available foot of town land be ploughed this fall."

Minard's Liniment Cures Diphtheria.

"Nurse," moaned the convalescent, "can't I have something to eat? I'm starving." "Yes, you start taking solids to-day, but you must begin slowly," she said. Then she held out a teaspoonful of tapioca. He sucked the spoon dry and begged for a second spoonful, but she shook her head. Presently he summoned her again. "Nurse," he gasped, "bring me a postage stamp. "I want to read."

ISSUE No 43—'18



ROYAL YEAST

Has been Canada's favorite yeast for over a quarter of a century. Bread baked with Royal Yeast will keep fresh and moist longer than that made with any other, so that a full week's supply can easily be made at one baking, and the last loaf will be just as good as the first.

MADE IN CANADA

E.W.GILLETT COMPANY LIMITED
WINNIPEG TORONTO, ONT. MONTREAL

Broke the Silence.

Occasionally it has been known, within a thousand or two thousand yards of the front, in the early hours of the morning, for complete silence to supervene for a few minutes.

On such an occasion the veteran of Mons was enjoying the change when his companion, while reaching for matches, inadvertently knocked down his mess-tin. The clatter was immediately followed by a burst of artillery fire.

The veteran, disappointed at having the pleasurable silence cut short, exclaimed: "There you are, clumsy, you've gone and started the whole blooming war again!"

LEMONS MAKE SKIN WHITE, SOFT, CLEAR

Make this beauty lotion for a few cents and see for yourself.

What girl or woman hasn't heard of lemon juice to remove complexion blemishes; to whiten the skin and to bring out the roses, the freshness and the hidden beauty? But lemon juice alone is acid, therefore irritating, and should be mixed with orchard white this way. Strain through a fine cloth the juice of two fresh lemons into a bottle containing about three ounces of orchard white, then shake well and you have a whole quarter pint of skin and complexion lotion at about the cost one usually pays for a small jar of ordinary cold cream. Be sure to strain the lemon juice so no pulp gets into the bottle, then this lotion will remain pure and fresh for months. When applied daily to the face, neck, arms and hands it should help to bleach, clear, smoothen and beautify the skin.

Any druggist will supply three ounces of orchard white at very little cost and the grocer has the lemons.

Absent Hearts.

There are absent hearts more lonely
Than this aching heart of thine;
There are attempts more lonely
Than this questioning soul of thine.

There are kindly people near thee,
Who crave a friendly smile;
Go, give thyself, and thus forget
Thine own small griefs awhile.

Minard's Liniment Cures Colds, &c.

"Bonnie Annie Laurie."

Annie Laurie was no myth. Over 200 years ago Sir Robert Laurie of Dumfrieshire, wrote these quaint words in his family register: "At the pleasure of Almighty God, my daughter, Annie Laurie, was born on the 16th day of December, 1682." Mr. William Douglas, who wrote the song to celebrate the wondrous beauty of this maid, wooed, but did not win the far-famed Annie. Instead, she preferred a richer suitor, Mr. Alexander Ferguson. Annie died in 1764, but her name, no doubt, will be passed down to many more ages, by means of the immortal ballad by Douglas.

MONEY ORDERS.

Dominion Express Money Orders are on sale in five thousand offices throughout Canada.

Germany must become a modern democratic state if peace is to reign in the world.

The Ontario Government is investing half a million dollars in feed concentrates to tide the farmers over the winter months when transportation will be monopolized by coal and grain. Standard feed will be manufactured and sold through millers at $56.50 per ton for dairy feed and $57 for hog feed, in car lots.



City Workers Help.

Shortage of farm labor in the Estevan district of Saskatchewan led to the formation of an energetic committee to look after the supply of labor necessary to save the crops. Applications for assistance were received and owners of cars who had volunteered for the purpose organized and drove out gangs of men to the fields. Wages were set at 80 cents an hour.

Minard's Liniment Cures Garget in Cows

Where there is no thrift there can be no lasting greatness. No man ever becomes a really great man unless he is thrifty. No nation can become great or sustain its greatness unless at the very foundation lies the thrift of the people.

WANTED

GENERAL BLACKSMITH. REID Bros., Bothwell, Ont.

FOR SALE

WELL EQUIPPED NEWSPAPER and job printing plant in Eastern Ontario. Business carried 11,500. Will go for $7,500 on quick sale. Box 63, Wilson Publishing Co., Ltd., Toronto.

WEEKLY NEWSPAPER FOR SALE IN New Ontario. Owner going to France. Will sell $2,000. Worth double that amount. Apply 2 Tr. c/o Wilson Publishing Co., Limited, Toronto.

STORE WINDOWS FOR SALE

GET OUR PRICE LIST SHOWING cost of windows glazed complete, any size. Halliday Company, Box 1051, Hamilton

MISCELLANEOUS

CANCER, TUMORS, LUMPS, ETC., internal and external, cured without pain by our home treatment. Write us before too late. Dr. Bellman Medical Co., Limited, Collingwood, Ont.

A Cure for Bad Breath

"Bad breath is a sign of decayed teeth, foul stomach or unclean bowel." If your teeth are good, look to your digestive organs at once. Cod Liver Extract Syrup at druggists. 25 to 30 drops after meals, clean up your food passage and stop the bad breath odor. 50c. and $1.00 Bottles. Do not buy substitutes. Get the genuine. 6

SATISFYING RELIEF FROM LUMBAGO

Sloan's Liniment has the punch that relieves rheumatic twinges

This warmth-giving, congestion-scattering circulation-stimulating remedy penetrates without rubbing right to the aching spot and brings quick relief, surely, cleanly. A wonderful help for external pains, sprains, strains, stiffness, headache, lumbago, bruises.

Get your bottle today—costs little, means much. Ask your druggist for it by name. Keep it handy for the whole family. Made in Canada. The big bottle is economy.

Sloan's Liniment Kills Pain

Cuticura For The Skin



The Soap to Cleanse and Purify The Ointment to Soothe and Heal

These fragrant, super-creamy emollients stop itching, clear the skin of pimples, blotches, redness and roughness, the scalp of itching and dandruff, and the hands of chaps and sores. In purity, delicate medication, refreshing fragrance, convenience and economy, Cuticura Soap and Ointment meet with the approval of the most discriminating. Ideal for every-day toilet uses.

HIRST'S PAIN EXTERMINATOR

DON'T SUFFER PAIN—BUY HIRST'S!

and be prepared against attacks of rheumatism, lumbago, neuralgia, toothache and sciatica. Quickly effective for relieving swollen joints, sprains, sore throat and other painful ailments. Try one to prove it a family friend. Don't experiment—buy Hirst's—always keep a bottle in the house. Has a hundred uses.

Manufactured and for sale by the HIRST REMEDY CO., Hamilton, Canada.

35¢ 50 CENTS

The Paisley Advocate

PAISLEY, NOV. 13 th, 1918

—Publicity has been given to a report, from no idea, that the Kaiser of Paisley has lost a bet in which the wager was that if the war ended this year he would get married. This is a case for more bets as to who will be his choice. We'll venture to say that there is more than one young lady who would accept him as the one best bet in the matrimonial market.

—Hostilities have ceased and the soldiers are standing at ease, but the great armies are yet to be relieved of duty and sent home before Canada and other countries can cease to provide immense sums of money for maintenance of war expenses. Whether fighting or lying idle awaiting transports home the cost continues until the men are finally discharged and get into civilian clothes. They must continue to be fed, clothed and paid the allowance from the war department for months yet. Therefore the necessity of Canada still maintaining a war fund through the sale of Victory Bonds.

—Every man who enjoys the privilege of citizenship in Canada should be willing to stand by the British flag, even to death itself. The foreign born should not be expected to be more patriotic, however, than the native born. When the demon understake to give men lessons in patriotism, as was done in Paisley and many other places at the peace celebrations, there was particular attention given to those of Teuton origin, while others of British blood and Canadian birth, who are not a whit more patriotic, were allowed to go scot free. It all were justice the crowd sought to administer, then why the discrimination? The fact is, it is altogether a dangerous proceeding, however well intentioned it might be. But planned in haste in time of excitement, it cannot always be expected that the best judgment will prevail. There is a wide diversity of opinion as to the actions of the crowd on Monday night. Some denounce it as disgraceful, while others are decidedly in favor of that method of handling those who are considered half-hearted in their patriotism. Sober consideration of the matter will convince reasonable anyone that it is a mistake to move as a mob even on special occasions.

—Inspector Mills, in his excellent address at the market square on Thursday evening, made reference to the reconstruction work that is before all nations upon the conclusion of the war, and specially emphasized the fact that educational changes and reforms are due in Ontario. The agricultural classes and working people are entitled to the same opportunities for special instruction as the professional classes, for whom our educational system has provided the greater advantages in the past. Agricultural classes are now established in numerous high schools of Ontario, and as Paisley has an extra room in the new school to accommodate such an addition to the curriculum, it should be possible to have classes opened here for the benefit of young men and women of this district who wish to take up scientific agricultural and household science. The hours and attendance could be such as would permit the young helpers on the farms and in the homes to attend to their usual duties before and after school hours. The introduction of agricultural departments in the rural school system of many of the states of the republic has proven a success, and should also be in Canada.

Bruce County Victory Loan

RURAL DISTRICTS PULL UP

Paisley Leads in Percentage of Objective

CAMPAIGN REPORT TO OCT. 11th

The canvass for Victory Bond subscriptions goes steadily forward.

Bruce County, up to Tuesday of this week had secured 61.46 per cent. of the total objective.

The local district in heading the list in point of percentage made by town and rural communities combined, while the village of Paisley, compared according to assessment has the highest percentage in the county. Present prospects are fair that we can retain the lead to be conclusion of the campaign. Teeswater and Greenock section of this district have greatly improved their showing since last week's report, and are now going strong.

One hundred flag was received last week, and more to be added with one crown. The canvassers expect to have two more crowns before the campaign closes on Saturday night

District	Objective allotment	Total subscriptions to date	Percentage of objective obtained
Lion's Head, Eastnor, Lindsay, St. Edm's	$ 50,000	$ 39,150	78
Allenford	30,000	18,450	61
Wiarton	51,000	74,550	146
North Keppel	22,500	7,800	35
Howarth and South Keppel	20,500	25,500	65
Arran and Tara	121,000	51,250	42
Chesley and S. Elm	117,000	83,700	71
Paisley, W. Federate and Greenock Gore	105,000	146,100	140
Greenock	112,000	27,500	25
Brant	100,000	41,000	41
Walkerton	60,000	74,600	124
Carrick	190,000	39,500	21
Culross and Teeswater	144,000	86,350	60
Kinloss and Lucknow	129,000	115,600	90
Huron	1,000,000	15,000	1.5
Kincardine Town	$1500	72,850	19
Kincardine Tp	120,000	42,900	35
Tiverton and Bruce	72,000	26,200	36
North part of Bruce	66,000	22,700	34
Port Elgin	34,000	116,050	341
Saugeen	71,000	40,150	56
Southampton	40,000	25,100	62
	$3,000,000	$1,229,700	61 46

The peace news boosted the campaign last week. Friday was one of the best days, many new subscribers coming in with their money, and on Tuesday again there was considerable new business in sight.

Bruce Municipal Telephone Permitted to Raise Rates

The Ontario Telephone Board, Messrs. Donald McIntyre, F. Ingram and F. A. Dagger, met at Underwood last week and granted permission to the Bruce Municipal Commission to raise the rate to $15.

There were present Commissioners Hunter, McNaughton and McLean, Reeve Johnson, ex-reeve Mackinney and others.

After discussion of the financial conditions of the system, the board suggested that the overdraft should be taken care of by a special assessment spread over three or four years.

As a matter of fact the commission has put the raise into effect, and the meeting of the board was to give it formal sanction.

The Board commissioners, the officers and those who have to do with the system were complimented by the board on the splendid work they were doing.—Times.

TEESWATER MAN FINED $1,000 FOR PRO-GERMAN TALK

Joseph Waddell, a native of Germany, was fined $1,000 for pro-German utterances at Teeswater. When solicited to buy Victory Bonds he admitted he had plenty of money, but because he believed Britain started the war and now refused to stop fighting, even when the Germans wanted to quit, he did not think much of the Victory Loan.

—On Wednesday, Oct. 23rd, a quiet wedding was solemnized at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Thompson, 6th St. Bruce, when their daughter Emma, was united in marriage to Mr. Arthur Cameron, 8th of Bruce. The ceremony was performed by Rev. J. C. Robinson, of Tiverton. The young couple, who are well known, will begin their wedded life with the best wishes of a host of friends.

OUR ANNUAL SALE

Three Days More of Opportunity

We keep the stock in our Sale Store filled up. Something different every day. Here are a few new ones:

Fur Robes

2 only, Dark Brown Robes, rubber interlined, good weight. Size 54 x 62. Sale 11.50

Fur Lined Coats

1 only, Ladies' Rat Lined Coat, Mink Collar, No 1 black broadcloth shell. Size 38. Sale 78.00

1 only, Man's Fur Lined Coat, full Rat Lining, Persian Lamb Collar. This is a first-class coat, and is easily worth $125. Sale..... 85.00

Towels

Huckaback Towels in good size. These are hard to get now. Per pair ..... .65

Boys' Shoes

Boys' Tan High Top Prospector Shoes, made for dirty weather. Sale 3.90

Corsets

All sizes of Corsets, D & A make, low bust, long shirt, a new model Per pair ..... .98

Flannelette Blankets

A few pair of Grey and White Flannelette Blankets, 12-4 size, the biggest and heaviest made. Sale 4.25

Pea Jackets

Heavy Frieze Pea Jackets, just the thing for boys. Sizes 34, 35, 36, 37. Prices from ..... 3.50 to 4.80

Girls' Wool Sets

Girls' Wool Sets, Cap and Scarf, in Brushed Wool, nice quality, Green and White, Green and Brown, and Blue and White. Sale..... 2.19

Velvet Rug

1 Velvet Rug, 3½ x 4, seamless, dark green with self pattern. Sale 25.00

Men's Tweed Pants

Made of Heavy Grey Wool Tweed. All sizes 3.90

Boys' Corduroy Pants

Just the thing for school. Sizes 26-32. Per pair 1.68

Black Silk

50 yds. of Black Pallette Silk, yard wide, good quality, regular $2 value Sale 1.68

Sweaters

1 doz. Men's and Boys' Pullover Sweaters in pure wool. White and Green combination, the Paisley colors. Sale..... 2.95

Knitted Underskirts

Women's Knitted Underskirts in Grey trimmed with Red. Cosy and comfortable..... 1.33

Sheep Lined Coat

Men's Sheep Lined Coat, with brown duck top and high corduroy collar. Size 46 ..... 9.25

Ladies' and Children's Underwear, Toques, Auto Veils, Sweaters, Children's Knitted Suits, Shoes, and hundreds of other articles at reduced prices.

Bring your Produce or Money. We will take both.

S. F. BALLACHEY, Paisley

Fin. Hepburn Wan Promotion and French War Cross

Mrs Geo. Hepburn has received a letter from her son, Pte. Jas Hepburn, in which he says that Pte was recently awarded Sergt. Major's stripes and had been promoted from France to England to take the necessary course. Pte. Knox Sanders, of Port Elgin, says the Times, sends word, too, that Pte. had been decorated with the Croix de Guerre (Cross of War). Paisleyites will readily agree that both honors are deserved, as Pte is a splendid type of the Canadian soldier.

Property Changes

The Methodist parsonage has been sold to Mr. Jas. Wilson, Greenock, and will be moved to town next spring. The church trustees bought Victory Hinds from the executors of the deal. Mr Wm. Hunter of Elderslie, has bought Mrs. D Parliament's property on George St.

Peace Thanksgiving Service

Arrangements are being made to hold a union service in Knox church on Sunday afternoon next at 3 o'clock, to render thanks to the Almighty for the restoration of peace. Ladies and gentlemen are asked to meet in Knox church on Friday evening at 8 o'clock for practice of the special music for the occasion

Break in Dam

A section of cement wall on the south side of the Fisher dam was broken down by a washout when the water rose on Saturday night last. The heavy rains of the preceding days. Although the dam proper has not yet given way, there is great danger of it at any time. It is to be hoped that the break can be repaired so that the mills will not have to be shut down for the winter.

Nearly Killed in the Bush

Mr. Wesley Cargill, of Lora road south, was almost fatally injured on Monday morning while chopping in Mr. Marshall Watson's bush. He was chopping at the butt of a tree when another which was lodged on the upper limbs came down, a large limb striking him on the head, making a bad scalp wound. Two doctors attended him, and at latest reports he was doing as well as could be expected.

Intends Coming to Paisley

Pte. Harry Woodcock, who is proprietor of the Paisley park factory building, writes The Advocate from London, England, to say that he is still all right. He had just come over from near the Cambrai front, and at that time (Oct. 29th) the Germans were going like the wind, and he felt sure we would have peace before Christmas. Having got fourteen days' leave Pte. Woodcock will come up down to his old home at Scarborough, Yorkshire. He hopes to see us all in Paisley again, after seeing the folks at home. He had met a few of the boys from here, and is sorry that there have been so many of them fallen. "I fully intend to make my home in Paisley, if all be well, and I get safely back to Canada. Many times I have said 'God Save England, with all the faults I love thee still,' but I love Canada better."

McGillivray—Nelson

A very quiet wedding took place at the manse, Pinkerton, on Nov. 6th, at 3 o'clock p.m., when Miss Mabel Eveline Nelson, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. James Nelson, of Lonsi, was united in marriage to Mr. John Donald McGillivray, youngest son of Mr. and Mrs. John McGillivray. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Mr. Gale. The bride wore a gown of white silk crepe trimmed with pearls and silk fringe. Her travelling costume was a navy blue serge tailored suit with hat to match and black fox furs. The young couple will reside on the 6th of Bruce. Their many friends wish them a happy and prosperous voyage through life.

No Shells Have Dropped in Canada

ACROSS the sea thousands of gallant men have fought the fight that has kept Canada in peaceful possession of the rights of freedom.

Many of these men have died for Canada, have died for us and for the cause for which they fought—while others still "carry on," bringing the war nearer and nearer to a victorious end—

Without food, clothing, guns and ammunition these men could not have fought our fight for us. Without **money** these things could not have been supplied to them—

Money has been the backbone of sums has been forthcoming, **no shells** this war, and because money in vast **have dropped in Canada—**

Now with Victory almost in sight, Canada asks for more money. The work must be finished. Lend—and lend to the limit of your ability—through

Canada's Victory Loan 1918

and in so doing you will be lending to yourself, safeguarding your own home, your own freedom of thought and action, and providing for the future of your families through the most attractive and the safest investment in the world, an investment bearing interest at 5½ per cent. per annum.

Now is the Time to Act!

Buy Victory Bonds

I. SHOEMAKER

Jeweler and Optician

VILLAGE COUNCIL

Council met on Friday, 8th Nov., Messrs. Logie and Skinner being absent. Minutes of last and subsequent meetings read and signed.

Communications read: From K. Ambrust, re councils intention to offer made by him for the supply of electric lighting; from the Clerk of the Peace, certifying that the report, check and assessor had performed their duties as collectors of jurors for 1918; from the National Sanitarium Association, a request for financial assistance; from F. A. Pratt Coal Co., offering lump or mine run coal.

Peace—Forrester—That the clerk write to the Minister of Militia for Canada with the view of securing some war trophies.—Carried.

Forrester—Peace—That the charge of $2 for sanitation on vacant premises be rescinded.—Carried.

Peace—Forrester—That cheques be issued as follows: Murdoch Lafoy $84.30, Weigmaster $18, J. H. Maurer $9, Paisley Knox Light Co. $86, Municipal World $4.50, Wm. Sparrow $9.15, David Thompson $11.25, Jos. H. Steele (for Chest 94 Also Jack 14, 15, Lesson 81, 12, Reed $1.25.

You are your own Best Friend when you

Buy Victory Bonds

How many can you Buy?

H. PFAFF & SON

BORN

Tonke—At Paisley, on Nov. 10th, to Mr. and Mrs W. Tonke, a son.

Campbell—In Brant, on Nov. 5th, to Mr. and Mrs. John Campbell, 12th con., twin daughters.

MARRIED

Blackwell—Long—At the Methodist parsonage, Walkerton, on Nov. 6th, by Rev. C. W. Casson, Mr. Walter Blackwell of Walkerton, to Miss Cecelia, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Robt. Long, of Brant.

IN MEMORIAM

Hamilton—In loving memory of Corporal John S. Hamilton, who gave his life at Passchendaele, November 10th, 1917.

One year has passed, our hearts are sore, As time goes on we miss him more. One of the dearest, one of the best, God in His mercy took him to rest. His smile lives on though gone from sight, That face so cheery, so brave and bright. And though his voice we no longer hear, We know and feel that he is near. Nothing so sorrow and weep no more, For we'll meet Him again on another shore. His Father and Sisters

HOW TO FIGHT

SPANISH INFLUENZA

BY DR. J. W. BOWERS.

Avoid crowds, coughs and cowards, but fear neither germs nor Germans! Keep the system in good order, take plenty of exercise in the fresh air and practice cleanliness. Remember a clean mouth, a clean skin, and clean bowels are a protecting armour against disease. To keep the liver and bowels regular and to carry away the poisons within, it is best to take a vegetable pill every other day, made up of May-apple, aloes, jalap, and sugar-coated, to be had at most drug stores, known as Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets. If there is a sudden onset of what appears like a hard cold, one should go to bed, wrap warm, take a hot mustard foot-bath and drink copiously of hot lemonade. If pain develops in head or back, ask the druggist for Anuric (anti-uric) tablets. These will flush the bladder and kidneys and carry off poisonous germs. To control the pains and aches take one Anuric tablet every two hours, with frequent drinks of lemonade. The pneumonia appears in a most treacherous way, when the lissa victim is apparently recovering and anxious to leave his bed. In recovering from a bad attack of influenza or pneumonia the system should be built up with a good herbal tonic, such as Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, made without alcohol from the roots and barks of American forest trees, or his Ironic (iron tonic) tablets, which can be obtained at most drug stores, or send 10c. to Dr. Pierce's Invalids' Hotel, Buffalo, N. Y., for trial package.

N. McALLISTER

Carpenter and Contractor

Contracts taken for any class of House-building and Repairing

Sash, Doors, Dressed Lumber and other Building Material on hand

Dwelling and shop two doors north of the Belmoral Hotel

Court Saugeen, C.O.F No. 88

Meets in Paterson's Hall on the third Monday evening of each month, at 8 o'clock. Sojourning brothers are welcome.

D. FORRESTER, C.R.
E. TOOKE, R.S.

JAS. J. HILL, the Great Financier, once said that the seed of success is thrift—the ability to save money.

Nothing is more conducive to thrift than to carry a good Life Insurance Policy in a good company. In the

DOMINION LIFE

ASSURANCE CO.

You have the added benefit of being a sharer in its splendid profits.

Head Office: Waterloo, Ontario

Central Business College Stratford, Ont.

Lady graduates are now earning as high as $18 and even $20 per week, while young men are earning even better salaries. We can not meet the demand for trained help. Write us at once for particulars regarding our Commercial, Shorthand or Telegraphy Department. Students may enter at any time.

D A McLachlan, Prin.

Sign and Carriage Painting, House-Decorating and Wall Papering

The undersigned is prepared to do all classes of work in the most stylish, neat and satisfactory manner. Orders executed promptly. Will be glad to receive your patronage, whether in town or country.

W. H. BAKER, Paisley

R. T. Robinson

CARPENTER AND CONTRACTOR

ESTIMATES furnished for the erection of any class of building. Large or small contracts undertaken.

Address Chesley or Cargill P.O.

"Over the Top"
with the
Victory Loan

Lend your
Dollars

Buy
Victory Bonds

Pave the way to
Victory

F. CARTER & SON

Business Directory

LEGAL

D. FORRESTER, B.A., L.L.B.,
BARRISTER, SOLICITOR AND NOTARY PUBLIC
OFFICE—TOWN HALL, PAISLEY

JOHN SUTHERLAND & SONS LIMITED
INSURANCE—FIRE AND MARINE
GUELPH - ONT.

J. C. GIBSON
Issuer of Marriage Licenses
Paisley, Ont.

MEDICAL

DR. H. E. GAGE, Physician, Surgeon and Accoucheur. Specialist in Diseases of the Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat. Late house surgeon Kingston General Hospital. Office hours—9 to 9 a.m., 1 to 4 p.m. Successor to Dr. O'Neill

DR. F. J. F. HOUSTON, Honor Graduate of Toronto University Licentiate of the Royal Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons of Edinburgh and Glasgow, post-graduate Course Lying-in Hospital, London. Late assistant Scarborough Rye Infirmary. SPECIALTY—Diseases of the Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat. Successor to Dr. Morrison.

AUCTIONEERS

R. G. PEARCE, Licensed Auctioneer. Sales attended in all parts of the County on reasonable terms. Orders left at the ADVOCATE Office will receive prompt attention. Telephone at house.

PURDY'S LIVERY
Rates Reasonable, and every effort made to satisfy
F. PURDY

Abiram Lodge, No. 205, I.O.O.F



MEETS every Tuesday evening at 8 o'clock in the Hall Oddfellow Block. Visiting brothers always welcome.
Sterling Fraser, N.G.
W. R. Burnett, R. S.

Casualty List

PTE. ROY ATKINSON KILLED IN ACTION

Mr. Richard Atkinson, of 16th Bruce, received the sad message on Friday that his son, Pte. Roy Atkinson, infantry, had died of wounds at the First Casualty Clearing Station. His leg had been shattered by gunshot wounds. The deceased was well known in Paisley, as he had been employed at the bakery prior to enlisting, and drove the daily delivery wagon. He enlisted with the 160th and had been in the trenches for almost three months. He was 23 years of age. The bereaved father and family have the sympathy of all in their loss. A memorial service in honor of Pte. Atkinson will be held in North Bruce Baptist church on Sunday afternoon.

BRUCE TP. BOY KILLED IN ACTION

Pte. Rose McLennan, fourth son of the late Allan McLennan, 14th Bruce, was killed in action on Sept. 2nd, on the Drocourt-Quenat line. The deceased went to Saskatchewan in 1910, and settled with his brothers near Roche Plana, where his mother is also living. He was 30 years of age. Two sisters and six brothers survive him. One brother is in the navy and two in the army.

Pte. Roy Hammersell, previously reported dangerously ill, is now reported out of danger.

Memorial Service

On Sunday evening a union service was held in Knox church in memory of Pte. Jas. Miller, killed in action. Cadet Harold Collins, who died in the Base Hospital, Toronto, from pneumonia following influenza, also Lawrence Hopper, who died at his home here from the same cause, but could not be given a public funeral. On two occasions the latter had presented himself for service in the army, but had been pronounced physically unfit. All the ministers took part in the service, Revs. Neilson and Diehl delivering the sermons on the two soldiers. It was announced that a memorial sermon for the late John Bryce will be given by the pastor in Knox church on Sunday morning next.

COUNTY CASUALTIES

Died

Roy C. Atkinson, Paisley.

Killed in Action

H. A. Williams, Lucknow
J. Thompson, Underwood
S. Hawley, Wiarton.

Gassed

Ray Stout, Lorne

Wounded

E. G. Rankin, Port Elgin
J. H. Salmon, Port Elgin
E. Schnittler, Cargill
R. Dean, Tobermory
L. N. McLean, Echo Bay
W. H. Hayman, Port Elgin
C. R. Smith, Walkerton

Missing

Archie Ferguson, Walkerton

PAISLEY MARKET

Fall wheat, per bush	2 00	2 15
Peas, per bush	1 75	2 00
Oats, per bush	60	70
Barley, per bush	80	90
Mixed grain, per cwt	2 20	
Buckwheat		
Potatoes, per bag	1 30	1 50
Butter, in pound prints	44	44
Eggs, fresh, per doz	52	

TORONTO LIVE STOCK MARKETS

TORONTO, Nov. 11, 1918

Butchers' picked	$16 00	$16 00
do common	8 75	12 00
do cows	8 75	11 00
do bulls	7 50	10 50
Stockers, choice	8 00	10 00
do common	7 50	7 90
Rough feeders	9 00	10 50
Short keep		
Milch cows, choice	161 00	180 00
do common		
Sheep, ewes	11 00	12 00
Bucks	6 00	12 00
Spring Lambs	17 00	18 00
Calves	13 50	16 50
Hogs, off cars	17 50	17 50
fed and watered	18 25	18 25

The Farmers' Live Stock Shipping Club

Will pay for live hogs delivered at Paisley station, F.O.B. prices, less one per cent. per settlement cost for collection loss and operating expenses.

Weekly Shipment

For information call
WALLACE MEGRAW
Both Phones.

Desirable Village Property for Sale

LARGE frame house, with 5 acres of land. Good stable, hen house and hen yard. Hard and soft water. At garden lot. Known as the T. H. George property. D. DUNLOP, prop.

As a matter of business, what do you think of the plan?

You are a farmer.

Canada is a farming country.

Canada grows more food than the people of Canada need.

To prosper she must sell that surplus food.

Great Britain is our best customer for grain, pork, beef, cheese and other farm products.

Every practical man must see how important it is to hold the British trade. Canada wants not only the profit on this trade, she wishes to create a good-will in Britain towards Canadian products and thus assure our export business for the future.

At the moment Great Britain asks for credit, asks Canada to sell her the products of the farm, "on time." To hold her trade, it is necessary to give this credit.

This takes capital—immense capital. For Britain's purchases from Canada are huge, and these purchases must be paid for in cash.

In these times, it is not easy even for a nation as wealthy as Canada to procure money. Certainly, no other country can lend us money. The only way now open for Canada to secure money is to borrow from the people of Canada.

This is the reason for selling Victory Bonds.

Can anyone deny the sound business sense of this plan of protecting our valuable market?

From the standpoint of the man who lends, what better security could he get for his money? Where else could he get a five and a half per cent. return on such security? Where would he find an investment to pay interest so regularly and with so little trouble to the lender? Certainly Canadians have an opportunity to benefit very directly from this borrowing plan.

And the money Canada borrows is spent entirely in Canada—a very large part of it for the very crops the farmer has to sell.

Therefore, if the Victory Loan is a success, business in Canada must be good, the nation must prosper and so be able to carry on a vigorous war effort in France and Flanders.

As a practical man you must approve of the Victory Loan plan.

Then help it along. Put your own money into Victory Bonds; urge your friends to buy; work hard among your loyal neighbors to make the Victory Loan 1918 an overwhelming success.

Buy VICTORY BONDS

—all you can pay for in cash and all you can carry on instalments.

Issued by Canada's Victory Loan Committee in co-operation with the Minister of Finance of the Dominion of Canada.

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Cleaning and Grading Grain.

These two farm operations may be accomplished at the same time and by the same means. The fanning mill is the most successful medium in obtaining this result and too much importance cannot be placed on the use of this machine. The successful operation of the fanning mill depends on two factors, that of wind blast and the use of sieves. The removal of light or inferior grain and the smaller and lighter weed seeds is almost wholly dependent on the wind blast. It also assists the sieves because it removes part of the grain which would otherwise have to pass through them and it prevents clogging in the sieves by light seed. The two most important sieves are those of the top and bottom. The top sieve should be just large enough to let the grain pass through and keep back the larger impurities. The bottom sieve should be of just sufficient size to keep back the good seed.

The utility of many fanning mills is impaired by the owner not possessing a full assortment of sieves and by his using poorly-fitting sieves, which allow weed seeds and grain to lodge in the mill. The efficiency of many fanning mills too is often lessened by the operator being in too much of a hurry." To obtain the best results, grain should pass slowly over the lower sieve. When the fanning mill is turned too rapidly or the lower sieve has too much slope, many of the smaller impurities will not be removed.

Well cleaned and well graded grain is not only free from weed seeds, other seeds, dirt and chaff but is larger in size, has greater uniformity, weighs heavier, is of better quality and is of stronger vitality than grain not so cleaned and graded. No farmer can afford to be without a good fanning mill and there are many farmers who would be much better off if they extended its use.—Dr. C. A. Zavitz, Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph.

Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA

—Mr. Elijah Miller, who has been in the undertaking business in Kincardine for fifty years, sold out a few days ago and is going to spend the winter in California. Mr. Miller laid 2,500 persons at rest in God's Acre.

—Dr. Thomas Bradley, formerly license inspector for Centre Bruce, died at his home in Bervie on Oct. 27th, aged 81 years. He was a prominent citizen of his section of the county, having been reeve of Kincardine Tp. for many years, and warden of the county council for a term.

—Every man overseas belonging to an Ontario unit will receive a gift from the Ontario government and people of the province of Ontario. The contents are smokes, chocolates, mate pouch and other Christmas things. The boxes are most attractive with their bright Christmas colors.

Desirable Village Property For Sale

THE HYDE property on Inkerman St. Comfortable brick house, good stable and garage, on one acre of first-class garden land, with a number of bearing fruit trees. Hard and soft water. Apply to T. H. GEORGE or MRS. G. B. IRWIN.

A Business Proposition

CANADA looks to YOU for help in making this great Victory Loan a success.

Canada needs your MONEY.

Ours is a country whose individual citizens are more prosperous than those of any other country in the world.

Canada has come to YOU—her citizens—with a straight business proposition.

That proposition in a nut-shell, is this:

"I need Three Hundred Million Dollars to finish up my business over in Europe." Lend me the money for a short time at 5½ per cent. interest, payable half-yearly, and I pledge the return of every cent of your loan."

Plan to take all the Bonds you can possibly pay for. The payments are as follows:

10 per cent. on application.
20 per cent. December 6th, 1918.
20 per cent. January 8th, 1919.
20 per cent. February 6th, 1919.
31.16 per cent. March 6th 1919.

Buy Victory Bonds

J. H. STEELE

BUY VICTORY BONDS

to-day if you haven't done so already.

We want the war finished up right, with sure victory for world freedom. Buying Canada's Victory Bonds will help.

P. OLTSHER

FARM FOR SALE

LOT No. 4, Con. A, Elderslie, property of the late W. J. Watson, containing 95 acres—about 60 acres cleared and the balance in bush. Clay loam soil. Barn 40 ft. by 60 ft. stone foundation, cement stable, log house. Well watered. All seeded down but about 16 acres. About 3 miles from Paisley. Apply to And. Watson, or David S. Watson, executors.

SCIENCE AND INDUSTRY AID VICTORY LOAN



As an instance of how science and industry have co-operated in helping to win the war, it is interesting to note that Sir Thomas White, K.C.M.G., Minister of Finance, has made a special "His Master's Voice" Record for the purpose of actually informing the Canadian Public in his own voice concerning the need of the second Victory Loan.

Science has thus made it possible for the voice of the Finance Minister to be heard in thousands of places in every part of the Country at the same time.

The illustration shows Sir Thomas "caught in the act" as he made his special recording at the Laboratories of the Berliner Gram-o-phone Company, Limited, Montreal.

PAISLEY GARAGE



Speed up the Machine

BUYING a bunch of Victfry Bonds to-day is like touching the accelerator of your car when it is running along nicely. It means more speed to the campaign against the Huns. Every bond you buy adds power to Gen. Foch's military machine. Never was a display of money power needed more than right now—to bring the enemy to the fullest realization of the forces that are united against him. Speed Up!

Buy Bonds! Then More Bonds!

G. E. MILLER

—Dr. Rogers has tendered his resignation as Liberal nominee in South Oxford for the Legislature, on the ground that during the two years that have expired since his nomination the electoral has been more than doubled by the granting of the franchise to women, and he is convinced that these new voters should have a voice in the selection of a candidate.

—The following speech was made by an Irish barrister on behalf of his client, whose cow had been killed by a train: "If the train had been run as it should have been run, or if the bell had been rung, as it should have been rung, or if the whistle should have been blown as it should have been blown—both of which they did neither, she would not have been injured when she was killed."

—Waterloo County Council has passed resolution in favor of having the Lieutenant-Governor's residence at Toronto turned over for more useful purposes, such as hospital or relief work. The mover of the resolution declared that the expenditures in connection with the Government House in the face of so much distress at the present time is a sin and a disgrace.

Economy !

"SALADA" TEA

is not only the most economical on account of its great strength but you have the refreshing and delicious qualities as well. 6458

Ask your Grocer. In Sealed Metal Packets.

On the Lip of the Line

By Patrick MacGill.

Once upon the time, when the thoughts of the world turned to war, and when men went out to fight on the water and under the water, on the ground and under the ground, and up in the air, where they flew about like birds of prey, there lived a widow woman, with her two sons in a little red brick house on the banks of La Basse Canal. When the war started and when France went out to meet the enemy, the widow's eldest son, whose name was Henri, went up to his mother and said:

"Mother, I must go to war."

"And leave me," said the mother, who loved her children with her whole heart.

"The call has come," replied Henri. "All the men are going. They are going to the fighting. Even if I could I would not think a struggle that other hearts are proud to wage. Pierre will be with you when I am gone, and he will cheer you when the battle is raging."

The mother kissed her son, sewed a gold coin in a scapular, tied it round his neck and sent him out to fight the battle of France. A little while after the news came to the red cottage that Henri, the son of the widow, was dead. He had died fighting, a brave soldier, and France was proud of such men as he.

Shortly after Henri's death Pierre, the other son, spoke to his mother.

"I am of age now," he said, "and I am going to the war."

"You must leave me here, then, all alone?" said the mother.

"France needs all her sons," said Pierre. "They must go out and fight for the land they love."

"And leave this mother who love them?"

"There is a greater mother," said Pierre, "and that is France. She calls to us all. The husbandman must leave his fields, the plowman his plow, and the reaper his sickle. The harvest of war calls for all willing hearts and strong arms. The girl must give her lover, the mother her son, for the harvesters needed are many. France, the great mother, wants us all to help her."

The mother kissed her second and last son, sewed a gold coin in a scapular, tied it round the boy's neck and blessed him as he went out to fight the battle of France.

A little while after the news came to the lone widow in the red cottage by La Basse Canal that two were lying where one had lain. The great nothing had claimed both the widow's sons.

"And what purpose has it served?" the widow asked herself. "The war has gone on the same now. It is coming nearer my home, and soon the enemy will be at the door of my house, for by day I can see the smoke of the guns and by night I can see the lights of war flashing red against the sky. . . . I do not fear it, for the war can do no further harm to me. My heart is broken."

But she still kept to her little home because she had nowhere else to go, and daily the war crept nearer and nearer. One day a shell swept over her house and dropped in the field behind. The next day another shell came along and dropped on the road outside the door. A splinter of shell hit a lad who was standing on the road and wounded him severely. The widow ran out and carried him into her house and placed him on the bed where once her own sons used to lie. She dressed his wound. Who was he? Whose did he come from? The woman did not know. But one thing she did know. The boy had come from England, for his khaki dress was similar to that worn by the young soldiers who had been marching by for days singing at the top of their voices as they made their way to the field of war. As she tended the stricken youth she felt sorry for him and for the mother he had left so far away. Her heart was filled with devotion and pity for the poor soldier lying in pain so far away from his kind. . . . But still not so far away, since he was cared for by a French mother whose heart was filled with love for him. He spoke a different tongue from that of her sons, but though the tongue was different the courage was the same. That night the boy was taken away on the ambulance. Probably the woman would never see him again. . . .

On the next morning the neighbors were leaving their homes. The war was coming too near and a number of the peasants had been killed and wounded by the enemy shells.

"Come with us!" they said to the widow. "It is madness to stay here."

"I'll stay here," said the woman. "Maybe some will need my help."

"But you will get killed."

"There are some who may need the little help that I can give," said the woman. "And as there is going to be so much child-slaughter and sin to protect, me I have neither."

So the widow remained behind when the others went. The British soldiers who came by that road soon got to know her. When they halted outside her door, their limbs weary and their mouths hanging open with fatigue, she invited them in to have a drink or a bite to eat. When the stretchers from the battle line came down the road she was always ready, day and night, to come out and minister to the helpless wounded. In ministering to the needs of others she forgot her own sufferings. The widow who had given her sons to France was now giving her help to a world at war against cruelty and wrong. The lone widow by La Basse Canal was France personified.

And so, to-day, she continues her good work, helping the stricken and weary on the field of war. She is one of the simple-minded, unassuming heroines of the war, heroines such as France has given without stint. The might of martyrdom, the glory of endurance and the eternal glory of France have reached their highest point on the fringe of the firing line. The world that makes just war against wrong has reason to be proud of France, and France has reason to be proud of her own great-hearted, simple and heroic women.

"UNSINKABLE" SHIP SUNK

Buoyancy Boxes Fail When Torpedo Hits the Lucia.

The "unsinkable" American cargo steamship Lucia has been sent to the bottom by a U-boat in mid-Atlantic. She was equipped with buoyancy boxes and was supposed to be invulnerable to torpedoes.

The Lucia was formerly under Austrian registry under the same name. She was of Mobile, Ala., when the United States entered the war and was taken over by the Government and equipped at a cost of more than $200,000 with the unsinkable device. It took several months to line her holds and cabins with air-filled boxes. The owners declared that they would keep the ship afloat, no matter how much water came into her hold as a result of a torpedo attack or shell fire.

The Lucia had made several voyages without incident, and the attack which sank her was the first one attempted. She was of 6,741 gross tons and was built in Austria in 1912, before the war she was in the cotton trade between Gulf and Austrian ports.

Patriotism in the Bathtub.

Little Mary is only a scrap of a girl and as lively as a cricket. In some time before her mother could persuade her to take up knitting, but when at last she did begin no one was more zealous than she to produce wristers for the soldiers. It was as difficult to deflect her from her knitting as formerly to entice her from her play.

One Saturday night her mother suggested that she lay aside her knitting and take her bath.

"But, mother," remonstrated Mary, "I must finish this wristet to-night."

"There's another day coming, Mary. Run along and take your bath. When you are ready I will come and rub your back."

Knowing that further argument would be useless, little Mary finished her needle and whirled away to take her bath. Usually Mary was most expeditious in taking a bath, but to-night a long, long time elapsed and still no call to mother to give the finishing rub.

Finally, becoming uneasy at the long delay, her mother opened the bathroom door and beheld her little daughter sitting up to her arms in the water, with her hands hold high, knitting desperately to finish the wristet.

"Well," said Mary, in response to her mother's exclamation of astonishment and rebuke, "you wanted me to knit, and I'm knitting."

Autumn Here and There.

Here, Autumn winds make low, sweet melody,
The moonlit way a benediction hath;
The poplars proud stand in long reverie,
The stately asters stroll Oct'ber's path.

And there, O God, the tumult and the fair,
White roses, broken lilies—tragic cries!
The fateful winds moan dirge on dirge again,
And sorrow lingers 'neath the Autumn skies.

Vegetables with a strong flavor, such as cabbage and onions, should be cooked in a large quantity of water. Have the kettle uncovered.

About the House

My Poor Feet.

When my sister last visited me she gave me a new name, Woman Who Walks. I said that a better name would have been, Woman Who Weeps, for I was suffering as much with my feet that I had frequent crying spells. There were countless reasons in the countless steps I have to take every day, a long day of fifteen hours that repeats itself seven times a week because chores and housework have a way of claiming one with deadly regularity even on Sundays and holidays.

The night before sister's visit ended I was unusually footsore. I threw myself on the lounge and cried so hard that she was alarmed. A few days later there came from her a package and letter. I opened the letter first and read:

"Dear Sister: For the first time since you were 'Big Sister' and I was Baby, tugging at your skirts, I find you down and out—down as to courage and decidedly out-at-heel as to common sense, so here I come with a letting and a present.

"Since those two feet of yours form the actual physical connection between your body and your daily 'path of duty,' why don't you take as good care of your feet as I saw you take of the litter-carrier, the day it screeched on its cabin and ran hard? You cleaned and oiled the bearings and observed while you worried over it, 'I always feel sorry for neglected machinery.' It is made to give service and since it cannot repair itself I am always condemned when I do not give it a chance to do its best work.'

"Please use the contents of the box I am sending to give your feet a chance!"

Here is what sister sent me.

A shoemaker's iron last; a shoemaker's hammer and sharp-pointed awl; a keen, strong-bladed knife for cutting leather; a bow of shoemakers's nails; an extra large bottle of sweet oil and a dozen pairs of new stockings.

Every article bore a tag and the sentences on the tags were characteristic of the writer. This was on the tag fastened to the iron last:

"When the engine of your lighting plant broke down you were provided with tools and knew how to make the simple repairs needed. Why not straighten up the rundown heels on your shoes and hammer down the nails that bruise your soles? A woman's feet are more precious than a shop-made machine. Take care of them."

This was fastened to the stockings:

"These stockings are a gift. A woman's feet—but perhaps you now can say the rest for yourself!"

I was touched by my sister's thoughtfulness. A bit of resentment too crept in as I hurried away to the barn to see if the latest lamb was prospering. No one was to blame because Martin, my husband, had to leave the charge of all the young stock to me. It was our farm and our work. If my feet ached from the miles I walked every day, let them ache—one must do the best she can. Martin had not built the big convenient house or planned the location of the farm buildings. We had bought the place and it was a valuable place.

It was time to feed the pigs. With sister's preachment sounding in my thoughts in spite of my flash of resentment, I set myself to counting my steps. It grew interesting. By bedtime I had begun an imposing array of figures:

From barn to house, eighty-four steps.

From barn to windmill, thirty steps.

From barn to pigpen, one hundred steps.

From windmill to pigpen (laden with two pails of water) one hundred and thirty steps. (Lovely when it rains and blows!)

From pantry to kitchen table, four teen steps.

From kitchen table to dining table, ten steps.

From kitchen upstairs to my bedroom, fifty steps.

I could go on piling up figures by counting the steps I took every day back and forth and criss-cross, over and over, with heels run down, shoes not well adapted to my work, stockings roughly darned and wrinkled, feet none too well bathed, nails not always trimmed. But the time! How find time for fussing over my feet? Sister's labels insistently answered me and I realized how I had been foolishly wasteful of my strength and nerves.

"I will reform," I resolved, "and I will reform methodically and sensibly." It would take resolution and time but if it saved me from fits of crying and crossness, if I could do my work better, if I could be a better partner and wife, surely it was worth while.

That night I bathed my feet in hot water, plunged them for a minute into cold water, dried them thoroughly and then gave them a good massage with oil. What relieved feet! My whole body felt the comfort. I slept like a baby.

In the morning I put on a pair of the new stockings and my best shoes, resolving to cobble the crooked heels of the old ones as soon as breakfast was over. I am handy with tools as is an hour the heels were straight and I had mastered the sharp nail on the inside of the shoe over which I shiftlessly had been keeping a pad of folded paper to protect my flesh.

After dinner my feet were not so tired as usual. I had some sewing to do. Off came my shoes and for five minutes I vigorously pinched and slapped and limbered them, leaving my shoes off until again I had to be on the run.

"What in the world are you doing?" asked my husband, coming in as I was putting away the bottle of oil after bathing and rubbing my feet that evening. I told him the whole story. He listened thoughtfully.

"This house certainly was not built for a step-saver," he said when I concluded. "I could move the pigpen and I've been thinking how to pipe water to the barn and the poultry yard—maybe to the pigs too."

"Oh, if you could, Martin, there'd be so much less to do I could raise turkeys! There's money in turkeys. When we are out of debt—"

"Now isn't that like a woman! Take one load off her and she goes hunting for another!"

There was a world of tender affection in his voice.

"That's the way to advance, Martin."

The next time I went to town I bought walking shoes and decided that it was poor business to use worn-out best shoes to work in.

Life looks better to me now. The nightly bathing, the every-other night oil rub, the shoe heels kept in repair, the piped water and the fine brood of young turkeys are reasons enough for my gain in flesh, in nerve and in good temper. I am still the Woman-Who-Walks and my husband says I am also the Woman-Who-Smiles.

Food Control Corner

"How can we help the Food Board?" The question is the most frequent in the correspondence with which the central staff at Ottawa and the Provincial Committees of the Food Board deal. It is an expression not merely of individual good will, but of an underlying desire, a restless aspiration, felt in a far wider circle than those who say it, to do something to weeds bringing the war to the only end we dare contemplate.

Beyond question, the most pressing thing for which the Board now can ask the aid of outside workers is the combating of the misconception that we may "eat on our oars." Further food saving and greater farm production are as imperative as ever. The closer one sees the world's needs, the more does methodic saving seem requisite.

Tension in the food situation in Europe, let it be repeated, has been eased. The acute shortage of last winter is not present. But they have not relaxed a particle of their strict individual rationing in Great Britain, France or Italy.

Besides there is the gaunt fact that nearly 5,000,000 people have died of starvation or malnutrition through the war. Can we, dare we, in Canada ignore a decimation which would total over one-half of our own population?

Food workers at the beginning of the winter season can do nothing better, nothing more patriotic than to repeat again and again that our share of food war work is only just beginning. Measured by our unprepared-ness of fifteen months ago, we have done well. But a higher standard than ever has been set by our own success. To-day we have the organization; we have a much better understanding among the people, and we have, consequently, a far greater obligation. The work must be carried on.

You surely have not missed the little less wheat in your bread? Yet it has reduced our Canadian consumption by 200,000 barrels a month, or 12,000,000 bushels a year.

We sent 125,000,000 pounds more pork and 75,000,000 pounds more beef to the Allies last year. We saved that at the table too.

We hope to save 100,000 tons of sugar a year by spoonfuls.

All this has been done just as "Little drops of water, Little grains of sands, Make the mighty ocean, And the pleasant land."

Will you remember it is in your hands?

FROM CAPTIVE HUNS

Thoughts of Home Amid the Comforts of Prison Camps.

The excellent treatment received by German prisoners of war in Stobs, Scotland, can be gleaned from the columns of the Stobstadt, a little periodical issued in the prison camp in their own language. A recent issue which has arrived here tells of theatrical performances in the camp theatre, of concerts, dancing and laughter. But now and then the merriment gives way to sadness and melancholy, as the following extract shows:

"Despite all our comforts and conveniences here, thoughts of home now and then overwhelm us. Are we to remain here forever? Yonder is a prisoner standing on the hill, calmly smoking his pipe. He is thinking. He looks around at the vista before him and he sees the houses with the red roofs in the valley. Then he thinks of home, of wife and children. Those red roofs remind him of little houses on the Rhine. Yet how long back that wondrous happy time now seems! His heart is heavy and gloomy thoughts overwhelm him. Those red roofs have brought back memories and he turns slowly and walks down the hill, still thinking."

Described.

"What sort of a patriot is he?"

"He's the kind that will cheer the boys marching off to war, and then grumble about having to pay an income tax."

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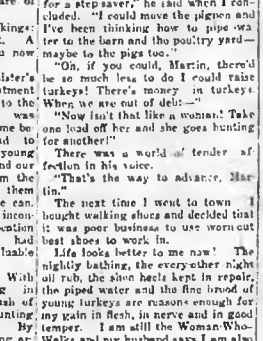
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Soldiers All.

They're swinging back to school again
In squads of two and three—
It calls for sturdy fighting men
To master Rule of Three.

It takes a valiant company
To march in order through
A lesson in geography
As far a Timbuctoo.

And he who meets and overcomes
A participle grim—
There's not a general at the front
That would not cheer for him.

They're marching back to school again—
The chaps that do their best
Will prove their fighting blood, and then
We'll trust them for the rest.

The "Parents" of Marie-Camille.

A little French girl, Marie-Camille, lives in one of the tiny villages close to the battle zone. One August morning her father woke her early and held her tight in his arms and kissed her again and again. Then he went away. Marie-Camille's mother told her that he had gone to fight for France.

One day a messenger came to the door. Marie-Camille's mother grew very white, and a look came into her eyes that never left them again. Marie-Camille was only a little girl, but she had heard many things in those months; she knew that the father, who marched away that August morning, never would come back again.

After that things became very difficult. Marie-Camille's mother worked harder, but food became more and more scarce. By and by some one who knew things were going sent Marie-Camille's name to America for "adoption." Perhaps some one over in America, where everyone had plenty, would pay ten cents a day to give a little French girl something to eat.

A class of schoolboys and girls in an American city decided to "adopt" a little girl. They could do it, they figured, if each of them paid two cents a week. A friend who knew about Marie-Camille gave them her name, and every Monday morning they brought in their pennies—"giving Marie-Camille her breakfast," they called it.

But that was not enough; if Marie-Camille was really to be their little girl, they wanted to do more than to send money for food; little girls needed clothes. They talked it all over together. The girls, with the help of the sewing teacher, could make the clothes, but the boys, being her adopted fathers, must do their part. They were starting for a ball game when the question came up. One of them put it concisely: "Say, fellows, we can't play till we've decided about Marie-Camille's clothes." So they decided to bring twenty-five cents each—and the money must be earned, too.

The "fathers" of Marie-Camille proved equal to their responsibility, and the materials were bought and made up. Meanwhile one of the girls had a birthday and received permission from her mother to choose her own gift. She brought it to school on the morning of her birthday; there was a dress with a handkerchief in one pocket and a hair ribbon in the other, socks to match, and a full set of underclothes—all for Marie-Camille!

Just then came a little from Marie-Camille herself to one of the girls who had written her.

"Mademoiselle Esther," it began, "I am so happy and so touched by the friendship you have shown me, and I will try to satisfy you by my letter; but be indulgent, mademoiselle, for you must know that I am only eight years old."

The "parents" of Marie-Camille listened with shining eyes, but neither they nor Marie-Camille guessed how great was the thing that they were doing. For the first in history not statesmen and armies alone but the children of two great nations are building up a friendship that shall be written not upon scraps of paper but upon the hearts of the people.

Health

Loss of Consciousness.

Since it is sometimes very difficult for a physician to determine the actual condition of an unconscious person, it is evident that it doubtful cases there is not much reason to hope that the person who has had no medical training will be able to solve the problem. Yet a solution is often necessary in the interest of the patient, for treatment that would do good in one case may be injurious in another. Fortunately, the diagnosis is not always so difficult, and in many cases it is not difficult at all.

Among the common causes of unconsciousness are: an epileptic attack, fainting, injury to the head, tumor of the brain, apoplexy, brain disease (such as meningitis or softening), sunstroke, alcoholism, poisoning by opium or some other drug or by gas, uremia or Bright's disease, coma caused by diabetes, and hysteria. The diagnosis is, of course, much easier when the unconscious person is not a stranger, for then you may know many facts that will help you to form a correct conclusion. If, for example, you know that the man is a drunkard, your presumption will be that he is unconscious from alcoholic poisoning, although the possibility of a head injury from a fall must be borne in mind; or if you know that he is a sufferer from epilepsy, Bright's disease or diabetes, you may be pretty sure of the real cause of his trouble.

There is one pitfall that you should carefully guard against—thinking that because there is an odor of alcohol about the unconscious person he is intoxicated. One of the first things the ordinary Samaritan does for an unconscious person is to attempt to force some brandy or whiskey down his throat; the alcohol is spilled about and so the man's reputation suffers and perhaps his life is lost through a mistaken diagnosis of drunkenness that leads to the postponement of necessary treatment.

The first thing to do is to examine the head to see if there is a fracture of the skull, and the nose and ears to see if there is any bleeding from them, for that may indicate fracture when none can be felt. Then you should look at the pupils of the eyes; if they are dilated, there may be apoplexy or poisoning by belladonna or cocaine. If they are markedly contracted, there is great probability of opium poisoning. If a corrosive poison has been taken, the burns can be seen by examining the tongue and the mouth. If the tongue has been bitten, it will be suggestive of an epileptic attack. If the person is breathing heavily or snoring, and there is no smell of alcohol, the case is one improbably one of apoplexy. If there is a peculiar sweetish or aromatic odor to the breath, the case may be one of diabetic coma.

There are many other signs, but to needless to catalogue them here, for only those persons who have had a medical training would appreciate them.

THE TELEPHONE AND THE WAR

Is the Principal Instrument of Communication on Battlefield.

How could the war be kept going without the telephone?

It is the principal instrument of communication for military purposes, the telegraph not excepted.

When troops move forward, signal corps men with phones and wire accompany the foremost line. Telephones are installed in the very trenches; they are even carried out on occasion into No Man's Land.

Every regiment or other fighting unit of an army is linked up with all the other units by talking wires. A veritable maze of such wires connects division with division and army with army. At every military base, permanent or temporary, there is a fully equipped telephone exchange.

Generals in the field receive information and send out orders by phone. The fire of artillery is directed by the same means from observation posts and from balloons.

When a "sausage" balloon is sent up into the air from a motortruck for observation purposes men on motorcycles start simultaneously across country, carrying telephone wires to batteries scattered over many miles of front. On board the truck is a switchboard, and the observer in the balloon ear directs with his voice the fire of the guns, correcting their range and aim.

Even the airplanes are now equipped with wireless telephone apparatus.

For use in the field there is an ingenious combination of telephone and telegraph, the contrivance so compact that it is contained in a small box.

Sea Caterpillars.

The caterpillars you war against when whitewashing your fruit trees are not the only caterpillars. Caterpillars populate the ocean in billions, and grow into crabs if the Greenland whale does not eat them first.

They are minute little things, about the size of salt grains. As children run before they walk, so crab-caterpillars begin by literally looping the loop from one spot to another.

Greenland whales like them on account of their diminutive size. Having no teeth and very small throats, the whales find them the most convenient form of diet. They simply pass through the shoals with their mouth open, squirt out the water, and then swallow.

An excellent "main dish" may be made of fish, potatoes and parsley baked.

KEEP HUN SHIPS AFTER WAR

British Council Urges Distribution According to U-boat Losses.

German ships should not be set free after the war "to extend their share of the world's carrying trade and so profit by the losses which their government, by means mainly piratical, had inflicted upon the ships of the Allies." This program is urged upon the British Government in a resolution adopted by the Council of the Chamber of Shipping of the United Kingdom.

The Council explains that heavy losses have been suffered by shipping companies at the hands of the Germans. Half of Germany's shipping is declared to be in neutral or other ports and Germany may have added to it by construction or purchase during the war.

The Allied countries, the Council says, will find themselves short of ships for some time after the war and declares that while Germany cannot make restitution of all the shipping sunk, there is no reason why she should not make restitution in kind to an extent to which she is able.

Shipping taken over from Germany, the Council suggests, should be distributed among the Allied countries in proportion to their losses. Each country should dispose of the tonnage among its subjects for cash. One British company at the beginning of the war had ten passenger steamships. Nine have been sunk by the Germans and the other captured. The Council declares it is inconceivable that so long as there is an enemy ship in existence the Germans should be permitted to have that ship while the shipping company which has lost all its ten boats is unable to resume its old trade.

SOLDIER HAS A LIFE BADGE

Cross Scarred in His Back by Fragments of a Bursting Shell.

Private Jean Fotsman, of New York city, hereafter will carry a cross on his back as a souvenir of the great war, says a Paris despatch. The wound that has marked him is so unusual that he is known at American Military Hospital No. 1, where he is now convalescing, as the "Red Cross Man," and doctors, nurses and patients have watched his case with unusual interest.

One morning a short time ago, just as his company went over the top, headed for a boche machine gun nest, a shrapnel shell knocked him out. He had a momentary sinking sensation and then awoke to find himself on a sanitary train from which he was taken by ambulance to the hospital.

When he was carried to the operating room, the surgeon looked him over and then called the other doctors to come and look. The boy had been hit by two pieces of shrapnel, one of which had gone down his back very close to his spine, that only a miracle saved him from paralysis. The other had crossed at right angles, leaving the mark of a perfect cross on his back.

Fotsman has those pieces of shrapnel in his bed cross treasure bag. He says they're "lucky pieces" because they "only left a scar."

Poland has lost 7,000,000 population through the war.

FIRST STANDARD SHIP

Contracted for by British Government —Launched in China.

Consul A. E. Carleton, Hongkong, British China, writes: "The launching of the first of the standard ships to be constructed in Hongkong (see Commerce Reports for Sept. 13) took place on Saturday, Aug. 10, 1918, at the shipyards of the Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co., Limited. This is the first of six which have been contracted for by the British Government. The chairman, in the course of his remarks at the launching, stated that at present the company was dependent for the building material on Great Britain and the United States, but he predicted that the day is not far distant when it would be able to manufacture practically all the requirements, since there is in the new territory a large quantity of iron ore, and that recently other ores such as wolfram and molybdenite, both used in the production of steel, have been discovered. As yet no coal has been found within British territory, but it is known that it is abundant not far off in the Province of Kwangtung, and when these coal mines are worked the establishment of smelting works in Hongkong can be readily accomplished."

Lest We Forget.

(To the glorious and imperishable memory of the officers, non-commissioned officers and men of the first Seven Divisions who, fighting against unwounded odds, by their courage and devotion saved Europe and civilization—Mons, Le Cateau, the Marne, the Aisne, Ypres—August 23rd—October 31st, 1914.)

Oh, little mighty Force that stood for England;
That, with your bodies for a living shield,
Guarded her slow awakening, that defied
The sudden challenge of enormous odds,
And fought the rushing legions to a stand.
Then stark in grim endurance held the line.
Oh, little Force that in your agony
Stood fast while England girt her armor on.
Held high our honor in your wounded hands,
Carried our honor safe with bleeding feet—
We have no glory great enough for you,
The very soul of Britain keeps your day!
Procession?—Marches forth a Race in arms;
And, for the thunder of the crowd's applause,
Crash upon crash the voice of mountain guns,
Led by the sweet, served by the life of England,
Shouting your battle cry across the world!

* * * *

Oh, little mighty Force, your way is ours,
This land inscribe your monument.

—Harrowed Decorator.

"I'm very sorry, mum, I haven't been able to paper your two top bedrooms. They took away my last man a week ago for the army. Seems to me they think more of this 'ere war than they do of paper hanging."

BELGIAN REFUGEES

Pouring Into Holland in Pitiable State of Distress.

Weather beaten refugees, mostly from the north of France, are trickling into the Dutch provinces of Brabant and Limburg, says an Amsterdam despatch. Some 2,000 are now accommodated in towns of these provinces. About five per cent. are ill from overfatigue or influenza and are being cared for in hospitals and convents.

Distressing stories are told about the old people and babies who died from exposure on the way and were buried where they met their end. Further westward no exodus has yet taken place.

In view of the German disclaimers of pillaging by the retreating troops, it is significant that Dutch correspondents at half a dozen different points on their frontier should tell the same story, obtained from refugees.

"The Germans stole everything they could lay their hands on," a citizen of Bruges said to the Rotterdam correspondent of the Maasbode.

In the last few days the Germans have looted stores indiscriminately. One officer demanded that a city official surrender his carriage. Being used later for a voucher the officer pointed a revolver at the head of the owner and said, "This is my voucher."

Cartoons appeared in Bruges depicting the German Admiral Scheer, whom Emperor William ennobled for the "brilliant repulse" of the British attack on Zeebrugge, as fast asleep in a safe place far from the coast.

KITCHENER MEMORIAL HOME

For the Care of British Boys Whose Fathers Have Fallen in Battle.

A big house on a hill, a fine garden of an acre with trees and a drill ground in London's healthiest suburb, family, fine airy rooms for study and home life—these make the Kitchener Home which was opened recently with fitting ceremonies and great rejoicing on the part of those who have carried the idea to completion. The Home is a memorial to Lord Kitchener and planned in a modest way along lines in which he was always intensely interested, the care of British boys whose fathers have fallen in battle. The Bishop of London dedicated the home, and H. R.H. the Duke of Connaught made a charming address, in which he referred to his friendship with Lord Kitchener, whom he knew in the days of the "Shop." Lord Kitchener's only sister, Mrs. Parker, was an interested guest. There is already installed a happy family of forty-six boys, twenty of whom acted as guard of honor when their home was dedicated. There are still dormitories to be fitted up and various ways of helping with this good work. No doubt the same idea will eventually take root in Canada, and it is interesting to note the amounts listed. A whole dormitory can be named and furnished for from £50 to £100 according to size; a bed can be named and maintained for three years for £18; one boy can be maintained for one year for £10 in addition to the government grant, and £5 provides clothing for one boy for one year.

NAVAL SECRETS

Precautions Taken to Safeguard the Secrets of the British Fleet.

There are some things that money cannot buy, among them the secrets of our allies' Navy. There exist confidential volumes on wireless signalling, books on gunnery and torpedo matters, all of which are kept as jealously under lock and key and bound as are the treasures in the Bank of England.

The safeguarding of the Navy's secret library on a battleship is a special little ceremony in itself. Every officer who keeps watch has to satisfy himself when going on duty and when being relieved that the books are in their respective chests.

Special keys belong to these chests are retained by the commanding officer and his second in command. The keys are tested frequently by the naval stores officer in dockyard to see that they are correct, and have not been tampered with.

Sometimes it is necessary to destroy a reference book. Two officers then burn the book until it is reduced to ashes. Before destroying it, the number and title must be accurately recorded and its fate entered in the ship's register.

Dispose of all unprofitable stock.

It takes 20 tons of wet kelp to make 1 ton of ash and ash contains between 8 and 10 per-cent. pure potash.

The season for hunting moose and deer is now in full swing in New Brunswick. This year the hunters are required to take out of the woods all the game they kill and they may dispose of it in any way they like except by selling it. Every hunter who applies for a game license has to take an oath that he will report any infractions of the game laws he sees.

Soak a hardened lemon in hot water.

Children should not be allowed fried foods.

A mask through which air can be breathed from the reservoir of the airbrake system has been invented for the use of railroad engineers while running through long tunnels or snow sheds, where the air often is foul.

GERMAN SOLDIER —GERMAN THIEF

THEFT AND LYING ARE PART OF TEUTON CHARACTER

French Writer Speaks Particularly of the Wholesale Plunder and Misery Inflicted on Roumania.

Field Marshal Mackensen is dismayed, says a writer in La Revue Roumaine, of Paris. The reader will be at a loss to guess the cause, and so we'll let the Marshal speak, and the reader will thus better relish the savor of the words which stupefaction draws from him, words reported by a French diplomat just back from Jassy.

"I have led to Roumania an army of soldiers," he said, "and I shall lead them back an army of thieves."

We suspect the Marshal of using master of irony, as we cannot believe in the sincerity of his dismay.

Theft and lying are part of the organization of the German army, and we'll take an oath upon it that there have at all times been in the German barracks hours set apart and devoted to the training of all recruits for pillage and shameless falsehood. If this be the case we must admit that the pupils do honor to their professors, for one cannot reach greater perfection than they. Indeed, it is within bounds to say that the German army practices the super-theft and super-lie in a manner and to an extent worthy in every respect of the great German Empire.

Thieves and Liars of Old.

The history of the past assists in understanding the present. Theft has at all times been so much at home in the German army that when we go back to the Lansquenets, the first really organized German troops, we find a corps duly constituted, and solely charged with pillage, massacre and incendiarism. Later, when for want of resources the uniform of the lansquenets fell into desuetude the breeches alone were retained, large breeches intended to receive in capacious pockets, a thief's plunder. At that time the Germans were still in the infancy of the art. They have since made progress with their wonderful efficiency.

And when Mckensen pretends not to recognize his soldiers in this army of thieves, he is joking; his consternation would be real and sincere if he were to command an army of honest people. I can readily imagine him supervising the pillage with an indulgent and amused eye, even encouraging, if necessary, with a word, like a good father who smiles with tender feeling at the roguish pranks of his children.

Thieves and liars they have been, thieves and liars they will remain, from the highest to the lowest, from the Emperor to the last soldier. The Emperor steals conquers, massacres populations and has his high-handed operations sanctioned by means of extorted treaties; the officer lays hands on aid collections, on precious wines, proud of the high appreciation of his lord and master; the common soldier pillages the poultry yard of the Roumanian peasant and takes away his last handful of ornament. Thus all work in this way like the attaches, for the greater glory and eternal renown of Greater Germany.

Roumania Under Her Heel.

I jest, and my heart is bleeding at the thought of the awful misery under which the Roumanian peasant succumbs. He needs so little for his living, and the German hardly leaves him enough on which to die. It seems that, under the German heel, Roumania, already so far from all those she loves, has moved further back, very far, to the end of the world where no consoling word can reach her, and from that Roumania, cut off from all communication, come only these two certainties: That of hatred, a ferocious hatred of the Roumanian toward Germany, and that of their indomitable loyalty to the cause for which they suffer every instant of their sad existence, and, also this mournful chorus, "Roumania is starving—gets to death."

Germany will one day harvest what Marshal Mackensen's army of thieves has sown in that most fertile Roumanian land.

Not For Children.

Foods injurious or difficult of digestion for children are:

Stimulants—Coffee, tea, beer and wine.

Condiments—Pepper, vinegar, catsup, horseradish and mustard.

Fried Foods—Doughnuts, waffles, pancakes, French toast, fried meat, fried potatoes, fritters and fried eggs.

Pastry—Cream puffs, dumplings, tarts, fresh-baked cake and muffins.

Cut out the old canes from raspberries and blackberries as soon as the plants have finished fruiting and do not let the soil dry out until frost arrives.

The easiest way to wash a bean pot is to insert it in a pan which is partly filled with water in which a spoonful of washing powder has been dissolved. Place it on the stove and as the water boils, it will be sucked into the pot and then come out. When the other dishes are washed the bean pot will need only a final rinsing to make it clear and shiny.

THE WEEKLY SERMON

That all the world may know that there is a God in Israel.—I. Samuel, xvii. 46.

Men who have said that there is no God forgave this awful war came to pass; the world ought now to say that there is a God because He gives the victory that will bring peace.

Men may use their freedom to destroy; only God can save. When everything else fails we turn to God. Even the Germans pray for peace.

The story of David and Goliath needs no interpreter. Each man stages his own case. Goliath relies upon what he sees and knows—his own size and strength and the weakness of his opponent. If Goliath is right he ought to win. But Goliath assumes that there is no God in Israel. David sees all that Goliath sees, but relies on divine help. If David is right it is a moral certainty that he will win. If God is on his side he must win. David won and proved that there was a God in Israel. "They reckon ill who leave God out."

The present conflict grows out of the same conditions. It is a moral combat in which Humanity is to decide whether or not there is a God. Stripped of all nonsense, this is the real issue:—"Is there a God in the world?"

The German Belief

The Germans are supreme among the nations in knowledge and power. The greatest scholar in the world is the product of their system Ernest Haeckel. Out of the fulness of his knowledge he has declared in his own work, "The Evolution of Life," that "there is no God in heaven, no soul in man, no freedom of will, no distinction between right and wrong, no future life." He believes only in matter and force and that these are really one—two forms of the same thing.

In knowledge applied to produce power the Germans have made tremendous strides in the last fifty years. Speaking as their chancellor, the Kaiser has declared again and again that force must rule the world. His speeches abound in talk of shining sword, iron fist and heart of granite. In 1900 he used a phrase that should have wasned immediately. "I hope Germany it will be granted to become so closely united, so powerful and so authoritative as was once the Roman Empire, and that just as in the olden times they said 'I am a Roman citizen,' hereafter they will say 'I am a German citizen.'" And he would be Cæsar.

Thus we have the champions of knowledge and of power declaring to us that they have the means and the will to subdue the world. If there be nothing but matter and force to oppose them they ought to win. But they have ideals, and ideals are weapons of the soul created not by nature but by God.

"There is a God"

Then came the war to test all values. The nations have gone through fire and fury. What survives? Little Belgium—she has lost everything but her soul. France—she has been tried white indeed, purified by fire, honored, beloved as she has never been before. England—"perfidious Albion"—to the amazement of her enemy, has been faithful to a scrap of paper. It has cost her dear, but she stands as ever the guardian of decency and honor for the world. The United States—what of her? Like a giant, roused out of sleep, slowly raising her huge bulk, she stood erect, mighty, grim, valiant.

We see in these things that there is a soul in man; that there is a religion, if it be only freedom to die for cause; that there is a distinction between right and wrong. Millions of men are willing to die for what they believe to be right, and countless thousands are offering themselves in service in the single belief that if they are faithful unto death God will give them the crown of life.

So we conclude that there is a God and that His strength wins the battle. He works today as He did in the time of David, through human heart and hand. We are assured that the victory will be won by the men who believe that God is on their side. There is a God in Israel."—Rev. John R. Atkinson.

GLAMIS

Mrs. J. E. McNally, who spent the last few weeks with her daughter, Mrs. Charles Graham, returned on Saturday to her home in Sarnia.

Miss Laura Cunningham left this week to visit friends in Hamilton, London and Toronto.

Mr. Alex McSween, who spent the summer in Alberta and Saskatchewan, returned to his home on Monday of last week.

Mr. McClung has been on the sick list for the last few days.

[illegible] Guest, of Armow, spent a few days with his uncle, Mr. Jas. Guest.

Mr. Dan Finlayson, of Port Elgin, was a visitor in our village last week.

Mr. Hash and daughter Miss Pearl, who were out west on a trip, returned home to Sunday.

The Misses Flossie McLennan and Mabel Kirktown returned on Monday to their schools.

Glamis received no notice yet to open their school. The Baptist church was open on Sunday, but the card is still on St. reula.

Rev. J. E. McCauley, who was visiting his mother in Tara, spent a few days here with friends on his way to Goderich.

Mr. Alex Pinkerton and Mr. D. Robertson were in Kincardine last week and brought back a number of large trout fish.

Mr. Albert Pickard and family, of Paisley, [illegible] Sunday with friends here.

Our sick people are slowly recovering.

Mr. Henry Purdy was in our village on Saturday selling Victory Bonds.

Mrs. [illegible] McLennan is spending a few days with friends in Paisley.

The Red Cross Society will meet on Thursday, the 21st. Would like all articles in as they intend to pack.

Our village on hearing the good news that the war was ended, celebrated by ringing the school bell and firing off guns and fireworks.

GRESHAM

Mr. and Mrs. Alex Shipley and daughter, Miss Isabel, visited at Mr. Len Shipley's last week.

We are pleased to report Mr. Alex Wood is out and around again after his illness.

Mr. Robt. Parker has sold his fine farm here to Mr. Angus Annets. We don't as yet know what Mr. Parker intends doing.

Mr. Henry Deal, of Underwood, visited his home here lately.

Quite a number attended the celebrations of peace in [illegible] of Underwood, everybody showing their heartfelt appreciation of the situation.

Mr. Ernie Rose visited his cousins in Saugeen lately.

We welcome Mr. and Mrs. Art Cameron to our community, also Mr. and Mrs. J. D. McGillivray who are taking up their residence on the 6th. Congratulations.

The flu is nearly overcome in this community. It seems like the consummation of peace was what banished it from the face of the earth.

ELDERSLIE COUNCIL

Gillies Hill, Nov. 4th, 1918

Council met on above date, members all present.

A certificate was read from the Clerk of the Peace, showing that the reeve, assessor and clerk had each performed his duties as selector of jurors.

Allen—Clement—That permission be granted the Chesley Hydro-Electric Co. to extend their lines from the southerly limits of Chesley to townline Elderslie and Brant, work to be done satisfactory to council.—Carried.

Fraser—Oswald—That By-law No. [illegible], A.D. 1918, as revised be now read a second and third time and finally passed.—Carried.

Allen—Fraser—That Geo. McKay be appointed Fuel Commissioner for Elderslie.—Carried.

Fraser—Oswald—That orders be issued for the following accounts.—Carried.

Jas. A. Lewis, selecting jurors, $4; David Walke, selecting jurors, $4; R. C. Pearce, selecting jurors, $4; And. Watson, 34 yds. gravel per E. Maiury, pathmaster, $1.40; Fred Weichman, 21 yds. per W. J. Hyde, $2.10; J. Zettler, 16 yds. per W. J. Hyde, $1.60; R. Harper, building culvert, lot 35, con. 12, $22.40; E. Shoemaker, ring for soldier, $5.50; S. K. Ewart, services with grader, $4; J. J. Thompson, team on grader, $2.50; Oscar Lloyd, building culvert, lot 24, con. 9, $6.50; Cedric Calhoun, drawing tile for culvert, lot 35 con. 12, $20; John McCallum, bonus on 40 rods wire fence, $4; Ed Thomson, bonus on 40 rods wire fence, $4; Jas. Coulter 40 rods, $4; John Walpole, 80 rods, $8; H. Maurer, drawing tile 20 sideroad, con. 1, $3.57; Judge Klein, services Court of Revision, $6.09; Robertson & McNabb, witness fees, Court of Revision, $27.

Oswald—Clement—That this board do now adjourn to meet again on Monday, Dec. 16th, at 1 o'clock p.m., for general business.—Carried.

R. C. PEARCE, Clerk

Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA

—Southampton has another factory proposition from Toronto men.

—Alvin McKenzie, charged with shooting W. Rae, the Kincardine miller, has been sent up for trial at the next assizes.

Letters from the Soldiers

Pte. Jas. Mitchell Tells of the Cambrai Drive

The writer of the following interesting letters is a son of Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Mitchell, Elderslie:

H Ward, Colchester Military Hospital,
Essex, England, Oct. 3, 1918

Dear Mother—I got hit before daylight on morning of Sept. 27th in the big drive on Cambrai. Got hit with a lead shrapnel ball in right forearm, ball going downward to wrist, fracturing arm bone. I threw off my equipment, tied a shoelace around my arm, and started back the way I came. Ran across a comrade shot through the foot. He didn't care to stay where he was and I hated to leave him, so I got him on my back and carried him a quarter of a mile. Then we both got first aid dressings and started on again. Got as far as Nord Canal, laid him down and started to look for a stick that would act as a crutch. Two Heinies evidently thought I was looking for trouble or souvenirs, for they both came running towards me, hands up, one with his watch in his hand, yelling, "Souvenir, Kamerad." I took the watch, which I still have, and, believe me, weren't they pleased to have a wounded Canadian to carry back to our first dressing station. I didn't think we could make it, as the shell fire was wicked, and part way we had to wear our gas masks. But we got out, Heines and all. I walked about four miles before I got into a Red Cross motor lorry and was driven to casualty station. It was nearly 44 hours before I got into hospital, and 24 hours after I was X-rayed and operated upon. I had an exciting time that morning, of which I will tell again. Meantime, I am doing fine in Blighty, getting best of attention and suffering very little pain except at daily dressings of my arm. But I can stand it. Say, mother, can you make out my left hand writing? I can't, myself. Looks as if we have [illegible] on a downhill drag, doesn't it?

Princess Patricia Can. Red Cross Hospital
Cooden Camp, Bexhill-on-Sea,
England,
England, Oct. 12, 1918

Dear Brother—You can bet your boots I wouldn't be writing with my left hand without cause or reason, and I have that—my right hand is "out of action," the result of catching a Fritzie shrapnel ball on the fly. I caught it all right, and have it for a souvenir. And my Heinie watch—say, it is a peach. The glass and hour hand are broken, but that is easily fixed. And I did n't even thank "Jerry" for it. But both Jerry and I got out of a lot of fighting by having to come out that morning. Well, Sandy, the morning of Sept. 27th was a lively morning on a 30-mile front. About 12.30 a.m. we crawled out of Fritzie's dugouts 40 ft. underground that we had taken possession of two nights before in "No Man's Land." It was pitch dark and pouring rain. The only light was from flares sent up by Heinie, signal rockets and the occasional flash like sheet lightning from some of the artillery as he tried to locate us or our artillery with his big shells. We saw where he got two transport wagons just ahead of us as we came up a sunken road at the edge of a ruined village. There were six dead mules to tell the tale. I expect the drivers were killed, although I didn't see them. We got to our jumping off place about two o'clock and took cover in shell holes in the rain and mud, and waited for "zero" hour—5.20, when the barrage was to start. And sharp at 5.20 believe me, it did start. It seemed as though the whole earth was one big explosion. First there were three shells fired in quick succession by three of the large naval railway guns in the rear, then hundreds, yes, thousands, of guns all "spoke" at once, and kept it up as fast as they could fire them. It was a creeping barrage, creeping along at the rate of 100 yards in five minutes, and the infantry and tanks following within 50 to 100 yards immediately behind it. Then at daybreak hundreds of aeroplanes, both ours and Fritz's, took a hand in the show. It made the grandest and most magnificent scene, and at the same time the most awful and deadly, that I ever ever witnessed, ever dreamed of witnessing or ever expect to witness again, and live to tell it. Or any one else, for that matter, as it was the heaviest barrage ever put over by any army up to that time, and I expect since then. And best of all, we all won our objectives that day and captured over 4,000 Heines. I got over the canal Du Nord about 400 yards and our company were halted a few minutes to allow barrage to creep on a little as we were getting into our own shell fire. Our section commander and I were lying in a small hole with our heads down and together talking about and admiring the barrage. I had my right hand on rifle at the edge of shell hole, and suddenly—zip! I thought at first my arm was half cut off, as the ball was extremely hot and breaking the bone gave it that feeling. I said to Campbell, "I've got a Blighty," which is, as you know, a slang word for England. "Gee, Jim," he says, "you're lucky." I thought so too, I guess. I told you the radial artery and one of the large wrist cords were cut. I was operated on Sunday morning about 12.30, about 48 hours after being hit. I had breakfast in bed, then got up and went to the hospital barber shop for a shave, and got [illegible] from the nurse when I got back. She was from Boston. However she said she would forgive me because when coming out of the chloroform I didn't do any talking. She said the language used by some of them gets too thick and she has to beat it. And right she was. I heard several at it myself. I'll tell you, Sandy, the Canadians are scrappers. On any hard place in case like Amiens, Arras and Cambrai they use them, always as storm troops. From August 8th to Sept. 30th the Canucks have encountered and beaten forty-seven German divisions and during September have captured 33 per cent. of the guns and 20 per cent. of prisoners taken on the British front. From Aug. 8th to Sept. 30th they have taken 28,000 prisoners, 5?0 guns and 3,000 machine guns and other supplies as well. On Cambrai front Heinie put the pick and pride of their army, the Prussian Guards, and their General told them to hold it at all costs, and challenged the Canadian Corps to take it if they could. They took it too. Of course ME being in it accounted for it. Well, I am afraid I am beginning to boast a little about our army, so I think I had better pull in my horns. I am feeling fine, and I sincerely trust that you are all enjoying good health. I remain as always,

Your loving brother,
JIM

INTESTINAL PARALYSIS

"Fruit-a-tives" Quickly Relieved This Chronic Trouble

580 Cadieux Street, Montreal.

"In my opinion, no other medicine is so curative for Constipation and Indigestion as 'Fruit-a-tives'.

I was a sufferer from these complaints for five years, and my sedentary occupation, Music, brought about a kind of *Intestinal Paralysis; with nasty Headaches*, belching gas, drowsiness after eating, and pain in the back.

I was induced to try 'Fruit-a-tives' and now for six months I have been entirely well". A. ROSENBURG.

50c. a box, 6 for $2.50, trial size 25c. At all dealers or sent postpaid by Fruit-a-tives Limited, Ottawa.

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children
In Use For Over 30 Years
Always bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher

THE CHURCH'S CONTRIBUTION TO HEALTH

(Stratford Herald)

The churches have not protested against being closed by order of the Board of Health. Yet it has not escaped many minds that perhaps the loss of the church's influence is at any time a serious loss, and especially serious in times of fear and foreboding. From the purely physical standpoint it is doubtful if there are more sanitary places in the city than our well walled, high-ceiled edifices of worship, and it is doubtful if anywhere are gathered companies of people who are of higher health average or more sanitary habits. All one need do to confirm some of these things is to compare place with place and assembly with assembly.

This, of course, in addition to the influence of the church on the mentality of men. Medicine distinctly recognizes low-spiritedness as a condition favoring disease. The opposite of low-spiritedness is not excitement such as highly artificial drama supplies, but is [illegible], quiet trustfulness, inner serenity that "all shall be well, and all things shall be well," which contact with the profounder truths of our being inspires.

It happens that the church is the only institution purveying this state of mind or the means thereto. As an entertainer, the church is always a failure; entertainment is not its metier. As a concert hall, a social assembly, a forum of popular discussion, it is always a failure; other institutions devoted to these specialties always excel it. As a lecture platform or a movie stage the pulpit is the most pathetic spectacle imaginable. BUT, in their own specialty church and pulpit are supreme. No other institution attempts the church's peculiar and indefeasible work, and that work is to give men the touch of the higher serenities, a sense of the higher protective powers and a [illegible] that the sky begins at their feet. [illegible] state of mind induced by what for the sake of brevity may be called religion is like nothing induced by university, gallery, opera, library or any other service; and materia medica itself now recognizes this state of mind as not only preventive of disease, but as a genuine tonic and a most welcome aid in the overcoming of disease.

The church, therefore, would be an ally instead of an antagonist of public health. Much has been done by public agencies in the way of warning the people not to be fearful, but the very warning often tends to stir fear because, in the nature of things, they cannot give the real grounds of serenity. Fear must be combatted positively, is best prevented when not alluded to at all.

This goes for all the churches of every creed and name, for religion itself is therapeutic, and in the Psalms and the Gospels are to be found the seeds of every healing system that ever flashed with hope and help upon the human mind. The upward look and the quiet heart are profoundly medicinal.

Stray Heifers

CAME on the premises of the undersigned, on Nov. 8th, two yearling heifers. The owners are requested to prove property, pay expenses and remove the animals. PAUL OLTSHER.

Heifer Lost

STRAYED from Paisley about Nov. 1st, a heifer 1 year old, light orange color or nearly Jersey. Supposed to be last seen going north from Lockerby school on Nov. 6th. Information as to the animal will be gratefully received. THOS. JOHNSTON, Paisley.

BUY
VICTORY
BONDS

It is your privilege to thus secure a good, safe investment, and it is your duty to lend your money in support of Canada's soldiers in the fighting line.

J. S. DEWAR

The Bank will trust you

Perhaps you never had an account in a bank—maybe you've never done business in a bank—hardly even cashed a cheque in one. But—

that is no reason why you cannot go to a bank and borrow money to buy Victory Bonds.

If you are a steady, industrious, thrifty citizen, working and saving a part of your income, you are just the kind of person Canada's chartered banks stand ready to help to-day.

Any bank will lend you as much money as you can save during the next twelve months, with which, to buy Victory Bonds.

All you have to do is to pay ten per cent. of the amount you want to buy and deposit the receipt for that ten per cent. in the bank.

The bank will lend you the 90 per cent. balance at 5½ per cent. interest and will give you a year to repay it, the interest you get on your bond being just the same as the bank charges you.

This is a fine opportunity for you to begin a real savings account, to make a first class investment and to help your country at the same time.

Why not see a banker to-day—he will tell you all about it and you will be glad of the advice and help he can give you.

Borrow and Buy Victory Bonds

Issued by Canada's Victory Loan Committee in co-operation with the Minister of Finance of the Dominion of Canada

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CLEARING AUCTION SALE of Farm Stock and Implements—The undersigned has received instructions from **SANDY McGILLIVRAY, Lot 16, Con. 12, Bruce,** to sell by public auction on the premises, on **FRIDAY, NOV. 15th,** at 12 o'clock noon, sharp, the following: HORSES—1 mare 6 yrs. old in foal to Jake of Fairfield, 1 mare 7 yrs. old, 1 mare 9 yrs. old, 1 horse 5 yrs. old, 1 filly rising 4 yrs., 1 filly rising 3 yrs., 1 filly rising 1 yr. by Earl Bickett, 1 gelding rising 1 yr. by Earl Bickett, 1 driving mare 3 yrs. old. CATTLE—Cow due to calve Dec. 15th, cow due Dec. 17th, cow due Jan. 5th, cow due Feb. 10th, cow due Feb. 18th, 2 cows due Feb. 23rd, cow due Feb. 28th, cow due March 1st, cow due April 5th, cow due April 22nd, cow due May 1st, 2 heifers due May 5th, heifer due May 10th, 7 steers 2 yrs. old, 2 steers 1 yr. old, 4 heifers 1 yr. old, 4 spring calves. SWINE—1 pure bred Tamworth sow, 6 pure bred Tamworth pigs 3 months old, 3 pigs ready to wean. POULTRY—60 well bred hens. IMPLEMENTS—1 Deering binder, 1 Deering mower, 1 Deering disc drill, 14 discs, 2 Noxon disc harrows, 1 Cockshutt corn cultivator, 1 gang plow, 1 turnip sower, 2000-lb. stock scales, 2 No. 5 Massey-Harris plows, 2 farm wagons, 1 set drag harrows, 1 Chatham fanning mill, 1 combination stock rack, 1 sloop sleigh, 1 set single harness, 1 set double harness, and many other small articles. GRAIN—500 bus. oats, 500 bus. mixed oats and barley.

TERMS—All sums of $5 and under, cash. On sums over that amount 12 months' credit will be given on furnishing approved joint notes bearing 6 per cent. interest. No reserve, as the proprietor has sold his farm and is giving up farming.

R. C. Pearce, Auct.

CLEARING AUCTION SALE of Farm Stock and Implements—The undersigned has received instructions from **MRS. JOHN W. BRYCE, DUNBLANE (Lot 1, Con. A, Arran)** to sell by public auction on the premises on **TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 19th,** at 1 o'clock p.m., sharp, the following:

HORSES—1 mare 8 yrs. old supposed to be in foal, 1 sucking colt, 1 mare 6 yrs. old supposed to be in foal, 1 chestnut driver 11 yrs. old, 1 driver 9 yrs. old. CATTLE—1 cow due to calve in April, 1 cow due to calve in February, 1 cow due to calve in January, 1 cow with calf at foot, 2 cows milking, 3 yearling steers, 4 heifers 2 yrs. old, 7 calves. SWINE—1 pig 3 months old, 4 pigs 4 months old. POULTRY—25 hens. IMPLEMENTS—1 Massey-Harris binder, 1 Deering mower, 1 hay rake, 1 disc harrow, 1 set iron harrows, 1 single walking plow, 1 2-furrow plow, 1 scuffler, 1 wagon, 1 gravel box, 1 hay rack, 1 ten-hoe drill, 1 set scales, 1 fanning mill, 1 set bob sleighs, 1 cutter new, 1 buggy new, 1 old buggy, and many small articles. HARNESS—1 set double harness, 2 set working bridles, 2 set single harness, one set new. HAY, GRAIN, ROOTS—A quantity of hay and grain, a quantity of mangels and turnips. HOUSEHOLD EFFECTS—1 kitchen cabinet, 1 coal oil stove with oven, 1 wooden bedstead, 1 cream separator.

TERMS—All sums of $5 and under, cash; on sums over that amount 10 months' credit will be given on furnishing approved joint notes bearing 6 per cent. interest. No reserve as the proprietor is giving up farming.

R. C. PEARCE, Auct.

Young Women

Are needed in war time to replace the office men who go overseas to fight in France and Flanders. Thousands are going now; thousands will go later on; be patriotic and begin now to prepare to fill their places by attending the

NORTHERN Business College

Students admitted at any time. Circulars free.

C. A. FLEMING, Prin. Owen Sound

—The Dominion Fuel Controller having notified the Tara coal dealer that no more coal is likely to be shipped to that village this year, the village council has decided to buy a piece of bush and have it cut and delivered at Tara.

BUY SOME

1918 VICTORY BONDS

To finance the sale of Canada's Grain and Meat, Cheese, Butter and Eggs to Britain. The Old Country will take Canada's agricultural products, but cannot pay cash. The Dominion Government must finance the sales.

To help make munitions that will help beat the Kaiser, end the war, and bring our boys home.

Buy Some of the Bonds

Bruce Phone
Bell Phone

W. H. DAVISON



The Lungs of Your Range

There is no flue system just like that of the Pandora Range. Before you buy a range learn about the Pandora method of heat distribution—it is the secret of good baking and of every kind of good work a good range should do. It is the lung system of the range.

For Sale by
W. H. DAVISON, Paisley

McClary's
Pandora
Range

London Toronto Montreal Winnipeg Vancouver
St. John, N.B. Hamilton Calgary Edmonton Saskatoon

Mail Contract

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received at Ottawa until noon, on **Friday, the 13th day of November,** 1918, for the conveyance of His Majesty's mails, on a proposed contract for four years, six times per week, over **Paisley No. 2 Rural Route,** from the Postmaster General's pleasure.

Printed notices containing further information as to conditions of proposed contract may be seen and blank forms of tender may be obtained at the post offices of Paisley, Chesley and Eden Grove, and at the office of the Post Office Inspector, London.

CHAS. E. H. FISHER,
Post Office Inspector
Post Office Inspector's Office,
London, 4th October, 1918

For Breakfast

Nothing more appetizing or nourishing than a bowl of delicious TELFER'S GRAHAM CRACKERS.

Takes the place of ordinary breakfast food. Sweetened to the average taste—always crisp and light.

Packed in air tight packages. For sale at all grocers.



Telfers
"The Buy Word for Biscuits"

Canada Food Board License No. 2-999

STOVES

Heaters, including Perfection Oil Heaters, Air-tight Wood Stoves, Quebec Heaters, Oaks, and Base Burners at $6.50 and up.

Cook Stoves, Happy Thoughts, High Oven, Cost Ranges, and others, at $65.00 and up.

Daisy Churns

No. 2, $10.00; No. 3, $11.00; No. 4, $13.00,

Washing Machines

$12.00 and up. A good stock to select from.

Come in and see our stock. It is complete, and at prices that will suit you.

SINCLAIR'S HARDWARE

The Paisley Advocate.

D. McKENZIE, Publisher
Vol. 46—No. 47

PAISLEY, ONTARIO, NOV. 20, 1918

Subscription, $1.50 per Annum

Paisley Mercantile Co.

WEEKLY STORE NEWS

WEAR A SWEATER COAT

THE weather man has been thoughtful of our scarcity of coal, and we appreciate this. But we are apt to regard our clothing of little importance. This is the weather to keep ourselves extra warm. It is more enjoyable to pay for clothing than doctor bills.

Men, We Have them for you, also Boys' and Children's

We have them—so cosy—brushed wool, Purple and Gold, Rose and Cream, Pumpkin and White, and many others. In the worsted lines there is a variety of combinations — Rhubarb and Melon, Cardigan and Gold, Gold and Black, and a dozen other combinations. Royal and White, Heather and Myrtle, Khaki and Melon, Copenhagen and Gold, Gold and Black, and a dozen other combinations. Royal and White, Heather and Myrtle, Khaki and Melon, Copen-And in price they are lower than Eaton's catalogue is showing.

An assortment of

LADIES' COATS

Prices according to quality and style. You can get a cheap coat here.

KOZY FOOTWEAR

For the evenings in Men's, Women's, Misses', Boys', Children's and Infants'. A full assortment. These are ideal for Christmas gifts.

GROCERIES

8—13,108

This is the place to buy Groceries, always fresh. Prices right, and prompt delivery. Leave us your order.

Bring us your Butter in 2-lb. Rolls. We want it.

All accounts are now due. We need the cash.

THE PAISLEY MERCANTILE CO.

F. S. MacLACHLAN, Manager

The People's Bakery

License No. 8-6329

HAVING remodelled our bake shop throughout and installed an up-to-date portable oven, we are now prepared to meet the demands of our customers with high-class baking of all kinds.

Home-made and Baker's Bread a Specialty

Our Aim

Is and will be to please the people, and we invite you to call and give our goods a trial.

We also carry a full line of

Groceries, Flour and Substitutes

D. H. COOPER - Baker and Confectioner

Increased Production

DR. HESS' STOCK TONIC

IS GUARANTEED TO INCREASE PRODUCTION

NEVER before have the Dr. Hess goods sold like they are selling to-day, and there is nothing strange about that. They are goods that make for increased production. They are a real factor in just what the Government is requiring, viz., more beef, more pork, more mutton, more milk, more butter, more poultry and more eggs, and thus they serve a patriotic purpose.

BRING ALONG YOUR COUPONS FOR A PACKAGE OF DR. HESS' POULTRY PANACEA.

MORE'S DRUG STORE

Prepare for Success! Come to

ELLIOTT Business College

Yonge and Charles Sts., Toronto

We can prepare you quickly to take your place with those who have succeeded. Every graduate of this school this year secured employment promptly. Every dollar you invest in securing an education in this school will pay big dividends. Never mind "luck." Success is certain if preparation is what you need. Enter any time. Write for catalogue.

W. J. ELLIOTT, Principal

N. McALLISTER

Carpenter and Contractor

Contracts taken for any class of House-building and Repairing

Sash, Doors, Dressed Lumber and other Building Material on hand

Dwelling and shop two doors north of the Belmoral Hotel

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

$1.50 per annum in advance. To United States subscribers $2.00 per year in advance.

ADVERTISING RATES

Legal and other casual advertisements 10c per nonpariel line for first insertion, 5c per line for each subsequent insertion.

Advertisements of Strayed, Farms for Sale or to Rent, and similar, $1 for first three weeks and 25c for each subsequent week.

Advertisements without specific directions will be inserted till forbidden and charged accordingly. Transient display ads. charged by the inch. Rates on application.

Advertisements in the local ——— charged 10c per line for first insertion, and 5c per line for each subsequent insertion. This includes Cards of Thanks, Resolutions of Condolence, Obituaries, Notices of entertainments, church or garden fêtes, etc. No notice less than 25c. Business advertisers $2 per inch, or 1c a w., less than 2 in. Set in black-faced type, solid and nonpareil.

—For Rent—Flat for rent, occupied by Dr. Allen. Apply to P. B. Mole.

—Pianos, Organs, Sewing Machines. Edison Phonographs, records and small musical merchandise. P. McKenzie.

—Dr. Allen expects to be in his Paisley office on Saturday afternoons until further notice, and will attend to those requiring his professional services during that time.

—Fresh Salmon Trout at P. Oltsher's butcher shop.

—Safety First. Get a good lantern for 98c. at Sinclair's Hardware.

—Marriage licenses issued and money to loan. T. H. George.

—Full line of fine engagement and wedding rings at J. Shoemaker's jewellery store.

—Highest prices paid for hides and sheepskins. H. E. McGregor, Butcher, Steele Block.

—Winter repairs and care of cars at Paisley Garage. See us before laying up your car for the season.

—For Sale—New hall seat and mirror, single iron bed, brass trimmed, and spring, also good kitchen table. Apply to Chas. Brigham.

—Dr. C. L. Grant, Dentist of Walkerton, will be in Paisley each first and third Wednesday at the Central Hotel. Hours 1 to 6 p.m.

—Taxes Are Due—Pay at Putnam's office open every Wednesday and Saturday afternoons and evenings during November to receive the taxes.

—Highest price for beef hides, horse hides, calfskins, sheepskins, tallow, &c. P. Oltsher, Paisley Meat Market.

—For Sale—The cottage dwelling next to the Belmoral hotel. Freshly painted and re-papered. Apply to Neil McAllister.

—For Sale—A large and comfortable frame house with good stable, over 35 acre of good garden land, on Water St. M. McArthur, Ayrop.

—Saugeen Tax Collector, Mr. D. A. Campbell, will be in Paisley on Wednesday, Nov. 27th, at T. H. George's office, from 12.30 to 3.30 p.m. to receive payment of taxes.

—A good supper will be served in Gibson's store by the ladies, followed by speaking and musical programme in Methodist church, Monday evening, Nov. 25th. Admission—Adults 35c, children 20c.

—Special Tire Sale—One Dunlop traction tread, 1 plain tread, 1 Van o' Lind, 2 K & S Special, and 2 31-4, Goodyear, all weather tread, also tubes, at prices to clear out. Paisley Garage.

—F. Stevenson's quick healing salve is the best made. We have a choice line of tobaccos and cigars, stationery and school supplies. Agent for daily papers and magazines. Give us a call.

—Flour, Feed, Seeds, Grain—We keep a full stock of Five Roses and Stark's high grade flours, bran, shorts, Royal Purelecal meal, poultry foods and tonics. Always in the market for coarse grains. Morning delivery only. W. Stark.

Caught with the Goods

We are glad to acknowledge the fact that we were caught with

A Good Stock of Fine Suiting

And are prepared to pass them along to

Fashion into Garments for anyone who wants a

Fine Suit or Overcoat

You can Save Five by Buying from Us

Cruickshank

The Tailor

Paisley Leads Victory Bond Sale Records

633 PER CENT. OF OBJECTIVE

The District Nearly Doubles Its Objective

The people of the Dominion of Canada subscribed $676,027,217 to the Victory Loan, making this the most triumphant financial effort in her history. Ontario took $329,679,000 of the total.

Bruce County was asked for $2,000,000 in subscriptions, and secured $2,102,500.

District No. 7 of Bruce County, comprised of Paisley village, West Riderside and the Gore of Greenock, had the objective of $105,000, and ran up a tride over $200,000.

Paisley village residents have surpassed all records to hand, subscribing at least 633 per cent. of their objective, according to assessment. This record may not be surpassed by any municipality in the Dominion.

The local results are very gratifying. Messrs. D. Forrestar, R. C. Pearce, C. Crawford and R. J. Nelson must be congratulated upon the phenominal success of their canvass.

Canada has been divided into twenty-one demobilization areas, and the men will be allowed to select their destination.

The route of return to each area

—Hear your old favorite, Rev. C. W. Cozens, lecture in Methodist church Monday evening, Nov. 25th.

—Misses Amy McDonald and Kathleen Brown have gone to Hamilton, where they expect to take positions.

—Rev. C. J. Cameron, Home Mission Secretary for Ontario and Quebec, preached in the Baptist church here on Sunday.

—The memorial sermon for the late John Bryce, of Dunblane, will be preached next Sabbath morning, Nov. 24th, in Knox church, Paisley.

—In the absence of the pastor, Rev. M. Neilson, the pulpit of the Baptist church will be occupied next Sunday by Rev. Glen Wardell, missionary elect to China, who will preach morning and evening. Come to hear him.

—Miss Rolston, missionary organizer of the Walkerton district, gave a very interesting address to the Women's Missionary Society of the Methodist church, Paisley, on Thursday afternoon at the parsonage, which was very much appreciated by the many members and visitors present.

—Mr. Jas. Mewhinney is home from the west on a visit to his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Robt. Mewhinney, Albert St. He is employed with a construction crew on the Canadian Northern Ry. Co., and while at Edmonton the "Flu" epidemic had laid up so many employees that the crew was given a holiday, so Jim came down to spend a couple of months among his old friends after an absence of twenty years.

—The late John Davidson, of Rosebud, Montana, whose death occurred recently, was the husband of Elizabeth McRae, formerly of Paisley. The deceased was engaged extensively in stock ranching and farming, and had become one of the most prominent citizens of his county, identified with many important enterprises. He was president of one bank, and director of another, also director of insurance companies, a member of the Legislature for a term, and a leader in war work organization, as well as member of the district exemption board. The bereaved widow with her family of four sons and one daughter will have the sympathy of her old friends here.

—Let there be light! Lanterns, 98c each, at Sinclair's Hardware.

—Fowl wanted, alive or dressed. Get our prices. S. M. Ballachey.

—Big stock of Overcoats, Mackinaw Jackets and Sweaters at Hunstein & Wittich's, Cargill.

—Anniversary Services in Methodist church, Sunday, Nov. 24th. Rev. C. W. Cozens at both services. A special offering will be taken

—Paisley Photo Studio opened under new management. Old stand, Queen St. north. Open every Saturday, bright or dull weather. Fred J. Grawville.

—For Sale or Rent—House on Victoria St., suitable for retired farmer, also for rent, the premises lately occupied by the Standard Bank. Apply to D. Forrester.

—Tea will be served at Gibson's old stand on Saturday, Nov. 30th, St. Andrew's night, by the young ladies of Knox church. Proceeds to go towards buying supplies for Red Cross work.

—Breeding Birds for Sale—Some extra fine Toulouse geese, also a few Rouen ducks, and some Leghorn-Wyandotte cockerels. Watson McKinnon, Elora Road north, Bell phone.

$10 Reward

Manager McNeill finds that some person or persons are tampering with the electric light wires, causing short circuits, and offers a reward of $10 for information leading to conviction of the guilty parties.

Women's Patriotic League

The annual meeting of the Women's Patriotic League will be held next Friday, Nov. 22nd, at 3 o'clock, in Putnam's hall. Many things to be considered. All Mrs. welcome. A good attendance of officers and supporters specially requested.

Red Cross Donations

Donations of $2.50 each have been received by the Women's Patriotic League from the following persons, being the fees allowed to them as enumerators: Miss Collins, Miss Ina Galbraith, Miss Scott, Miss Walsh, H. H. Putnam, Alex Jack and D. D. Campbell, also $4 from R. J. Nelson.

More Property Changes

Mrs. A. Hough has purchased the new cement residence on Victoria St. south, now occupied by Mr. J. A. Logie. Mr. Vincent Leeson has bought Mr. Geo. Hoath's house and 18 acres of land on Cambridge St. The latter is going on a farm near Glamis, having purchased lot 32, con. 2, Bruce, from Mr. Thos. Yule.

Died from Influenza-Pneumonia

Mrs. Geach (nee Agnes Hamilton), daughter of Mrs. R. Hamilton, of Paisley, died in Wellesley Hospital, Toronto, on Nov. 6th, from an attack of pneumonia which followed influenza. She was 39 years of age. The deceased had been living in Toronto for a number of years, but frequently visited her mother here. Mr. John Hamilton is a brother, and Mrs. P. A. McConnell, of Kagawong, Manitoulin Island, is a sister. They have the sympathy of all in their bereavement.

Lockerby Red Cross

On Tuesday afternoon the Lockerby Red Cross Workers met to pack their boxes for the boys who are overseas. Ten boxes were packed, containing fruit cake, homemade candy, chocolate bars, gum, condensed coffee, tea, handkerchiefs, laces and socks. Eleven pairs of socks and six flannel shirts were donated to Paisley W. P. L.

—Don't fail to attend the anniversary service in Methodist church Sunday, Nov. 24th. Special music. Speaker, Rev. C. W. Cozens.

Twice Fined

One dollar and costs for disorderly conduct, also $5 and costs for assault is what Magistrate J. C. Gibson taxed a Paisleyite for what he said and did to a fellow citizen whom he does not like and would make believe is not loyal. The charges were laid by Constable Leitch. That there was no justification whatever for the defendant's unprovoked actions, is the general opinion of the case. The magistrate's rulings are strongly upheld, and his remarks in delivering judgment were approved of by spectators who crowded the courtroom.

Bruce Boy on Judging Class

An item of interest appeared in the Globe of Nov. 14th. The stock judging team for Chicago National Stock Show has been selected by Prof. Toole of the Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, from the fourth year class. The name of a Bruce township boy appears in the list, that of Mr. Charles F. McKenzie, who has made a splendid showing in his college work up to this time. We hope the team may bring back the trophy to Guelph, as they did in former years. The contest is one of the most notable of its kind in the world, and only five students are allowed on each team.

—Old-fashioned tea meeting, Monday evening, Nov. 25th. Lecture by Rev. C. W. Cozens. Tea served in Gibson's store from 6 to 8 o'clock. Admission—Adults 35c, children 20c.

Peace Thanksgiving Service

The union praise service held in Knox church on Sunday afternoon, as a thanksgiving for the coming of Peace was very largely attended, the building being crowded to the doors. Revs. Diehl, Walker and Little took part in the service. Rev. Mr. Neilson was out of town that day. The only address was a brief one, made by Reeve Steele at the opening. The hymns sung by the congregation were "Onward Christian Soldiers," Doxology and National Anthem, Old Hundred. "All Hail the Power of Jesus' Name," "Hark, the Herald Angels Sing," "O God, our Help in Ages Past," and "Blest be the Tie that Binds," a large union choir leading, also rendering three other selections. The offering taken in aid of the Belgian Fund amounted to over $90.

Died in British Columbia

Mrs. D. M. Hay, of North St., received a telegram on Saturday from Greenwood, B.C., stating that her eldest brother, Mr. George McLaren, was very ill from pneumonia, and this was followed by the sad message of his death, which occurred on Sunday. The deceased left here over twenty years ago for the west, and has been mining and prospecting in British Columbia. The remains are being sent here for burial, and are expected to arrive about Thursday. The deceased was 40 years of age. He is survived by four brothers and two sisters—Kenneth and James, at Rockhaven, Sask.; Murdoch, at Edmonton; Stewart, in France; Mrs. Hay, of Greenock; Mrs. Kenneth McLennar, of Edgely, N.D., who will have the sympathy of their many friends here in their bereavement.

Thread Shortage

The harness makers will have to close their shops in the course of a short time if the thread situation is not eased up, was the announcement made by a dealer. He stated that thread which formerly sold for 80 cents a pound was now being offered, in very limited quantities, at $5 a pound. A ball, which was retailed at 10 cents a short time ago, cannot be bought for a dollar at present. The thread, in past years, has been imported from Ireland, but now the Government has placed a restriction on ships, and the product cannot be sent overseas. The Dominion Government is bonusing a company to manufacture the article in Canada, but it will not be in operation until after Christmas, and by that date the situation will be acute.

A Fighting Parker

Mr. Geo. Hoath had an adventure last week that he won't forget for a time. It was something like a boar hunt in Bavaria, except that he hadn't his gun along, and he wasn't the hu ter. About 9.30 p.m. he heard his dog barking desperately, and concluded that he should see what was the cause of the alarm. It turned out to be a visit from a stranger to the Hoath premises, Mr. Sam Pollock's old sow having wandered away from home. George undertook to drive the old porkine lady away, but to this she strenuously objected, retaliating by leaping at her human tormentor like a wild beast of the forest. Her teeth caught the waistband of George's trousers and tore the nether garment down one side to the knee, but without leaving a mark on his hide. George was prostrated by the punting blow, but was on his feet again in an instant, and quickly armed himself with a club, which was too much for the woofing belligerent. The next morning the sow was still at large and down town. Two other men had to use striking weapons to make her move away. Mr. Pollock has since sold the beast for shipment, and she will soon be due for the last encounter with human hand.

J. C. Rockwell's "Sunny South Co."

The amusement loving public will be glad to hear that the J. C. Rockwell "Sunny South" company, the show that leaves you laughing when they say "good night," is announced to appear in the Town Hall, Paisley, on Thursday evening, November 21st. It is about two years since this company was seen here, and at that time it was pronounced to be the best and most pleasing of its kind that ever appeared in town. This season it is absolutely new and right up-to-the-minute in every respect. It is characteristic throughout, being a mixture of fun, melody and dancing, consisting of all the features peculiar to the negro in Dixie Land, presented by negroes of the cultured and educated class, free from vulgarity, without any objectionable features, at the same time sparkling with wit and good humor. Comedy is all that is aimed at and nothing else is reached, but some very clever singing, dancing and entertaining specialities of the better class, which will make the audience sit up and take notice. The management wish to give the public a run for their money and have gotten together a strong and evenly balanced performance that is bound please the most fastidious seeker after amusement. There is snap and ginger from beginning to end. The music is bright and catchy. It is a new and of that popular sort that can be whistled after one hearing. It contains more real humor, with novelties and original ideas, than any similar attraction. From first to last there is not an objectionable word spoken, nor the slightest approach to vulgarity in action or glance. A good sprinkling of new songs has been introduced and with the atmosphere being of the sort where the audience leave the theatre whistling the latest song hits, you can rest assured they will be sent home feeling satisfied they have received full value for their money. The organization is accompanied by a solo concert band and orchestra. The "Koontown" parade, a decided novelty, takes place at 1 p.m. The prices of admission have been placed at 35, 50 and 75 cents, including war tax. Seats are now selling at McArthur's bookstore.

NOTE—We carry no slackers. Every male member of the "Sunny South" company has fulfilled all obligations regarding military service. They await the call enroute to Berlin.

THIS IS THE TIME TO PUT OUR SHOULDERS TO THE WHEEL IN VERY TRUTH.

WE ARE ON THE BROW OF THE HILL.—LET US MAKE THE SUPREME EFFORT.

BUY VICTORY BONDS TO THE LIMIT OF YOUR PURSE THEN BORROW AND BUY MORE.

SPACE AND POSITION DEDICATED TO THE CAUSE BY THE SALADA TEA COMPANY

PRIME STILTON

By Douglas Valentine.

When Clarence announced that his aunt in Dorset was sending him a Stilton cheese there was general jubilation in the mess. There was a cheese shortage at the time, and the prospect of a fine ripe Stilton, its beauties half-veiled beneath a snowy white napkin, evoked rhapsodies even from Corporal Mulberry, the lugubrious and unenthusiastic, who acted as mess waiter.

"It'll be tasty. Like after lunch, sir," he said, when I, as mess-president, acquainted him with Clarence's aunt's generosity. "'Ow be as it don't get stole comin' out!" he added.

Mulberry's forebodings were not realised, and in due course the cheese made its appearance on the table in the ruined farmhouse which we were using as a mess. In default of a napkin, Corporal Mulberry had pinned a copy of the Paris "Daily Mail" artistically round it.

"It smells a bit strong!" said Colfax, sniffing hard.

"Rot!" retorted Clarence, who was operating on the cheese with a spoon. "It's beautifully ripe. Look here!"

And he dumped a writhing mass of bluey-green cheese on Colfax's plate.

Colfax hurried passed his plate to me.

"—I don't think I'm very hungry to-day, thanks, old man," he said. "I expect I'm a bit over-tired. I was out very late on that burying fatigue last night!"

And he left the room very quietly.

It was a good cheese. Of course, it was a bit strong. But then that's as it should be. Clarence says in the county where they grow it's a favorite sport on the pubs to march bits of Stilton to race across the table. Personally, I thought it was very good, and I told Colfax so when the matter (and the cheese) cropped up at dinner that evening.

Colfax positively refused to sleep in the mess—we were rather short of billets, so Clarence and he dossed in a corner of the room—if the cheese were not put outside. He is a well-mannered youth and, he was very nice about it.

"Perhaps, when we're had it a week or so," he said, "I'll get used to the ripeness. I haven't been out here very long, you know, and I notice I'm not so good at stanching smells as some of you fellows. Of course, if you want to keep the cheese in here, I could sleep outside. It's a fine night."

I told him we would put the cheese in the mess-box, and stand it outside, on condition that he made himself responsible for the safety of the box. Clarence, however, was quite huffy about it. He seemed to regard any criticism of his aunt's cheese as a slur on himself. I subsequently discovered that some ass in the headquarters' mess had hung a "Gas Alert" card on the cheese, and that Clarence, coming in early to dinner, had discovered it. He was very upset, and wanted to march Corporal Mulberry before the adjutant.

Yes, it was a strong cheese. Clarence is a friend of mine, and I should hate to hurt his feelings. But, really, its odour was a trifle overpowering. It seemed to hang in one's clothes in the most extraordinary fashion. I noticed it when I was undressing in my billet that night. So, apparently, did my servant, for when he called me the next morning I found he had made ready for me a hot bath, with a piece of carbolic soap, and a change of clothes.

Of course, strong cheese has rather a hearty odour. It is a part of its piquancy. But, whilst anchovies are excellent as a relish, one doesn't contemplate the idea of subsisting entirely on them. And to have to live in close intimacy, in very hot weather, with a fulsomely ripe Stilton cheese is a bit trying. Mind you, I did tell Clarence this, because I didn't want to hurt his feelings, and his people had done our mess very handsomely in the way of parcels. But I thought it, nevertheless.

But, like its odour, that cheese seemed to force itself upon the attention. At dinner that evening an orderly brought in a note addressed to me. I opened it. It read:

"The coroner's jury, having viewed the body, returns a verdict of wilful murder against Clarence. The coroner directs that the funeral shall take place forthwith."

I tried to crumple the note up, and shove it in my pocket. I didn't think much of the humor of "R" mess from which this effort emanated. But Clarence had read the note over my shoulder. He said nothing, but handed me some cheese. I had intended to pass the cheese on airily to my neighbor, with some casual remark about having done very well, but after that note I felt I couldn't refuse old Clarence. So I took the cheese.

Really, it seemed to get stronger and stronger. Colfax, I noticed, always left the table now before the cheese came on. Clarence seemed to notice nothing, but then he has had shell-shock. I remember reading somewhere that loss of the sense of smell is one of the symptoms.

There was quite a scene in the mess at luncheon on the next day. A straw wreath, with some silly inscription, arrived from "C" mess, and some ass sent the padre round to us. He said he had come to arrange about the funeral.

Clarence was quite rude.

"There isn't any funeral," he said, getting very red.

The padre was using his handkerchief.

"Dear me!" he said, blowing his nose hard. "Then I think it's high time there was!"

At this he grinned at Clarence through his goggles; and, as no one minds the dear old padre, Clarence recovered his equanimity. But then that ass Brown chimed in.

"Raggin' apart," he said, "I think it's time we finished up this cheese. Personally, I'm not a great lover of cheese, and while for those who are it must be very delicious to live for days in its fragrance, as far as I am concerned, I shall stop moving here until that cheese is removed. Why, hang it," he cried vehemently, "the place smells like a—like a tannery!"

"Or a poison-gas factory!" said somebody else.

Colfax, his handkerchief to his nose, murmured that one could scarcely breathe.

Clarence, speechless with indignation, turned to me.

"Did you ever hear such bilge?" he asked plaintively. "Can you smell anything?"

"He asks him if he can smell anything!" grounsel Brown, fanning himself with a newspaper. "Good Lord!"

I countered calmly.

"Do you smell anything?" I asked Clarence.

"Or," a very slight and agreeable sort of cheesy odor," he replied stoutly.

(To be continued.)

OLD-TIME NEWSPAPERS

First London "Daily" Appeared in 1769.

The first newspaper came into existence when written accounts of the imperial armies of Rome were sent to the generals in command in all parts of the provinces.

In 1566 the first official newssheets were published in Venice. They were written by hand and exhibited in public places, people paying the small coin of a gazetta to read them. Hence the name.

The Church, averse to all diffusing of knowledge, tried to impede this source of education, and Pope Gregory even prosecuted the editors.

The oldest form of newspaper in England was in the beginning of the reign of James II., the so-called "News-Letters," written by hand and sent by post to subscribers in the country. In 1709 the first daily paper, the Daily Courant, was issued.

The oldest of the London daily papers, the Morning Chronicle, appeared in 1769, edited by the famous Woodfall. The Morning Post is the oldest of the existing morning papers. It was founded in 1772, followed about 1788 by the first daily evening paper, the Star.

The Times first appeared in 1788 as a continuation of the Daily Universal Register, and its originator and owner, Mr. John Walter, succeeded in 1814 in printing the Times by steam power.

In 1846 the Daily News was founded with the help of Dickens, and it was the first paper to lower its price from 5d. to 3d.

Eat Frozen Fish.



Fresh frozen fish is just as palatable as fresh fish. Only—a good many women do not know how to handle it properly.

The thing to remember is that frozen fish must be de-frosted in cold water. When this has been done clean and prepare as you would any other fish and cook in whatever form you desire.

Fish which has been frozen is just as nutrious as any other and its cheapness should make it more widely known.

Grapefruit should be cut in halves, the pulp loosened from the skin and the pith cut out, then chilled. It may be served plain, with sugar or with honey, and to some tastes salt is desirable. Serve one-half grapefruit to each person.

About the House

Knowing and Learning.

There was once a woman who thought herself an excellent housekeeper because she did thing exactly as her mother had done, no better and no worse. Then there came a guest, a little girl who had learned many things from reading the latest books and magazines a girl who was always learning. And the woman who had been satisfied with knowing found that, while a good housekeeper, she was not an excellent one, for she was wasteful of both time and strength and she had missed all the improvements that had been made on the ways and methods of a past generation. She was an 1880 model of housewife competing with the 1918 type.

The little girl who read and learned mixed the lard and flour for her pie crusts with a fork and used ice water instead of any kind that happened to be available, her crusts were flaky and feather light. She put her dust cloths in an old pail, poured in a little kerosene oil and covered them tightly for an hour. Each cloth was as good as those the woman had been buying of an agent at thirty cents each. She washed beans, peas, berries, etc., in a sieve and the work was wondrously simplified. She kept a clean newspaper over the kitchen table, changing papers as often as necessary and much scrubbing of the white oilcloth was saved.

The woman who knew watched her with a new interest in what had become prosaic, dragging housework. When she suggested that boiled salad dressing could be canned just as easily as peaches the woman doubted, but experience proved that enough dressing to last three months could be made at one time and with a big saving of time, fuel and dishwashing.

The girl who read went back to school but the woman who thought she knew subscribed for three good magazines and set herself the task of becoming the woman who could and would learn.

The Housewife's Part.

Again the housewife has to prove "the policeman of food control." In her hands lies mainly the success of making 1½ pounds of sugar do for each person in the family for a month. The burden of maintaining the Allied sugar supplies falls on us. There is not enough sugar available for us all to live in our peace time habits. Our great war-programme has reduced our sugar-carrying fleet; the sugar requirements of the army are very large; the American crop is less than we expected; we have diverted 50,000 tons of sugar shipping in order that Belgium should have food; Germans have destroyed sugar beet fields and factories in northern France and Italy; more than 50,000,000 pounds of sugar was sent to the bottom of the ocean off the United States coast recently.

Since about 70 per cent. of the country's sugar supply passes through the hands of the housewife, it is evident that she has a most important role to play in its conservation.

Just as in the use of flour substitutes, she will learn from experiment and practice many ways of using other sweetening. She will also learn how to substitute other energy and fuel-giving foods for the sugar she has relied upon in days of plenty.

All this takes time and thought, but it is a voluntary contribution to ultimate victory.

Remodeling The Child's Sweater.

In nothing do we show our patriotism more than in our willingness to fall in line with every request of the government. One of the biggest requests is to get along with as little wool as possible, a request which will inconvenience the folks of our northern clime nearly as much as the ban on sugar. So far wool cards are in the future, the giving up of wool is simply a test of our patriotism.

This is how one mother met the situation. Sweaters will wear out even on grown-ups, and when a child wears one three years it begins to look as if a new one must replace it. This sweater, a dark blue, was worn and frayed at cuffs and collar. In normal times the mother would have given it to the Salvation Army and bought a new one. This year, however, she decided on new collar and cuffs. For the cuffs she simply cast on thirty stitches, knitting with two needles, and knitted back and forth until the cuffs were as deep as were needed for that particular sweater, which depth, of course, she learned by measuring on the child. The collar is just as simple.

Cast on seven stitches and knit across the back. On the third time across cast on two more, and on the fifth, seventh, ninth, eleventh, etc., until you have twenty-two stitches. Then knit straight back and forth until the collar is of sufficient length to start the point on the other side, when narrow on every second time across down to seven stitches. The collar is then done.

The cuffs are sewed together and tacked onto the sleeve, the worn blue cuff being cut away. With the new white collar sewed in place, the old sweater has a quite dressed up look for the simple outlay of fifty cents in money for the yarn and two afternoon's work.

To Dry Citron Peel.

Pare the citron, cut in pieces of a convenient size, and boil in slightly salted water until tender. Make a thick syrup, using one pound of sugar to one pint of water for each pound of the prepared citron. Add the citron and let simmer until the syrup is nearly absorbed, then boil rapidly, stirring constantly, until the pieces are well coated. Dry in the warming oven and store in any tight receptacle, fruit jars or pails with tight-fitting lids.

Use more soup

Put in plenty of vegetables and rice or barley. Even with poor stock delicious soups can be made by adding a dash of

BOVRIL

Canada Food Board, Licence No. 13-142

Special Notice

Fathers and Mothers, you can invest in

VICTORY BONDS

for your children by using our

Partial Payment Plan

Easy monthly payments secures them. Write at once for explanatory Booklet and state how much you want to invest for each child.

H. M. CONNOLLY & CO.
Members Montreal Stock Exchange
105-106 Transportation Bldg.
MONTREAL - - QUE.



Renew it at Parker's

The clothes you were so proud of when new—can be made to appear new again. Fabrics that are dirty, shabby or spotted will be restored to their former beauty by sending them to Parker's.

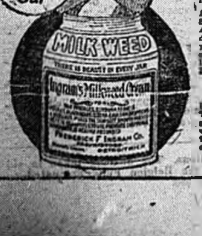
CLEANING and DYEING
Is properly done at Parker's

Send articles by post or express. We pay carriage one way and our charges are reasonable. Drop us a card for our booklet on household helps that save money.

PARKER'S DYE WORKS, LIMITED
Cleaners and Dyers,
751 Yonge St. • Toronto

Ingram's Milkweed Cream

Two Sizes—50c and $1



For 31 years Canadian women have found Ingram's Milkweed Cream the most efficient toilet preparation on the market for keeping the complexion clear and colorful, preventing wrinkles and pimples, keeping the hands soft and white even when in dishwater daily, and warding off hang nails from the fingers. It has therapeutic qualities no other emollient possesses.

Always have at hand Ingram's Velvecia Souverains Face Powder (50c.) in the house. A mere touch and oiliness and perspiration disappear. It covers up blemishes and gives you a clear, flawless complexion. It stays on. At your druggist's there is a complete line of Ingram's or F. F. products including Lederia for the feet. (25c.).

A Picture with Each Purchase

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For the BOYS & GIRLS



The Princess Who Could Not Dance.

Oh, once—oh, once, dears and ducks, there was a beautiful princess who could not dance? Think of it! All the dancing-masters in the kingdom and in all the kingdoms for miles round about could do nothing with her. They came singly and doubly and then all together, and counted one, two, one, two, three, and twirled, and bobbed, and bowed, and stamped, and swayed in and out, and whirled round like tops; and the court musicians twanged and banged and thumped, tum-tum, tiddy-um-tum, tum-tum, tiddy-um-tum, till their ruffled collars wilted, and their cheeks puffed out like red balloons—but still she couldn't dance.

The king tore his hair out by the handful—he didn't have much either; and the queen wept into her flowered handkerchief, while the dancing-masters explained this and then that, but the princess sadly shook her head instead of her foot, and there was an end of it. So of all the land there would be no dancing—no court balls or frolics, not any music even, because music made the other folks dance and the princess appear ridiculous.

And oh, my dears, that kingdom grew pokier than snuff! Faces grew long and dour, and visitors to the realm most mighty scarce. And yet this princess was really bewitchingly enchanting, her hair all tumbling golden curls, and her eyes, sweethearts, as blue as the darkest part of the sky, and her cheeks as pink as the little clouds at sunset, while her feet and hands were the tiniest ever. Oh, you would have loved her to pieces! Even her name was a dancy sort of name, for it was Dianidra.

Well, poor Dianidra grew every day more thin and sad, because all the court ladies who could dance were exceedingly unkind to her. I shouldn't be surprised if they pinched her now and then. And the king was so vexed that a real princess couldn't dance that quite often he boxed her ears. Oh, he was a crab of a King! When Dianidra went near her mother, the queen covered her face with her handkerchief, and shrieked for her smelling-salts, and moaned: "A princess who cannot dance will never marry. How disgraceful! How terrible! Unhappy me!" and a good bit more that I have not time to tell you.

So Dianidra used to wander off into the garden by herself and try to puzzle it out. She used to work it out with a paper and pencil like this: 2 steps plus 2 steps, and 1 bow plus 1 dip—the minuet. And 4 times 3 steps plus 1 turn, and 2 swings plus 1 slide—the court glide. Then—then, because she never could put the puzzle together, she would throw herself down on the ground and weep, until the flowers thought surely that spring had come. And, dear hearts, have you guessed why? Don't think she was bewitched. Not a bit. Let me tell you the way of it. The proud old king and the weepy old queen and the stupid old dancing-masters had been so busy telling the princess how to dance that they all completely forgot to tell her what dancing was. So Dianidra had it all mixed up with her arithmetic and spelling lessons. And of course she couldn't dance, because the wisest person in the world couldn't dance with his head.

Things grew worse and worse, and pretty bad, I can tell you. And one day, after the king had been unusually crabbish, and the queen most awfully weepish, and the court ladies outrageously crossish, Dianidra decided to run away. She waited until the gate-keeper was snoring, then she stood on her tippy-toes, turned the great golden key, and slipped out into the world. She ran and ran, down the king's highway, of course, crying all the time so hard that she couldn't see where she was going. And first thing you know, plump-p-p! bump-p-p! she had run into an old lady and tumbled her head over heels in the road.

"Sugar and molasses, my dear!" cried the old lady pleasantly, bobbing up like a top, "I was just hoping something would happen."

At this, Dianidra, who had expected nothing less than a box on the ears, stopped crying and looked at the old lady curiously. Her eyes were brown and dancy, and her cheeks, though withered and old, were rosy as apples. In her shabby bonnet and dress she looked younger than Dianidra herself.

"Well, well!" she chuckled, picking up her things. "Who are you, my pretty?"

"I'm Dianidra, the princess who cannot dance," the princess answered, hanging her head.

"Hoity-toity!" exclaimed the old lady. "Is that why you're crying on the king's highway?"

"Oh," sobbed Dianidra, "if I could only learn to dance!"

"Come here, child," said the old lady; and putting her head to Dianidra's heart, she listened long and knowingly.

"Yes, it's there," she muttered to herself. "It's there." All of which was very puzzling to the princess. "Now, what do you know about dancing?"

"Let me see," said Dianidra, puckering up her brow and counting on her fingers. "Two turns, plus five slides, plus six steps, plus two swings, divided by a curtsey equal— Oh, dear, what does that equal? what does it equal?"

At that, what do you suppose happened? The old lady burst into laughter—and I mean it, really. Her bonnet tumbled off, and she laughed and laughed; and her hair tumbled down, and she laughed and laughed; her cape flew away, and still she kept laughing; till finally, in an awful chuckle, she just disappeared; and out of the laughter stepped the most beautiful fairy that you can imagine —with shimmery wings and smiley eyes. Dianidra was so surprised that she laughed a little bit, herself.

"That's right!" said the fairy. "Before you can learn to dance, you must learn to laugh! You must laugh with your lips, and then with your heart, and then with your feet, Dianidra, for that's what dancing is. And I'm going to send you to the most wonderful dancing-masters in the world. Walk straight ahead between these tall trees till you come to yonder gray stone, and on the other side you will see your first dancing-master. I will tell you where to find the others. Good-bye, little princess. Before the next sunrise you will be the most beautiful dancer in all the ten kingdoms."

(Concluded next week.)

THE SUMMER COURSE AT THE ONTARIO AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

By Rosa Tinney, Cobourg.

The successful and influential teacher is the only one fully in sympathy and directly in touch with the rural thought and life. She must be interested in the advancement of the community she serves. The biggest organization working for the uplift of rural Ontario to-day is the Ontario Agricultural College at Guelph. The farmers' problems are its problems. Its entire time and study are centred on one aim—the improvement of rural conditions from every viewpoint. It is the Ontario farmers' college—a college where every farmer and rural teacher should receive instruction, if he wishes to get the best out of farm and school.

Enthusiasm is the motive force of a teacher. The professors at the O. A. C. emanate enthusiasm. Truly, they work for the work's sake. The students must feel that agricultural education is necessary and important so thoroughly do the professors instil its principles. No matter how hot the day, they were anxious to leave nothing hazy or undone.

If the rural teacher did nothing else than convince the farmers of the whole-heartedness of the O.A.C. professors, they would perform a mission. Farmers are too prone to undervalue the College, forgetting that their good seed, their sprays, their methods, have with but few exceptions, their impetus in the College. Farmers overlook the fact that the free Bulletins represent the life-work of men devoted to their particular branch of agriculture, entirely for the good of others. Special mention must be made of Mr. Hunt, who knows and loves the plants until he makes one feel he is on a Divine mission with the beautiful green things as sermons about a wonderful creating God; of Prof. Hewitt, a master teacher and a most scholarly man; and of Dr. Zavitz, who is glowing with enthusiasm over his wonderful work in seed selection.

The summer course is by no means a light one. However, work ends with the school hours, for time-tables provide something for every minute after lessons are over. For private study there is no provision.

Here is a general idea of the course: In Botany, we learned the weeds, grasses, trees, weed-seeds and plant diseases. The Gardening course consists in planning, digging and planting a garden with practice work and lectures work in cultivation, pruning spraying and harvesting. The Floriculture course was very interesting. We heard lectures on home and school beautifying and had practical work in planting flowers, which became our own property. In Entomology, we took a great many lectures on the history and extermination of scores of insects. This course is very valuable to a teacher of fifth classes, for science as well as agriculture. In Bees and Poultry the course is very complete. The work in Farm Chemistry opened our eyes on a sensible, valuable way of teaching Chemistry as well as to the contents of our food and the soil. The Dairy course consisted of milk testing, butter and cheese making and lectures. The breeds of farm animals are discussed and Animal Husbandry Course teaches grain judging.

We had very interesting lessons on Farm Water Systems and on Weather Observation, where we studied instruments that should be in every school yard as sectional property and guides.

An outstanding feature was the recreation. Games or community singing were the evening occupations. These were much emphasized with a view to making the school a real community centre.

Indeed, the great aim of the course is the creating of a new school, a place of interest to everybody, with its model garden, its weather instruments, the sectional milk-tester, its weed and weed-seed collection, its laboratory and museum, its organ and evening sing-songs, its tennis and baseball lawns. All that is needed to have such a school is the interest of the people. Our schools should be the central gathering place of the people. They should be used by the children from nine to four, by the people in the evenings, and their facilities for agricultural education should be sought by old and young at any time, as the Agriculture library is consulted in the city. Thus the school would be an educational force; the teacher would cease to be such a conspicuous curiosity in the neighborhood; she would be but sharing in the work of the school, directing in large measure, but only one of many, who would use the school. And, if the people saw such a use for the school, soon would follow appropriate buildings, befitting such an important centre. The day of dirty floors, poorly ventilated, heated and lighted buildings, whose ugliness would warp one's very soul, would end without pleading for money. It is not money that is lacking as much as blindness existing among the people. And I do not feel this burden should be left entirely on the teacher. Trustees and ratepayers should be frequently addressed by competent lecturers on the topic of "The New School." After generations of schools of the ordinary kind, it is not to be wondered at that the majority of people do not know there is any other way of conducting and using a school.

Any teacher will find the course an inspiration. She will forget she is a school teacher. She will talk in school; skip classes occasionally; try all sorts of adventures, and wake up with a shock when the course is over, that she really must be dignified again. Teachers assemble from all parts of the province and after two years of intercourse you leave firm, true friends, whom you never saw till going to Guelph. The jolly-care-free residence life, the games, the funny songs, are happy memories. When the Rural Leaders meet, we have the privilege of hearing gifted lecturers on lofty themes. We must not forget the picnics to Rockwood and Elora—and the picnic lunch. The O. A. C. cannot be beaten at putting up eats for hungry picnickers.

Lastly, one gets monetary reward for the summer's work. For home gardens the teacher receives a grant of forty dollars; for a school garden fifty dollars; in addition to the refunding of board and railway expenses. Thus the O. A. C. is an unusual vacation resort; you are paid a bonus for a jolly summer.

A little milk in the buckwheat cakes makes them brown more rapidly.

THE WEEKLY SERMON

"While I was musing the fire burned—then spake I with my tongue."—Psalm, 39, 3.

The three steps to the virtue of vehemence of speech are expressed in the text—Meditation—"while I was musing." Illumination—"The fire burned." Conversation—"Then spake I with my tongue." There is a silliness of ignorance whereby men talk much through knowing little, and there is an oratory of knowledge whereby men talk much because they know much. "Out of the fulness of the heart the mouth speaketh." Patriotic silliness is a popular fallacy to-day and what we need is the speech which springs from deep thought.

The Psalmist and the songster proclaim a kindred message, the one tells us what to do. "Keep the Home Fires Burning," and the other tells us how to do it. "While I mused the fire burned." The law of the fire is the law of life, and if you would know how to make a human conflagration study the blaze of the camp fire. Here are three laws:—

Keep the Fire Burning

First—Keep the embers aglow. The novice lights the fire at the top, the woodsman from below. The art of conversation is not to fill the lips with words but the brain with thoughts. You can only keep the flame of speech and act alive by the glow of the embers of the mind. Vision is thought under pressure. There are few prophets, because few men have sufficient spiritual pressure to make thought incandescent. The pulpit, the press, the school, the statesman and the official agencies of information should concentrate their extensive influence to an intensive presentation of facts. Under the energy of this breeze of knowledge the latent energy of the woodpile of humanity will burst into flame. Put the great cauldron of war activities on this fire and you will keep it boiling at high pressure. Let us hear with open mind the facts about Prussian plans, Prussian debauchery, Prussian murder, Prussian plunder, and Prussian vileness. This is the psychology of patriotism, therefore we curse and fight: the Kaiser not because we are bad, but because he has made himself accursed.

Second—Keep the embers together. You can put a fire out by scattering the embers. One ember keeps the other hot. To rekindle a fire draw the embers together. Whoever would seek to make a cleavage in the masses of national life is as one who would put the embers of the fire apart when life depends upon the flame. Keep your eyes on any one who seeks to separate the sticks on the national fire.

In God We Trust

This is the law of nature. Every peace loving creature in the animal world has the instinct of the mass and the appearance of the foe draws the units together. But every bloodthirsty creature lacks the fellowship of its kind and of others. Whether it is the hawk in the air, the serpent that crawls or the lion that springs, all lack the power of social grouping. The hound of the Hun is being deserted by the brother brutes of blood, and now, like Cain, with his hands dripping with the blood of men, of women and of children at the altar of free government he finds "every man's hand is against him."

Third—Keep the fire open skyward. The top of the fire requires care as well as the base. Live embers will not remain alive below if there are no avenues to the sky above. The skyward flues of humanity—keep the earthward life alive.

Follow the simile of the flame and we find that the visible fire depends upon an invisible force. The unseen air keeps the fire ablaze. The great French masterpiece, "The Angelus," shows only two visible figures in the personnel of the scene, but there is a third, and to this Unseen Third the pair that are seen are speaking. On every bullet, bomb and shell we can write "In God we trust," and by these agencies seek under the help of God to assert divine justice through human hands. We have noble allies, gallant allies, that are seen, but we must not forget the Ally who is unseen. "The Lord of Hosts is with us." No alliance of earth can avail without the alliance of heaven. O child of God, keep the fires of Canadian life open skyward, for it is only thus that you can

"Keep the home fires burning
Till the boys come home."

—Rev. David D. Irvine.

AUSTRIA SOWED SEEDS OF HATRED

CRUEL TREATMENT OF ITALIAN PRISONERS

It Is Fortunate That an Armistice Has Opened the Way to Relief for Italy's Tortured Sons.

Austria's systematic and unbelievably cruel treatment of Italian war prisoners is attracting wide attention.

"No nation that respects itself would so treat human beings, nor should any nation dare lay up against itself for the future such a debt of hatred," says Henry Nelson Gay, the American historian of certain phases of the war, who has made a special investigation into the conditions and has undertaken to secure better treatment from Austria of these prisoners.

"It is estimated that there are about 400,000 Italian prisoners in Austria with somewhat less than that number of Austrian prisoners in Italy. Austrian prisoners in Italy are treated well. It has been charged in Parliament that they fare better than the Italian soldiers at the front. In many cases the skilled mechanics among them are given employment in industrial establishments and paid good wages while others are used on farms or in construction work. They are neither beaten nor starved and the sick or wounded are placed in hospitals.

Forced to Work When Ill.

"In contrast to this, Italian prisoners are forced to work for a few cents a day. They are starved, beaten, wounded or killed at the whim of any guard, and, most inhuman of all, it is charged they are forced to work when ill. Tuberculosis often develops and death follows. Thousands of sworn statements containing these facts are on file at the War and State departments. They have been gathered from prisoners who have escaped or from those exchanged.

"By a convention established between the Italian and Austrian Red Cross totally unfit prisoners are exchanged each week by way of Switzerland. Italy receives about 350 weekly.

"Thirty-five per cent. of the men arrive in the advanced stage of tuberculosis," said Dr. Oswald Pollmanti, the surgeon in charge.

The men's bodies tell most of their story. Sometimes they tell how, taken prisoners are strong men, they were mistreated and underfed, being made to labor eighteen hours a day with a ration of weak soup and one pound of bread per day to each group of fifteen men. Bread sent them from home often never reaches them, or if so, the distributing guards first steal one-half of it.

When prisoners refuse to give military information after capture they are starved and tortured, and sometimes shot.

OPINIONS ON WORLD PROBLEMS

By Chas. M. Bice, Attorney-at-Law, Denver, Colorado.

The Great Work of the Navy.

Man never staged a pageant more spectacular, more awesome than a sea battle. Every school boy thrills, like the rest of us, at the name of a Nelson and scores of other sea lords.

I was expected and anticipated by some writers of fiction that the present war would furnish us with sea battles bridle which all former naval engagements of history would pale in insignificance. We had all the material and machinery for a transcendent event of this character—dreadnoughts of a stupendous size and in unprecedented numbers; guns of a range and power almost staggering belief; and in the way of accessories, submarine chasers, destroyers and seaplanes. But less than half a dozen minor engagements constitute the naval history of the war thus far from a spectacular point of view.

* * * *

Yet the floating fortresses of the sea "never played a more important part in any war. The German fleet was promptly bottled up, and her merchant marine went from the oceans at almost a single stroke, turning Germany inward to feed upon herself while retaining the resources of the world for the Allies. Transports convoyed by the navy have carried millions of soldiers in spite of the enemy's submarines from Canada and the States, and from distant Australia, New Zealand and South Africa to the allied front. Otherwise, Prussia to-day would be master of Europe.

* * * *

The U. S. navy lifted to the highest efficiency in its history, has done a share of this comparatively quiet but efficient work which receives but little notice or space in the newspapers. Said Sir Eric Geddes, First Lord of the British Admiralty, on his recent arrival in Washington: "For the last eighteen months we on either side have had the opportunity of seeing your navy at work. The unanimous determination which the States has displayed in creating a huge trained body of seamen out of landsmen is one of the most striking accomplishments of the war. Had it not been effectively done, one would have thought it impossible."

That is simple, yet very high praise, but it is nothing compared to what the British navy has accomplished in curbing and restraining the whole naval force of Germany for over four years alone.

Verily, Britannia still rules the waves! Germany does not have to be told of the desperateness of her situation, if she had any doubt on the subject, she would have pushed out of Heligoland long ago, and risked a great naval engagement, which if victorious, would have greatly strengthened the Chauvanist military clique in the Fatherland.

Haig's Report.

Not until danger was passed and the enemy was being pounded into his corner did Field Marshal Haig report on the disaster to a portion of his army at the end of last March. He does so now in a soldier-like fashion to vindicate the army and officers of whom he is justly proud, leaving politics to the politicians.

Under orders from the Army Council at the beginning of the year, Gen. Haig was instructed to "extend his line. Under the circumstances there was nothing for him to do but obey the superior command, but before he did so he went on record regarding the danger of leaving critical positions defended by too few men.

* * * *

When the German command learned of what had been done a few weeks before, it struck at the weakest link in the chain and broke it, and came uncomfortably close to securing an overwhelming success. The Fifth Army, that received the full impact, was holding 6,750 yards to a division; the Third Army had a division to every 4,700 yards. Furthermore, in order to meet the new conditions imposed on him, General Haig at the last moment had to rearrange his divisions and his entire tactics. His report states that the Fifth Army did all that was possible for men to do against tremendous odds—it gave ground and fought back and exacted a heavy toll. There came an hour, however, when in retreat, the Fifth and the Third Armies lost contact, and it was then that the Engineers, with British civilians behind the lines, leaped into the breach and stemmed the break until it could be repaired. Sir Hugh Gough, in charge of the Fifth Army, who had been assailed by amateur strategists and pin-headed politicians, is exonerated.

The question is raised by this report whether the aims of the Supreme War Council were not at fault. It is contended that the British forces "scattered their shots" by invading Palestine and Mesopotamia and other fields.

* * * *

But the day was saved, and it is the conviction of army men, and those in position to know, that in the March-April attack to reach the Channel ports, the enemy spent itself, and was never quite the same machine after it.

But the foregoing clearly indicates the far-seeing acumen and wonderful military sagacity of Britain's incomparable leader, the Honorable Sir Field Marshal Haig, and the Allies can rest content in the thought that the right man is in the right place, as the subsequent history of the struggle amply demonstrates.

Effort at Diplomacy.

We are unalterably opposed to any correspondence or conversation with the German Government or people, and we decline to haul down the Unconditional Surrender Flag, hoisted against this great energy of mankind. We have always insisted, and do so now, that there should have been no dealings with the German Imperial Government until that nation had been invaded, and the people knew from ocular demonstration that they were beaten, and that they had committed offenses against humanity which would stand against them for centuries to come, and which they will have to atone for—in short, that war is a game that can be played successfully by other nations as well as Germany, and that it is an ugly business for the one that starts it.

* * * *

With this reservation, we are willing that Mr. Wilson, President of the U. S., shall write treaties regarding what the German people must do to be saved, and to formulate abstract terms of peace, as long as Foch, Haig, Diaz and Pershing can dictate the terms on which the allied armies shall cease the physical punishment of the Hun.

Since the outline of the armistice requirements of the Allied nations has been published, the Wilson note is of importance only in its last paragraphs, the other matters dying a natural death overnight. In the closing parts of the Wilson note he again calls attention to the fact that the German people have no means of commanding acquiescence from the military authorities, that the power of the Kaiser, as King of Prussia, is unimpaired, that the initiative still hangs with the military party, and if this nation and its associates—the "allies"— in war must continue to deal with the monarchical military autocrats of Germany, the demand of the nations at war with Germany must be—Surrender!

* * * *

Even in this limited form, with the "if" proviso and all, we are glad that Mr. Wilson has at last included in his notes the word "surrender." Before it is all over, the German Government, whatever form it may take, and the German people, must hear a great deal of "surrender." The Paris armistice provisions are going to give them their first real taste of it without any sugar coating.

If Germany revolts against the present rule, according to the Wilson note, the German people will not be harshly dealt with; if they hold to their Kaiser and all that he represents, the terms will be severe.

Is not that about the size of it in diplomatic language? And it is only fair to Mr. Wilson to state that he is holding true to form, for his first war message to Congress made a distinction between the German people and the German Government as it was then constituted. If there were occasions when he felt impelled to place part of the blame on the people, on the first opening, he returned to his original gravamen, that the war was due in the main to the military party and its Kaiser.

* * * *

But surely Mr. Wilson must know by this time that if the German nation had not been solidly back of the Kaiser and equally eager for war, Germany could not have stood the strain of war for over four years as she has done.

No nation in the world could have been so compactly loyal to the war and its heroes than were the German people so long as there was a prospect of its being "Deutschland uber alles" (Germany over all).

Has defeat and the sufferings of war changed the heart and mentality of the German people? Will their universities, their schools, their churches make bonfires of their books, lectures and sermons in which were taught the "overman" of all Germans, and begin anew? Will they destroy their war prophets, their Bernhardis, et al? If so, then Mr. Wilson's note to Germany is a beautiful thing, and should be framed.

The Country Boy.

I saw a tired out mother rock to rest
Her dimpled boy—then fold him in his cot,
And I deemed, somehow, that she was distressed
At the dull quiet of a country lot.

She felt perchance, her life resembled most
Those eddies which the passing streams despise;
And thought how happy they must be who boast
A home where city smoke blots out the skies.

Then I saw fortune kiss her shadowed brow
There, in that humble home, far up, the glen;
And in the gentlest voice she told her, how
From haunts like those oft come the greatest men;

That Nature would be nurse-maid to, her child,
And then she plied her needle—re-concealed.

—Alexander Louis Fraser.

Newspapers will give as brilliant a finish to window glass as chamois.

STORY OF WAR TOLD IN BRIEF

Important Dates in Great World Struggle.

THE FALL OF AUTOCRACY

Close Study of the Past Four Years Shows That Democracy Won the Victory Because the Foes of Civilization Were Never Able to Drive Home a Blow at a Vital Spot.

DURING the first two weeks of last July, the Allies were facing the darkest days of the war, and the German war lords were proclaiming triumphantly that they were about to achieve the victory that would bring them the world domination, which was the Kaiser's ambition. The British troops with their "backs to the wall," to use the phrase of Field Marshal Haig, were fighting to keep the Teutons from reaching the Channel ports, and farther south, the French army struggled grimly to hold the Boches back from Paris. Little did the Allied world dream in those terrible weeks that in less than four months, the forces of democracy would be triumphant. No prophet could have foretold that during the second week of November the armistice would be signed which meant the complete surrender of Germany. With this collapse came the end of militarism, and the great autocrats of Europe were all overthrown. Men who, in July, believed that they were about to dominate the world were fugitives in November, flying from the executions of their former subjects.

Now that the war has become history, it is interesting to look back at the important dates of the past four years and to trace the gradual growth of the omens that pointed towards the final victory of the Entente Allies. There were two great factors in the success of the defenders of civilization. The first was the invincibility of the British navy. At no time since August, 1914, has it failed to do all that was expected of it. Britannia drove Germany from the high seas, and slowly but surely strangled the Central Powers. The second factor was the military genius of the French. When the great armies of the Allies were finally organized, Generalissimo Foch took them in hand, and by wonderful patience combined with magnificent strategy, he secured the victories on the field that finally smashed the German morale at home, which had been gradually crumbling. Political causes in the Central Powers precipitated the collapse that has left the world gasping, but it was the British navy and the French military prowess that produced these political causes.

Some persons may ask what names history will remember most distinctly in connection with the great war. The name of the Kaiser and his chief tools will be remembered with loathing. But in the nobler niches of fame may be placed the names of Generalissimo Foch, who ended the war that the Kaiser commenced, and Premier David Lloyd George of Great Britain, the greatest single dynamic force in organizing the resources of the British Empire. Foch has also given Lloyd George the credit of having made possible the choice of the French general to command the united forces of the Allies.

Looking back over the important incidents of the war, it will be noted that the victories of the Germans were all of secondary importance. The war lords were never able to deliver a vital blow that would have given them a peace based on pan-German ambitions. In 1914, they almost achieved a swift and complete victory. If the Allied world had realized in August of that year how close the Central Powers were to crushing the defenders of civilization, they would have known that only a miracle could save them. The miracle happened at the Marne, when Joffre and Foch broke the first onrush of the Hun. The Battle of Verdun was another miracle, as a knock-out blow; the Battle of Jutland was the big German effort to break British sea-power; the submarine warfare which the British navy handled in a manner that justified the highest faith of the Empire, looked like the strongest weapon of a pirate nation; then came the terrible offensives of the early summer of the present year. In all these life and death struggles, the Allies came out victorious. They made it certain that the ultimate destination of the Germans was downfall, and not world domination.

Even though the Central Powers could not score a decisive victory, they were able to win spectacular campaigns enough to buoy their people up with hopes of final triumph. Each summer of the war was ended by them with something that looked like a brilliant feat of arms. In the autumn of 1914, they massacred the Russian armies in East Prussia, and ended the only invasion of German soil; in 1915 the great Russian retreat, after a winter of victories against incompetent Austria, took place; in the autumn of that year little Serbia was completely crushed; in the autumn of 1916, Roumania was smashed in a swift and cruel campaign; and then followed the Russian revolution and the melting away of the cumbersome but important armies of the Slav. The Russian revolution, which was intended to create democracy, brought forth Bolshevikism, the most important menace that modern civilization must face now that the war is over. The defection of Russia brought another black period in the affairs of the Allies, but this was offset by the dawning upon the war of the United States, bringing with them the man-power, the morale and high ideals of the world's biggest republic. Last October, the Germans need the troops secured from Russia in an effort to knock Italy out of the war. For a week it looked as though the story of Roumania and Serbia would be repeated, but the crisis passed, and Italy more than retrieved herself in the two great battles of the Piave, fought in June and October of the present year. Germany found food for capitulation in the failure of the Gallipoli campaign and the defeat of the British at Kut-el-Amara. The Allies met with these disasters at the hands of the Turks, but the British, with characteristic persistence, went at it again, and the brilliant victories in Mesopotamia resulted in the collapse of Turkey. It was in the east that the first signs came, about two months ago, that the Central Powers were going down to ignominious and humiliating defeat.

It is possible now to look over the war and to place our fingers on the black periods of depression, but it is also easy to follow the golden line that led to the final victory of the Allies. The ultimate mood of civilization made it necessary that the Entente should win. It was a struggle between reaction and progress, and the purpose that one can trace in history made thoughtful men feel that it was impossible for reaction to triumph in the long run. The Prussian war lords made complete plans to conquer the world, and at times it did not seem possible that they would fail, but they reckoned without the eternal purpose in history. As Hilaire Belloc said of the first Battle of the Marne: The Germans had made every calculation that the human brain could devise to make certain of victory, but "it was not to be."

The effect of the Great War on Canada has already made itself apparent. Our Dominion entered the conflict as soon as the Germans threw down the challenge of battle. Canada may be proud, chiefly because her record is the record of the Canadian people. They rose to the call, and gave of their money and their young life in the cause of civilization. To our armies history will give the credit of several of the most vital victories on the Western front. History will doubtless also say of the Dominion that the great mass of Canadian citizens proved true to their loftiest ideals of devotion and self-sacrifice. If we did not have the inspiring leadership that guided some people, like the Greeks, almost unwillingly to do their duty, that fact makes the achievement of the Canadian people all the more notable. History will say that in this struggle our young nation found its soul.

JUNE, 1914.

29. Archduke Franz Ferdinand of Austria assassinated in Sarajevo, Bosnia.

JULY, 1914.

6. German war lords, headed by the Kaiser, met at Potsdam and decided to take pretext to launch world war.
23. Austrian ultimatum served on Serbia.
25. Serbia accepted ultimatum with one reservation.
28. Austria declares war on Serbia.

AUGUST, 1914.

1. Germany declares war on Russia.
2. German army invades France and violates neutrality of Belgium.
4. Great Britain declares war on Germany.
5. Lord Kitchener appointed Secretary of War.
7. Montenegro declares war on Austria.
8. First British expeditionary force lands on continent.
12. Great Britain declares war on Austria.
21. Germans reach Brussels.
23. Battle of Mons begins. Japan declares war on Germany.
26. Germans sack and burn Louvain.

SEPTEMBER, 1914.

1. Germans defeat Russians at Allenstein.
3. French Government moved from Paris to Bordeaux.
4. Germans occupy Rheims.
5. Russians take Lemberg.
7. Battle of Marne develops.
10. Battle of Marne ends in great French victory, thus ending first German rush, and civilization is saved.
11. Australians seize Solomon Islands from Germans.
17. Russian troops that invaded Eastern Prussia completely crushed by Germans.
19. Russians drive Austrians over San.
24. First Canadian contingent of 32,000 men sail for England.
28. Japanese invest Tsing Tau.

OCTOBER, 1914.

4. Russians win battle of Augustowo.
9. Germans take Antwerp.
12. Germans enter Ghent.
13. Belgian Government moved to Havre, France.
14. Allies re-capture Ypres.
16. Gen. Botha takes the field in South Africa.
21. Bombarding of First Battle of Ypres.
26. Turkey attacks Russia in Crimea.
30. Col. Maritz, the rebel, is driven out of Cape Colony.

NOVEMBER, 1914.

1. Admiral von Spee defeats British squadron off Coronel, Chile. The Good Hope and the Monmouth are sunk.
4. Great Britain and France declare war on Turkey.
7. Tsing Tau surrenders to Japanese and British forces.
12. Russians besiege Przemysyl.
17. British win First Battle of Ypres.
27. Turkey proclaims Holy War.
Opl. Maritz defeated in South Africa.

DECEMBER, 1914.

2. De Wet captured by Gen. Botha's troops and South African rebellion ended.

ARRAN COUNCIL

Council met on Nov. 9th, all present. Minutes read and adopted. Financial statement showed balance in hand and bank $2654.58. About $1400 was paid into the bank by collectors to date. On motion of Scarrow and George the following officials were appointed to hold election in January if required: No. 1, William Harper and Adam Espley; No. 2, Wm. Grant and Robt. Henderson; No. 3, Sam Coleman and John Herron; No. 4, Albert Speer and J. W. Bailey; No. 5, J. E. Boyd and Adam Geddes; No. 6, Frank Arnott and Wm. Scarrow. By-law passed confirming the appointments. Moved by F. J. Scarrow and Fred George that this council is of the opinion that a mistake was made by the Ontario Legislature at its last meeting by increasing the dog tax. If it only applies to cities, towns and villages it is alright, but in rural places the tax of one dollar, where there was but one dog was sufficient. No farmer is right without a dog, and we believe that the alleged damage done by dogs is greatly overrated. In 1917 tax for dogs in Arran amounted to $329, and loss of sheep by dogs was $38. This year, 1918, the tax amounts to $666, and up to this date, Nov. 9th, the loss has been $30. We would strongly urge the government to restore the old tax, one dog one dollar, and that a copy of this be sent to the department.—Carried.

The following orders were ordered to be issued: Jas. Plant, 29 yds. gravel, $2.90; John Underwood, refund of dog tax, $4; Robt. Neil, salary as assessor inspector for 1918, $10; Robt. Neil, services for the year as inspector, $10.20; Wm. Coffey, 74 yds. gravel, $7.40; Wilson Nelson, 185 yds., $18.50; R. Wade, 252 yds., $25.20; T. Potts, postage and telephoning, $5.25; Wm. Cruickshank, 174 yds. gravel, $17.40; Gid Eby, 271 yds. gravel, $27.10; A. Powell, repairing culvert, drainage tile and putting in culvert 10 s.r., $1.20; Hiram Byers, 110 yds. gravel, $11; Ed Gingrich, 10 hours cutting weeds, $2.25; Wm. Menser, 16 hours cutting weeds, $3.60; R. E. Linn, treas. of Derby, Arran's share of Derby expenses, $40.57; R. McNab, services as sheep valuator, $3; A. E. Spurrell, sheep killed by dogs, $30; R. E. Linn, treas. Derby, use of steam roller, $45; Geo. Davie, culvert tile, $4.50; A. G. Esplen, postage, $2; C. A. Thomas, telephoning, $1.35; Moses Zeigler, work on 11 line near Sang's bridge, $74.85; Ed Gingrich, 259 yds. gravel, $25.90; John Fawcett, ditching on con. 10, $20; Thos. Magee, treas. Sullivan, Arran's share of county line expenses, $92.80; John Crawford, timber for Ash ditch, $14; F. J. Scarrow, committee work Sang's bridge, $7; Jas. Johnston, com. work at Sang's bridge and Baux hill, $10; F. George, com. work at Sang's bridge, Baux hill and Ash ditch, $16.50; Sam Miller, com. work, $7; Thos. Ash, to pay laborers' work, con. 4, $22.45; C. A. Thomas, inspecting Sang's bridge and culverts, work at Sang's and Ash ditch, $51; John Hopper, to pay laborers' work on B line and Miller 32 yds. gravel, and Alex McCannell 16 yds. gravel, $65.80; C. Cole rearguard, balance of work on 15 s.r., $2.02. Council then adjourned to meet Dec. 14th.

H. T. Potts, Clerk

HOW DEMOBILIZATION WILL BE EFFECTED

Number of Canadian troops overseas to be returned is 286,304.

Demobilization by units is considered impracticable owing to reinforcements of territorial regiments by men from other districts.

Men will be returned first whose trade classification shows there is immediate need of them in industries.

Preference will be given to married men, and the order of return will depend on the length of time they have been absent.

The return of single men will be carried out on the same basis.

In order to prevent cross travelling in Canada the sorting out process will be carried out in England and France before embarkation. It will be in accordance with the proportion the number desiring to return bears to the entire force.

The men will be returned in standardized drafts of 500 of all ranks and will be discharged immediately on reaching their disposal areas.

The rate of return at the beginning will be about 20,000 a month.

The militia department has already classified the men into occupational groups.

All necessary work in connection with documentation and medical boards will be completed before the disembarkation in Canada, and the troops will be immediately transported to the disposal station.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children

In Use For Over 30 Years

Always bears the Signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher*

RELATED REPORT

The following letter gives all the particulars that are known regarding the death of Pte. Harry Jack, which have been delayed as explained:

France, 21, 10, 18

Dear Mrs. Jack—Please forgive me for having so long delayed writing to you again. The life out here has been so strenuous lately and we have all been so busy that it has been very difficult to make time to do so. You doubtless have long ago heard from the war office that your boy who was reported "missing" was soon afterwards found dead. It is evident that the Germans carried him only a short distance before he died.

Your son was a man very much liked by his companions and depended upon by his officers. He was very anxious to do his full share of the work out here, and felt that in the band alone he was not doing all that he might, and so it was that he went up to the trenches with the rest. Here again he was cheery and a great help to his comrades, and very general regret is felt in the company at the news of his death. Please write to me if there is anything at all that I can do. I know that it will always be a matter of pride to you that your son's record was a good one, and that he was one who did his duty very thoroughly. I pray that He who also gave us His only Son will comfort you in your great sorrow and affliction, and that you may receive strength from Him. Please believe me, yours very sincerely, C. H. Boulden, Chaplain.

MOONSHINE WHISKEY MAKING NEAR WIARTON

A real live still and 75 gallons of a "joy liquid", commonly known as swamp whiskey, comprise what is undoubtedly the greatest haul that has been made in connection with the illicit sale and manufacture of liquor in this district in recent years.

Saturday morning J. J. Johnston, inland revenue officer, Owen Sound, Inspector White of Bruce County, and License Inspector Beckett of Grey County, confiscated the above goods, which were found in a swamp near Skye Lake, and arrested Wm. Moore, Sr., and his son William, alleged to be owners, and took them to Wiarton, where they were arraigned before Police Magistrate B. B. Miller, charged with having on their premises a private still for unlawful production of liquor. Both pleaded not guilty, and the case was adjourned sine die.

They were liberated on bail of $800 each on the father's recognizance, and will appear in Owen Sound for trial next week. The still, which was located on the property of the father, was in the open and was made of tin. The worm was about twelve feet long and buried under water on the property of the son.

The officers found a number of barrels of the liquid being heated over a fire to ferment. The son was plowing in a field near by when the seizure was made. A small shanty was apparently used for storing their product. In the search of the premises for the liquor and still the officers had to wade through mud and manure knee deep. For some months the officials have been on the trail of the manufacturers of moonshine in the district, as several complaints have been received from consumers of the booze that it has a very hard "kick" and has already poisoned some of them. It is believed that the component parts of this brand of "barbed wire" liquor were apples, potatoes and brown sugar.

S. F. BALLACHEY

The Store with the Stock

You should see our . . . **Furs**

For Men

Coon Coats—the aristocrat of the coats ..... 125.00 to 140.00

Wallaby Coats—made from good, dark skins. As light and warm as coon, and at only half the price 70.00

China Dog and Sitka Beaver, the kind for everyday service. Warm, durable and clean ..... 40.00 and 45.00

For Women

Muskrat Coats—as soft as a glove. These are made with beautiful linings, and are the most comfortable ..... 110.00 and 120.00

Marmot Coats—made of handsome, dark brown skins, which are the equal of the old Astrachan for service 115.00

Chinchilla Set—New Cape Stole, with Barrell Muff. This set is medium dark, with light stripes, and is suitable for anyone. Per set 47.50

Natural Badger Set—Animal shape Stole with Round Muff, both trimmed with heads and tails. Particularly suitable for the young lady. Per set 34.00

Many other Stoles and Muffs in great profusion

Good Prices for Produce

S. F. BALLACHEY

Eyes Are Workers.



Sight is the only special sense which we use constantly except during sleep.
Perfect eyes see without effort.
The imperfect ones are constantly under muscular strain.
Is it any wonder eye strain is so hurtful?
How are your eyes?
Consultation free.
Satisfaction guaranteed.

BEAUTIFUL JEWELERY

to great variety of novel patterns and artistic designs, rings, chains, necklaces, bracelets, everything in the jewelry line, may be found at our store. We give you a cordial invitation to come in and see what we have to offer, for we feel sure there will be something that will just suit you.

I. SHOEMAKER

Jeweler and Optician

SPANISH INFLUENZA

Do Not Fear When Fighting a German or a Germ!

By Dr. M. COOK.

The cool fighter always wins and so there is no need to become panic-stricken. Avoid fear and crowds. Exercise in the fresh air and practice the three C's: A Clean Mouth, a Clean Skin and Clean Bowels. To carry off the poisons that accumulate within the body and to ward off an attack of the influenza bacillus, take a good liver regulator to move the bowels. Such a one is made up of May-apple, leaves of aloe, root of jalap, and is to be had at any drug store, and called "Pleasant Purgative Pellets."

If a bad cold develops, go to bed, wrap up well, drink freely of hot lemonade and take a hot mustard foot-bath. Have the bedroom well aired but well ventilated. Obtain at the nearest drug store "Anuric Tablets" to flush the kidneys and control the pains and aches. Take an "Anuric" tablet every two hours, together with copious drinks of lemonade. If a true case of influenza, the food should be simple, such as broths, milk, buttermilk and ice-cream; but it is important that food be given regularly in order to keep up patient's strength and vitality. After the acute attack has passed, which is generally from three to seven days, the system should be built up by the use of a good iron tonic, such as "Ironzia" tablets, to be obtained at some drug stores, or that well known blood-maker and herbal tonic made from roots and barks of forest trees—sold everywhere as Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery.

PAISLEY MEAT MARKET

Choice Beef, Pork, Veal and Lamb, Smoked Ham, Rolls and Bacon, Lard in 1-lb. pkgs., 3-lb., 10-lb. and 20-lb. pails, Cooked Ham, Headcheese, Pork Sausage, Jellied Tongue, Bologna, Weinners, Etc.

P. OLTSHER

Cash for Hides and Skins — Bruce and Bell 'Phones

Send THE ADVOCATE to the absent member of the family or to the distant friend. It is as good as a letter from home and is a weekly visitor. You can better imagine how the home paper is appreciated when you are absent yourself and a copy is forwarded to you.

BORN

McMullen—At Owen Sound, on Aug. 9th, to Mr. and Mrs. W. A. McMullen (nee Minnie McPaul), a daughter—Minnie Jamaica.

DIED

McLeod—In Bruce Tp., on Nov. 17th, Mary McGillivray, widow of the late Peter McLeod, aged 92 years.

When a Man Dies

His salary ceases, but—his wife and children must live. Safeguard their future by taking an income policy in that good Canadian institution

THE DOMINION LIFE ASSURANCE CO.

Such a policy will guarantee a stated sum every month to your wife, child, or other beneficiary, and will give you

Absolute Safety with High Dividend Returns

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Lady graduates are now earning as high as $15 and even $20 per week, while young men are earning even better salaries. We can supply the demand for office help. Write us at once for particulars regarding our Literary, Shorthand or Telegraphy Department. Students may enter at any time.

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MEETS in Foresters' Hall, Paisley, on the first and fourth evenings of each month at 8 o'clock. All visiting brethren are welcome.

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Business Directory

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DR. E. E. BAGG, Physician, Surgeon and Accoucheur, Specialist in Diseases of the Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat. Late house surgeon Toronto General Hospital. Office hours: 1 to 3 p.m. Residence to Dr. O'Neill.

DR. P. J. P. HOUSTON, Honor Graduate of Toronto University Licentiate of the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons of Edinburgh and Glasgow, post graduate London Lying-in Hospital, Dr., Diseases of the Throat, Nose and Ear. Specialty—Diseases of the Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat. Successor to Dr. Morrison.

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R. G. PEARCE, Licensed Auctioneer, Sales attended to in all parts of the County on reasonable terms. Orders left at the Advocate Office will receive prompt attention. Terms cash or bankable paper.

PURDY'S LIVERY

Rates Reasonable, and every effort made to satisfy

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Ahiram Lodge, No. 205, I.O.O.F.

MEETS every Tuesday evening at 8 o'clock in the Hall (Oddfellow Block. Visiting brothers always welcome.

Sterling Fraser, N.G.
W. R. Barnett, R. S.

Casualty List

PTE. BRUCE McGREGOR DIED OF WOUNDS

Mr. Rich. T. McGregor, of Bruce Tp., received the sad message on Wednesday last that his son, Pte. R. Bruce McGregor, had died of wounds on Nov. 8th. The deceased enlisted at the age of 17, upon the organization of the 160th Bruce Battalion, and at the time of his death was just a month over 20 years old. He had been in France since the spring, and was wounded on Sept. 30th. He has one brother, Rob Roy, at the front. The family and friends have the sympathy of all in the loss sustained.

A memorial service in honor of Pte. Bruce McGregor and Pte. Roy Atkinson will be held in North Bruce Baptist church on Sunday afternoon.

COUNTY CASUALTIES

Died

Bruce McGregor, Bruce Tp.
C. R. Wilson, Allenford

Ill

F. J Bate, Walkerton

Wounded

Jas. Thompson, Clanis
A. Irwin, Lucknow
G. Taylor, Lucknow
W. A Fleeplace, Greenock
R. Plant, Southampton
A. A. Campbell, Port Elgin
J E Colwell, Stokes Bay
A Van, Southampton
F. McCullough, Teeswater

Wounded and Missing

L N Gibson, Chesley

Gassed

J. E. Fraser, Kincardine

—The cost of war to Canada in money is expected to be at least eleven hundred million dollars. Up to the end of last month war accounts, which had actually passed totalled approximately $1,046,844,000. This does not include deferred pay for soldiers in France and some large outstanding accounts. Some months will probably elapse before the actual cost of the war to the Dominion will be known, after the actual declaration of peace.

PAISLEY MARKET

Fall wheat, per bush	2 to	2 15
Peas, per bush	1 75	2 00
Oats, per bush	60	70
Barley, per bush		90
Mixed grain, per cwt	2 20	
Buckwheat		
Potatoes, per bag	1 10	1 30
Butter, in pound prints	44	45
Eggs, fresh, per doz	53	55

TORONTO LIVE STOCK MARKETS

Toronto, Nov. 13, 1916

Butchers' picked	$10 00	$11 00
do common	6 75	7 75
do cows	6 00	7 00
do bulls	7 00	8 00
Stockers, choice	7 00	8 00
do light	6 00	6 50
Heavy feeders	7 50	8 00
Canners		
Milkers, choice, each	70 00	100 00
do common		
Springers, each	60 00	75 00
Bucks	6 00	7 00
Culls	5 00	6 00
Spring Lambs	12 00	13 00
Yearlings	11 00	12 00
Sheep, ewes	8 00	9 00
Calves	12 00	13 00
Hogs, fed and watered	10 00	10 00

The Farmers' Live Stock Shipping Club

Will pay for live hogs delivered at Paisley station, F.O.B. prices, less cost per cwt. government condemnation loss and operating expenses.

Weekly Shipment

For information call

WALLACE MEURAW

Both Phones.

Desirable Village Property for Sale

LARGE frame house, with 5 acres of land. Good stable, barn house and barn yard. Hard and soft water. At garden lot. Known as the T. H. George property. D. DUNLOP, prop.

PAISLEY GARAGE



Ford and Maxwell Service Station

We carry a full line of Ford Parts and Repairs

We aim to give up-to-date service to all car owners. With our experience in city garages we are in a position to do work that we can guarantee as satisfactory. Motorists should call us up by either phone when they have trouble.

High Grade Oils, Gas and Accessories of all kinds.

Repairing at Reasonable Rates. All kinds of Vulcanizing done.

We are equipped to remove carbon by oxygen gas.

G. E. MILLER

3. Austrians capture Belgrade from Serbians.
5. British fleet under Admiral Sturdee defeats German fleet under Admiral von Spee. Four German vessels sunk.
9. Gen. Beyers, South African rebel, killed at Vaal river.
14. Serbians drive Austrians out of Belgrade.
18. Egypt declared a British protectorate.
21. Princess Patricia's Light Infantry reaches front, the first Canadians to do so.

JANUARY, 1915.

14. British defeat German fleet in North Sea.

FEBRUARY, 1915.

4. Turks routed in attack on Suez Canal.
13. Von Hindenburg wins great victory over the Russians.
23. Turks commence massacre of Armenians.
24. Gen. Botha announces invasion of German West Africa.

MARCH, 1915.

9. Turks abandon campaign against Egypt.
12. British capture Neuve Chapelle, one of the most costly victories of the war.
14. German raider "Dresden" sunk by British.
22. Przemysl captured from Austria by the Russians.

APRIL, 1915.

21. British and French troops land in Turkey. Disastrous Gallipoli expedition launched under leadership of Sir Ian Hamilton.
22. Second great Battle of Ypres commences.
24. Canadians save Channel ports by their gallant stand, when the Germans first introduced gas into civilized warfare.

MAY, 1915.

5. Russian advance into Carpathians comes to an end. This was the high tide of Russian successes.
7. Lusitania torpedoed by German submarine ten miles from Kinsale Head, 1,154 persons were drowned.
12. Bryce report of Belgian atrocities discloses true character of German fighting men.
19. Gen. Botha captures Windhoek, capital of German South Africa.
23. Italy declares war on Austria.

JUNE, 1915.

3. Austro-German troops re-capture Przemysl.
9. William Jennings Bryan, most ready-mouthed of American pacifists, resigns from President Wilson's Cabinet.
17. Italians occupy Mori in advance into Austria.
21. Germans capitulate to French colonial troops at Monao, Kamerun.
21. Gen. De Wet found guilty of treason.
22. Austro-German forces recapture Lemberg from Russians. Teutons advance steadily against Russians, but fail to destroy Czar's armies.

JULY, 1915.

8. All German forces in South Africa surrender to Gen. Botha.

AUGUST, 1915.

1. Teutonic Allies after a year of war occupy 71,176 square miles of invaded territory.
5. Germans capture Warsaw from Russians.
14. Austrians attack Belgrade.
21. Italy declares war on Turkey.
26. Germans capture Brest-Litovsk.

SEPTEMBER, 1915.

16. Germans give pledge to United States that passenger ships will not be sunk without warning.

OCTOBER, 1915.

4. British and French troops arrive to help Serbia against threatened Teutonic invasion.
6. King Constantine of Greece forces resignation of Premier Venizelos, on account of pro-Ally policy.
7. Austro-German armies invade Serbia.
9. Teutons occupy Belgrade.
11. Bulgarians invade Serbia.
12. Germans shoot Nurse Edith Cavell for assisting soldiers to escape.
15. Great Britain declares war on Bulgaria.
16. Major-Gen. Munro succeeds Gen. Ian Hamilton in command of the Gallipoli expedition.
19. Italy declares war on Bulgaria.
19. Briand succeeds Viviani as Premier of France.
6. Bulgars take Nish from Serbians.
19. Berlin announced end of campaign in Serbia.

DECEMBER, 1915.

2. Monastir surrendered to Bulgarians.
4. Henry Ford sails for Europe on "Oscar II." to end hostilities,—the one grim joke of the war.
11. Field Marshal Sir John French succeeded by Sir Douglas Haig as commander of British forces in France.
27. Emperor of Abyssinia offers help to Allies.
31. Sir William Robertson becomes Chief of Imperial Staff.
30. Italians occupy Durazzo, capital of Albania.

JANUARY, 1916.

2. Last Germans in Kamerun surrender to British.
9. British War Office announces abandonment of Dardanelles campaign and withdrawal from Gallipoli.
27. Conscription becomes law in Great Britain.

FEBRUARY, 1916.

3. Parliament Buildings at Ottawa destroyed by fire, said to be of incendiary origin.
15. Second British relief force defeated by Turks before reaching Kut-el-Amara.
21. German armies under the Crown Prince begin one of the greatest drives of the war aimed against Verdun.

MARCH, 1916.

8. Germany declares war on Portugal.
24. Gen. Sir A. Murray assumes command of British forces in Egypt.

APRIL, 1916.

24. Irish rebellion broke out. Sir Roger Casement captured by British landing in Ireland.
25. Irish republic is declared.
27. Sir John Maxwell given task of crushing Irish rebellion.
29. After a five-month siege, Gen. Townshend surrendered to the Turks at Kut-el-Amara.
30. Rebellion in Ireland at an end. Leaders were afterwards executed for treason.

MAY, 1916.

1. During this month the world watched the gallant French defence of Verdun.
31. British fleet under Sir David Beatty defeat German fleet in Battle of Jutland.

JUNE, 1916.

3. Austrians make unsuccessful drive into Italy.
5. British cruiser Hampshire sunk by mine. Lord Kitchener and his entire staff drowned.
7. Russians undertake successful offensive against Austrians.

JULY, 1916.

1. British start great offensive known as the 'Battle of the Somme.
6. David Lloyd George becomes Secretary of War.
22. Premier Strumer, a German agent, assumes office in Russia, and works against Allied cause.
26. Capt. Fryatt shot by Germans.

AUGUST, 1916.

2. Von Hindenburg assume supreme command of German eastern army.
2. Sir Roger Casement hanged.
9. Italians capture Gorita from the Austrians.
27. Italy declares war against Germany.
Roumania declares war against Austria-Hungary.
29. Von Hindenburg becomes German Chief of Staff.

SEPTEMBER, 1916.

2. Germans invade Roumania.
25. Premier Venizelos announces intention to head a temporary revolutionary government in Greece with headquarters in Crete.
30. During September British introduced tanks into warfare.

OCTOBER, 1916.

14. French launched attack at Verdun and recaptured all points taken by Germans. This battle ended in Allied success.

NOVEMBER, 1916.

1. Roumanian armies crushed by Teutons.
19. Serbians and Allies recapture Monastir.
21. Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria dies.

DECEMBER, 1916.

4. Gen. Mackensen takes command of the Teutonic armies in Roumania.
6. Mr. Asquith resigns the Premiership of Great Britain.
6. The Teutons capture Bucharest.
7. David Lloyd George becomes Prime Minister of Great Britain.
8. The Allies started the blockade of Greece.
11. Gen. Nivelle replaces Gen. Joffre as Commander-in-Chief of French armies.
12. Germans present peace offer to Allies.
29. President Wilson sent peace notes of belligerents, asking them to tell what the war was about. The British replied that the war had to be fought to a finish. The Germans offered to attend a peace conference, but did not state terms. The Allies pronounced the German offer insincere. So this peace offensive ended.

JANUARY, 1917.

17. The Pope makes a formal protest against the deportation of the Belgians sent into slavery by the Germans.
21. The British defeated the Turks near Kut in Mesopotamia.
22. President Wilson announces plans for "peace without victory" policy.
31. Germany announces their policy of unrestricted submarine war, cancelling all pledges made to the United States.

FEBRUARY, 1917.

7. Ambassador Gerard detained by German Government, which wished to bargain with him regarding position of the United States, President Wilson having severed diplomatic relations with Berlin.
15. Ambassador Gerard reaches Paris.
25. British announce advance on the western front, the Germans falling back to the famous Hindenburg line.

MARCH, 1917.

1. Turkish troops shattered in retreat from Kut.
3. Gen. Haig takes over portion of French line in Agney area.
4. Secretary Zimmerman of Germany admits plot to have Japan and Mexico attack United States.
8. Count Zeppelin dies.
11. Bagdad taken by the British under Gen. Maude.
12. Russian revolution commences.
14. China severs diplomatic relations with Germany.
15. Russian Provisional Government pledges vigorous conduct of war. Czar abdicates.
16. Grand Duke Michael decides to refuse to become czar.
19. Ribot forms new Cabinet in France.
21. German retreat ends at the Hindenburg line.
24. British rout the Turkish armies near Gaza.

APRIL, 1917.

2. President Wilson asks Congress to declare that Germany has been making war on United States.
6. Joint resolution passed by the Congress and Senate of United States, declaring war on Germany.
8. Austro-Hungary breaks diplomatic relations with United States.
9. Vimy Ridge was captured by the Canadians.
10. Russia attempts to obtain separate peace with Germany.
11. Brazil severs relations with Germany.
16. Congress of Council of Workingmen's and Soldiers' delegates assume control of Russia.
21. British commission, headed by Mr. Balfour, arrives in the United States.
25. Guatemala severs relations with Germany.
29. Gen. Petain appointed Chief of Staff in French armies.

MAY, 1917.

9. Canadians fight terrible battle at Fresnoy, recapturing all ground taken by Germans a few days previously.
18. Gen. Pershing appointed to command the first American Expeditionary force to be sent to France.
21. Premier Lloyd George announces plans for Irish convention to allow Irishmen to draw up plans for future government of Ireland. Of course, they failed to agree.

JUNE, 1917.

4. Gen. Alexieff becomes commander of Russian armies.
7. British take Messines Ridge after terrific mine explosion.
8. Gen. Pershing reaches London.
12. King Constantine of Greece abdicates in favor of his second son Prince Alexander.
29. Greece breaks diplomatic relations with the Central Powers.

JULY, 1917.

2. Kerensky attempts to get the Russians back into the war by leading the attack himself.
14. Michaelis succeeds von Bethmann-Hollweg as Imperial Chancellor of Germany.
18. Attempt to restore Chinese monarch traced to German plotters.
19. Lvoff resigns from head of the Russian Government and Kerensky becomes Prime Minister.

AUGUST, 1917.

14. The Pope addresses peace note to the belligerents.
15. Ex-Czar of Russia and family sent to Siberia.
29. Allies reply to Pope setting forth aims of democratic nations in the war.

SEPTEMBER, 1917.

2. Counter-revolution in Petrograd suppressed.
3. Germans take Riga from the Russians.
9. Kerensky declares Gen. Kornieloff a rebel and proclaims martial law in Petrograd.
11. Civil war starts in Russia.
16. Kerensky, as Minister and President, declares Russia a republic.

OCTOBER, 1917.

4. Peru breaks diplomatic relations with Germany.
24. Germans and Austrians launch great offensive against Italians in Gorizia. Italians forced to give up all conquests in Austria, and the Teutons invade Italy. Advance ends at Piave.

NOVEMBER, 1917.

3. British win naval battle of Hatteras.
6. Passchendaele is captured by the Canadians.
8. New revolutionary movement started in Russia by the Bolsheviki, who seize reins of government and promise people immediate peace.
9. Gen. Diaz succeeds Gen. Cadorna in command of the Italian troops.
12. Premier Lloyd George announces formation of inter-ally War Council.
17. French Cabinet is reorganized with Clemenceau as Premier.
19. British capture Jaffa, 18 miles from Jerusalem.
20. Bolsheviki offer separate peace to Germany.
22. Lenine takes control at Petrograd.
23. British win sensational victory near Cambrai.
27. German officers go to Petrograd to hold conference with Bolsheviki.
28. Italian crisis is declared definitely past. Germans fail to force Italy to make separate peace.
30. Germans score the first victory against the British forces in over two years. All gains made at Cambrai are retaken.

DECEMBER, 1917.

1. British troops retreat near Cambrai.
6. Hostilities between Germany and Russia suspended.
7. United States declares war on Austria.
9. Ecuador severs relations with Germany.
Gen Allenby captures Jerusalem from Turks.
17. Union Government, headed by Sir Robert Borden, returned to power in Canada on conscription issue.

JANUARY, 1918.

8. President Wilson announces fourteen peace demands of Allies.

FEBRUARY, 1918.

9. Ukraine signs separate peace with Central Powers.
16. Sir Wm. Robertson, Chief of the British Imperial Staff, resigns.

MARCH, 1918.

3. Russians forced to sign German peace terms in Treaty of Brest-Litovsk.
4. Japan moves to occupy Russian territory.
13. Germans occupy Odessa.
21. Germans launch terrific drive against British lines. The Fifth British Army was crushed in this battle.
22. Germans bombard Paris with long-range gun.
25. Germans fail to drive home attack against British.
30. Gen. Foch assumes supreme command of Allied forces.

APRIL, 1918.

4. Germans launch offensive against French.
12. Haig's army stands at bay in Flanders.
14. Canada makes final call to comb out man-power of country.
23. British block Zeebrugge harbor.
30. Drive for Channel ports smashed.

MAY, 1918.

21. Italy rejects Austria's offer of a separate peace.
24. Premier Lloyd George announces that submarines are no longer a menace.
28. Germans launch big offensives.

JUNE, 1918.

1. Germans reach the Marne for a second time in the war.
16. Austria launched big offensive against Italians on the Piave. It proved a disastrous failure, and marked beginning of Teutonic collapse.
27. Hospital ship Llandovery Castle sunk by Germans.

JULY, 1918.

7. German Ambassador in Russia assassinated.
8. Von Kuehlmann loses position of German Foreign Minister for saying they cannot win the war.
12. Allies invade Albania.
15. Germans start great drive for Paris. This was the highest point of the success of the warlords in the Great War. They crossed the Marne.
18. Generalissimo Foch launches the counter-attack of the great series of battles which were to end in Allied victory.
21. Allies win Second Battle of the Marne.

AUGUST, 1918.

2. Allies recapture Soissons.
8. Canadians capture Amiens.
29. Bapaume and Noyon taken by Allies.

SEPTEMBER, 1918.

1. Australians enter Peronne.
12. St. Mihiel taken in offensive launched by Americans.
15. Berlin offers peace terms to Belgium.
16. Hindenburg line shattered by British and French.
18. Serbians launch offensive that drove invaders out of their country.
20. Gen. Allenby started series of battles that forced Turkish surrender.
27. Bulgaria asks Allies for an armistice.
29. Bulgaria makes unconditional surrender to Allies.
Canadians capture Cambrai, one of great victories of war.
Von Hertling, the last of the advocates of frightfulness to be Chancellor of Germany, quits.

OCTOBER, 1918.

1. French troops enter St. Quentin.
2. British take Damascus from the Turks.
3. Prince Max of Baden becomes German Chancellor.
King Ferdinand of Bulgaria abdicates.
4. Bohemia declares independence of Austria.
6. Germany asks President Wilson to prevail with Allies to secure an armistice.
8. President Wilson says people of Germany must back peace offer.
14. President Wilson informs Germany that Allies demand unconditional surrender.
17. Allies enter Ostend, Bruges and Lille.
Hungary separates from Austria and becomes an independent state.
23. Germany is informed that appeals for armistice must be addressed to Gen. Foch.
27. Gen. Ludendorff resigns.
30. Austria asks Italy for armistice.
31. Turkey surrenders unconditionally to the Allies.

NOVEMBER, 1918.

3. Austria-Hungary surrenders unconditionally to Allies.
King Boris of Bulgaria abdicated.
4. Serbians enter Belgrade.
7. German Armistice delegation arrives at Allied lines and receives terms of armistice.
9. Kaiser abdicates and Hohenzollerns resign right to throne.
Germany in throes of revolution.
11. Germans accept the armistice terms imposed by the Allies which practically means a complete surrender.

Soils and Crops

By Agronomist.

This Department is for the use of our farm readers who want the advice of an expert on any question regarding soils, seeds, crops, etc. If your question is of enthusiast general interest, it will be answered through this column. If stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed with your letter, a complete answer will be mailed to you. Address Agronomist, care of Wilson Publishing Co., Ltd., 73 Adelaide St. W., Toronto.

Marketing Fresh Eggs.

Fresh laid eggs have a market value greater than eggs from the cold storage warehouses. They are worth more than eggs put down in waterglass.

Too frequently the farmer knows that his fresh eggs are worth a premium and yet he receives the same price that city consumers are paying for storage stock. It is not necessary for a farmer to accept a price for his fresh eggs no greater than the price paid for goods out of the same quality." It is being done because of carelessness in saving and marketing the eggs.

The country egg buyer who exchanges groceries and merchandise for eggs is not able to pay the price that fresh eggs should command. In the first place too many farmers keep their male birds with the hens during the hot weather. The result is a poor quality of eggs.

Next, we come to the practice of allowing the hens to hide their nests all over the farm. At certain intervals there is a general hunt for eggs and then the good and the bad are sold together. Eggs are placed in one pail or basket and the top eggs are used every day in home cooking. The eggs in the bottom of the pail are taken out each week and possibly not that often. The egg buyer knows that his purchases from farmers will contain a certain number of poor quality eggs so he strikes an average and pays a price allowing for the inferior stock which he will undoubtedly receive. The farmer producing fresh eggs is forced to suffer because of this undesirable competition.

The best plan is to keep enough fowls to make egg marketing worthy of attention. Then, produce infertile eggs except during the hatching season. Ship the eggs to a reliable dealer who is willing to pay for eggs for a select trade if you have enough eggs. If the production is too small for frequent express shipments, it pays to make arrangements with a local grocer who is willing to pay a fair price for quality eggs. If this does not seem best, try the private trade and try and work up a business with buyers who are willing to pay a slight premium over the market price for eggs that are fresh laid and absolutely guaranteed to be fresh.

It is unfair to the producer of good fresh eggs to compel him to sell at the same price paid for mixed stock and that is what happens to the farmer who makes no effort to obtain big due credit for the effort necessary to produce eggs that are right in every way. At first thought, the difference of a few cents in the price of a dozen eggs does not seem worth worrying about, but when that is multiplied by several thousand during the course of a year, the result is surprising. Little things count up in every business and it seems as if this is more true in the poultry business than in any other line.

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The Dairy

The small-top milk pails have been found by experiment to keep from forty to seventy per cent. of the dirt out of the milk. It is a little more difficult to use such a milk pail but it can be done. The practical dairyman knows that it is impossible to keep every microscopic bit of dust and dirt out of the milk at milking time, even if the cows are perfectly clean and the air is as pure as good ventilation can make it. These small-top milk pails are of assistance in producing cleaner milk on the farm and they should be in more general use.

The barrel churn operated by power is a practical investment for the farmer who makes butter often. It saves time and cuts out one more of the regular farm duties which tire the muscles. Many farmers who have changed from the old dash churn to the barrel churn are wondering how they ever endured the dash churn so long and when they might the power operated churn the smile grows broader and butter-making becomes a rather enjoyable and profitable part of business.

It will pay to study the milking machines at the next fair or dairy show where they are exhibited. Many farmers believe that the milking machine is a complicated and expensive outfit that is only useful on a "rich man's farm" where style is sometimes more important than profits. This is not true and many farmers who are using milking machines find them a labor saver and an economical investment. They are not too complicated and the expense of such a machine is no greater in proportion to its usefulness than many other kinds of equipment considered necessary on the farm.

Store away plenty of cabbage and mangels to serve as green food for the fowls during the winter and early spring.

Poultry

Making the Hens Pay in Winter.

Not everybody understands how to feed and care for a flock of hens so as to get eggs in winter. A woman who is succeeding admirably in this respect the present season gives the following suggestions: First, do not expect eggs in winter unless the hens are young. Old fowls are too fat to lay well. Best results are obtained with pullets. Next, do not crowd too many hens in one flock. About twenty to twenty-five will do better than a larger number. If old and young of both sexes compose the flock it will be advisable to keep the young hens and pullets by themselves. Provide water with the chill off in cold weather. Hot bricks under the container changed twice or three times during the day will do this. If kept clean there is no objection to heating these bricks in the house. Charcoal, crushed oyster shell and grit are kept where they are accessible at all times, and meat scrap forms a portion of the ration every day. The first meal is fed as soon as it is daylight. This is a warm mash slightly moist, composed of bran, ground oats and a little corn meal fed in troughs. At this time a basket of clover chaff is emptied in the scratching shed. There is no noon meal but about four o'clock a liberal feed of corn is given. This corn is kept in the house, precious as it is this year, and so is never icy cold.

The fowls work in the clover chaff a good deal of the time through the day. They eat it with relish. Alfalfa chaff is even better. Milk would be a fine addition to the ration but this flock does not get it. Often fresh vegetables like cabbage or beets, are placed where the fowls can eat them, but no condiments or patent foods of any kind are supplied. Healthy young hens do not require them. Of course, the quarters of the flock are warm and free from vermin. They have the run of a small outside yard on fine days. When it is very cold or stormy they are kept inside.

Feed is expensive, yet the eggs which this flock are laying sell readily at forty-five cents per dozen and the owner claims the hens are paying a good profit. All the feed except the corn and the chaff is purchased outright. The chaff plays an important part as it keeps the fowls busy, besides supplying the necessary material for egg making. The moment it is placed before them they begin to scratch in it and instead of moaning they are working and singing.

Young hens, warm quarters, proper feeding, and good care, will make a profit—even in war times.—E. E. R.

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GOOD HEALTH QUESTION BOX

By Andrew F. Currier, M.D.

Dr. Currier will answer all signed questions of general interest. If your question is of general interest it will be answered through these columns; if not, it will be answered personally if stamped, addressed envelope is enclosed. Dr. Currier will not prescribe for individual cases or make diagnosis. Address Dr. Andrew F. Currier, care of Wilson Publishing Co., 73 Adelaide St. West, Toronto.

Questions Relating to the Lymphatic System.

N. L.—What is the function of the lymphatic system of the body? Is there any relation between it and the blood? Is the fluid which is in blisters derived from the lymphatics? Of what use is it to the body?

The lymphatic system consists of a series of small and large vessels and glands extending from the surface of the body to its centre and communicating with the great vines of the body which go to the heart. Into these veins it discharges the fluids it has collected from the tissues by absorption. Lymphatic fluid or lymph is transparent in appearance, the lymphatic vessels are arranged in meshes or network which is closely related to the course of the bloodvessels the smaller lymphatics especially in the skin and mucous membranes being near the capillaries and the larger ones near the larger blood vessels. At irregular intervals in the lymphatic meshwork are glands from one-half to 3 inches in their long diameter, somewhat bean shaped, through which the lymph stream flows. The fluid which oozes from the capillaries in the skin and elsewhere into the spaces between the tissues thus bathes their cells with liquid food. These spaces also contain fluid material from worn out and disintegrated cells and this is soaked up by the lymphatics finally entering the large veins on either side of the neck where it is carried to the heart with the blood stream. The lymphatics of the intestines contain not only the materials of ordinary lymph but also about three times as much albumen as that fluid together with a considerable quantity of fat which has been absorbed in the form of an emulsion, hence the lymph is very closely related to the blood.

I suppose the fluid of blisters, under usual conditions is lymph or contains lymph. If you cut your finger and introduce a poison the poison may be and often is taken up by the lymphatics producing inflammation in these vessels and the surrounding tissues. You can see the evidence of the involvement of the lymphatics in such inflammations in the red lines or streaks running up the arm. The poison or the inflammation may be arrested in the glands of the armpit which become swollen, painful, frequently suppurate, and often require more or less extensive surgical treatment. The poison may be distributed by the blood over the body and the patient die from blood poisoning. Lymphatic glands in the neck and elsewhere are often the seat of tubercles and may require removal. It will therefore be apparent that the lymphatic system is a very essential part of the body in its ordinary functions and also the possible seat of serious disease.

Questions and Answers.

Mother—Would you kindly tell me if anything can be done to cure my boy of stuttering, which seems to be troubling him more and more?

Answer—The only thing I can suggest is that you send a stamped self-addressed envelope and the articles on stuttering and stammering will be mailed to you.

K. B. E.—1—Would cubab berries in powder form be more effective as a remedy for catarrh than the crushed berries?

2—Would bronchitis and other throat troubles be benefitted by this treatment?

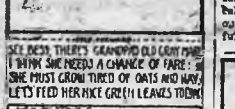
Answer—1—If you refer to using this substance by inhalation, a powder would of course be less irritating than the granulated form produced by crushing.

2—I would not advise you to use it.

FUNNY FOLD-UPS

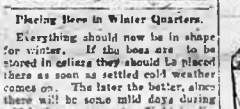
CUT OUT AND FOLD ON DOTTED LINES





SEE BOSS, THERE'S GRANDPOP OLD GRAY MARE. I THINK SHE NEEDS A CHANGE OF FARE: SHE MUST GROW TIRED OF OATS AND HAY. LET'S FEED HER NICE GREEN LEAVES TODAY





Placing Bees in Winter Quarters.

Everything should now be in shape for winter. If the bees are to be stored in cellars they should be placed there as soon as settled cold weather comes on. The later the better, since there will be some mild days during which they may want a flight to discharge their feces. This prevents dysentery to which bees wintered indoors are sometimes prone.

Let the cellar be absolutely dark, and all they will require during the winter months will be an occasional airing at night for an hour or two, but never during the day.

Sweep up any dead bees that may accumulate on the cellar floor during the winter, using a feather while doing so.

To ventilate the cellar wait until it is dark and open the door for an hour or two.

When wintering outdoors be sure to use sufficient packing to keep the bees warm. Unless the climate runs many degrees below zero and stays there for a long time, it is all right to winter outdoors in the double-walled chaff hives.

"All the world" is the greatest of powers; it is sovereign and calls itself "we." What "we" does or says is called custom, what it thinks is called opinion, what it believes to be beautiful or good is called fashion."—Emiel.

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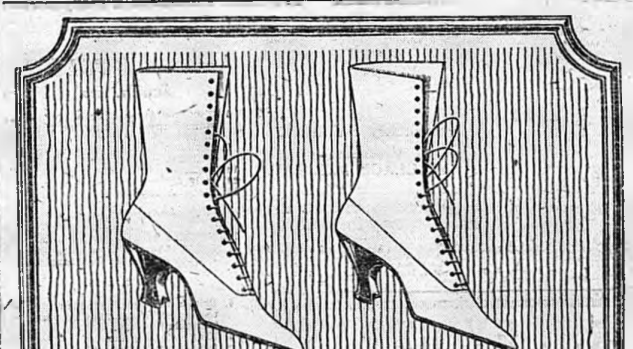
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We are making every effort to use this power to help solve the big problem of providing enough good quality shoes to go around. In the face of an actual scarcity of leather, it is difficult; but it can be done if you will co-operate with us. Buy wisely, for service rather than merely for style, and see that the shoes you buy are stamped with the manufacturer's trade-mark.

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Montreal Daily Star.

WHAT SOLDIERS WANT.

A suggestion to those who are sending gifts to soldiers overseas comes from Lt.-Col. (Canon) Frederick George Scott, Senior Chaplain of the First Division, in a cable received by friends in Montreal. He says "The men want playing cards and chewing tobacco."

CHEW STAG TOBACCO

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BRITISH AIRMEN WELL SCHOOLED

MUST STUDY GUNNERY AND WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY

Aspirants for Royal Squadron Are Intensively Trained from the Ground Up.

When the young cadet of the Royal Air Force has learned to march, to swing his arms with the stiffness approved by his instructors, to salute in the only possible way considered "correct" by a flying officer, to stop the other fellow from hitting him when he has the gloves on; when, in fact, he has learned discipline, and his body has been hardened by physical training and games, he leaves the camp by the sea and goes—to school. He is eager to fly, but much must be taught him before he can leave the ground.

So it is that the boy, by now very much a soldier, goes to the lecture room, and for a period "swots" as hard as military necessity and his own keenness dictate. He does not study languages or history or mathematics, but engines and aerial navigation, signalling and wireless telegraphy, aeroplane rigging and map reading. His professors and lecturers, like himself, are in khaki. Highly capable N.C.O.'s teach him the why and the wherefore of cranks and rods and cylinders; he pulls engines to pieces and sets them up again.

Studies Mechanism of Planes.

He sits in a seat with a "joy-stick" manoeuvring a quarter-sized airplane in front of him, and sees the effect on the machine of different movements of the control. By ingenious devices he learns the art of observation from the air and how to report what his eyes have beheld. He comes to know why, to correct the deflection of the wind, he must steer a machine at an angle which apparently contradicts the direction in which he wishes to fly. He becomes wise about compasses and instruments. All that is shown him he must absorb and remember, so that, at the end of the course, he can pass the test of a strict examination.

It is hard work. He cannot "cut" lectures. He must not slack. When he leaves the school a little more of boyhood has gone; the man is emerging. But he has kept fit. Every day after work he goes from the desk to the playing fields. Games count for so much that at each stage of his training, the marks which are to determine his suitability for an air force commission include an award for the degree of proficiency he shows at play.

Testing the Guns.

From the school of aeronautics the cadet passes to the school of armament, and for a time has the "tock-tock-tock" of machine guns continually in his ears. If he is not familiar with the Vickers and Lewis guns as he is with a knife and fork at the end of his lessons, it is not the fault of his instructors. In the beginning the fact is impressed upon him that an airplane is merely a means of taking guns into the air, and that if a pilot takes up a gun without being able to use it he is asking for trouble.

Trouble in such a case means death. Diagrams, cinema demonstrations, sectional models and guns, complete and in part, are brought into use to make instruction easy. For one ingenious lecture the pupil takes a seat in a cinema hall and his position in relation to the pictures which pass over the screen is that of the pilot of the photographed airplane. Here is shown how to aim his gun. He sees the approach of an enemy machine and the burst of fire which, according to its accuracy, sends the Hun crashing to the ground or misses him. The lesson is elementary in its simplicity but wonderfully effective.

While at the school the cadet passes through a gun-testing section. Every machine gun to be used for air fighting is examined minutely and severely tried before it is sent overseas. Hours are devoted to the scrutiny of each weapon. Guns as they come from the makers are quite good enough for ground use, but for use in the air they must be tuned up so that the risk of failure is reduced to the minimum.

It is a great day for the flight cadet, as the boy is now called, when he reports to the training squadron where he is to learn his flying. His mind is packed with the theory, but before him lies adventure.

The pupil is taken up by an instructor and goes "dual" before he is allowed to handle a machine alone. "In the old days," I was told at the southern aerodrome, "you were counted a dub if you could not get along after three hours' dual. If you took four hours you were heaved out." To this reflection the officer with whom I talked added another: "When the instructors had learned their flying," he said, "it was considered an insult if a pilot who had once gone solo was told that he was to be given more dual. This simply meant that men went up and got into bad habits and a sloppy way of flying."

Marvelous Gunnery.

Before a pilot goes solo at all now he is taught to loop and spin and half-roll, and to-land in any field which the instructor directs him to get into. Even so, his progress is still closely watched after he is given single control, and at intervals the instructor goes up with the pupil to correct any fault he may have developed. The number of machines crashed at one time was enormous; to-day the crashes, by comparison, are insignificant, and an accident on the occasion of a first solo flight is almost unknown.

When the instructor is satisfied that a pupil can fly a service machine properly, the boy—he has still to graduate for his wings, but if he is of the right stuff he is by now only a boy in years, and his fresh, virile manhood is an inspiring thing to see—is transferred from the elementary side of the depot to what is known as the "special flight" side and is taught aerial fighting and the use of his gun in the air. Some of the instructors under whom he is trained are marvelous gunners.

I watched one of them swoop down from the air, firing bursts into a tiny pond as he dropped, and there was an upward leap of glistening water for every cartridge used. One could imagine the havic such firing might create among marching infantry.

Venezuela means "Little Venice." Early explorers so named the South American country because of its Indian dwellings on small islands and piles driven into the water.

Butchers in Birmingham, England, have undertaken to buy bones back after the housewife has made full use of them, paying the customer half of proceeds of their disposal. They are used for the extraction of glycerine and for the manufacture of phosphate for fertilizer and a valuable pig and poultry food.

A Combination of Good Qualities invites your attention to

Grape-Nuts

No sweetening required.
No cooking.
Needs but little milk or cream.
Fine with evaporated milk.
Keeps indefinitely.
Not a particle of waste.
A wonderfully attractive flavor.

"There's a Reason" for Grape-Nuts.

Canada Food Board License No 2-076

Memory.

I know a lone spot on the Arras road
Where I shall hardly bear to walk again
For fear of waking those great souls I loved
Who struggled to a death of piteous pain.

Ah! I should hear their laughter on the way,
And round my heart their boyish sights would creep;
Till I must long to leave the rushing world
And steal away to join them in their sleep.
For only they who tread the tortured path
Of those torn roads where swaying poplars sigh
Can dream of how God could give no greater bliss
Than the hushed peace beneath the sad French sky.

I know a lone spot on the Arras road
That murmurs with the moan of Memory's pain.
And I should grieve my heart with stifled sobs
If I could bear to walk that road again.

—Lieut. A. N. Choyce.

GIRLS! LEMON JUICE IS SKIN WHITENER

How to make a creamy beauty lotion for a few cents.

The juice of two fresh lemons strained into a bottle containing three ounces of orchard white makes a whole quarter pint of the most remarkable lemon skin beautifier at about the cost one must pay for a small jar of the ordinary cold creams. Care should be taken to strain the lemon juice through a fine cloth so no lemon pulp gets in, then this lotion will keep fresh for months. Every woman knows that lemon juice is used to bleach and remove such blemishes as freckles, sallowness and tan and is the ideal skin softener, whitener and beautifier.

Just try it! Get three ounces of orchard white at any drug store and two lemons from the grocer and make up a quarter pint of this sweetly fragrant lemon lotion and massage it daily into the face, neck, arms and hands.

L'Envoi.

The thousand things I could not say
Before I crossed the sea,
Dear love, the words I could not speak
And all you are to me;

The thousand dreams I could not dream
When Life for gold did dance,
Are Life to me, dear love, since Death
Became a dream, in France.

The thousand things I cannot write.
The things that I would do,
Shall all be yours, dear love, when God
Shall send me home, to you.

Minard's Liniment Co., Limited.

Gentlemen,—In July, 1905, I was thrown from a road machine, injuring my hip and back badly and was obliged to use a crutch for 14 months. In Sept., 1906, Mr. Wm. Outridge of Lachute urged me to try MINARD'S LINIMENT, which I did, with the most satisfactory results and to-day I am as well as ever in my life.

Yours sincerely,
his
MATTHEW x BAINES.
mark

What He'd Do.

An army examiner had before him a very dull candidate for a commission. The man proving, apparently, unable to make response to the most simple questions, the examiner finally grew impatient and quite sarcastically put this question:

"Let it be supposed you are a captain in command of infantry. In your rear is an impassable abyss. On both sides of you there rise perpendicular rocks of tremendous height. In front of you lies the enemy, outnumbering you ten to one. What, sir, in such an enormous emergency would you do?"

"I think, sir," said the aspirant for military distinction, "I would resign."

Every time you fill the tank of your auto or tractor by lamp or other open light, you are inviting an explosion.

The Weekly Fashions



The round yoke of this design holds the fulness of the back and front Developed in plaid material it is suitable for school. McCall Pattern No. 8548, Girl's Coat. In 7 sizes, 2 to 14 years. Price, 20 cents.



Now winter model of velvet trimmed with fur. Simple in line and smart in effect. McCall Pattern No. 8553, Ladies' Coat. In 3 sizes; small, 34 to 36; medium, 38 to 40; large, 42 to 44 bust. Price, 25 cents.

These patterns may be obtained from your local McCall dealer, or from the McCall Co., 70 Bond St., Toronto, Dept. W.

Minard's Liniment Cures Diphtheria.

Had No Respect.

One artillery unit worked hard during the afternoon of the second day of the attack to get its pieces into position. It had moved up for the second time, and had not fired a shot. It was four o'clock when the lieutenant in command gave orders for every one to stand by. The gunners were to fire their first volley into the German lines. Everyone stood waiting for the final word when the telephone rang and word came that the infantry had advanced so far that it would be necessary to move up again before going into action. "Oh, hell!" said a gunner; "those infantry guys ain't got no respect for us at all!"

Minard's Liniment Cures Distemper.

Land of the Beyond.

There is a country into which there is to-day a yearly immigration with which no other country in any age has had anything to compare. Every year 25,000,000 of people enter its ports and crowd its territory as newcomers and colonists.

Every month 3,000,000 are numbered as fresh arrivals. Every twenty-four hours there are 100,000.

And this has been going on and will continue century after century. For the country in question is the Land of the Beyond, that is on the other side of the grave.

British Columbia canned herring is meeting with a growing demand. It is estimated that 250,000 cases will be packed this year, an increase of 150 per cent. over 1917.

LIQUIDS and PASTES

KEEP YOUR SHOES NEAT

2 IN 1 SHOE POLISHES

BLACK, WHITE, TAN, DARK BROWN OR OX BLOOD SHOES

PRESERVES the LEATHER

A Dust-Stained, Fearless King.

Albert, King of Belgium, is the hero of the hour;
He's a royal arch and tower;
He is bigger in the trenches than the Kaiser on his throne,
And the whole world loves him for the sorrows he has known.

Defiance was his answer to the Teutons at his gate;
Then he buckled on his armor and pledged his soul to fate.
He stood between his people and the biggest Essen gun,
For he feared not shot nor shrapnel as his little army won.

King of Belgium, Duke of Brabant, Count of Flanders all in one;
Little Kingdom of the Belgae starr'd with honor in the sun,
You have won a place in history, of your deeds the world will sing,
But the glory of your nation is your dust-stained, fearless King.

MONEY ORDERS.

Remit by Dominion Express Money Order. If lost or stolen you get your money back.

A child is prey to many fears which have little to do with physical cowardice. The sensitive child is positively afraid of many things without realizing he is afraid. What he needs is to be given a greater confidence in life and in himself.

Minard's Liniment Cures Garget in Cows

"Thy yesterday is thy Past; thy to-day is thy Future; thy to-morrow is a Secret."—Talmud.

A bee, unladen, will fly 40 miles an hour, but one coming home laden with honey does not travel faster than 12 miles an hour.

A Kidney Remedy

Kidney troubles are frequently caused by badly digested food which overtaxes these organs to eliminate the irritant acids formed. Help your stomach to properly digest the food by taking 15 to 30 drops of Extract of Roots, sold as Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup, and your kidney disorder will promptly disappear. Get the genuine.

ABSORBINE

Will reduce Inflamed, Strained, Swollen Tendons, Ligaments, or Muscles. Stops lameness and pain from a Spavin, Side Bone or Bone Spavin. No blister, no hair gone and horse can be used. $2.50 a bottle at druggists or delivered. Describe your case for special instructions and interesting horse Book 2 R Free. ABSORBINE, JR., the antiseptic liniment for mankind, reduces Strained, Torn Ligaments, Swollen Glands, Wens or Bruises. Heals Cuts, Sores, Ulcers, Allays pain. Price $1.25 a bottle at druggists or delivered. Book "Horse Sense" free. W. F. YOUNG, P. D. F., 515 Lyman Bldg., Montreal, Can.

DON'T NEGLECT A RHEUMATIC PAIN

Go after it with Sloan's Liniment before it gets dangerous

Apply a little, don't rub, let it penetrate, and—good-by twinge! Same for external aches, pains, strains, stiffness of joints or muscles, lameness, bruises.

Instant relief without mussiness or soiled clothing. Reliable—the biggest selling liniment year after year. Economical by reason of enormous sales. Keep a big bottle ready at all times. Made in Canada. Ask your druggist for Sloan's Liniment.

Sloan's Liniment Kills Pain

30c., 60c., $1.20.

EATS DIRT

MADE IN CANADA

GILLETT'S LYE

Arctic Curio.

In the midst of the Arctic swamps are often found curious formations which travelers in these inhospitable regions call "ice mushrooms."

When the summer sun banishes for a brief while the frozen crust of the landscape, squat pillars of ice (sometimes as much as ten feet high) remain here and there, covered with moss that has actually grown on top of them and by which they are kept from melting. It is nature's own idea of an icehouse.

Minard's Liniment Cures Colds, &c.

WANTED

GENERAL BLACKSMITH. REID Bros., Bothwell, Ont.

WANTED:—AT ONCE, BY PROgressive concern in the Niagara peninsula, the Garden Spot of Canada, Boilermakers, Helpers and Handy Men. Steady employment. Engineering and Machine Works of Canada, Limited, St. Catharines, Ont.

FOR SALE

WELL EQUIPPED NEWSPAPER and job printing plant in Eastern Ontario. Insurance carried $3,500. Will go for $1,200 quick sale. Box 11, Wilson Publishing Co., Ltd., Toronto.

WEEKLY NEWSPAPER FOR SALE in New Ontario. Owner going to France. Will sell $2,000. Worth double that amount. Apply J. H. c/o Wilson Publishing Co., Limited, Toronto.

STORE WINDOWS FOR SALE

GET OUR PRICE LIST SHOWING 75 cent of windows glazed complete, any size. Halliday Company, Box 861, Hamilton.

MISCELLANEOUS

CANCER, TUMORS, LUMPS, ETC., internal and external, cured without pain by our home treatment. Write us before too late. Dr. Bellman Medical Co., Limited, Collingwood, Ont.

KEEP YOUR STOVE BRIGHT

BLACK KNIGHT STOVE POLISH

Will not burn

Easy to use

SUFFERED TWO YEARS WITH PIMPLES

Child Could Not Sleep Till Cuticura Healed.

"My little brother suffered for about two years from tiny red pimples. They appeared constantly on his body but he had the greatest trouble under his ears. The skin was red and very sore and at the least touch he would give a howl of pain. After a few seconds he would have to scratch, and he was not able to sleep.

"A friend advised me to send for Cuticura Soap and Ointment. I intended a change, and I used three cakes of Cuticura Soap and four boxes of Ointment when he was healed." (Signed) Louis Frank, 740 City Hall Ave., Montreal, Que., February 2, 1918.

Keep your skin clear by using Cuticura Soap and Ointment for everyday toilet purposes.

For Free Sample Each by Mail address post-card: "Cuticura, Dept. A, Boston, U.S.A." Sold everywhere.

HIRST'S PAIN EXTERMINATOR

Pain? Hirst's will stop it!

Used for 40 years to relieve rheumatism, lumbago, neuralgia, sprains, lame back, toothache, earache, swollen joints, sore throat and other painful complaints. Have a bottle in the house. All dealers or write us.

HIRST REMEDY COMPANY, Hamilton, Canada

Hotel Del Coronado

Coronado Beach, California

Near San Diego

POLO, MOTORING, TENNIS, BAY AND SURF BATHING, FISHING AND BOATING

18-Hole Golf Course

Hotel is equipped throughout with Automatic Sprinkler System.

AMERICAN PLAN

JOHN J. HERNAN, Manager

GLAMIS

Quite a gloom was cast over our village on Tuesday morning when the sad message came that Nurse Annie McKay had passed away, and that they were bringing the remains to be interred in Purdy's cemetery. Annie was born and brought up in Glamis, and was a general favorite with everyone. She was possessed of a bright, kind, lovable disposition that endeared her to all. She trained in St. Joseph's Hospital, Port Arthur, and was nursing a critical case of influenza in a private home, when she contracted the disease. She was taken to the hospital on Saturday and died on Monday afternoon. Much sympathy is felt for the sorrowing ones left. Just a year and eight months since Beth, a younger sister, was taken. Three brothers and one sister are left—Hector, in Regina; Lieut. Wilfred and Pte. Douglass, who are serving overseas; and Mrs. Matthews, of Port Arthur. The father, Mr. John McKay, accompanied the remains. She was laid to rest in the family plot beside her mother, two sisters and a brother.

Mrs. Hector McKay, of Regina, who was spending some time with friends in Stratford, attended the funeral of the late Nurse McKay.

Mrs. J. C. Macintyre and daughter Sarah left on Saturday morning to visit friends in Toronto.

Mr. and Mrs. Stocks, Mr. and Mrs. Bradley, of Port Huron, were week end guests of Mrs. Nesbitt.

Mr. Chas. McKinnon, whose school was closed owing to the epidemic, returned last week to Wallaceburg.

Mr. and Mrs. Thos. Montgomery and two children, of Markdale, spent Sunday with the latter's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Kirktown.

Misses Edna and Lilly McKenzie, of Kincardine, motored up on Friday and spent the evening at Mr. Neil Currie's.

Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Thomson received a message on Saturday that their son James was wounded in the hand.

Several of Mr. Husk's family are down with influenza.

Mr. Wilson Carr, of Paisley, Sundayed with friends in Glamis.

Mrs. Nesbitt and her Port Huron friends motored to Chesley on Sunday afternoon.

The services on Sunday were union. In the morning Rev. Mr. Robinson, of Tiverton, preached in the Baptist church, and in the evening in St. Paul's. Rev. P. Reith conducted anniversary services in the Presbyterian church in Tiverton.

Rev. S. Parnell, B.A., of Kenilworth, will occupy the pulpit of the Baptist church on Sunday next both morning and evening.

PINKERTON

School re-opened on Monday with Miss McRae, of Port Elgin, in charge. Miss McRae has just recovered from an attack of pneumonia.

Pte. Tom Osborne is visiting his uncle, Mr. John Wilson.

Mr. David Pinkerton returned on Saturday from a two weeks' hunt in the peninsula. Although Mr. Pinkerton was not so fortunate to get a deer, the party with which he went secured three.

The sacrament of the Lord's Supper will be dispensed on Sunday, Nov. 24th, in the Presbyterian church here. Preparatory services will be held on Friday and will be conducted by the Rev. Mr. Burgess of Walkerton.

Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Clark received the sad news on Saturday that their daughter, Mrs. N. Nelson (nee Gertie Clark), of Manitoba, was dead as a result of a severe attack of the flu. The sympathy of the whole community goes out to the bereaved parents.

SECOND CON. ELDERSLIE

Henry Schmidt is going the rounds of his neighbors helping them to lay in a supply of wood. Henry is a cracker with the sawing machine.

Mr. and Mrs. R. C. Struthers, of Galt, visited recently at the home of Mr and Mrs. D. Walks of this con.

Arthur Lillico, L.L.D., son of Mr. and Mrs. Arch. Lillico of this con., has opened up an office at 962 St. Clair Ave. Toronto. His many friends here will be pleased to hear of his success.

John Robertson, of lot 11, con. 2, has sold his farm to John Wright, of 14th con. Bruant.

Smith Thompson is engaged with Arch Dawson.

Mrs. John McDonald has had the telephone installed in her house. Her number is 9625.

Henry Ankenmann has leased a part of A. Lillico's farm.

Mrs. J. S. Lloyd and son, F.-Lt. S. Lloyd, of Newmarket, visited recently at the home of Mrs. Lloyd's sister, Mrs. J. Robertson.

Wm. Pepper, of 1st con. Elderslie, has purchased lot 24, con. 2, from And. Green for the sum of $7,500.

Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Vanche and son Allan visited Gillies Hill friends one day recently.

Mr. and Mrs. H. Ferrier and family, of "Bervie, spent Sunday with friends here.

Mr. and Mrs. A. Young and daughter Jessie visited with Sullivan friends on Sunday.

Mr. Jas. Vancise received word in Saturday that his brother Fred had died in Toronto from the flu. Fred was well known in these parts, and the sympathy of the community goes out to Mr. and Mrs. Vancise in the loss they have sustained. Interment was made on Sunday, Nov. 17th, at his home at Gore Bay.

Jas. Watt visited friends here on Sunday. Jimmie has received his discharge, nevertheless he is glad the war is over.

Was Three Months in Hospital

Mr. Wm. Campbell, who was taken from the home of his sister, Mrs. J. Sharpe, Inkerman St., on Aug. 10th, to be operated on for appendicitis in the county hospital at Walkerton, is so far recovered that he was able to leave that institution on Monday and come back to Paisley. He will remain here some time before returning to his home at Holland, Man.

—Overcoats, Overcoats for everybody—$25 and up. Don't forget we have a large stock of woollens to choose from. **C. B Irwin, Tailor.**

WILLOW CREEK

Mr. and Mrs. Reier, of Hanover, spent Sunday at the home of her brother, Mr. Chas. Helwig.

Mr. Dave Wittig was in Toronto this week.

One family here bought Victory Bonds for $600.

Mr. John Thede and family spent Sunday at Mr. D. Wittig's.

Miss Helen Wittig celebrated her good evening's entertainment.

Mr. Joe Hyde has purchased Mr. Frank Wrightson's farm. The latter intends moving to town.

Mr. K. Robinson had a sale on Saturday.

The farmers on this section have been making good use of the fine weather.

The rain Sunday night was the cause of keeping some of the young people at home. More fine weather coming.

Churches and schools are once more in full swing. But how about S. S. No. 5? Must be on the schoolless list.

Mr. J. H Roppel has installed a litter carrier in his stable. He has the job done right, at a cost of over $900.

WALKERTON

Mr. Alex Carr moved here last week from near Glamis, and has taken over the Shelton property on the cemetery road, which he recently purchased from Mr. Jas. Whitehead.

While shooting in the air at the celebration on Thursday night some one fired two holes in the telephone cable in front of the Merchants Bank and for a time all phone connection with the west end of the town was cut off. The local "trouble man" at once got to work and temporarily repaired the damage, and by midnight had most of the severed phones linked up. On Tuesday a cable man was dispatched here from Toronto and put the line in a permanent state of repair.

Mr. George Pletsch, of the 13th con. Carrick, brother of Messrs. Harry and John Pletsch of Walkerton, is suffering from a badly fractured leg, sustained on Tuesday morning last, when a scaffold on which he and John Smith, a stone mason of Carrick, were standing building a brick wall at Pletsch's home, suddenly broke and precipitated them to the ground, a distance of fifteen feet. While Smith came unscathed through the mishap, the small bone in Pletsch's left leg was broken above the ankle. As a result of the mishap he will be laid up for several weeks.

Herbert McManus of Chesley, who has many relatives in Walkerton, has laid a charge of assault against Henry Kaufman of Sullivan Tp. McManus, who was a soldier on leave from the camp, had been assisting a Mr. Lang of Sullivan in pressing hay and while at dinner at the latter's home last week, claims that Kaufman came up behind him, and with the words, "Remember, you are among Germans now," drew a big hay knife threateningly across his throat. The matter will be ventilated before Magistrate John Telford in Hanover on Friday afternoon at 4 o'clock, Lawyer Carey of Hanover having been engaged by the plaintiff to aid in the prosecution.

While dodging confetti that was coming his way like a northwest blizzard, a local young groom, who was leaving with his bride on their honeymoon, swung around the corner of the G.T.R. station on Wednesday afternoon of last week and collided with a ladder on which Geo. Dalyrample, a London painter, was industriously perched swinging an artistic brush in blissful oblivion of the activities below him. And as cupid caused man's first fall in the garden of Eden, he was indirectly responsible for the second male descent in Walkerton when the artist and his paints came down with a spill on the platform. As a "Comedy of Errors" the thing would have been a scream had not the Londoner broken his right leg above the ankle in the fall. Although the unfortunate man is said to have successfully evaded cupid in the past, it got him at last, and instead of breaking his heart, bust his leg, and sent him to the hospital rather than the home for incurables, for repairs. Marriage is sure some lottery when even the spectators are so affected by it.

Alexander McDermid, whose home in the village of Kinloss was serenaded by a mob some months ago, following his third marriage, and which resulted in a police court trial at Walkerton that culminated in the guilty parties settling for damages and costs, claims that a neighbor boy, Wm. Stanley, who lives across the road and was mixed up in the first episode, raided his house single handed about midnight on Friday last and demolished about thirty-five panes of glass. McDermid has laid a charge against Stanley, and in the witness box at the town hall, Walkerton, on Tuesday afternoon unreeled a line of evidence which was to the effect that he had got up hearing the crash of the glass, and running out had followed the assailant who ran across the road and into Stanley's house. McDermid claims to have done some peeping and to have identified the party as Ed Stanley when the latter struck a match on reaching his home. McDermid further testified that Stanley a short time later came out with a lantern, and in a conversation with some unknown person near the pump, overheard him remark that "If he has me pulled for this I'll kill him." Plaintiff maintained that his windows were smashed in with a club and the weapon was left sticking through one of the windows when the culprit took his flight. The defendant's mother and three sisters swore, however, that the accused was in bed at the time he was charged with pulling off the raid. The trial was adjourned until Monday next at 2 p.m., and the plaintiff in the meantime is to estimate the value of the damage done, and if it takes more than $20 to replace it, the offence will be an indictable one and would render the accused liable, if this hearing went against him, to be sent up to a higher court for trial.—Herald and Times.

EVANGELISTIC MEETINGS

An evangelistic campaign commenced at the 4th Bruce United Brethren church on Sunday evening, Nov. 17th, with Mr. M. Alice Durham, of Leavenworth, Kansas, as evangelist. Mrs. Durham is an evangelist of note, having held many successful meetings throughout the U. S. and Canada. She is a strong, sympathetic speaker, having ability to hold her audience as she proclaims the gospel message. Besides her evangelistic experience she also had much experience in slum and rescue work among fallen women in Chicago, Kansas City and other middle western cities, and being at present superintendent of the United Brethren Rescue Home of Leavenworth, Kansas. The meetings will continue for two weeks at least.

Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA

—The Saugeen river derived its name from the Indian word, Sauga, which means the outlet.

BEDRIDDEN WITH RHEUMATISM

Felt That He Would Never Walk Again "FRUIT-A-TIVES" Brought Relief.



MR. LORENZO LEDUC

8 Ottawa St., Hull, P.Q.

"Fruit-a-tives" is certainly a wonder. For a year, I suffered with *Rheumatism*; being forced to stay in bed *for five months*. I tried all kinds of medicine but without getting better; and thought I would never be able to walk again.

"One day while lying in bed, I read about 'Fruit-a-tives' the great fruit medicine; and it seemed just what I needed, so I decided to try it.

The first box helped me, and I took the tablets regularly until every trace of the Rheumatism left me.

I have every confidence in 'Fruit-a-tives' and strongly recommend them to every sufferer from Rheumatism".

LORENZO LEDUC.

50c. a box, 6 for $2.50, trial size 25c. At all dealers or sent postpaid on receipt of price by Fruit-a-tives Limited, Ottawa, Ont.

Rubbers

WE have a full stock of Rubbers for every member of the family. Look to your Rubber Footwear. See that toes and heels are sound and free from cracks. If not, get each pair of shoes fitted to its own size and shape. Then you will get long wear and comfort.

Save the Leather Tops
We Sew on the Rubber Bottoms

We guarantee satisfaction

H. PFAFF & SON
Canada Food Rd. License No. 8-3626

GRESHAM

The induction of Rev. Mr. Wallace took place in Underwood church last Tuesday, 12th inst., in the afternoon. A large number were present. The Presbytery was represented by Revs. Gale of Pinkerton, Reith of Glamis, Dr. McDougall of North Bruce, Robinson of Tiverton, and Mr. Hawke of the Methodist church. Mr. Reith preached the sermon and Mr. Gale addressed the minister and Dr. McDougall the congregations. Tea was served at the close.

Mr. Wm. Young is visiting his brother and sister in Kincardine this week.

Mr. and Mrs. Wallace were called to Barrie this week to see one of their daughters there who is down with the influenza.

Mr. Len Shipley visited his brother Lionel at Port Elgin, who was operated on for appendicitis last week.

We understand Mr. Allan Bell has bought Mr. Angus Anness' farm.

Mr. McLean Young has got another valuable driver. He is getting ready for the mud.

Mrs. Knapp is visiting her daughter, Mrs. A. McLean, 6th con.

A fine large eagle was seen flying round this vicinity.

CARGILL

Mr. Wm. Russell is back at his duties at the G.T.R. after a month's rest. Mr. M. Taggart, who has been relieving, left on Monday to resume his duties at Walkerton.

Mr. Frank Smith a former teller in the bank here, now filling a similar position in Harriston spent over Sunday here.

Mr. John Parker had two horses killed and a third one had its leg broken by the late train on Thursday night. This is a severe blow to John, and we sympathize with him in his loss.

We are glad to see Mr. M. Grainger able to be around again after his recent illness.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Russell were in Moorefield last week attending the funeral of a relative.

Mr. Wm. Rowney landed home on Saturday night with "Big Ben," having finished the threshing season.

Mrs. Wm. Grainger and children arrived from Stratford in Saturday night, and will in future reside with Mr. and Mrs. R. Brownscombe.

Miss Jean Hood, of Walkerton, Sundayed at her home here.

Mrs. Jas. Alexander received word on Monday that her brother was seriously ill in Owen Sound. She left for there on the afternoon train.

Miss L. Brown is home from Wiarton, where she has been visiting her sister, Mrs. Zeigler.

The depot here was treated to a new coat of paint this week.

SIXTH CON. BRUCE

Mr. Gairns, from New Westminster, B. C., is visiting at Mr. A. Russell's.

Mrs. Menno Roppel is at Hanover at present, taking care of her sister who was ill with the flu.

Miss Margaret Russell has returned home from Teeswater.

Quite a number attended the presentation to Mr. J. D. McGillivray.

Miss Mamie Foster is at present in Paisley.

Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA

—Hon. G. S Henry, Ontario Minister of Agriculture, in a recent address showed the wonderful increase in the production of pure-bred stock since 1911, 167 per cent. in the case of horses and 66 per cent. in the case of cattle. As an example of the profitable nature of this branch of agriculture he mentioned the case of a pure-bred calf raised in Ontario having a pedigree extending back more than thirty-five years, which recently sold for $106,000, probably the most valuable animal in the world.

THE STORE OF QUALITY

Fuel Savers

The Lines of

Furnaces, Heaters, Cook Stoves and Ranges

That we offer are the best economizers of wood and coal that can be obtained in the market to-day. Many dollars can be saved in a winter by using the latest improved instead of the old style ones that eat up fuel as fast as it can be fed in. Economy is the word and spirit of the day in connection with the fuel question. Just see our stoves.

Axes and Saws

Axes and Saws

W. H. DAVISON



A Friend in Need

The Pandora Range is your real friend on wash day. Change the top around, set the boiler on the far side and use the three nearest holes—you can boil on all of them. Dinner on time; no extra fuel, no rush or confusion.

For Sale by
W. H. DAVISON, Paisley

McClary's
Pandora
Range

London, St. John, N.B. Toronto, Hamilton, Montreal, Calgary, Winnipeg, Edmonton, Vancouver, Saskatoon

J. S. DEWAR
PAISLEY
Builder, Contractor and Cement Worker

Brick or cement buildings erected, brick work, cement work and plastering contracts taken.

Cement Supplies Furnished

Building Blocks, Window and Door Sills, Culvert Tile, Well Curbing, Lawn Rollers, Lawn Vases, Verandah Columns, Balusters and other fancy Cement Products.

Building Material

Cement, Lime, Lath, Shingles, Glazed Sewer Pipe and Flue Lining, Mortar Color, Etc.



STEELE'S For Horse Collars and Sweat Pads, Rubber Lap Rugs, Whips, Auto Plush Rugs, Bickmore's Gall Cure, Star Harness Soap, &c

Our Harness includes quality, durability, appearance and high class workmanship found in no other make of Harness.

Baggage Trunks, Suit Cases, Club Bags, Grips. Good assortment at most close prices.

Harness paste and Repairing our Specialty

J. H. STEELE

Young Women

Are needed in war time to replace the office men who go overseas to fight in France and Flanders. Thousands are going now; Thousands will go later on: be patriotic and begin now to prepare to fill their places by attending the

NORTHERN Business College

Students admitted at any time. Circulars free.

C. A. FLEMING, Prin, Owen Sound

FARM FOR SALE

LOT No. 4, Con. A. Elderslie, property of the late W. J. Watson, containing 95 acres—about 60 acres cleared and the balance in bush. Clay loam soil. Barn 40 ft. by 60 ft., stone foundation, cement stable, log house. Well watered. All needed down but about 16 acres. About 3 miles from Paisley. Apply to And. Watson, or David S. Watson, executors.

Heifer Lost

STRAYED from Paisley about Nov. 1st, a heifer 1 year old, light orange color or sandy jersey. Supposed to be last seen going north from Lockerby school on Nov. 6th. Information as to same will be gratefully received. THOS. JOHNSTON, Paisley.

Desirable Village Property For Sale

THE HYDE property on Inkerman St. Comfortable brick house, good stable and garage, on one acre of first-class garden land, with a number of bearing fruit trees. Hard and soft water. Apply to T. H. GEORGE or MRS. C. E. HYDE.

Graham Wafers

As a nourishing school lunch for a child—or with cheese, or with milk in the evening—Telfer's Graham Wafers are unexcelled.

The nut-like flavor is due to the natural sweetness of selected flour brought out by perfect baking.

Always crisp, fresh and appetizing.

Packed in air tight packages.
For sale at all grocers.



Telfers
"The Buy Word for Biscuits"

Canada Food Board License No. 11-599

STOVES

Heaters, including Perfection Oil Heaters, Air-tight Wood Stoves, Quebec Heaters, Oak and Base Burners at **$6.50 and up.**

Cook Stoves, Happy Thoughts, High Oven, Cost Ranges, and others, at **$45.00 and up.**

Daisy Churns

No. 2, **$10.00**; No. 3, **$11.00**; No 4, **$13.00.**

Washing Machines

$12.00 and up. A good stock to select from.

Come in and see our stock. It is complete, and at prices that will suit you.

SINCLAIR'S HARDWARE

The Paisley Advocate.

D. McKENZIE, Publisher
Vol. 49—No. 48

PAISLEY, ONTARIO, NOV. 27, 1918

Subscription, $1.50 per Annum

Paisley Mercantile Co.

WEEKLY STORE NEWS

Millinery Reductions

The knife is sharp. It is cutting deep.

Here are some of the results: Ladies' regular $12.00, $10.00 and $8.00 Hats now for $5.98; Ladies' $7.50, $7.00 and $6.50 Hats now for $4.50; Ladies' regular $5.00, $4.50 and $4.00 Hats now for $2.98. Misses' and Children's regular $5.00, $4.50 and $4.00 Hats now for $2.98; Misses' and Children's $3.75 and $3.50 Hats now for $1.98.

Only Four Weeks for Shopping before Christmas

Get busy. Select your wants. We have them. Only can mention a few: A new ready-made Dress for your wife or daughter, a Separate Silk Skirt and Waist. New goods just arrived. Crepe Silk in dress length, Furs for the neck or hands, separate or sets, Sweaters in Brushed Wool or Worsted Goods, Scarfs and Caps to match, Colored Hosiery, Kosey Footwear for the bedroom, etc., etc.

Rugs

For your floors in large or small sizes, seamless, all wool, cannot be bought at the present time from manufacturers. We have them.

Men's Heavy Rubbers

All kinds and sizes for the Youth, Boy or Man. See ours before buying elsewhere.

8-13,108 ***Hold your Poultry until after the 10th of December***

and get the best price. We want your goods. You need ours. We appreciate your patronage.

All accounts are now due. Let us square up 1918 accounts in full.

THE PAISLEY MERCANTILE CO.
F. S. MacLACHLAN, Manager

The People's Bakery

License No. 8-4329

HAVING remodelled our bake shop throughout and installed an up-to-date portable oven, we are now prepared to meet the demands of our customers with high-class baking of all kinds.

Home-made and Baker's Bread a Specialty

Our Aim

Is and will be to please the people, and we invite you to call and give our goods a trial.

We also carry a full line of

Groceries, Flour and Substitutes

D. H. COOPER - Baker and Confectioner

Increased Production

DR. HESS' STOCK TONIC

IS GUARANTEED TO INCREASE PRODUCTION

NEVER before have the Dr. Hess goods sold like they are selling to-day, and there is nothing strange about that. They are goods that make for increased production. They are a real factor in just what the Government is requiring, viz., more beef, more pork, more mutton, more milk, more butter, more poultry and more eggs, and thus they serve a patriotic purpose.

BRING ALONG YOUR COUPONS FOR A PACKAGE OF DR. HESS' POULTRY PANACEA.

MORE'S DRUG STORE

Prepare for Success! Come to

ELLIOTT Business College

Yonge and Charles Sts., Toronto

We can prepare you quickly to take your place with those who have succeeded. Every graduate of this school this year secured employment promptly. Every dollar you invest in preparing for success in this school will pay big dividends. Never mind "hard times" or "shortage." Opportunity is what you want. Better any time. Write for catalogue.

W. J. ELLIOTT, Principal

N. McALLISTER

Carpenter and Contractor

Contracts taken for any class of House-building and Repairing

Sash, Doors, Dressed Lumber and other Building Material on hand

Dwelling and shop two doors north of the Belmoral Hotel

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

$1.50 per annum in advance. To United States subscribers $2.00 per year in advance.

ADVERTISING RATES

Legal and other casual advertisements 10c per nonpariel line for first insertion, 5c per line for each subsequent insertion.

Advertisements without specific directions will be inserted till forbidden and charged accordingly. Transient display advs. charged by the inch. Rates on application.

Advertisements in the local columns are charged 10c per line for first insertion, and 5c per line for subsequent insertion. This includes announcements for church or school entertainments, garden parties &c. No notice less than 25c. Regular advertisers 5c per line. No adv. less than 1l. Set in black-faced type, price and one-half.

—For Rent—Flat for rent occupied by Dr. Allen. Apply to P. B. Allen.

—Pianos, Organs, Sewing Machines, Edison Phonographs, records and small instruments. F. McKinnon.

—Fresh Salmon Trout at P. Oltsher's butcher shop.

—Safety First. Get a good lantern for 98c. at Sinclair's Hardware.

—Marriage licenses issued and money to loan. Joel George.

—Full line of fine engagement and wedding rings at L. Shoemaker's jewellery store.

—Highest prices paid for hides and sheepskins. W. E. McGregor, Butcher, Steele Block.

—The party who borrowed a lumber wagon from Fisher's shed is requested to return it. J. S. Dewar.

—Winter repairs and care of cars at Paisley Garage. See us before laying up your car for the season.

—For Sale—New hall seat and mirror, single iron bed, brass trimmed, and spring, also good kitchen table. Apply to Chas. Bidgham.

—Dr. C. L. Grant, Dentist, of Walkerton, will be in Paisley each first and third Wednesdays at the Central Hotel. Hours 1 to 6 p.m.

—Taxes Are Due—Pay at Putnam's office open every Wednesday and Saturday afternoons and evenings during November to receive the taxes.

—Highest price for beef hides, horse hides, calfskins, sheepskins, tallow, &c. P. Oltsher, Paisley Meat Market.

—For Sale—The cottage dwelling next to the Belmoral Hotel. Freshly painted and re-papered. Apply to Neil McAllister.

—For Sale—A large and comfortable frame house with good stable, on ½ acre of good garden land, on Water St. Mackinlay, prop.

—For Sale or Rent—House on Victoria St., suitable for retired farmer. Also for rent, the premises lately occupied by the Standard Bank. Apply to D. Forrester.

—Special Tire Sale—One Dunlop traction tread, 1 plain tread, 1 Van Ordinal, 2 K & S Special, and 2 31-4 Goodyear all weather tread, also tubes, at prices to clear out. Paisley Garage.

—E. Stevenson's quick healing salve is the best made. We have a choice line of tobaccos and cigars, stationery and school supplies. Agent for daily papers and magazines. Give us a call.

—Flour, Feed, Seeds, Grain—We keep a full stock of Five Roses and Stark's high grade flours, bran, shorts, Royal Purple calf-meal, poultry foods and remedies. Always in the market for coarse grains. Morning delivery only. W. Stark.

$10 Reward

Manager McNeill finds that some person or persons are tampering with the electric light wires, causing short circuits, and offers a reward of $10 for information leading to conviction of the guilty parties.

Caught with the Goods

We are glad to acknowledge the fact that we were caught with

A Good Stock of Fine Suiting

And are prepared to pass them along to

Fashion into Garments

for anyone who wants a

Fine Suit or Overcoat

You can Save Five *by Buying from Us.*

Cruickshank The Tailor

—Mr. John D. McArthur, of Port Elgin, was in town on Tuesday.

—Mrs. Jas. McKee was taken to Walkerton hospital last week to receive treatment for stomach trouble.

—Miss Phemie McKinnon, of Toronto, was visiting Paisley friends for a few days last week, a guest at the home of her sister, Mrs. Neil McArthur, Albert St.

—Mr. Kenneth McLaren, of Rockhaven, Sask., arrived here on Friday, having come down to attend the funeral of his brother, the late Geo. McLaren, and will remain for a few weeks.

Entertainment

An entertainment will be given in the Town Hall, Friday evening, Nov. 29th under the auspices of the ladies of the Church of the Ascension. Besides singing and music by some of Paisley's best musical talent, Capt. (Rev.) E. Appleyard, returned chaplain, will give an address on the soldier's life at the front. Capt. Appleyard was with the Canadian troops for over a year in France, and for gallantry at the battle of Vimy Ridge was decorated by the king with the Military Cross. Admission—25c. and 15c.

Died in the West

On Monday evening, Nov. 11th, after an illness of ten days from Spanish influenza, Clarence V. Poole passed peacefully away at Lady Minto Hospital, Melfort, Sask., at the age of 24 years, 5 months and 2 days. His birthplace was Bruce county, Ontario. At the age of twelve he moved with his parents to Melfort, where he has lived since. He leaves to mourn his loss his parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. M. Poole, his brother Lawson, and sister Vera. Much sympathy is felt for the sorrowing family in the loss of a son who was greatly esteemed by all who knew him. The funeral was held on Thursday, Nov. 14th, to Mount Pleasant cemetery, the service being conducted by Rev W. R. Taunton, assisted by members of the Oddfellows Lodge, of which the deceased was a member. At the time of his death the mother, sister and brother were ill with the same disease.

The Late Mrs. McLeod

Mary McGillivray, widow of the late Peter McLeod, of 12th con. Bruce, who passed away on Sunday, Nov. 17th, was one of the original pioneers and perhaps the oldest person living in the township, as she was over 97 years of age. The deceased had lived on the 12th con. since 1854. She was respected and esteemed by all who had known her. Born in the Island of Mull, Scotland, she came to Canada with her mother, two brothers and one sister in 1847. They settled in Glenelg Tp., Grey Co. Five or six years later the subject of this sketch was married at Kitchener, and in 1854 they came to Bruce Tp., she walking all the way from Durham and carrying her baby boy in her arms. As this incident in her life would indicate, the late Mrs. McLeod was a strong type of the womanhood of that time—ready to brave and conquer all hardships peculiar to life in the unbroken country to which they came as first settlers. Hope and courage were their predominant characteristics, and without these existence would have been an impossibility, and the goal of happiness never been attained. Mrs. McLeod was predeceased by her husband in 1888. She is survived by their two sons—Colin, who has been in New Zealand for many years, and Alex N., with whom she lived on the old homestead. The funeral was held on Nov. 19th. Services were conducted by Rev. G. C. Little, of Knox church, with which congregation the deceased had been a worshipping member ever since its organization. Interment was made in Lovat cemetery.

—Let there be light. Lanterns, 98c each, at Sinclair's Hardware.

—Fowl wanted, alive or dressed. Get our prices. S. F. Mallachey.

—For Sale—Eight head of heifers and steers, 1 and 2 yrs. old. Wallace Megraw, Greenock. Both phones.

—Lost—Automobile tire chain lost on Elora road north on Nov. 17th. Finder please leave at Advocate office.

—All Deering repairs and twine accounts not paid at once will be placed in other hands for collection. F. Carter & Son.

—For Sale Privately—One steel-tired buggy, 1 good cutter, 1 Melotte cream separator, 1 Good Cheer cook stove. Apply to J. A. McRae, 12th Bruce.

—All accounts due the undersigned must be settled by Dec. 15th. We have been allowing liberal credit during the busy summer, but must have the money now to meet our obligations that are due. J. S. Dewar.

—Tea will be served at Gibson's old stand on Saturday, Nov. 30th, St. Andrew's Day, afternoon and evening, by the young ladies of Knox church. Supper from 5 to 7 o'clock. Proceeds to go towards buying supplies for Red Cross work.

—Paisley Photo Studio opened under new management. Old stand, Queen St. north. Open every Saturday, bright or dull weather. Come early for the Christmas work. Don't leave it to the last moment. Fred J. Granville.

Methodist Anniversary

Paisley Methodist congregation made a big push against that insidious foe of church organization—lack of financial support—on the occasion of their anniversary on Sunday and Monday last, and latest reports indicate that the objective of a $300 offering will likely be attained. In point of spiritual and intellectual interest the anniversary was also a red letter occasion, as the people had the opportunity and privilege of again hearing a former pastor, Rev. C. W. Cosens, now of Walkerton, who during his pastorate of four years had won a warm place in the hearts of not only the denomination he ministered under, but also with the community in general. Mr. Cosens has lost none of his interesting individual style of preaching.

In his sermon on Sunday evening Rev. Mr. Cosens upheld the Bible as the light of the world. Without light, he said, the earth would become the abode of death, and the most vigorous forms of life would die. The oceans would freeze up, and all therein become a mass of death. There are great forces that operate in the spiritual and intellectual world that cause them to reach perfection. God has sent his revealed word to enable men to reach the higher plane. The speaker dealt with some objections that are raised against the Bible. Modern science agrees with Moses' account of the creation, although in the past scientists had raised objections thereto. Some have disagreed with the Bible because, they say, polygamy is approved in its pages. But polygamy is not countenanced by God. The human race has been given two different starts—when Adam stood with one woman as his wife in the Garden of Eden, and when, following the deluge, Noah and his wife (again one woman only) were as head of the family. God put his great seal of disapproval upon any transgressions of the law in this respect by the patriarchs. If the Bible is the source of light, why was there the darkness of the middle ages? The answer is that darkness was caused by the need of the Bible in that period. Scarcely anyone knew there was such a volume as the Bible. The great Book of life was closed to them. They couldn't read it, and if they did they were cursed and cast out of the church of that age. It was by mere chance that Martin Luther discovered a copy of the Bible, learned the truth, and began the Reformation of Europe. When the Bible became an open book to the people the darkness disappeared. Down through subsequent history those peoples who cherished the Bible and its doctrines had become blessed, while those who had not are cursed. Spain rejected it at the time of the Reformation, and witness her decay from the one-time glory of her greatness. Britain received the Book, and opened her doors to its teaching. If ever a nation had a great moment it was when a great navy the other day hauled down its colors and surrendered to the British admiral. The Bible is unnecessary, say some. Conscience is sufficient. But it is conscience saying "Do right! Do right!" that impels the mothers living on the Ganges to commit the darkest crime that human can commit by casting their children to the crocodiles in the stream. Those who burned the heretics in the middle ages also did what they conscientiously believed to be right. Conscience, after all, is only the opinion of education. Morality is sufficient, say others. Moral codes differ, however. In the South Sea Islands a boy is taught that he must get a head before he can be considered a man. The standard of morality laid down in the Bible, "Do unto others as you would have others do unto you," has stood for two thousand years, and yet there can not be taken one word from that sentence. The material condition of India was contrasted with that of young Canada, much to the latter's advantage, for here property is worth a great deal more and land worth more. One country had no revelation from the sky, and the other had. That is the difference. The Bible has never known defeat. The sappers and miners of the devil have not destroyed it. The Bible and its teachings will soon be forgotten, some men such as Voltaire have declared. But that period immediately following France's terrible revolution witnessed the establishment of the British and Foreign Bible Society, and their presses have since issued the Bible the most popular book in the world. There is nought that can be put in its place. Men may live without it, but when they come to die it is only to the Bible they can turn for comfort and assurance. It is also a source of victory. "When I remember these things," concluded the speaker, "I say the Word is a fountain of light."

The tea-meeting on Monday evening was of the real old-time form—a good supper, which was served by the ladies in the Gibson building, followed by a fine programme given in the church.

The choir rendered a number of selections in admirable style. These also the solos sung by Miss Lottie Kerr and Miss Edna Carter, were highly appreciated. Rev. Mr. Cosens was the leading speaker, giving an address that was full of good thoughts presented in such a way as to make it easy for his hearers to retain and profit by them. Revs. Little and Diehl represented the sister churches and made short addresses also. The chair was occupied by the pastor, Rev. Mr. Walker. The result of the effort made at this time will be a source of special encouragement to one who was only placed in charge of the congregation a few months ago.

WOMEN'S PATRIOTIC LEAGUE ANNUAL REPORT

At the annual meeting of the Women's Patriotic League, held on Friday afternoon, the following report of the treasurer was submitted and adopted, which shows the extent of the work carried on during the year ending Sept. 30th, 1918:

Receipts

Sept. 30 1917, bal. on hand	$ 427 54
Collections from members	748 82
Sundry collections, private parties, etc.	122 10
County grants	1320 91
Entertainments	271 25
Southampton Dramatic Club concert	40 50
Tiverton Dramatic Club concert	96 45
Red Cross garden party at Mrs. A. Cormack's	264 69
Lockerby quilt	15 00
Mrs. Tennant's quilt	6 00
Mrs. S. Ballachey's tea	75 00
Orange Lodge	5 00
Masonic Lodge	25 02
I. O. F.	40 00
Bank interest	9 40
	$3,527 71

Expenditures

Red Cross supplies	$1961 33
Postage to England and France	104 22
Cartage and transportation	6 50
Printing	24 40
Rent, town hall, May 27th	5 00
Garden party expenses	21 04
Belgian Relief Fund	15 00
Prisoners of War Fund	200 00
St. Dunstan's School for the Blind	100 00
Sailors' Fund	50 00
Halifax Relief Fund	50 00
Sundry	26 75
Balance on hand	1063 47
	$3,527 71

Mrs. D. McArthur, Sec.-Treas.

Supplies shipped to the Red Cross Society from Oct. 1917, to Oct., 1918, by Paisley Women's Patriotic League: 1200 prs. socks, 203 flannel shirts, 93 suits pyjamas, 19 sheets, 2 pillows, 388 pillow covers, 12 housewives furnished, 36 housewives not furnished, 90 personal property bags, 213 Turkish towels, 143 huckaback towels, 866 trench towels, 47 stretcher caps, 3 trench caps, 1 Balaclava cap, 2 mufflers, 380 cheesecloth handkerchiefs, 82 washcloths, 28 quilts, 5 pairs old flannel and linen—total valued at $1,120.85.

The following officers and committees were appointed for the ensuing year: President, Mrs. S. Ballachey; Vice-Pres., Mrs. G. D. Irwin; Secy-Treas., Mrs. D. McArthur.

Buying and Cutting Com.—Miss Dewar, Miss Nettie Scott, Miss Maxwell, Mrs. Geo. Fullerton, Mrs. G. B. Irwin, Mrs. T. Ellis.

Shoemaker, Mrs. Sinclair, Mrs. Packing Com.—Miss Scott, Mrs. Diehl.

Executive Com.—Mrs. Geo. Craig, Mrs. H. Fletcher, Mrs. J. N. Collins, Mrs. A. Sinclair, and conveners of other committees.

Work Com.—Mrs. Daniel, Mrs. R. Fullerton, Mrs. Gregg, Mrs. Bryce, Mrs. Tooke, Mrs. Cruickshank, Mrs. Cavill, Mrs. Smart, Mrs. Grant, Mrs. Trelford, Mrs. Pearce, Mrs. Alexander, Mrs. Maclachlan, Mrs. McKerracher, Mrs. Pickard, Mrs. Carter, Mrs. McMahon, Miss Ross, Miss Diehl, Miss Davison.

Presbyterian Forward Movement

The Presbyterian Church in Canada has a general campaign under way for the advancement of spiritual life in the church, and a special meeting of the Presbytery of Bruce was held in Knox church, Paisley, on Tuesday. Three sessions were held, morning, afternoon and evening, at which addresses were delivered by prominent men of the denomination, such as Rev. Prof. Kilpatrick, Rev. Dr. McKay of Toronto, and Rev. Mr. Knox of London. There was a large attendance of delegates, and the deepest interest manifested by all. A report of the proceedings will appear in our next issue. The ladies of the congregation served lunch in the basement at noon and at tea-time and the visitors spoke in most appreciative terms of the entertainment thus provided.

—For Sale—Young registered Shorthorn bull, 9 months old. Apply to C. Ribble, 20th Greenock, R. R. No. 2, Paisley P.O.

—Dr. Allen will be home Friday and Saturday of this week. Please make a note of it and arrange in time if you need his services.

—The Sunny South show in the town hall on Thursday evening drew a full house. The big audience got the worth of their money in good melody music, dancing and fun dispensed by the stage troupe and orchestra.

CARD OF THANKS

The officials of the Methodist church desire to thank the public for the large attendance at the anniversary services on Sunday, and their generous patronage of the tea-meeting entertainment on Monday evening.



BROTHERTON'S

HOCKEY BOOTS, SKATES, HOCKEY STICKS, SWEATERS and SWEATER COATS.

Outfitters to most of the leading Hockey Clubs in Canada.

Send for free Catalog.

J. BROTHERTON
578-580 Yonge St. - Toronto

Soils and Crops

By Agronomist.

This Department is for the use of our farm readers who want the advice of an expert on any question regarding soil, seed, crops, etc. If your question is of sufficient general interest, it will be answered through this column. If stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed with your letter, a complete answer will be mailed to you. Address Agronomist, care of Wilson Publishing Co., Ltd., 73 Adelaide St. W., Toronto.

Goose Raising for Profit.

Here is a branch of the poultry business that is not likely to be overdone, at any time in the near future. While there is doubtless an awakening, in many sections, to the fact that geese are very profitable yet a great many people imagine that they are hard to raise. Nothing could be farther from the truth. The fact is, that under ordinary conditions, geese are less difficult to raise than any other domestic fowl. Neither great skill nor expensive equipment are required.

Easy to Start

A few good, healthy stock geese and plenty of pasture are the most important requirements in making a start. Of course, shelter of some kind should be provided, but almost any dry shed will answer. During the winter months the birds do better when protected from the elements, especially at night. However, the goose is a hardy bird and can endure a great deal of cold without apparent suffering. In spite of this fact, we always have comfortable quarters for the geese, old and young. Geese are very thrifty birds and are free from lice. They are also free from disease. We have raised geese for a number of years and have never yet lost a single bird from disease.

We seldom lose a gosling. After a gosling is four days old, we consider it almost as good as raised. A few geese can be kept as a "side-line" by almost any farmer without interfering with other poultry, or in fact, with any other farm industry. They should not be fed or housed with other poultry, however, as they are more or less abusive, as a rule, especially when feeding. Those who admire water fowl should keep geese. We can get more genuine pleasure from a flock of geese than from any other poultry on the premises. They are easily managed and really seem to be more intelligent than any other fowl we have ever raised.

Pasture is Essential

As stated above, plenty of pasture is necessary. It is, in fact, the most important point to be considered.

The goose is essentially a grazer; in fact, grass or roughage is as essential to a goose as it is to a cow. They are not over-particular in regard to the quality of the pasture and their downy coats yield a profit that should not be ignored, even in this day of "new fangled" invention in the way of bedding. There has never yet been a time that we have had any difficulty in disposing of the feathers, at good prices. A well matured bird will yield about a pound of feathers in a year. Laying geese must never be picked until the laying season is over. We are very careful in handling the geese.

Right now is a good time to plan for goose-raising, if the work has not been done before. If the venture is to be a success, don't put it off until spring. Geese mate in February, as a rule, and new stock should be procured before that time. We have found it advisable not to disturb old mated geese. Once they are properly mated they will so remain, year after year, unless the ganders get quarrelsome. Some ganders will mate with one or two geese, while others will choose four or five. Young stock should be kept separate from the old mated birds at first.

Do Not Give Free Range

We learned, by costly experience, that where the goslings have free range it is impossible to control them after they once acquire the habit of running away.

A few years ago when we began raising the China geese, (which are much more active than any other geese we have ever raised), a large swamp was fenced for the old birds. This pasture which is not at all suitable for other live stock, makes a very good range for a flock of geese during the greater part of the year. Coarse grass and weeds make good goose pasture. However, one must be on the alert for foxes and turtles.

As a range for goslings we use an apple orchard fenced and equipped with suitable houses. Young goslings must be protected from rats and other destructive animals. Also, they must have shelter at night and during hard rain storms. A cold rain will sometimes kill good-sized goslings, before they can be rescued. A gosling is easy to raise but must not get rain-soaked on the back.

We keep the White Chinese geese at the present time and find that they have a number of good points not found in other geese. They are the same in every way except color, as the Brown Chinese. Both are very beautiful in appearance. White China geese have pure white plumage and their bodies are very graceful. Their long, slender, curved necks give the birds a swan-like appearance, which is always greatly admired. The feathers are of the finest quality and always bring the highest market price.

A Good Market Goose

These birds, while not as large as some others, are suitable for market purposes where very large geese are not wanted. While they are sometimes called the "Leghorn of the goose family," they are somewhat larger than common geese. It is not unusual for young birds to weigh fifteen pounds each when ready for market. They can be made much heavier if kept longer and fed a considerable amount of grain, but nothing will be gained this season by feeding large quantities of marketable grain.

We always try to have poultry in good condition before being sent to market, but have always been opposed to "stuffing," partly because it seems like "cruelty to animals" to keep fowls closely confined, and partly because we never have been convinced that it was very profitable.

We feed a reasonable amount of grain and always sell poultry of all kinds alive.

Geese require less grain from the time they are hatched until ready for market than any other fowl we know of. While we have always raised geese as a side-line, so to speak, we plan to raise about two hundred young birds each season. We use large, heavy chicken hens. Have never tried hatching with incubators, but have been told that it can be done.

Use Leg-Bands to Distinguish

However, we succeeded in raising 174 fine young geese and together with the old birds, which were twenty-two in number (seventeen geese and five ganders), we had a pretty nice flock.

We use leg-bands on the old geese as they sometimes get together during the latter part of the season and it is hard to tell old from young.

Sometimes the entire flock is allowed free range. Since cool weather began in October we have been feeding more grain than during the early fall because most of the birds now on hand will go to market soon. We have sold quite a number locally, to be kept for next year's stock. We never sell geese alive.

We have found the China geese to be excellent layers. Young geese will seldom lay as many eggs as mature ones, but an old bird will often lay from seventy-five to one hundred eggs in a season. One young bird laid fifty-four eggs last season.

Green rye is a good substitute for grass in winter. Geese must have some sort of roughage. They like clover hay, alfalfa and silage. We feed plenty of these during the winter. Also, grain twice a day. Raw vegetables, chopped, with bran added (also a little salt), gives variety to the ration. Provide good, clean water to drink.—A. W. G.

Be interested in everybody's troubles except your own.

The cellar is not the best place for squashes and pumpkins. A good cool room upstairs in the house is all right. But see to it that rats and mice do not gnaw holes into them. They like the seeds, and the only way you can be sure that they will not get them is to go into the trapping business, and stick to it till the last rat is under the sprig.

WANTED

FOR HIGH PRICES
FOX, COON, SKUNK.
SHIP NOW
RAW FURS

We pay Express and Postage. Remit Same Day Furs Arrive.

Send for Illustrated Booklet and Price List

OLIVER SPANNER & CO.
Fur Merchants
36 ELM STREET, TORONTO

FUNNY FOLD-UPS
CUT OUT AND FOLD ON DOTTED LINES



AT FOOT BALL WILLIE'S SLICK AS GLASS HE STRAIGHT ARMED BOB AND TRIED TO PASS AND VERY NEARLY DID IT TOO. BUT BOBBIE CAUGHT HIM BY THE SHOE.



Poultry

To make a good powder for lice on chickens mix three parts gasoline and one part crude carbolic acid with as much plaster of paris as the liquids will moisten. Allow the material to dry for a few hours and then place the powder in airtight containers. The powder should not be mixed or placed near a flame. It is necessary to hold the fowl while dusting and care should be taken to work the dust into the feathers thoroughly. Ten pounds of the mixture will treat 250 mature birds.

The head louse, which lives particularly on little chickens, can be exterminated with mercurial ointment or "blue butter." This contains about 50 per cent. of metallic mercury, which kills the head lice. Mercurial ointment is a stiff substance and should be mixed at the rate of one part to two part of vaseline to apply easily. A bit of the mixture the size of a pea applied with the tip of the finger and rubbed into the feathers about the head will destroy the lice. It should not be used too freely.

Hogs

Weaning Pigs.

Weaning is one of the most dangerous periods of a pig's life. Young pigs are often seriously injured if allowed to eat too much feed at one time. They should have access to corn and other grains while they are with their mother, so that when they are weaned they will know how to eat.

Skims milk or buttermilk is desirable feed for pigs at weaning time. The milk should be fed in the same condition at all times, either sweet or sour, otherwise digestive disorders are likely to be caused. The feeding trough should be kept clean.

Care should be taken that the pigs are not overfed. Overfeeding will stunt their growth. One of the greatest secrets of success in the rearing of weaning pigs is the frequent feeding of small quantities of food. The stomachs of the pigs are not capable of storing a large amount of food at any one time.

Usually the pigs are large and thrifty enough to wean at the age of six to eight weeks. They should have access to forage such as alfalfa or clover, if at all possible.

The Dairy

The following are the necessary requirements for first-class dairy production:—

1. Sterilized, i.e., strictly clean, dairy utensils. Boiling hot water or live steam must be used to attain the standard.

2. Clean cows. The udders and teats should be washed if badly soiled, or wiped with a damp cloth if slightly soiled. Flank and belling should be brushed to remove loose hairs and dirt.

3. Small-top milk pails with cover half over the opening.

4. Immediate cooling of the milk to 50 degrees Fahrenheit.

The cow that drops her calf before her time is a proper subject for suspicion and should not be allowed to run with the other cows.

Machine-milking should not be forced too fast. Allow the cows a reasonable amount of time to get adjusted to the new method of milking.

Carcasses of animals dying on farms should be cremated or buried. Exposed, they are not only unsightly, but may spread contagious diseases.

Our readers will note by advertisement carried in this issue that entries for the Ninth Annual Toronto Fat Stock Show close Nov. 18th. From entries already received this show promises to keep up to the high standard of previous years both as to quality and numbers. Anyone contemplating entering stock should get entries off without any delay and avoid possibility of entry arriving after closing date.

Trappers Secrets FREE FUNSTEN

Our wonderful book is made out of trappers' favorite methods, where and how to trap, when to trap, how to prepare skins, little



FREE.

FUNSTEN BROS. & CO.
St. Louis, Mo.

Entries Close Nov. 25th, 1918

TORONTO FAT STOCK SHOW

Make entries on blanks in back of Premium List and mail to

C. F. TOPPING, Secretary
Box 435, West Toronto

Show dates

December 5th & 6th

What Farm Activity Pays You the Best?

Keeping books pays as well on a farm as in a bank, a railway office or a factory. Many large farms have a regular bookkeeping department. The average size farm does not need such an elaborate system of account books any more than it needs three or four binders, seven cream separators, nine churns, or five hay loaders. The size and detail of the system depend on the acreage of the farm and the amount of business the farm does.

Some person on the farm can learn how to conduct a set of books for the farm. Then only a few minutes a day, or once a week, will be needed to keep a set of farm account books.

Here are several important things books: How many dollars' worth of a farmer knows if he keeps a set of foodstuffs sold off the farm last year? How much money was cleared on the farm last year? What crops are not paying? How did this year's profits compare with last year, two years ago, five years ago?

A farmer will be able to check up every item of farm expense such as seed, poultry, cattle, and hogs, their cost and the value of their product to the farm.

Another pleasing and profitable thing about a set of farm books—one can take an inventory at the end of the year of all the live stock, the implements, the buildings, the grain on hand, and all of the equipment and know just where the farm stands financially.

The Commission of Conservation has issued a very simple yet comprehensive farmer's account book which will be sent free to Canadian farmers who ask for it, stating at the same time how many acres they work. The supply of these is limited and the rule of "first come, first served" will apply.

The Extra Touch.

One more stroke with the brush rubs the paint in so that it lasts longer.

Once more over the plowed ground with the harrow and the seed-bed is mellower and the promise of a good harvest greater.

Go and do the right action over again and again and it becomes a habit of the life which can not easily be broken.

The extra touch is the only mark between success and failure that can not be wiped out. That will stick, and it amounts to more than it costs.

Rats Are Big Eaters.

Experts have estimated that one rat will consume 40 to 50 pounds of food in a year. It has also been figured that it requires the continuous work of about 165,000 men with farms, agricultural implements, and other equipments to supply the foodstuffs destroyed annually by rats in the United States and Canada. In addition rats destroy other property, mainly of agricultural origin, the production of which requires the work of about 55,000 men. This gives a total of 220,000 men whose economic output is devoted solely to feeding and otherwise providing for rats.

To Prevent Potato Rot.

Pick over your potatoes about three or four weeks after you have stored them away. The wet weather this season increases the tendency to rot and unless the diseased potatoes are at once separated from the healthy, there will be heavy loss. Many potatoes that look good when harvested will decay after being in storage a few weeks.

Potatoes should be stored in a cool dry place. The odor the atmosphere, providing, of course, freezing is not permitted, the better they will keep.

The outdoor fall air is the best tonic in the world. Drink lots of it and be thankful every minute.

GOOD HEALTH QUESTION BOX

By Andrew F. Currier, M.D.

Dr. Currier will answer all signed questions in of general interest. If will be answered personally if stamped, addressed envelope is enclosed. Dr. Currier will not prescribe for individual cases or make diagnosis. Address Dr. Andrew F. Currier, care of Wilson Publishing Co., 73 Adelaide St. West, Toronto.

Scrofula.

Forty or fifty years ago it would have been difficult to find a person of average intelligence in this country who did not have an idea of what was meant by the term scrofula. Nowadays the item is so seldom used that the average person is ignorant of its meaning, showing that words, like fashions prevail, become obsolete, and are forgotten. Fifty years ago scrofula was thought to be a real disease like mumps or chicken pox, and the scrofulous person, old or young, had a thick, swollen neck with running sores. As now recognized, scrofula is an irregular collection of symptoms, without any definite disease history. When we speak of scrofulous gland nowadays we usually mean tuberculosis in the lymph glands of the neck, when we speak of scrofula deema we mean various kinds of skin eruption of tubercular origin. Scrofulous blood used to be regarded as impure blood causing acne and other eruptions and was the excuse for giving children sulphur and molasses, senna, stillingia, sarsaparilla and other remedies supposed to be required for an annual spring cleaning. It may be said that scrofula stands for tissues and organs which easily get out of order and get well slowly. Sores on a scrofulous child heal slowly, run indefinitely and when healed are followed by others in the vicinity. Scrofulous children have weak mucous membranes, catarrh of the nose, mouth and ears, adenoids and enlarged tonsils. The glands of the neck and elsewhere in such people are large and often the seat of running sores. Such people resist disease badly and are always catching diseases that have the possibility of being caught. A scrofulous child is almost sure to have had parents or grandparents who had the same trouble else tuberculosis or syphilis, and if a child with this tendency lives amid bad hygienic surroundings he will almost to a certainty develop scrofula.

The germs of tuberculosis are most frequently found in such cases attacking the glands of the neck and also skin and causing swellings and eruptions which are only too common. Scrofulous children often have intestinal catarrh with enlarged abdominal glands, diseased bones and joints and in almost all of them the tubercle bacillus will be found, they are also sufferers from all kinds of ear diseases. Two kinds of children are described as scrofulous in the writings of half a century ago, one being pale with tender, white skin, large veins, flabby muscles and quick intellect, the other with red face, thick nose and lips, and dull intellect. Beware of patent medicines for such troubles. The sins of patent medicines makers in imposing on the public, especially the poor, in advertising and vending their nostrums for scrofula are many and if there is to be retribution for such sins I hope they will get it good and proper. Good food, plenty of sleep, out of door life, a daily bath, a well ventilated home and school, these are the best means for fighting scrofula. Three drugs have been found effective in treating scrofula, iodine, cod liver oil and iron, and they should be given not only in a form in which they can be readily assimilated but in one which will make them acceptable to the sensitiveness of children.

Questions and Answers.

S. E. B.—1—Are there certain foods which are beneficial when one is suffering from a torpid liver?

2—Please mention a good medicine to restore such an organ to its normal condition.

Answer—1—I suppose you mean by a "torpid" liver, an organ which is not secreting the proper quantity of bile. If that is due to an obstruction by gall stones, of course the obstruction must be removed; if it is merely a feature in the general condition, an abundance of simple, easily digested food would be all that you would require.

2—You must remember that this department is not for the purpose of treating individual cases or providing prescriptions. If you need a medicine to affect your liver, your physician is the proper person to furnish it.

LIP GRATITUDE AND TEA

An Appeal by John Galsworthy to Face the Facts in the Wounded-Soldier Problem.

Only by revivifying in each separate disabled soldier the will to live can you save him from the fate of merely continuing to exist.

There are wounded men, many, whose spirit is such that they will march in front of any effort made for their recovery. I will remember one. These—a Frenchman—nearly paralyzed in both legs. All day long he would work at his macrame, and each morning after treatment, would demand to try and stand. I can see his straining efforts now, his eyes like the eyes of a spirit; I can hear his daily words: "Il me semble que j' ai un peu plus de force dans mes jambes ce matin, Monsieur!" ("I think I have a little more strength in my legs this morning, sir") though, I fear, he never had. Men of such indomitable initiative, though are rare, are but a fraction. The great majority have rather the happy-go-lucky soul. For them, it is only too easy to postpone self-help till sheer necessity drives, or till someone in whom they believe inspires them. The work of re-equipping these with initiative, with a new interest in life, with work which they can do, is one of infinite difficulty and complexity. Nevertheless, it must be done.

The great publics of our countries do not yet, I think, see that they too have their part in the sacred work. So far they only seem to feel: "Here's a wounded hero; let's take him to the movies and give him tea!" Instead of choking him with cheap kindness, each member of the public should seek to re-inspire the disabled man with the feeling that he is no more out of the main stream of life then they are themselves; each man, accordingly to his or her private chances, should help him to find that special niche which he can best, most cheerfully, and most usefully fill in the long future.

The more we drown the disabled in tea and lip gratitude the more we unsteel his soul, and the harder we make it for him to win through, when, in the years to come, the wells of our tea and gratitude have dried up. We can do a much more real and helpful thing. I fear that there will soon be no one of us who has not some personal friend disabled. Let us regard that man as if he were ourselves; let us treat him as one who demands a full place in the ranks of working life, and to try to find it for him.

Editor's Note—The foregoing is from the foreword written by John Galsworthy for the "Report of the Allied Conference on the After-Care of Disabled Men." It is reproduced here in the hope that it may assist in the rehabilitation of our wounded heroes by helping the public to realize that we must face facts and disregard fancies and suppositions in the solution of this present problem.

Cleaning Old Barrels.

Old barrels should be used cautiously. If they have contained no material which has permeated the wood, they may be cleaned by the use of steam, hot potash lye obtainable from wood-ashes, or crude potash secured at drug-stores. They must be treated repeatedly, and thoroughly rinsed and drained.

Barrels in which sauerkraut or molasses has been stored can be cleaned by first scalding well with boiling water (letting the water stand in them till cold); then fill with cold water, and threw in a large quantity of live coals from a wood fire, leaving the cask uncovered. Another and better method is to rinse the barrels with a strong solution of oil of vitriol and water.

"A sneer is the apology for argument made by a man who does not understand."—G. H. Morrison.

WANTED POULTRY

of all kinds.
Better quality preferred.
Write for prices.

STANFORD'S, Limited
128 Mansfield St. - Montreal

WANTED POULTRY, EGGS and FEATHERS

Highest Prices Paid
Prompt Returns—No Commission

P. POULIN & CO.
29 Bonsecours Market - Montreal

FREE TO GIRLS
Big Doll and Doll Carriage



This Big Doll is 15 inches tall has jointed legs and arms and natural head, hands and feet. The Doll Carriage has steel frame and wheels and the seat, back and hood are made of leatherette. It is 24 inches long. It is just the right size for the Big Doll.

Just send us your name and address and we will send you 20 Packages of lovely embossed Xmas Post Cards to sell at 10 cents a package. When they are sold send us the money and we will send you the Big Doll with all charges prepaid, and we will also send you the Doll Carriage without any charge if you will show your Doll to your friends and get just three of them to sell our cards and earn prizes too. Send us your name and address today so you can get your Doll and Doll Carriage quickly.



Address
HOME-WARMER COMPANY
Dept. 199, Toronto



"Mr. and Mrs. Acres Desire the Pleasure of Your Company-"

A Gillette enthusiast has boldly stated his belief that the famous razor has caused a complete revolution in social life in the rural districts today!

It is true, as he says, that one cannot now distinguish between the city man and his brother in the country.

But do not give *all* the credit to the Gillette Safety Razor.

Smooth chins assuredly do prompt correctness in other things, but it hardly seems possible that the smartness of the social gathering in present-day farm homes is due to a razor—even the best razor in the world.

You answer an invitation to call at a friend's house, and enter a softly-lighted room to find well dressed women and keen looking, clean shaven men.

How glad you are that you came prepared to hold your own in any company.

And how satisfying it is to know that if guests drop in on *you* unexpectedly, the daily few minutes with your Gillette finds you READY to receive them.

One thing is certain—a Gillette Safety Razor should be part of the equipment of every man of today.

Gillette Sets are sold by Jewelers, Druggists and Hardware Dealers everywhere at five dollars.

Gillette Safety Razor Co. of Canada, Limited,

Office and Factory: 65-73 St. Alexander St., Montreal.

MADE IN CANADA Gillette KNOWN THE WORLD OVER

309

LEMONS WHITEN AND BEAUTIFY THE SKIN

Make this beauty lotion cheaply for your face, neck, arms and hands.

At the cost of a small jar of ordinary cold cream one can prepare a full quarter pint of the most wonderful lemon skin softener and complexion beautifier, by squeezing the juice of two fresh lemons into a bottle containing three ounces of orchard white. Care should be taken to strain the juice through a fine cloth so no lemon pulp gets in, then this lotion will keep fresh for months. Every woman knows that lemon juice is used to bleach and remove such blemishes as freckles, sallowness and tan and is the ideal skin softener, whitener and beautifier.

Just try it! Get three ounces of orchard white at any drug store and two lemons from the grocer and make up a quarter pint of this sweetly fragrant lemon lotion and massage it daily into the face, neck, arms and hands. It is marvelous to smoothen rough, red hands.

CURIOUS FACTS ABOUT COLD.

Strange Effect Which Extreme Cold Has Upon the Human Body.

Cold presents many odd facts. In the first place, water made by melting snow is very unwholesome and causes painful inflammation of the throat, palate and tongue.

Intense cold causes a dulling of the senses, taste and smell becoming almost nil. The lack of these two senses seems, however, to be a very kind and wise provision of nature to enable the traveller in the cold regions to eat all kinds of oily, disagreeable foods like blubber and fat, which are necessary as heat producers. The effect of cold on the eyes is very dangerous. It causes them first gradually to close and then to freeze tight.

Beards do not freeze except where the moisture from the breath is converted into snow; but the color glands are rendered somewhat torpid by the cold, and dark beards gradually become lighter, until after a while they seem entirely changed in color.

Another curious fact about the cold of the Arctic regions is that when a person stops walking or working in any way whereby the feet get exercise, the sole of the foot loses all sense of feeling.

In all extremely cold lands, the moisture exhaled from the body condenses into small, hard crystals which make quite a bit of noise as one walks about.

To Utilize Old Tin Cans.

It is estimated that $3,000,000 worth of used tin cans are wasted every year in Canada. A company, called Can Conservers of Canada, Ltd., has been formed in Toronto to collect these, and cleanse, sterilize and re-top them for use again. It is understood that Mackenzie-Mann interests and J. P. Morgan & Co., of New York are interested in the undertaking.

Origin of Sandwich.

Sandwich takes its name from John Montague, fourth Earl of Sandwich, in 1792, who used to have slices of bread served to him while he was at the gaming table so that he need not stop playing. To go farther back, he derived his title from Sandwich, a town in Kent, England, the name of which was made up of the Anglo-Saxon words, sand and "wic," meaning town—sandy town.

There are many advantages to a single pitch roof on the poultry house. This type is most easily built. It gives the highest vertical front exposed to the sun's rays and throws all of the rain water to the rear.

An Uncanny Clock.

The most uncanny clock is in the possession of an Indian prince. It has no dial, only a round disk to which numerous little bells are attached. Its mere sight at every full hour is sufficient to strike an awe into nervous persons. For this uncanny clock indicates the hour by uniting, as if by magic hand, into a skeleton a number of bones heaped about it. The skeleton then seizes a bone and strikes with it at the bells as often as are hours to be indicated. This done, the skeleton falls again to pieces. The strange clock has, of course, many admirers. Thus, an English banker recently offered $5,000 for it, but the owner could not be induced to sell it.

Australia's Contribution.

Australia sent abroad 336,000 men of a population of 5,000,000. Of that number the total casualties were 290,191. The dead reached the remarkable figure of 54,431, while the prisoners numbered 3,401, and the wounded 156,000. The recruiting when the war ended was at the rate of 4,240 a month.

Minard's Liniment Co., Limited.

Gentlemen,—Last winter I received great benefit from the use of MINARD'S LINIMENT in a severe attack of LaGrippe, and I have frequently proved it to be very effective in cases of Inflammation.

Yours,
W. A. HUTCHINSON.

A very good use for worn-out blankets is to fold them double and put them in pretty sateen covers. Buttoned or machined, the covers keep in position and make excellent "eider-downs." Small covers for cots and bassinettes are readily made this way, and very warm cosy they are.

Minard's Liniment Cures Garget in Cows

Squash, turnip, carrot or potatoes will be much better if cooked in the oven. Add just a little water and cover tight in an earthen dish.



One of the most difficult tasks confronting well-meaning farmers is that of doing their share toward creating and maintaining rural conditions which will attract Canadian-born men and their families.

Minard's Liniment Cures Diphtheria.

WANTED

GENERAL BLACKSMITH. REID Bros., Bothwell, Ont.

WANTED:—AT ONCE, BY PROgressive Concern in the Niagara Peninsula, the Garden Spot of Canada, Boilermakers, Helpers and Handy Men. Steady employment. Engineering and Machine Works of Canada, Limited, St. Catharines, Ont.

FOR SALE

WELL EQUIPPED NEWSPAPER and job printing plant in Eastern Ontario. Insurance carried $2,500. Will go for $1,200 on quick sale. Box 68, Wilson Publishing Co. Ltd., Toronto.

WEEKLY NEWSPAPER FOR SALE in New Ontario. Owner going to France. Will sell $2,400. Worth double that amount. Apply J. H. c/o Wilson Publishing Co., Limited, Toronto.

MISCELLANEOUS

CANCER, TUMORS, LUPUS, ETC., internal and external cured with out pain by our home treatment. Write us before too late. Dr. Bellman Medical Co., Limited, Collingwood, Ont.

Keep your shoes neat

2 IN 1 SHOE POLISHES

LIQUIDS and PASTES

BLACK, WHITE, TAN, DARK BROWN OR OX-BLOOD SHOES

PRESERVE the LEATHER

A Quick Relief for Headache

A headache is frequently caused by badly digested food; the gases and acids resulting therefrom are absorbed by the blood which in turn irritates the nerves and causes painful symptoms called headache, neuralgia, rheumatism, etc. 15 to 30 drops of Mother Seigel's Syrup will correct faulty digestion and afford relief.

LOOKING INTO THE FUTURE

British Scientists Have Evolved Many New Materials.

Becoming economically independent of Germany, in the future, and to a lesser degree of other nations, is an incentive which has appealed to the best brains among the Allies. What has been accomplished by British scientists so far promises much for the future. Rare metals have been experimented with for use in both war and peace; chemicals which have become available make a long list. There is a new stainless steel, among other things, and the discoveries in glass-making places optical work well beyond German monopoly. Dyes re also out of Germany's control. Among the new materials which have been evolved is one made of resin that will soon appear in parasol handles, frames of lorgnettes, cigarette holders and numberless dainty accessories. It comes in finest clear amber color as well as in green and brown.

Herb growing holds a noticeable place in this research work and hygienic appliances for the caring of milk and the making of cheese show the importance which these will have in the future. Much of this work lies easily within women's sphere. Already she has shown herself to be an expert in optical work and nothing more delightful can be imagined for the woman gardener than herb growing. Everything pertaining to dairy work is legitimately in women's realm and if many of the flagrant shortcomings and omissions existing today are carried over into the new world of to-morrow it will be due quite as much to woman's neglect of her duty as to man's. Indeed, the day is already passed when women can rightly complain of many things which need improvement. The world of to-morrow will be a place where men and women will work together and where praise and blame will be shared equally.

An Unsinkable Spirit.

There was a submarine on the port bow. The captain and every member of the crew knew it. There was the usual nervous efficiency. Seamen who had been torpedoed before were assuring their comrades that they would all get off safely, hurrying while they spoke to get their life-belts adjusted.

One of the stewards, full of anxiety for his commander, rushed up to the captain and asked where his life-belt was.

"I wanted to buckle it onto you, sir," he said, excitedly.

"Mind your own business," retorted the Irish captain promptly, "and you help with the guns. I'm from Cork and I don't need any life-belt."

Minard's Liniment Cures Distemper.

Put tea leaves and all waste kitchen stuff on the fire after dinner. This will keep your coal bill down.

An onion sliced up and put in a basin of cold water will absorb the smell of new paint in a room.

Water the work horses often, but avoid letting them drink too much after being fed, or when over heated.

Minard's Liniment Cures Colds, Etc.

AutoStrop SAFETY RAZOR

for National Service

GEN. CURRIE has stated repeatedly that the morale of our troops is without equal.

He knows that this depends to the confidence and smart appearance.

The officers are responsible for discipline—the Autostrop for smart appearance.

The AutoStrop Safety Razor has been of National Service in keeping, with the aid of soap and water, the faces of many of our soldiers in a fresh, clean, comfortable condition.

Your soldier will appreciate more than anything else, an AutoStrop—the only razor that automatically sharpens its own blades, therefore, the only one that is permanently ready for service.

Price $5.00

At leading stores everywhere

We forward will deliver an AutoStrop Razor Overseas by first class registered mail.

AutoStrop Safety Razor Co., Limited

83-87 Duke St., Toronto, Ont.

61-9-18

For Autumn Days



When developed in broadcloth and trimmed with fur, this model is suitable for dressy wear. McCall Pattern No. 8668, Ladies' Coat Suit. In 7 sizes, 34 to 46 bust. Price, 25 cents.

These patterns may be obtained from your local McCall dealer, or from the McCall Co., 70 Bond St., Toronto, Dept. W.

Chinamen at the Front.

In France at the war's close there were about 50,000 Chinamen employed in road and railway making, machine repairing, and blacksmith and carpentry work for the allies. Their wages range from $9 a month for coolies to $6 a month for skilled fitters; board and lodging, clothes, light and fuel being found by the Government, which also conveys the workmen from and to China free, and gives a bonus in hard cash of $270 on embarkation, $75 in case of injury, and $150 in case of death.

Scatter coarse salt on the carpet before sweeping it. This helps to bring the colors up.

Put your brushes in salt and water to stand a while as this stiffens the bristles and makes them work like new.

Nervous People

who drink tea or coffee find substantial relief when they change to

POSTUM

This pure, wholesome table drink does not contain caffeine or any other harmful, nerve disturbing ingredient.

"There's a Reason"

KNOCKS OUT PAIN THE FIRST ROUND

Comforting relief from pain makes Sloan's the World's Liniment

This famous reliever of rheumatic aches, soreness, stiffness, painful sprains, neuralgic pains, and most other external twinges that humanity suffers from, enjoys its great sales because it practically never fails to bring speedy, comforting relief.

Always ready for use, it takes little to *penetrate without rubbing* and produce results. Clean, refreshing. Made in Canada. At all drug stores. A large bottle means economy.

Sloan's Liniment Kills Pain

30c., 60c., $1.20.



In the treatment of all skin troubles bathe freely with Cuticura Soap and hot water, dry gently, and apply Cuticura Ointment to the affected parts. These fragrant super-creamy emollients tend to prevent little skin troubles becoming serious if used for every-day toilet purposes.

For sample of each free by mail address post-card: Cuticura, Dept. N, Boston, U.S.A. Sold by dealers throughout the world.

HIRST'S PAIN EXTERMINATOR

STOPS THE PAIN—AND ACTS QUICKLY

Rheumatism, lumbago, neuralgia, sprains, lame back, toothache, earache, sore throat, swollen joints and all similar troubles are quickly relieved by Hirst's Pain Exterminator. It has been sold for 40 years, and should be in every household—has a hundred uses.

All dealers or write us. HIRST REMEDY CO., Hamilton, Canada.

35¢ BOTTLE

Hotel Del Coronado

Coronado Beach, California

Near San Diego

POLO, MOTORING, TENNIS, BAY AND SURF BATHING, FISHING AND BOATING

18-Hole Golf Course

Hotel is equipped throughout with Automatic Sprinkler System.

AMERICAN PLAN

JOHN J. HERNAN, - Manager

The Paisley Advocate

PAISLEY, NOV. 27 h, 1918

—Prospects for a full supply of anthracite coal this winter are improving, according to published information. And President Wilson has given orders that the fuel administration of the U.S. give Canada its full allotment.

—Sir Chas. Ross, Bart., is claiming compensation to the tune of $18,897.-724.08 for the expropriation of the Ross rifle factory by the Government of Canada. Well, there should be at least eighteen millions of an allowance made for having the honor of a knighthood bestowed upon him.

—The presidents of the different farmers' clubs of Oxford County, at a meeting in Woodstock on Saturday, thoroughly discussed the question of providing land for returned soldiers, and a resolution was adopted to the effect that soldiers be given the opportunity of settling on land here in Old Ontario, instead of New Ontario, as at present proposed. Another resolution passed asked the adoption by the Ontario Government of a rural credit system, whereby the Government would lend money to purchasers of land to give them a start.

—The liquor interests are opening a new campaign in Canada, judging from the literature that is reported to be in circulation already, of which the following is a sample :

"A Fact

"During the last 30 days more deaths have occurred from the want of liquor than there did from the abuse of it in the last 30 years.

"The Remedy

"At the coming election defeat the Hearst Government. Place good Pooh pincher strokes opposite their opponents' names on your ballots.

"Equal rights for everybody. Will you do your bit ?"

Cards containing the foregoing information (?) and advice are being circulated in large numbers in Toronto, says the Mail and Empire. The author and publisher has omitted the addition of his name to the cards, but he seems to have been well supplied with funds, judging from the number circulated. The "fact" is, of course, a wild flight of the imagination, and the "remedy" a curious one in view of the genuine fact that long before the suffering ones got a chance to mark their ballots against the Hearst Government and in favor of the Liberal candidates they will have an opportunity, on a referendum, to vote the Ontario Temperance Act out of existence.

HIGHER PRICED COAL

Another conundrum is presented to the coal consumers. We were told that the war made the coal prices go up. Now, the war is over, and immediately the largest raise of the year takes place. There is no thought of crookedness, locally, but the public have a hunch that there is nothing but crookedness and speculation behind the many increases in coal costs. The present increase is made to safeguard the operators from loss, because of the war's closing. Some coal operators ought to get warmed up on some of their own products, for in the present case, the cost of labor has not increased, coal is just as plentiful, the demand for war purposes is lessened, transportation facilities are bettered, yet the price jumps up $1.05 per ton. And some of these capitalists wonder why people get revolutionary ideas.

The profiteering that has gone on since the war started, both in Canada and the United States, has been scandalous, and the governments of either country have made little attempt to stop the practices, and, least of all, the Canadian Government. A few stiff sentences were handed out in the United States, but the heads of the conspiracy were seldom entangled by the law.—Guelph Mercury.

A HOST OF CANADIAN SOLDIERS PREFER FARMING

Out of 220,000 of Canadian soldiers now overseas, who have been interviewed upon the subject, 105,000 have expressed the definite wish to take up Farming after the war. Ontario and Alberta seem to be the favorite provinces, as 25,400 wish to settle in the former and 23,072 in the latter. British Columbia and Saskatchewan are the choice of over 15,000 each.

As the Dominion Government is considering ways and means of providing all returned soldiers with land who desire it, and the provinces are also offering inducements, also county patriotic organizations are looking after the interests of their local returning men, there seems to be a fair prospect that all our boys who have done their bit in the trenches and return to our Dominion able to go on the land may have the opportunity of peacefully following the furrows for future years.

The scheme for soldier settlement that is being promoted by Bruce County Representative League is again set forth in a communication appearing in this issue of The Advocate from the committee in charge of the plan.

HUGH CLARK SUCCEEDS McCURDY IN CIVIL RE-ESTABLISHMENT

It is announced by Sir James Lougheed that Hon. Hugh Clark, M. P. for North Bruce, parliamentary secretary for the department of militia and defence, has taken over the duties of parliamentary secretary for the department of soldiers' civil re-establishment in succession to Hon. F. B. McCurdy.

—Head not a blusterer, but beware of a silent man.

—He that serves well need not be afraid to ask for his wages.

—The more powerful an obstacle the more glory we have in overcoming it.

Victory Loan Campaign

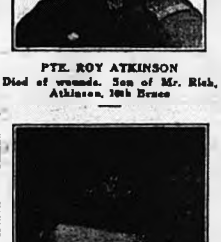
Complete Returns for Bruce County

District	Objective Amount Published	Total Subscriptions	Number Subscribers
Lion's Hd., Eastnor, Lindsay, St. Edmund's..	$58,000	$37,550	64
Albemarle	20,000	21,850	109
Wiarton	51,000	115,150	226
North Amabel ..	22,500	10,950	48
Hepworth and S. Amabel	39,500	54,750	138
Arran and Tara..	121,000	110,850	91
Chesley and East Elderslie	117,000	182,200	155
Paisley, W. Eld., Greenock Gore	105,000	195,350	189
Greenock	112,000	77,100	68
Brant	180,000	147,050	81
Walkerton	60,000	142,000	236
Carrick	195,000	110,700	57
Culross and Teeswater	144,000	224,050	155
Kinloss and Lucknow	129,000	264,900	205
Huron	180,000	145,950	81
Kincardine town	53,000	185,700	350
Kincardine Tp...	130,000	69,950	53
Tiverton and N. part of Bruce .	72,000	65,950	91
North pt. Bruce	66,000	36,100	54
Port Elgin	34,000	175,500	516
Saugeen	71,000	78,200	110
Southampton	41,000	57,550	140
G.T.R. Employes		4,600	
	$2,000,000	$2,517,950	125

Great credit is due to all towns or villages which were grouped with townships as in every case the town or village itself subscribed much more than its part of the objective.



PTE. ROY ATKINSON
Died of wounds. Son of Mr. Rich. Atkinson, 10th Bruce



PTE. R. BRUCE McGREGOR
Died of wounds. Son of M. R. T. McGregor, Bruce Tp.

TO CHECK CONTAGION.

"Do not cough or sneeze without a handkerchief before the face." Since the outbreak of influenza, how often have doctors, and others interested in public health, advised us of this, and yet how frequently is the warning disregarded?

The failure to obey this simple rule is probably responsible for the spread of much contagion. Take for example those in the early, unsuspected stages of consumption—a single, unguarded cough may release millions of deadly tubercle bacilli; to be breathed in by others around. Until recent years consumption was considered incurable, but we now know that it can be cured if taken in time. The Muskoka Free Hospital has proved this without a doubt, for thousands of its patients have been restored to health and lives of usefulness.

One ex-patient of that hospital writes as follows: "Just eight years ago this Christmas time I entered your Sanatorium. I was a very sad and discouraged girl that Christmas Eve, but I have been home over seven years, and I can hardly believe that I ever had T. B. I look back to the days I spent there, with great thanks to God and those faithful workers who understood our cases and needs, and ministered to us so faithfully."

To carry on this great work the Muskoka Free Hospital for Consumptives is again appealing for help. "There is much to do. Will you lend a hand?

Contributions may be sent to Sir William J. Gage, 84 Spadina avenue, Toronto, or to George A. Reid, Secretary-Treasurer, Gage Institute, 223 College street, Toronto.

—Entertainment, town hall, Paisley, Friday evening, Nov. 29th.

—Efficiency is so scarce that everybody is willing to pay the limit for it.

Letters from the Soldiers

FROM JOS. YOUNG

Mr. and Mrs. John C. Young, of River Road, Saugeen, received a letter from their son Joe, dated Oct. 27th, "I had quite a pleasant surprise yesterday," he says, "when walking around the village I bumped into—Hardy. He had just returned from seeing the interviewing officer of the Air Force, and if things go as he hopes, he will be in Blighty in a short time learning to fly. He has had 18 months or more out here. When on leave last March he was up in a machine and now he has made up his mind to try his hand at it. . . The old man with whom we are staying had word of one of his sons to-day. He is alive and well. The other one has not sent word yet. Poor old lad hadn't heard of them in four years, and when the word came in he broke down for a minute. Say, I felt glad. No wonder. He is 70 years of age, and alone except for a grandchild who stays with him at night. We don't get too much to eat, but between us we manage to give him one good meal a day. One will give him rice or pudding, while another gives up part of his bread, etc. This morning his breakfast, besides what we gave him, was hard unsweetened biscuit and cold spuds—not much nourishment for an old man and child. Things will be better now for them, though, as the French army is supplying them with some food. The Huns made them pay for food sent over from the States. I have seen with my own eyes empty cans of milk which were sent from the States and used by the German army. It has taken a great many lives to push him back so far on all fronts, but if it takes as many more he must be licked. I realize now how little I formerly understood the position of these poor people. This old man tells us he has seen thousands of corpses passing back to Belgium and Germany, and he claims they went to a factory. Barbarians could not imagine or carry out the hateful deeds that the Huns have practised in the course of the war.

PTE. ALEX BLUE AGAIN HEARD FROM

France, Oct. 30th, 1918

To the Paisley Women's Patriotic Society :

Dear Friends—Just a few lines in acknowledgement of your parcel received a few weeks ago. I should have answered it at the time, but was then busy. At present we are having a nice rest. The weather is fine, and our billets are cosy and comfortable, which we needed. I met Fred Blue, Kirke Hyde and Wallace Diehl a few days ago, and all three look well and seemed pleased with things. Jack Devine is in my battalion, and a good soldier he is, and likes it. Sam Tooke is well, and Robert Dobson is alright. Lieut. Babcock was wounded but by last reports is doing well. We are all looking forward to see the finish soon. When I can't say, but the time is close at hand. I don't think we will be home for Christmas this year. But you can rest assured, those who are left will be at home the following. I don't think there is a great deal more fighting to be done but if there is we have got the goods to produce. Will ring off, wishing you one and all a Merry Christmas and Happy New Year.

A. E. Blue, 18th Batt.

A FRENCH GIRL WRITES TO PAISLEY RED CROSS WORKER

Toulouse, France, Oct. 28, 1918

Dear Miss Dewar—From the hospital I send you this letter. I found your address in a pocket of a shirt. This shirt was given to a wounded Canadian soldier who is nursed here. At the same time you will receive a letter from him. He was very happy to receive your few words, and is going to write you shortly. My mother is in the hospital since the beginning of the war, and it is not the first time that we have received from Canada many shirts and other things which are welcomed. From time to time ladies of the Canadian Red Cross come to ask what we desire and after we receive the things that we asked them for. Many thanks, dear sisters of Canada, who thought of our soldiers before yours. It is four years ago that you did very much for us. But now in France we have the pleasure to know your brothers; we do our best to receive them well. We shall always be grateful for that which you do for us, your kindness and good-heartedness. One word only—we love Canada. I cannot write a long letter in English, neither tell you all that I could tell in French, because I do not speak or write your language correctly. To be nearer to you I take English lessons, and I begin to speak a little, just with the Canadian boy who writes to you. I hope with a little patience to arrive to speak correctly. I am looking for a Canadian correspondent who will write sometimes to me, but I have never yet found one. I shall be very happy if you will answer this. Now I have the pleasure of spending some time with the American ladies who are organizing all over France exhibitions for children how to nurse them, etc. They are now at Toulouse. I go every morning to help them. I do not understand always when they speak too quickly. That makes us laugh.

With my kind regards believe me,
Yours sincerely,
Jane Bonnefond,
48 Rue Alsace-Lorraine,
Toulouse,
Haute, Garonne, France

—"Advertising is the education of the public as to what you are, where you are, and what you have to offer in the way of skill, talent and commodity. The only man who should not advertise is the man who has nothing to offer the world in the way of commodity or service." Elbert Hubbard.

S. F. BALLACHEY

The Store with the Stock

You should see our . . . **Furs**

For Men

Coon Coats—the aristocrat of the coats..... 125.00 to 140.00

Wallaby Coats—made from good, dark skins. As light and warm as coon, and at only half the price..... 70.00

China Dog and Sitka Beaver, the kind for everyday service. Warm, durable and clean..... 40.00 and 45.00

For Women

Muskrat Coats—as soft as a glove. These are made with beautiful linings, and are the most comfortable coat possible. 110.00 and 120.00

Marmot Coats—made of handsome, dark brown skins, which are the equal of the old Astrachan for service..... 115.00

Chinchilla Set—New Cape Stole, with Barrell Muff. This set is medium dark, with light stripes, and is suitable for anyone. Per set..... 47.50

Natural Badger Set—Animal shape Stole with Round Muff, both trimmed with heads and tails. Particularly suitable for the young lady. Per set..... 34.00

Many other Stoles and Muffs in great profusion

Good Prices for Produce

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False Economy of Cheap Spectacles.



Sight is too precious to trifle with. When buying spectacles buy a good pair.

We use perfect lenses.

They cost a little more than the commoner kinds, but the difference in comfort is worth many times the difference in price.

Eyes examined free.

BEAUTIFUL JEWELERY

In great variety of novel patterns and artistic designs, rings, chains, necklaces, bracelets, everything in the jewelry line, may be found at our store. We give you a cordial invitation to come in and see what we have to offer, for we feel sure there will be something that will just suit you.

I. SHOEMAKER

Jeweler and Optician

WIPING OUT THE COUNTRY SCHOOLS

Communities as Well as the Children Would Be Better Off with a New Central System

Many a rural community in Ontario would be money in pocket if its public schools were closed up, torn down and sold for the lumber and building material it contains.

But what of the children? Well, what of the children? What sort of education can three or four lonely little mortals get when they assemble in an echoing school room, and at recess gather in the school yard to wait the ringing of the bell, unable to have a ball game or play any competitive game; and when they come into the school again, unable to indulge in competitive study—by reason of their scanty numbers?

Drive to Neighboring School

And so it would be better for the community if the school were torn down and the few children driven each day to a neighboring school, where they would probably double the attendance, and would find school life more interesting.

The writer is informed that green girl graduates from the Toronto Normal School are being advised to demand salaries of $650 or $700. For much less than this transportation could be secured to a neighboring school.

An American Example

Eleven large schools were torn down in one district two years ago and replaced by one centralized school, covering an area nine miles wide and eighteen miles long. Eleven teachers were planting the seeds of knowledge into 160 little heads as best they could.

In 1918 these eleven schools were abandoned and the 160 children who had formerly attended them were transported in eleven autos to a beautiful $26,000 central school, possessing its own water system, sewer system, electric lighting system, a fine assembly room and most of the other necessities and conveniences usually found in all good schools.

In the new school twelve men and five women teach twelve grades, four of them teaching the eight lower grades, while the other three teach the high school grades.

Unfortunately this was in the United States. In Ontario we lag behind desperately. Our rural life and our nationhood suffers. When will we demand something better?—Goderich Signal.

—A faithful friend is the medicine of life.

—Money can buy all the friends you want, but they are never worth the price.

To Avoid and Relieve Influenza

BY DR. FRANKLIN DUANE.

Many people have been frightened by what they have read or heard of influenza. The more you fear the disease, the surer you are to get it. Go right about your business and forget it. As the disease is spread principally by contact thru sneezing, coughing or spitting, many health authorities have advised that everyone wear a gauze, which is daily washed and saturated with a one to five hundred solution of zinc sulphate in water, and then dried before wearing over the nose and mouth. You should avoid crowds, common drinking cups and public towels. Keep your strength up by taking lots of exercise in the open air and plenty of nourishing food.

If you have any of such symptoms as chilliness, nasal obstruction, flushed face, headache, feverishness, restlessness, weakness, or irritating cough, give up work at once and go to bed. This will save your strength to help overcome the disease. Put your feet in hot water for fifteen minutes. Thoroughly loosen the bowels with some such mild and non-irritating physic as Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets. Drink principally of hot lemonade and flaxseed tea, cover up with plenty of clothes in bed so as to get a good sweat. When sweating is free and the fever reduced, take a dose or two of Anuric Tablets every four hours, followed by drinking at least a glass or two of hot water. Anuric Tablets help quickly to relieve the soreness of the muscles and bones from which most patients complain and help the kidneys flush out the poisons.

To relieve nasal obstructions and excessive discharge from the nose, probably nothing is better than such a mild, soothing, antiseptic wash as Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy. It will give great relief. Employed as a gargle, in some strength as made up for use in the nose, and as hot as can be borne, it quickly arrests soreness and dryness in the throat.

If coughs, weakness and fever follow influenza, so that there is danger of bronchitis and pneumonia developing. To combat this tendency and fortify the patient's strength insist that he keep in bed at least two days. Probably nothing will aid at this stage against the recovery and strengthen the patient more than an iron-tonic tablet called "Irontia" or that well known herbal tonic, Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, which has been used by thousands in the past two generations.

PAISLEY MEAT MARKET

Choice Beef, Pork, Veal and Lamb, Smoked Ham, Rolls and Bacon, Lard in 1-lb. pkgs., 3-lb., 10-lb. and 20-lb. pails, Cooked Ham, Headcheese, Pork Sausage, Jellied Tongue, Bologna, Weinners, Etc.

P. OLTSHER

Cash for Hides and Skins — Bruce and Bell 'Phone

When a Man Dies

His salary ceases, but—his wife and children must live. Safeguard their future by taking an income policy in that good Canadian institution

THE
DOMINION LIFE
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Such a policy will guarantee a stated sum every month to your wife, child, or other beneficiary, and will give you

Absolute Safety with High Dividend Returns

Head Office: Waterloo, Ontario

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Lady graduates are now earning as high as $25 and even $30 per week, while young men are earning $100 per month. We can not meet the demand for trained help. Write us at once for particulars regarding our Commercial, Shorthand or Telegraphy Departments. Students may enter at any time.

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MEETS in Putnam's Hall on the third Monday evening of each month, at 8 o'clock. Members and brothers are welcome.

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CARPENTER AND CONTRACTOR

ESTIMATES furnished for the erection of any class of building. Large or small contracts undertaken.

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Send THE ADVOCATE to the absent member of the family or to the distant friend. It is as good as a letter from home and is a weekly visitor. You can better imagine how the home paper is appreciated when you are absent yourself and a copy is forwarded to you.

—The bass drum makes a lot of noise because it is empty. How like some folks you know!

—Be a good listener. Such a one is vastly more appreciated than a good talker.

Bring us your

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and Eggs

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MEDICAL

DR. H. E. GAGE, Physician, Surgeon and Accoucheur, graduate of Toronto University, specialist in Diseases of the Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat, late house surgeon Kingston General Hospital. Office over Bank of Montreal, Paisley.—Dimmick of the Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat.
Successor to Dr. Morrison.

DR. F. J. F. HOUSTON, Honor graduate of Toronto University, Specialists of the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons of Edinburgh and Glasgow, post-graduate Long Island Hospital, Dr. Gin, late assistant Edinburgh Eye Infirmary, Specialty—Diseases of the Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat.
Successor to Dr. Morrison.

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R. G. PEACH, Licensed Auctioneer. Sale a specialty in all parts of the County at reasonable terms. Orders left at the ADVOCATE Office will receive prompt attention. Telephone at house.

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Rates Reasonable, and every effort made to satisfy

F. PURDY

Ahiram Lodge, No. 205, I.O.O.F.

MEETS every Tuesday evening at 8 o'clock in the Hall, Oddfellow Block. Visiting brethren always welcomed.
Hawley Fraser, N.G.
W. R. Burnett, R. S.

Farms for the Returning Soldiers

Chesley, Nov. 16, 1918

Sir :—

The sub-committee appointed on the 20th of June last at Southampton by the Bruce Preparedness League to enquire into the question of soldier settlement, is now ready to submit its report, and the patriotic press of the County of Bruce is requested to publish this report for the information of the public. The report is as follows :

The Problem

To the Bruce Preparedness League :

Gentlemen—With the end of the war in sight the problem of how the County of Bruce can best deal with the returned soldier becomes more acute. It is estimated that over 300,000 soldiers will return to Canada to be absorbed into civilian life. Of these it is estimated that 100,000 will return to former occupations, leaving perhaps 200,000 for whom Canada is in honor bound to make some suitable provision. All that these men ask is that they shall be given an opportunity to make good. They will return with their nervous systems more or less shattered by the horrors and hardships through which they have passed. There will be amongst them the profound unrest that in all ages has characterized the returning soldier. Army discipline destroys individuality, and the men have to learn to think and recover their individuality, and this readjustment is difficult and sometimes dangerous.

The County of Bruce sent approximately 3000 soldiers to the front. Of these probably 1000 to 1500 will not go back to their old occupations for various reasons. What preparation is the County of Bruce making for the day soon to come when something must be done?

Prospective Plans

1. There is no doubt that vocational re-education of returned soldiers, who have been so disabled as to prevent them from resuming their former occupations, will provide for quite a number. It is a system of free instruction given under the direction of the Government of the Province of Ontario.

2. Public works carried on by the Federal and Provincial Governments and municipalities will offer an opportunity for others.

3. The Civil Service and the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment, preferential employment by corporations and manufacturing establishments will provide for others.

These are some of the plans which are now under way, but all outside the scope of any county organization. Another plan to which the county of Bruce may well devote itself is the settlement of the soldiers upon the land. It is to this plan that duty and honor summon us.

Why ?

1. **The returned soldier has asked for it.** The G.W.V.A. at a Dominion convention recently held in Toronto unanimously passed the following resolutions :—

1. "That the Great War Veterans Association of Canada in national convention assembled, petition the Government of Canada for the adoption of a land settlement scheme embodying these fundamental principles : (a) "That a cabinet minister be appointed whose sole duty shall be to evolve a scheme for the rehabilitation of the returned and returning soldier on the agricultural lands of the provinces of Canada in which the prospective settlers are domiciled.

(b) That areas of land be secured or acquired by the Dominion Government sufficient to meet the estimated requirements of soldier settlement of a quality suitable for successful farming within easy access of railway facilities, and that provision be made for easy and equitable selection of land by those who may return at a later date.

(c) "That the Dominion Government be requested to call a special committee meeting, at an early date, composed of representatives of the several provincial governments and the dominion government, to review the present legislation on soldier land settlement, with a view to drafting more equitable laws, and that representatives of the G.W.V.A. be present."

On the 26th of August last a committee of returned soldiers, composed of H. B. Fenton, 18th Batt., D. Kennedy, 5th Batt., and G. Reddon, 160th Batt., all of Bruce County, reported on a trip made through the township last summer. The report is lengthy and complete. Amongst other things the soldiers report favorably on Kapuskasing in the same district, the Ontario government's colony for discharged soldiers. They report that all the soldier settlers are satisfied with the progress made and enthusiastic about the scheme and working with good will. Of the township of Shackleton they report that it is heavily timbered and should supply needs of the settlement for fifty years. The ground is rolling, with natural drainage, and practically every acre suitable for agricultural purposes. It is most adapted for grain and grazing purposes, and all kinds of vegetables and small fruit can be grown successfully, while strawberries, raspberries, and blueberries grow in profusion. They conclude, 'our impression of the district and the township is indeed very favorable. It is the land of opportunity. To the man who is willing to put in reasonably hard work for a few years an independent future is in store.'

2. **The overseas soldier has asked for it.** In 1917 the Federal Government issued an inquiry to the overseas soldiers to ascertain their views on land settlement. The question was discussed by the 160th Batt. as one of the units interested. The result was a committee outlined a plan and appointed Major Moffat, on behalf of the battalion, to submit the plan to the Bruce Preparedness League and the County Council. Over 400 soldiers from the county of Bruce have applied in writing to join a Soldiers' Settlement when the plan has been properly completed.

3. **Soldiers' Settlements have an historical basis.** The settlement on land of returned soldiers is as old as the Assyrian Empire. Our ally, Roumania, had its origin in a settlement of Roman soldiers ; in Quebec several soldiers' settlements have been the wise and wonderful of the best that there is in the French Canadian life and character ; the county of Glengarry is famous in Ontario history because it traces its ancestry to a soldier settlement. The principal world powers of to-day are all busily engaged in formulating plans of settlement for returned soldiers. Great Britain has appropriated millions of pounds to provide 20 acres for each returned soldier, and has already set himself of the opportunity. Australia and New Zealand have also spent large sums of money for the same purpose. In America a nation-wide movement to provide farms for American soldiers on their return is in full swing. The Secretary of the Interior, Mr. Lane, proposes to reclaim for farm production all the unused farm lands in the United States. These lands run into millions of acres. The arid land in the west, the cut-over land in the north-west, lake states in the south, and the swamp lands of the middle west are to be reclaimed. Secretary Lane says : "My programme is that the nation should reclaim their own lands, build their own homes ; that it should not be a matter of bounties or charities, but simply an opportunity." He advocates establishing group settlements of young vigilis, who have had an opportunity of seeing the careful cultivation of European farms, and who will bring home a larger conception of their duties as citizens.

The Proposed Bruce Plan

The undersigned committee corresponded with the Federal Government and with the Provincial Governments west of and including Ontario, asking terms for the settlement on land by returned soldiers. By far the most generous proposition came from Ontario. The offer briefly is as follows :

1. To set apart for Bruce soldiers the **Township of Shackleton** and a **second township** if required.

2. To erect and equip in the township the necessary **camp buildings**, including sleep houses, dining room, blacksmith shop, carpenter shop, store room and laundry, and other buildings necessary, and allow the use of same free of charge. The Government will have these buildings **ready for occupation** by the 1st of May, 1919.

3. **To construct necessary roads** through the township. The Government will, next summer, employ returned soldiers to work in, paying them the highest wages, and to finding outside employment for them throughout the whole season and enabling them to maintain themselves and families.

4. **To provide free of charge experienced foremen** to supervise and direct bush work in the winter time.

5. There is $500,000 worth of merchantable timber in the township and in addition it is estimated there is $7,000,000 dollars worth of pulpwood.

6. To maintain at a convenient point in the colony a sufficient number of horses, wagons, sleighs and farm machinery for the use of the colony to be hired out, and ultimately the settlers can purchase these at cost.

7. To provide a **sawing machine for cutting firewood.**

8. To provide free of charge supervision of **farming operations by trained agriculturalists.**

9. To give each settler, at the expiration of five years, on the performance of settlement duties, a **free grant of a lot of about 160 acres.** This lot will be the individual property of the soldier and his individual effort, energy and enterprise will have free scope.

10. **To pay into the funds of the organization $200**
(a) When 10 acres are cleared.
(b) Made ready for cultivation.
(c) A habitable house not less than 16x20 ft. erected thereon.

11. Proportionate payments will be made on progress estimates. Each settler will be allowed $150 in labor and material toward building a house.

12. To advance to settlers **loans up to $300** under the settlers' Loan Act.

The above offer will mean an expenditure eventually of over $1500 for each soldier. The Provincial Government has now spent over $10000 in preliminary investigation and is earnestly solicitous to promote the welfare of the returned soldier by active co-operation with the County of Bruce in this pioneer land settlement. Other counties having heard of this movement, are now making enquiry of the provincial government with a view to similar action, and it is essential to the success of the plan that the county give active assistance to its promotion.

What the County is Asked to Do

1. **To finance each soldier to the extent of $50** to enable him to pay for transportation, which the Provincial Government has arranged with the Dominion Railway Board shall be one cent a mile, and to maintain him until he can avail himself of the money to be paid by the Government.

2. **A co-operative store will be opened** either by the Government or **by the soldiers themselves in the settlement, to furnish the soldiers with supplies.** The financial assistance of the county will be asked to assist in establishing this store.

3. A special act of the Legislature will be asked, incorporating settlers under the name of **"Bruce Soldiers' Settlement Limited."** Each soldier will have one share of $1 with a right to vote. **No shareholder will have more than one share nor more than one vote.** The directorate will have on its board ex-officio the Warden of the County of Bruce, the president of the Bruce Preparedness League, Sergt.-Major John Spicer, 160th Batt., Wiarton, Sergt. D. Kennedy, 54th Batt., Whitechurch, Pte. Jas. Leach, R. C. R., Walkerton.

Mr. Johns, himself an old Bruce boy, of the Provincial Secretary's Department, has kindly offered to the county the assistance of the law clerks expert in drafting legislation.

Applications

All applications will be carefully considered. There are **400 applications for admittance to the settlement.** Of 160 returned soldiers to Bruce County of which the committee has a record, 40 have applied and 20 are ready to go at once ; five of them have deposited money for that purpose. **The township would furnish homes for about 200 soldiers.** In addition to those who would be engaged in farm work there would be occupations similar to those found in the ordinary towns and villages in the rural parts of Ontario. These will, however, come only with the growth of the colony.

The Township of Shackleton

The township of Shackleton is in the District of Temiskaming on the Transcontinental Railway, a distance of 520 miles from Toronto and 45 miles west of Cochrane. There are two railway sidings in the township and two small settlements. There is a good station erected and telegraph office installed. There are through trains to Toronto, Winnipeg and Montreal daily. There are two small experimental stations, producing the finest quality of farm produce in the province. **The soil of the township is clay loam, absolutely free of stone, and wonderfully fertile.** In the clearings there is richer pasture than is known in old Ontario. The Ground Hog River three times as large as the Saugeen, runs through the township and is navigable for 20 miles ; there are four small lakes.

The pulpwood in the township furnishes the best opportunity to the settler to provide himself with ready cash. As it is worth 50c a cord in the stump, and $7 at the railway siding and can be cut in the winter up to the 15th of January. The township is only 12 miles from Metagami, a modern village with every modern convenience, and the site of the famous Metagami dam which has a 45,000 h. p. development. The pulp mill at Metagami, which cost over a million dollars, furnishes a convenient market for pulpwood. The mill ships five carloads of newsprint every day. In the township itself are two small mills each with a capacity of 10,000 feet a day.

Conclusion

The sub-committee hopes that the people of Bruce will carefully consider the outline set out here and awaken to an active interest in the problem of the returned soldier. Criticism which finds fault with a plan and offers no alternative is valueless and harmful ; intelligent criticism is welcome.

The Government has received the assurance of the county that Bruce will co-operate with the Provincial Government in carrying out this plan. The active sympathy and co-operation of the people of Bruce, with suggestions that may be helpful, are earnestly desired by the committee. The Hon. G. H. Ferguson has promised to go to Walkerton in January and address the League, the members of the County Council and the public generally, on the plan now actually under way, and on the resources of and remarkable development of New Ontario.

W. D. Cargill, Wm. McDonald, W. D. Bell, D. M. Jermyn, A. E. McNab, C. J. Mickle, Committee.

PAISLEY GARAGE



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We carry a full line of Ford Parts and Repairs

We aim to give up-to-date service to all car owners. With our experience in city garages we are in a position to do work that we can guarantee as satisfactory. Motorists should call us up by either phone when they have trouble.

High Grade Oils, Gas and Accessories of all kinds.

Repairing at Reasonable Rates. All kinds of Vulcanizing done.

We are equipped to remove carbon by oxygen gas.

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Desirable Village Property for Sale

LARGE frame house, with 5 acres of land. Good stable, hen house and hog yard. Hard and soft water. At garden lot. Known as the T. H. George property. D. DUNLOP, prop.

ONTARIO'S BIG CROPS

Ensure Equal Crops Next Year by Attention to Seed Grain.

Large Profits From Live Stock Made When Stables Are Given Thorough Clean-up — Live Stock Thrive Better In Dry, Well-Ventilated Stables.

(Contributed by Ontario Department of Agriculture, Toronto.)

ONTARIO is fortunate this year in having a good supply of grain in almost all classes of crops. The more grain there is to select from, the better chance there is to get the very best seed for sowing in the spring. Too many farmers forget the seed supply for next year's crop until most of their grain is fed or sold.

If the best of this grain was set aside for seed at threshing time or taken from the grain bins before any of it was fed or sold, there would be less work of seed preparation in the spring and a foundation provided for better seed than is often sown.

Small, shrunken or broken seed has a feeding value nearly equal to that of large plump seed. The following results of seed selection experiments conducted at the Ontario Agricultural College at Guelph will show, however, that there is very great difference in the value of these for seed purposes :—

Selections.	Weight per Measured Bushel (lbs.).	Tons of Straw per Acre.	Bushels of Grain per Acre.
Oats—			
Large Plump Seed ...	42.2	1.9	82.0
Medium - sized Seed	32.2	1.8	54.1
Small Seed ...	31.8	1.8	46.6
Barley—			
Large Plump Seed	49.5	1.5	62.8
Small Plump Seed	48.8	1.5	56.4
Shrunken Seed	48.1	1.4	44.0
Broken Seed..	48.6	1.3	43.2
Spring Wheat—			
Large Plump Seed	59.1	1.4	31.7
Small Plump Seed	58.3	1.3	28.0
Shrunken Seed	58.9	1.3	16.7

(Oats were tested seven years, barley six, and spring wheat eight.)

Selecting the best seed from that which the farmer has available will not only provide large plump seed for sowing which will produce the most vigorous plants and the largest yield of best quality, but it will very largely eliminate any weed seeds which may be in the grain. — Dr. C. A. Zavitz, Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph.

Clean, Dry and Ventilate Stables.

Cleanliness, dryness and good ventilation are hygienic conditions very desirable in the housing of all kinds of live stock. Horses, cattle, sheep, hogs and poultry all do better and are less liable to contract infectious and contagious diseases when kept under such conditions than when dirt, dampness and poor ventilation are found in the stables in which they are housed. Undoubtedly, outbreaks of infectious and contagious diseases do occasionally occur in the best built and kept stables, but the danger of these spreading is much less than where unhygienic conditions prevail.

Without doubt good stock has been produced under stable conditions that were not of the best, but the chances of producing and maintaining good healthy stock are much greater where cleanliness, dryness and good ventilation in the stables are the order of the day.

Dirt of all kinds, whilst it does not itself produce disease, is liable to harbor and foster the bacteria or other germs that do cause infectious disease, hence, so long as it is lying around inside the stables it is a source of danger to the stock.

If there is one class of stable more than another in which cleanliness is desirable it is the dairy stable. Milk is an ideal food for many varieties of bacteria as well as for human beings or live stock, and many varieties of bacteria are always present in stable dirt. Consequently, when dirt or stable dust gets into milk, many contaminating bacteria get in with it. It is the action of these bacteria in the milk that causes it to spoil either by souring or putrefaction. Consequently, one step in the production of good clean milk is to have it produced where there is little danger of dirt or dust getting into it.

Dampness is a great agent in the spreading and fostering of disease. Perhaps the one disease that it is most liable to induce is pneumonia. Many hogs are lost annually as a result of contracting pneumonia through being kept in low-lying, damp quarters. Dampness due to bad ventilation is very conducive to the development of various lung troubles with all kinds of stock. The damp stagnant air in badly-ventilated stables lowers the vitality, depresses the blood circulation and so puts the animals kept under these conditions in such a state as to make them ready subjects for the development of such diseases as influenza, pneumonia, tuberculosis and others.—Prof. D. H. Jones, Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph.

Binder for Stone Road.

If a broken-stone road gets very heavy auto traffic then it must be laid with a tar or asphalt binder to keep the pieces of stone from grinding on each other and finally powdering up under traffic.

Time to Use Road Drag.

If the roadway is full of holes or badly rutted the drag should be used under the road is soft and muddy.

SCHOOL CHILDREN'S WAR FUND

The school children throughout the Province of Ontario each year in connection with their school fairs endeavor to raise money for their own war fund. During the past three years enough money has been raised in that manner to purchase ambulances. One of these is doing duty in France and two others are assisting the returned soldiers in Toronto.

In 1917 the boys and girls taking part in the school fairs in Bruce County with the assistance of the people in attendance raised $300 out of a total of $3,235, standing first in the province. The following is a report for 1918 :

School Fair Patriotic Money, 1918

Sale of buttons.....	$110 36
Booths, teachers and children	36 00
Institutes and others.....	48 25
Total	$195 36

Detailed Statement

District	Buttons	Booths
Brant & Car.....	$13 90	$
Brant & Eld.....	17 04	30 75
Saugeen	23 60	15
Eld. & Arran.....	15 30	10 00
Bruce	25 97	7 50
Culross	14 55	21 15
	$110 36	$84 90
Total		$195 36

Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA

WALKERTON'S OLDEST RESIDENT PASSED AWAY

Mr. John Klein died on Nov. 9th in the Bruce county hospital, at the age of 93 years. Born in Alsace on October 13th, 1825, he emigrated at the age of eight years with his parents to Ontario. After a short stay at Short Hills, near St. Catherines the family moved to New Germany, Waterloo County. The young man assisted his father in the difficult work of a pioneer in the wilderness and at the same time studied at home and took lessons from the parish priest, until he was able to qualify as public school teacher. He taught first in Rummelhart, and in the early fifties, the old red school house near the Mennonite church at Berlin. During this time he was a member of the first council of Berlin. Later he kept the Franklin hotel and conducted a general store.

In 1850 he married Ludvika Lang, a sister of the late Reinhold Lang, founder of the Lang Tanning Co. and in 1858 the family moved on a 200 acre farm near Kincardine. In the winter he taught school at Zurich, in 1860 at Baden, and in 1865 he assumed charge of the school at Wellesley for six years. In 1867 he moved to Carrick and took charge of Bleman's school, and in 1868 of Neustadt school.

In 1870 the Glocke was founded at Walkerton by the deceased. In 1875 he sold out to Ely & Bittinger, and established the "Wochentliche Saugeen" at Neustadt. In 1882 this printing office and the family home were destroyed by fire, and owing to the failure of the insurance company no insurance could be collected. In 1883 he moved to Walkerton and established a business as conveyancer and insurance agent. He was appointed notary public and commissioner for taking affidavits. In addition he acted as Government examiner for teachers, as well as returning officer in 1892 and 1896. His wife died in 1903, and the following children survive : Judge Klein and Barrister O. E. Klein, Walkerton ; Isidore and Edmund, in New York ; Theodore, in Cleveland ; Oscar, in Milwaukee ; and Miss Isabella, at present a patient in the Walkerton hospital.

The deceased was a Reformer in his early days and an active friend of McGee, Foley and Blake. In 1870 he supported Sir John A. MacDonald and after that he remained a Conservative. He was a loyal subject of the British Crown and supporter of the Allied cause. May he rest in peace.

The funeral was held from the residence of his son, Mr. O. E. Klein, on Tuesday morning at service at the R. C. church being conducted by Rev. Father Cummings. The pall-bearers were four sons, Judge A. B. Klein, O. E. Klein, Isadore and Oscar, and two grandsons, Jack of Fort Williams and Herbert of Bridgeport, Ont. Hi sons, Theodore and Edmund, were unable to be present owing to sickness.

PAISLEY MARKET

Fall wheat, per bush....	$ 2 00	$
Peas, per bush	1 75	1
Oats, per bush	80	
Barley, per bush	80	
Mixed grain, per cwt	2 80	
Buckwheat	.....	
Potatoes, per bag.....	1 30	1
Butter, in pound prints.....	47	
Eggs, fresh per doz	60	

TORONTO LIVE STOCK MARKET

Toronto, Nov. 16, 19

Butchers' picked	$17 00	$1
do common.....	6 75	
do cows.....	6 75	1
do heifers.....	8 00	1
Stockers, choice	9 00	1
do common.....	6 00	
Heavy feeders.....	8 00	10
Short keep	.....	
Milch cows, choice.....	100 00	12
do common.....	.....	
Sheep, ewes	10 00	1
Bucks	8 00	
Spring Lambs	14 75	1
Calves	14 00	1
Hogs, fed and watered.....	17 50	1
do f.o.b. cars	17 25	

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Farmers' Live Stock
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Will pay for live hogs delivered at Paisley station, F.O.B. prices, less one per cent. shrinkage commission, less one per cent. operating expenses.

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¶ Buy all the Victory Bonds you can.

¶ Deposit them in your Bank and add the regular interest coupons.

¶ At the end of a short 14 years, draw DOUBLE your original investment.

NOTHING YOU CAN DO WILL GIVE YOU A GREATER SENSE OF SATISFACTION.

Donated to the Winning of the War by
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PRIME STILTON

By Douglas Valentine.

Well, the end of it was that the sad sick. W'y, none of us 'ardly touched a thing to eat the 'ole time we was there!"

vote of the meeting was against the retention of the cheese. The messwaller was ordered to get rid of it. Anyhaw, we were going up the line the next day.

Directly dinner was cleared Mulberry set to work with great energy. He summoned the sanitary-corporal forthwith, and bade him remove the offending caycee. I was outside the mess, and heard their conversation.

"Eigh?" said Mulberry, "Shin foot o' earth won't 'ave that no 'arm!"

"It puts me in mind o' when we were in the Wilhemsellern Redoubt, Loos way," the sanitary-corporal answered. "Day and night, never away from it,

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Ingram's Milkweed Cream

Two Sizes—50c and $1

No ordinary emollient can compare with Ingram's Milkweed Cream. For it is therapeutic and curative in effect as well as softening and cleansing. Used daily it keeps the complexion free of blemish, tones up the delicate tissues, and holds the youthful color and freshness all women want to retain. There is no substitute, so "just as good."

Ingram's Velvola Souveraine Face Powder (50c.) is a delicate fine-textured powder that blends and harmonizes with the complexion. It conceals little defects in the complexion, banishes oiliness and shine and yet can scarcely be detected. There is a complete line of Ingram's toilet products, including Zodenia for the teeth (25c.) at your drug store.

A Picture
With Each Purchase

Each time you buy a package of Ingram's Toilet aids or Perfume your druggist will give you, without charge, a large portrait of world-famed motion picture actress. Each time you get a different portrait so you make a collection for your home. Ask your druggist.

F. F. Ingram Co., Windsor, Ont.

machine gun for miles around seemed to be loosing off.

I whisked off my respirator, taking a deep breath as I did so, and took a gentle sniff. The smell that tickled my nostrils was the smell of fruity Stilton cheese, the odor, in which I seemed to have lived for years. The wind had changed, and seemed to be blowing that ghastly scent straight down the trench.

I found the sentry who had given the alarm. He was posted on the extreme right in a fire-bay that jetted out from our line close to a stretch of abandoned trench. He said he had just come on duty when he smelt gas, and promptly gave the alarm.

I knew at once what had happened. Clarence's cheese was with us again. There was no smell of gas in the air, and no sign of a gas-cloud in No Man's Land. But the alarm had been given, and the whole corps' front seemed to have been roused. Our artillery was banging away, and the Hun was retaliating by putting down a barrage behind our front line.

The atmosphere was so impregnated with the odor of the cheese that it had some difficulty in getting the men to take off their masks. Things were quietening down when the C.O., accompanied by the adjutant and the doctor, arrived. As the early-morning zephyrs wafted to them the all-pervading odor of Stilton, the doctor gave a gasp.

"Good Lord!" he cried. "Clarence's cheese!"

Then he explained. The cheese had not been buried but merely camouflaged beneath a bush behind the mess. Here the doctor had found it, and, recognizing Clarence's property—for the fame of the cheese had spread afar—determined to go up to the line and restore it to its owner, for he did not know that Clarence was on leave. On the way up the doctor lost his way, and finally wandered into the abandoned trench on the right of our line, where, overcome by the heat and the melting fragrance of his burden, he deposited the cheese in disgust. With the assistance of the varying wind the Stilton had thus outflanked our trench from the right, and successfully alarmed the entire corps' front.

That morning the R. F. sent up a party, and exploded Clarence's cheese with a charge of ammonal. Clarence has been transferred to the Royal Air Force.

OUR UNSTABLE EARTH

Effect Produced by the Swinging Around of Its Axis.

It is explained by science that the axis of the earth is not fixed in position, but swings around in such a way as to cause the North Pole itself to revolve once in fourteen months around a circle ten yards in diameter.

It is evident, according to some authorities, that such a wabbling of the earth's axis of rotation, small as it may be, must produce some effect upon the level of the ocean at its shores, and examination of the records which have been kept for many years of the height of the tide in the canal at Holland, has been made for the purpose of determining whether such an effect could be perceived. The examination shows that the average level of the water had varied with great regularity, in a recurring period of fourteen months, ever since the records of the tide were begun in 1851.

The inference is that this regular change of level must be due to the swinging of the axis of the earth. The amount by which the level changes, a little less than five-eighths of an inch, also corresponds to the calculated change that should result from the supposed cause.

Acurious result of the slow changes of level proceeding at various points of the earth's surface has been pointed out by a member of the Geographical Society of Canada. This is a gradual tipping up of the shores of Hudson Bay, as if some gigantic power were engaged in an attempt to empty that great basin of water into the adjoining sea.

One of the earliest indications of what was going on came to the attention of the officers of the Hudson's Bay Company when they found that the water at the mouth of the rivers where their posts are stationed was gradually getting shallower and navigation consequently becoming more difficult. Examination showed that the shore was lined with old beaches of sand and gravel lying as high as fifty feet more above the present level of the bay.

When Hudson in 1610 discovered the great body of water that bears his name he wintered with his ships on the east coast of the bay in a harbor that has now disappeared, or, at least, has been so far cleaned out no longer to be recognizable from his description.

What He Wondered.

Little Frederick went with an aunt through the cemetery. Upon his return home he went to his father and said: "Father, I went for a walk with auntie through the cemetery to-day, and we read the inscriptions on the tomb-stones." "And what were your thoughts, my son, after you had done so?" asked the father. "Well, father," replied the child, seriously, "I wondered where all the wicked people were buried."

A good citizen is known by the fowl he eats.

I have tried painting buildings almost every time of the year, and it is my opinion that late fall is best. Too warm, the oil dries out before it has time to strike well into the wood. Too late, cold weather freezes it. When it dries slowly and surely it stays. After finishing a job of painting do not waste what is left. Pour on half an inch of linseed-oil, place in the cellar and it will keep a long time.—V.



Do Not Worry If You Cannot Get Sugar

You do not have to forego sweet things because of the present shortage of sugar. Corn Syrup is available, and for years has been available, as a perfect alternative for sugar for cooking, in puddings and preserves, in the making of desserts, and on cereals.

People didn't recognize this fact while sugar was cheap and plentiful. Now they are hailing the discovery with delighted surprise.

Buy Crown Brand or Lily White Corn Syrup from your grocer. They are wholesome, delicious and nourishing—true products of the Corn—and, you will soon find, most economical, too.

CROWN BRAND
AND
LILY WHITE
CORN SYRUP

And the use of Corn Syrup instead of Sugar is a War Service to-day! The carrying of raw sugar on the ocean has meant a huge loss of life and tonnage. It takes ships that are sorely needed to carry troops and supplies.

Corn is grown on this continent and the syrup is manufactured right here in Canada.

Write to the Canada Food Board, Ottawa, for a booklet of recipes in which Corn Syrup takes the place of Sugar. The authorities heartily approve of this movement to conserve Sugar.

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About the House



WHAT MAY I SERVE?

Food Board Answers the Question That Arises Every Day Where Women Foregather at Patriotic Teas and Entertainments.



Do the food laws for public eating-places govern patriotic teas and all entertainments where refreshments are served?

Yes. They apply to all public entertainments, lawn socials, bazaars, tea meetings; public luncheons, dinners, picnics, fairs, club and fraternal societies' meetings; private and semi-private luncheons, dinners, parties and picnics where food is served to fifteen or more people other than members of the family.

Is a license required before food can be served at any of these gatherings?

No.

Is the Food Board opposed to the serving of *refreshments* at patriotic entertainments?

The Food Board lays down no hard and fast rules on the subject, but believe in every woman exercising common sense and good judgment in this matter.

Can sandwiches be served at all?

Yes, any time except between 11.30 a.m. and 2.30 p.m.

What can be served in place of sandwiches?

As it is only in the middle of the day that they are taboo there should be no difficulty on this score. Cold chicken, fish or meat breads, give plenty of variety and adequately fill the bill.

May bread be served as a garnish?

Only with poached eggs.

Can white bread be served without a substitute being put on the table as well?

No. Substitutes must always accompany white bread when served at any kind of public function.

Where can recipes be secured for the use of substitutes?

Write to the Food Board for its bread-making booklet, enclosing five cents for same. Clip the papers for recipes.

How much butter may each guest have?

Half an ounce is the allowance, although an additional half-ounce may be given if asked for.

What are the meat restrictions?

Beef and veal may only be served at the evening meal on Sunday, Monday, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday. Only one helping is allowed to each guest.

When can bacon be served?

Any time. The pork restrictions have been removed.

What about sugar?

Here a hostess has to step warily. No sugar bowls must be in evidence. One level teaspoon or two small cubes are allowed for beverages, and a similar amount for fruit or other dessert.

Should sugar be served unless asked for?

No. If not used it is apt to get moist in the saucer and go to waste.

What sort of cake may be served?

The plainest possible with a 20% proportion of substitutes and no sugar icing.

Can cake be iced at all?

Yes, provided no cane sugar is used. The confectioners make maple icing now.

Are there any substitutes for sugar that may be used in making cake?

Yes. Write to the Food Board for its glucose and white corn syrup leaflet, which contains recipes for cakes and puddings, showing how to use these products as sugar substitutes.

Is it legal to serve ice cream?

Yes, but if made at home, care must be taken to see that no more than 10 per cent. of fats is used in the preparation, and no more than five and a half pounds of sugar to eight gallons of ice cream.

What about wedding refreshments?

The simpler the better. The days of the "bending board" have gone out of fashion. The hostess shows her good sense at a time like this in vying with her friends in the attainment of the simple, rather than the elaborate in the fare she provides.

HEBREW UNIVERSITY

Establishment at Jerusalem Will Have 12 Foundations.

The foundation stones of the Hebrew University at Jerusalem, recently laid in the presence of Gen. Allenby, and representatives of the French and Italian detachments, are twelve in number, one for each of the twelve tribes of Israel.

The site of the university is on the summit of the Mount of Olives, facing Jerusalem on the one side, and the Hills of Moab on the other.

The Portuguese language is used by about 20,000,000 persons.

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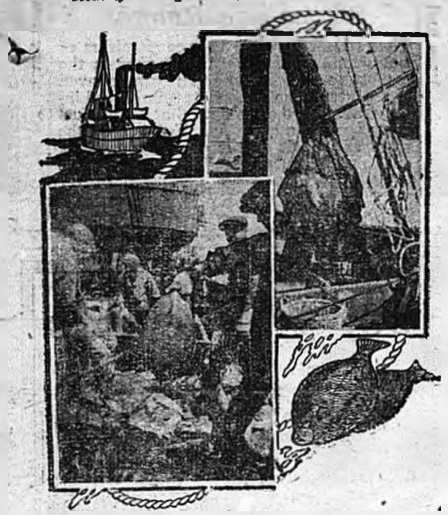
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FOOD BOARD ESTABLISHES NEW PACIFIC INDUSTRY

Steam Trawlers Operate Off the British Columbian Coast—Monthly Average is 400,000 Pounds of Flatfish.



Twenty car-loads of frozen Pacific flat-fish recently left a British Columbia fishing port to supply the demand on Canada's National Fish Day —October 31st. This shipment went to Calgary, Edmonton, Saskatoon, Regina, Moose Jaw, Winnipeg, and as far east as Toronto and Montreal.

A year ago, Pacific flat-fish were practically unknown in the Canadian markets. To-day, it is one of the staple lines of food fish in ever increasing demand, and bids fair to become as popular as salmon and halibut.

The Pacific Coast has long been famous for salmon and halibut, and the efforts of British Columbia fishermen has mainly been directed to the catching and marketing of these two species. The ready market for these fish on this continent has resulted in depletion, and for the past three years both fish have climbed into the luxurious class. Halibut, once to be plentiful within a few hours' steaming from Vancouver or Prince Rupert, is now caught up in the Gulf of Alaska—the nearby grounds having been cleaned up—and each year sees the fishing vessels proceeding further afield to get them. In former years, trips of halibut could be got in small sail and motor craft within a few days. Nowadays, only large steamers with ample bunkers and oil tanks and capable of a lengthy steaming radius can get them, while their voyage may run from two weeks to a month

Depleted the Halibut Stocks.

In 1917 the fishing interests on the Pacific Coast were awakening to the fact that the halibut fishery was showing signs of depletion, and the day was fast approaching when halibut fishing would be no longer possible or profitable. Just when they were casting about for means of future employment of plants, vessels and men, the Canada Food Board was looking for supplies of cheap sea fish for the citizens of the Western Provinces.

It so happened that the Food Board's Chairman, Mr. H. B. Thomson, had just completed a session as a member of a Pacific Fisheries Commission, and he had secured a wealth of information as to the unutilised fish of the Pacific Coast. These were the flat-fishes—brills, soles, plaice and witches—and certain cods —rod cod, grey cod and ling cod. All of these species were to be found in Pacific waters in enormous quantities, but no fishery existed for them, and it was impossible to catch flat-fish by hook and line.

Novel Experiment.

After studying the problem and making investigations into the most economical methods of catching and marketing these fish, Mr. Thomson enlisted the aid of Mr. John P. Babcock, Assistant Commissioner of Fisheries for British Columbia. Through him the Canadian Fish and Cold Storage Company, Limited, of Prince Rupert, B.C., were induced to fit out one of their halibut steamers as a trawler to engage in the fishery for flat-fish and cods. Arrangements were made with the fishermen to bring the fish in at a set price. The profits of wholesalers and retailers were limited to a reasonable amount, and the Department of Fisheries further aided the scheme by bearing two-thirds of the transportation charges to all points west of the Manitoba boundary. The trawler "James Carruthers" commenced operations in March, 1918, and has been landing a monthly average of 400,000 pounds of flat-fish and cod over sides.

Later in the summer, the Canadian Fishing Company, Limited, of Vancouver, B.C., fitted out the halibut steamer "Imbricaria" with trawling gear, and this vessel is now landing capacity catches for the Canadian market.

These two vessels are revolutionizing the Pacific fisheries. A new industry is being rapidly built up to take the place of the declining halibut fishery, and the famous European method of steam trawling is being successfully applied to the Pacific.

Steam Trawling.

Trawling is the most modern method of fishing. The vessels employed are powerfully designed steel steamers of about 125 feet long, and capable of steaming at 10 knots per hour. Arriving on the fishing grounds where flat-fish and cods are known to abound, they lower away a huge poke-shaped net with a mouth about 100 feet wide. This is dragged over the sea bottom by means of steel wire warps made fast to the trawl winch on the fore-deck of the vessel. In its passage over the bottom, the fish are swept into the maw of the net, and after an hour's dragging, the net is hauled up to the surface by means of the warps and the trawl winch. The fish slide into the apex of the net, and the whole is lifted aboard the vessel. The draw-rope closing the apex is pulled and the fish are discharged into the pens on the trawler's decks.

Experienced fishermen sort, gut and clean the fish and they are stowed away upon crushed ice in the fish-rooms below. After forty to sixty hours' continuous fishing without cessation, the trawler steams to port, and the fish are landed, cleaned, graded, frozen, glazed and packed in 50-lb., 100-lb. and 200-lb. boxes for shipment to market in express refrigerator cars.

Food Board Propaganda.

The Food Board, having arranged for the supply, set to work to create a demand. They had a good product to advertise, but the unaccountable prejudice against eating any other fish but halibut and salmon had to be overcome. The Board determined to show Canadians how these fish were caught; how they were marketed, and their food value. Capt. F. W. Wallace, of the Food Board's Fish Section, took the work in hand and made two voyages on a trawler, accompanied by an expert motion picture camera man, and a film was prepared, which was later circulated throughout the West. Recipes, showing how to cook flat-fish and cods, were embodied in the Board's Fish Recipe Book, and the press was supplied with data regarding them. The fish trade loyally got behind the movement and pushed the sale.

To-day, seven months since the first trawler was fitted out, the Pacific flat-fish and Pacific cods are prime favorites with the public. An excellent sea fish has been given to the public at a cheap price, and so popular have they become that Toronto and Montreal dealers are now importing them by the car-load. The successful establishment of this fishery is but an indication of what can be done in other lines.

Our dissatisfaction with any other solution is the glazing evidence of immortality.—Emerson.

Feed well now if you expect to get eggs next winter when they will be scarce and the price high. Invest now by feeding.

If your chimney is defective it is likely to set your house afire. Better give the chimney a careful inspection. Insurance companies find that about ten per cent. of the chimneys they inspect are unsafe. Unsafe chimneys are frequently imperfect just beneath the roof. This is caused by water following down the bricks and making them soft. Not infrequently a part of a brick is entirely dissolved and gone. Then when the chimney is very hot, or is burning out, or some inflammable substance is put into one of the stoves, a spark passes out of this hole and starts a blaze in the dry shingles.

SELF-GOVERNMENT FOR INDIA

BRITAIN TO GIVE FRANCHISE TO 230,000,000 VOTERS

Tremendous Experiment by Which a Vast Population is to Receive a Voice in Making Own Laws.

The most interesting and the most important experiment in self-government the world has seen is about to be undertaken in India. After years of thought, years of discussion, Britain has evolved a system by which hundreds of millions of the subject races in the great Asian empire will be permitted a voice in the management of their affairs. The program of reforms is completed and awaits only the approval of the Parliament, which probably will be given to it in the session soon to begin.

Students of politics will watch with some concern and much real interest the development of an electoral theory among a body of 230,000,000 persons to whom the franchise is a new and strange right and among whom 328,000,000 are declared by Indian authorities to be not only indifferent, to but in total ignorance of all governmental machinery. It certainly is an experiment to stir the imagination and it effectually dwarfs all the efforts of the U. S. to qualify the inhabitants of the Philippines for the measure of self government they enjoy.

Provisions of Home Rule Law.

The scope of the home rule measure prepared by Mr. Edwin S. Montagu, Secretary for India, and Lord Chelmsford, Viceroy and Governor General, after consultation with eminent men both in England and India includes briefly the following:

Provincial legislatures to be composed of representatives elected directly by the people.

A viceregal legislative body for all India, to be composed of two chambers, the Legislative Assembly of India and the Council of State. Two-thirds of the lower house, comprising one hundred members, are to be elected, and twenty-one out of fifty of the upper house.

The Indian Privy Council, members of which are to be appointed by the King-Emperor.

A Council of Princes.

Ten years after the establishment of the system a general survey of political conditions in the Empire is to be taken and on the showing made in it further reforms or the extension of the self-governing principles will be decided. After the first decade re-surveys are to be made at twelve year periods for the same purpose. By this means the Imperial authorities will be able to gauge accurately the growth of education, the increase of interest in empire affairs and the capacity of the body politic to assume more and more the burdens of government.

Difficulties in the Way.

In the minds of many students of Indian affairs Britain has been precipitate in her action and has failed to weigh carefully enough all the conditions that certainly will complicate the work of establishing even this modified form of home rule. Among the points brought out as having strong bearing on the success of the program may be mentioned these:

The seemingly irreconcilable antagonism that exists between the religions, race prejudices and the life habits of the different peoples of India.

The natural impossibility of applying the principles of western constitutionalism to a country which does not and cannot possess an alternative executive.

The imperial obligations to the native States, and the fact that these States are increasing in population at a rate so much greater than that of British India that the relations between the two necessarily will be altered in the near future. (Between 1872 and 1911 the native States have increased by 23.3 per cent. and British India by only 30 per cent.).

The big problem of caste.

The inability to obtain even approximately representative opinion of any but small sections of the population, and none at all from that part of the population which has expressed no desire for, and apparently has no interest in, popular government; a section which in the event of internal trouble would far outnumber the constitutionalists.

The last consideration to be referred to here is the argument of failure which has followed the attempted introduction of Western methods of representative government in similarly composed Eastern peoples.

On the other hand, it is an experiment to which Britain has committed herself in all her dominions, and which never has ended in disappointment. Through all her recent history there has been a clearly determined goal in her administration of the affairs of subject peoples—that of gradually educating them to become qualified for a large measure of self-government. This has taken the form of the establishment of schools, the encouragement of native students to attend the English universities, the introduction of all the most modern sanitary and hygienic thought and a general raising of the native moral and physical plane of living.

Certainly it never has been a question of the road to be followed in the relations between the imperial government and the people; rather it has been a question of the pace to be set in arriving at a state of home rule. Has the pace that is affecting the people of India now been too swift? is the question all students of the situation will be eager to see decided. And it cannot be decided without actual experience in the workings of the reforms.

The loyal, whole-hearted support given to Great Britain in the war by the peoples of India has had much influence on the London government in its determination to place the nation on a modified home rule basis. Aside from the Mohmands, up on the northwestern frontier, among whom fighting is the popular pastime, the races making up the state were almost unanimous in their support of the war. In the earlier days of the conflict German propaganda, originating in Persia and in the United States caused some unrest and compelled the retention of large bodies of troops in the hills provinces especially, but the effect was not long lasting, and aside from the Mohmands, who required the attention of some units of white soldiers, the internal situation in all India may be regarded to-day as excellent.

Augurs Well for Future.

The war has served to draw India and the British Empire closer together. It has made Britain understand India better and it has made hundreds of the educated men of the Indian races who in other days were dangerous agitators against the imperial relationship, understand Britain better. Were it not for this change in the hearts and minds of the two peoples the big step that is being taken in the readjustment of India's political life would be looked upon with much less confidence. As it is, however, there is a fresher sympathy, a more ready inclination to exchange opinion, a more hearty spirit of co-operation, that augurs well for the future.

In the extension of autonomy Britain has wisely kept a strong guiding hand on the governmental machinery. While the provincial affairs will be settled largely by the people themselves through their elected representatives, the Governor as agent of the Crown will have a voice with which to speak when the occasion requires. In the larger field of empire affairs it will be recalled that the elective votes in the viceregal body will comprise a constitutional minority. The majority against them in a joint vote will be 82. It is scarcely possible, in the circumstances, for measures inimical to the welfare of the empire to obtain passage when originated among the native members. Yet with the provisions of a resurvey of conditions at the end of ten years, we have the machinery for transferring a greater weight of responsibility to the native representatives should their development warrant the action.

Prussians Really Huns.

The appellation of Huns, which the former Kaiser coveted and had himself applied to Prussians, even to the extent of naming one of his sons for the infamous Attila, the Hunnish "Scourge of God," seems really to belong to that people in an ethnological sense. Mr. Lawrence, in his "Studies in Prussian History," tells us that the Prussians are "a people belonging to the Lithuanian race mixed with Finnish elements; which would make them kindred with the Huns, Turks and Bulgars. They were of old colonized, Christianised and ousted from their old domain by the famous Knights of the Teutonic Order. The last Grand Master of that Order, Albert of Brandenburg, espoused the Reformation, secularized the domains of the order, and made himself hereditary Duke of Prussia—that is, Po-Russia, or "Near Russia." It is interesting to recall that the first Hohenzollern Duke of Prussia began his historical career as a renegade, a perjurer and a traitor. Truly the Hohenzollern line has been what cattle breeders call "constant to the type!"

THE WEEKLY SERMON

Preach the word; be instant in season, out of season; reprove, rebuke, exhort with all long suffering and doctrine.—II. Timothy, iv., 2.

The war has taught us many lessons. It has awakened the thought of the world and is leading to a new seriousness on the part of many reflecting persons.

One of the great lessons we should learn is the necessity for a more vital religion in our lives and in the life of the nation. Germany has counted herself a Christian nation, but the war proves that the religion "made in Germany" was not the real thing. We have wondered how any nation that pretended to be Christian could sink so quickly into barbarism and utter indifference to all moral obligations, national and international.

The reason is that the Christianity of Germany was not real and vital. It was only formal and did not grip the hearts and change the lives of men. Germany's "God" was the Almighty-the-Goal-of-Fierce-and-Power, and not the God of mercy, meekness, compassion, love. You saw this in all the Kaiser's speeches and messages. It was always the "Almighty God" he mentioned, and never the Christ.

The religion of Germany was the "kultur" of the mind, and not the changing of the life into Christlikeness. We learn that "kultur" without Christ is valueless to prevent war or barbarism or ruin.

The second is like unto it—the power of strong religious education to lead man and nations astray and the power of right religious instruction to mould the character of men and nations.

All the schools and churches of Germany were under government control during the Imperial regime. The salaries of preachers and teachers were paid by the government, consequently the government was able to dictate the teaching it desired in school and church. And that teaching, as we have seen, has been "kultur" and not Christianity.

This teaching has permeated and possessed Germany. It is this teaching that has regraded Germany and made such a wicked and wasteful war possible.

We see by contrast very clearly the importance of teaching a vital truth in church and school. Wrong teaching, error of any kind will lead an individual or a nation astray. Truth only will lead to God. That is the second great lesson we learn from the world war.

Then, thirdly, we note the result to this nation of these two lessons learned. These two lessons learned should have a marked influence on the future of our nation. If we are to live and grow and really and truly become a Christian nation for righteousness and peace in the world we must have a vital religion in our lives and in the national life.

Church and State are separate here. The State is responsible for what we call secular teaching, but the responsibility of religious instruction rests with the Church. Great, then, is the function and great the opportunity and responsibility of the Church. The opportunity for religious teaching of the children of the nation as well as of the Church rests very largely upon the Sunday school. At the present time many of the children of the nation are not in our Sunday schools, and hence are growing up without any vital religious instruction.

These children form the chief danger and menace to our country, for the Sunday school is about the only chance the nation has to teach the children. This makes the work of the Sunday school one of national importance, one in which every patriot, every lover of his country, should be interested and, if possible, engaged, for it is the place of greatest importance in the future of our country.

If we are to escape the fate of Germany we must teach the truth of God to the children of God the nation over. This will not be an easy task, but it must be done. The future of our nation depends upon it, and we who love our nation must do our full part in this great task.—Rev. Daniel H. Overton.



The Princess Who Could Not Dance.

(Continued from last week.)

Then, sweethearts, the fairy kissed Dianidra and flew up, up, out of sight. And I might tell you that the fairy's name was Happiness, if you have not already guessed it.

Something about the fairy kiss kept the Princess laughing softly all the way along between the tall trees till she came to the gray stone. She peeped round it curiously and there, sure enough, was her first dancing master, a rippling, racing, merry little brook!

"Lean down Dianidra," called the brook. And Dianidra, obeying, was drawn gently into its arms and away it danced singing:

"Run, don't slip; glide, don't trip!
Merrily, gay, that's the way.
Dianidra, dancing's play."

You never could guess how pleasant it was dancing with the brook. The sunbeams came, too, and joined in. But finally the brook whispered to the Princess that on the top of the next hill another dancing master was waiting, shaking the diamond drops of water out her sunny locks and wringing out her dress.

And straightway the began running and gliding as easily as the brook, singing all the time the bit of a song he had taught her. When she had come to the top of the hill, there, sure enough, was her second dancing master. 'Twas the south wind. He seized Dianidra's hands and spun her round in a hundred gay circles; and she bowed and swayed as gracefully as you have seen the flowers do when the south wind dances with them.

"Oh, off with a rush, now away, now stay.
Now bend and bow, and again away!"

whispered the south wind in her ear. And away and away they swept over the flower-splashed hill—down and down to the edge of the sea. There the south wind left her to learn something from this, her last dancing master.

The sea rushed toward Dianidra with his hundred dancing waves, and, catching her up in his mighty arms, drew her out to where the swells rose and fell with majestic rhythm. The dance of the sea, sweethearts, was the most beautiful of all. First he held her curled in the hollow of a giant swell, then tossed her lightly as foam on the rising crest. Now with a rush a great wave ran with her merrily up the sand, teaching her the most wonderful curtsey, the curtsey the waves have been making to the shore for years and hundreds of years.

He brought her up from his treasure chest a wonderful coral chain and clasped it round her neck and he wove her a crown of seaweed and pearly sea flowers, and, with a last caress, set her high upon the beach.

The sun had slipped down behind the hill. It was night, and the moon came up out of the sea and smiled at the runaway Princess dancing over the sands. Her satin dress was torn and dripping, but she was more beautiful than ever before, because her eyes were laughing, her lips were laughing and, more than all else, her feet were laughing!

It chanced that a most royal palace stood on that beach, and the Princess, running and gliding like the brook, and swaying and bending as the south wind, and curtseying, and dipping like the sea, danced up to the golden gates, which were open, straight into the gaily lighted ballroom. Gorgeous princesses and queens and ladies of high degree were dancing with princes and kings and gentlemen of high degree, for it was the royalest ball of the year, and from the east and west, from the north and south, from all the ten kingdoms, in fact, the company had gathered.

When Dianidra swept lightly into their midst, dears and ducks, it was the most surprised company ever! The musicians all stopped trumping and banging, and, with their cheeks still puffed out and their hands uplifted, stared and stared. And the gorgeous princesses and queens and the ladies of high degree stopped right in the midst of a wonderful figure and with their satin slippers daintily pointed to take the next step stared and stared. And the princes and kings and the gentlemen of high degree, with their courtly backs bent for the deep bow, stopped and stared and stared; and, more proudly they stared the hardest of all. But Dianidra danced merrily on.

Just about as long as you could count twenty they all stared, then—Crash ! ! ! went the music, and started up the most marvelous bouncing—quite like the roar of the sea—and the most royal of the princes unbent his back and ran lightly on to Dianidra, and away they whirled down the centre of the room. Then—then I am sure you would have laughed at what happened next—because all the kings and princes and gentlemen of high degree were so anxious to dance with Dianidra that they trod upon each other's toes, and in the scramble they lost their crowns, and they shoved and pushed each other quite terribly, without ever once saying "Beg pardon," or anything like that —while the princesses and queens and ladies of high degree grew red and stamped first one foot and then the other and glared at the dancing Princess through their gold lorgnettes. No wonder! Dianidra, in her torn frock and seaweed crown and coral neck-lace, was more beautiful than all of them together; and who after dancing with her cared to dance with any one of them?

So she danced with each of the royal gentlemen, but oftenest, as you are already supposing, with the most royal prince; and pretty soon they danced out into the castle gardens, and perhaps she told him all about her strange dancing masters—but that I cannot say. They spoke so very softly that I could not possibly hear one word. But after a while the prince ordered his most royal carriage, and the fifty white horses galloped over hill and dale to the palace of Dianidra's father.

There they found the erabbish king tearing out what little hair was left him, while the queen, nearly smothered in smelling salts, was weeping and sobbing. "A Princess who could not dance was better than no Princess at all."

But when they saw Dianidra they ceased their crabbishness and weepishness straight off, and when the prince on bended knee asked for their daughter's hand they were overjoyed and delighted.

So, Dianidra and the Prince were married in a year and a day and the wedding was most gorgeous! As the fairy had promised, Dianidra was the most wonderful dancer in all the ten kingdoms, for in her dancing was the ripple of the brook, the swaying of the trees in the south wind and the mystery of the sea. And she and the most royal prince lived happily ever afterward. That, sweethearts, was the way of it.

WILLOW CREEK

—Don't miss the entertainment in Town hall, Paisley, Friday evening, Nov. 29th.

The war is over, over there. We see the State of Ohio is burying Kaiser John and Kaiser Bill together.

Canada's Victory Loan 1918 was $3,000,000 less than Canada's drink bill in 1914.

Mr. Wm. Schnittker has purchased a sawing and grinding outfit.

Mr. Joe Hyde has bought another farm on con. 2. Joe will soon have to make a bee and move his farms together.

The U. B.s are having fine weather for their meetings as well as large crowds.

The Evangelicals "went over the top" on Sunday last when they held their annual missionary meeting. The levy on Bruce was $75 and the amount raised was over $80. A number of the members were not present, and it is expected that by the time these hand in their offering the amount will be around the $100 mark.

The Y.P.A. was closed here Sunday night. The members went to assist in the meetings in the U.B. church.

Mr. Reuben Wittig spent Sunday with friends in Kincardine.

Our beef ring members had their meeting last week, with Mr. Jas. Johnson in the chair, and Tom Foster as secretary.

GLAMIS

—Hear Capt. Appleyard, town hall, Paisley, Friday evening, Nov. 29th.

Redvers Johnston, who has spent the last three years in the west, returned on Tuesday of last week, and is staying with his uncle and aunt, Mr. and Mrs. Groves.

Mrs. Telford, of Beamsville, and little daughter are visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. J. McKeeman.

Miss Margaret and John Currie, who have been sick with influenza, are improving.

Mr. John McKay left on Friday for his home in Port Arthur.

Mrs. J. K. McLennan is on the sick list again.

Mrs. John Wrightson is visiting her son on the 4th, Mr. Herbert Wrightson.

Mrs. McCormick, of Pinkerton, is nursing the sick at Mr. Neil Currie's.

Thanksgiving services will be held in both Presbyterian and Baptist churches on Sunday next.

The Red Cross shipped the following articles on Thursday: 60 pairs socks, 18 sheets, 84 pillow cases, 12 suits pyjamas.

THREE TIMES WINNERS

For three years in succession S. S. No. 15, Bruce, has won the shield given by the Dept. of Agriculture to the school winning most prizes per pupil at the school fair. The standard of the schools ranking highest in Bruce School Fair District is: No. 15 Bruce, 57 points, No. 9, 21 points, No. 7, 19 points.

PINKERTON

—Entertainment, town hall, Paisley, Friday evening, Nov. 29th.

Rev. Mr. Burgess, of Walkerton, conducted preparatory services in the Presbyterian church on Friday and made a very favorable impression on his initial appearance here.

The Bradley Gun Club held their annual "shoot" on Friday afternoon and some excellent shots were recorded on each side. In the evening the members enjoyed themselves at a dance held in the Foresters' Hall.

At the time of writing Mrs. N. Fitzsimmons, of the village, is very ill, suffering from an attack of pneumonia which followed a chill contracted on Friday last.

Practising for the annual Christmas tree to be held in the Presbyterian church here, begins on Saturday, and a turn-out of all the children is hoped for.

PRESENTATION AT LOVAT

Mr. and Mrs. John McGillivray were given a splendid send-off upon the occasion of their leaving the farm to take up their residence in Paisley. A large number of friends and neighbors gathered on the evening of Nov. 15th, at the old home, and presented Mr. and Mrs McGillivray with a fine pair of easy chairs, also their daughter, Miss Bessie, with a gold necklace. Mr. Geo. Brown was appointed chairman of the gathering and under his direction an impromptu programme was carried out. Short speeches were made by Messrs. Alex Mewhinney, Robt. Brown, Peter McLean and J. R. Laidlaw, songs by Messrs. Barltrop and Laidlaw, also violin selection by Mr. Geo. Snowdon. The following presentation address was read by Mr. Thos. Foster, jr.:

Dear Mr. and Mrs. McGillivray and Bessie:

We, your friends and neighbors, have assembled here this evening to spend a few pleasant hours with you. You have long lived among us, and we have always found you willing and helpful neighbors. We shall miss you greatly from among us, but we know that what is our loss is some one else's gain. We felt that we could not let you leave us without our showing you in a small way the high esteem in which you are held. So we ask you, Mr. and Mrs. McGillivray, to accept these chairs, and Bessie this pendant, as a slight remembrance and may they ever remind you of your many friends. Signed on behalf of your friends and neighbors, J. Foster, R. MacKay.

The visitors were then given the freedom of the house, and many enjoyed dancing for several hours.

Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA

—Saugeen Township is the rural leader in the Victory Bond campaign in Bruce Co., beating any other township by exceeding their objective by $9,000.

The Cattle Situation

Normal Prices will Probably Not be Restored for Ten Years

Farmers are Urged to Market their Grain Through Live Stock

Toronto, Nov. 19th, 1918

The Toronto Live Stock Exchange, composed of members exclusively interested in the buying and selling of live stock, wish to set before the producers of live stock the following facts:

(1) The close of the war, instead of diminishing, will greatly increase the demand for food, and particularly for meat. It is already evident that the chief reason for the capitulation of the Central Powers was that they had not food to go along with.

(2) The products of the Canadian farms are cereals and food animals. At the present time the demand for both is unlimited. The first demand to be satisfied will, unquestionably, be that for cereals. All the world can immediately set itself to the raising of cereals. One crop will greatly ameliorate the famine; two crops will probably restore wheat reserves to normal.

In regard to live stock this is not the case. The building up of cattle herds, particularly, involves a programme of years. Even if the foundation stock and the fodder were immediately available in Europe, the cattle herds could not be restored in less than five or six years, but all European countries—combatants and neutrals alike—are stripped both of live stock and of fodder. An unlimited demand will exist for years, both for breeding stock and for meats.

(3) The situation is, therefore, as follows:

Prices of grain will probably decline on a scale which will restore them to normal in two or three years.

Prices of live stock will decline on a much slower scale. Normal prices will probably not be restored for ten years.

During these ten years, the advantage to the farmer of marketing his grain through the medium of live stock will be greater than at any previous time in a generation.

(4) The farmers of Canada will not be able to take advantage of this situation unless they have the live stock to sell. They can place themselves in this position only by keeping their breeding stock this fall. Therefore, farmers, keep your cows and your sows. Every breeding female held over this fall will bring rich dividends in the years to come. If Canada produced ten times her present supplies of cattle and hogs, there would be a profitable market for them all.

(5) In regard to feeders for the present winter. It seems now as certain as anything can be that there will be a profit in the feeding deal this season. We unhesitatingly recommend farmers to tie up as many cattle as they can feed.

THE TORONTO LIVE STOCK EXCHANGE.

(Sgd.) F. MAYBEE, Sec'y

EBENEZER

—Are you going to hear the returned chaplain at town hall, Paisley, Friday, evening, Nov. 29th? Sure!

Mrs. H. McFadden spent a week visiting Mrs. Jas. Park, of Centenary.

Mrs. Robertson, of Port Elgin, and her mother, Mrs. Stevenson, have been recent visitors at Mr. F. Quigley's.

A number from this burg attended the missionary and social service convention held at Arkwright a week ago Monday.

Miss L. Grant has returned from a visit to Owen Sound.

Mr. Scarrow, of Allenford, attended our service last Sunday, and gave us a splendid missionary talk.

Mr. and Mrs. Dwight Potts and family spent last Sunday with Arran Lake friends.

Mrs. Wm. Sergison, of Detroit, is a visitor at the home of her mother, Mrs. Wm. McKelvey.

The many friends in this neighborhood of Mr. Wesley McFaul, of Owen Sound, were very sorry to hear of the death in action of his second son, Lieut. Clarence McFaul, who was killed in action the day before hostilities ceased.

ONLY MEDICINE MADE FROM FRUIT

Extraordinary Success which "Fruit-a-tives" Has Achieved

One reason why "Fruit-a-tives" is so extraordinarily successful in giving relief to those suffering with *Constipation, Torpid Liver, Indigestion, Chronic Headache, Neuralgia, Kidney and Bladder Troubles, Rheumatism, Pain in the Back, Eczema* and other Skin Affections, is, because it is the only medicine in the world made from fruit juices.

It is a concentrated extract of the medicinal principles found in apples, oranges, figs and prunes, together with the nerve tonics and antiseptics of proven repute.

50c. a box, 6 for $2.50, trial size 25c. At all dealers or sent postpaid by Fruit-a-tives Limited, Ottawa.

Rubbers

WE have a full stock of Rubbers for every member of the family. Look to your Rubber Footwear. See that toes and heels are sound and free from cracks. If not, get each pair of shoes fitted to its own size and shape. Then you will get long wear and comfort.

Save the Leather Tops
We Sew on the Rubber Bottoms

We guarantee satisfaction

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Canada Food Bd. License No. 8-3626

GREENOCK COUNCIL

Knox's Hotel, Pinkerton,
Nov. 18th, 1918

Council met as per adjournment, all the members present, the reeve in the chair. Minutes of last meeting read and adopted.

The following accounts were presented for payment: Chas. Webb, 85 yds. gravel, per div. 54, $8.50; Jas. Quinlan, 133 yds. gravel, per divs. 21, 22, $13.30; Jos. L. Arnstett, iron for bridges, con. 16, $40; Geo. Bell, filling approaches at Sheridan's bridge, $10; Geo. Bell, removing timber from ditch, $1; Wm. Nicholls, filling approaches at Clark's bridge, $14; R. Sheridan, lights at bridge, $1.50; P. Dales, cleaning ditch and hauling gravel, con. 10, $20; John O'Hagan, putting in culvert, s. l. 15, $8; H. Clark, lights at bridge, $4.25; A. E. Knox, room for council meeting, $2.

Sawyer—Gilchrist—That the foregoing accounts, being found correct, be paid, and that the reeve and treasurer be authorized to sign checks for same.—Carried.

Campbell—Symon—That this council do now adjourn to meet at Chepstow on Monday, Dec. 16th, for general business.—Carried.

Thos. H. Purdy, Clerk

KILLED ON LAST DAY OF FIGHTING

Lt. Clarence McFaul, son of Mr. Wesley McFaul, of Owen Sound, was killed in action on Sunday, Nov. 10th. The deceased enlisted in 1915 with the 93rd Battalion, and was in France in July, 1916. He served with such distinction that he was awarded a military medal and a commission. He was wounded in August last and had only returned to the front thirteen days when he made the great sacrifice. One day more and the fighting had ceased. Lieut. McFaul was not only well known but very highly esteemed by everyone who knew him. He leaves, besides his father, two sisters, Misses Evelyn and Violet, at home, and two soldier brothers, Lt. Lawrence and Pte. Cecil McFaul, both of whom are in France.

HOME GARDEN COMPETITION

Following are the prize winners in the home garden competition, which was conducted in Arran and Elderslie townships during the past summer: 1 Emily Teasdale, 2 Howard Coleman, 3 Bessie Strong, 4 Harold McKay, 5 Jessie Bailey, 6 Kenneth Cleaver, 7 Innis Sparrow, 8 N. McCulloch, 9 G. Barclay, 10 Walter Patterson. This competition is for boys and girls who have left school, and in all grow thirteen different kinds of vegetables, in a garden 20 x 20 ft. The seed is supplied by the Dept. of Agriculture, and plots are inspected during the summer by the Agricultural Representative. There were 25 competitors in the contest.

THE STORE OF QUALITY

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Furnaces, Heaters, Cook Stoves and Ranges

Axes and Saws

That we offer are the best economizers of wood and coal that can be obtained in the market to-day. Many dollars can be saved in a winter by using the latest improved instead of the old style ones that eat up fuel as fast as it can be fed in. Economy is the word and spirit of the day in connection with the fuel question. Just see our stoves.

W. H. DAVISON

Soda Crackers

any time, any clime, in doors or out —when hunger nips—the answer is, Telfer's Soda Crackers. The most nutritious food made from flour.

Packed in air tight packages.
Sold by all grocers.



Telfers

"The Buy Word for Biscuits"

Canada Food Board License No. 11-397

The Boy Who Lies Out Yonder

These are the fathers and mothers who wept when the whistles blew,
Visioning over and visioning over a little lad they knew;
Visioning over and over, and seeing once and again
The little lad they had seen march off—a man—with men;
Broken of heart, undone, visioning now in their tears
An empty chair .....and the lonely, empty years.

What shall repay the services which nought on earth can repay?
How shall a nation render a thanks in its heart this day?
Whistle and horn and clamor, trumpet and shout and song—
But the boy who lies out yonder.....he will sleep long.
And the father and mother who lost him steal up to an empty place,
The mother with lips a-tremble, the man with his stony face—
HIS room, she had kept it ready to welcome him back again,
Since the little lad they had cherished marched off—a man—with men.
What shall requite their service, which nought on earth can requite?
Who shall appraise or name it who measures its worth aright?
Out from the noise and clamor, now while the siren blows,
What shall a nation whisper, knowing the debt it owes?
When the father and mother who lost him steal up to his room to weep,
What word shall a nation send them to lighten the watch they keep?
For not in whistles or trumpets, and not in the tunes they play
Shall a broken heart of a mother find comfort and strength this day.
Not in the horns and trumpets—but e'en as the mourners kneel,
Thus shall a nation whisper "Know ye the pride we feel.
Ye who have paid our ransom, paid it in blood and tears,
Your sons have bought us freedom. Look! They have cleansed the years,
And the thing they have bought us is finer than palace or jewels or gold.
The right of the weak to flourish as the strong have flourished of old.
Ye—ye have sown in your tears that a world may reap in joy.
Ye also have cleansed the years.....with the life of your boy."

These are the fathers and mothers who wept when the whistles blew,
Visioning over and visioning over a little lad they knew;
Visioning over and over, and seeing once and again
The little lad they had seen march off—a man—with men;
They have bought freedom.....theirs are the holiest tears;
They and that sleeping boy, who have cleansed the years.

The Toronto Star Office,
Monday, Nov. 11, 1918. G. H. M.

SPLENDID WAR ALBUM

The War Album issued by The Family Herald and Weekly Star of Montreal is one of the best souvenirs of the war. Future generations will cherish this book. It will be a complete diary of the great struggle and contains a whole mine of information regarding the Allies. We learn the supply is limited. Any home that fails to secure a copy now will regret it. $1.25 pays a full year's subscription to that great weekly paper and a copy of the War Album. Sample may be seen at this office.

REEVE OF CARRICK FINED $200 FOR SEDITIOUS UTTERANCES

Moses Filsinger, Reeve of Carrick, was on Thursday fined $200 for disloyal and seditious utterances made in Mildmay village last June. Magistrates Chapman of Port Elgin and McIntosh of Southampton heard the case in the town hall at Walkerton. The evidence was that Filsinger, who was about to board the train at Mildmay as a delegate from Carrick to the Farmers' Convention in Toronto to protest against the drafting of farmers' sons, said in conversation with two men that Borden was selling Canadian soldiers in England for $6 apiece, like little pigs. He admitted in court making the statement, but claims to have heard it while attending a previous farmers' convention at Ottawa. The magistrates in imposing the fine, said they had seriously considered giving Filsinger a three months' jail sentence as well, but on further consideration had decided to forego the prison term.

STOVES

Heaters, including Perfection Oil Heaters, Air-tight Wood Stoves, Quebec Heaters, Oaks, and Base Burners at **$6.50 and up.**

Cook Stoves, Happy Thoughts, High Oven, Cost Ranges, and others, at **$45.00 and up.**

Daisy Churns

No. 2, **$10.00**; No. 3, **$11.00**; No 4. **$13.00.**

Washing Machines

$12.00 and up. A good stock to select from.

Come in and see our stock. It is complete, and at prices that will suit you.

SINCLAIR'S HARDWARE

AUCTION SALE of Farm Stock, Implements, Maple Syrup Outfit and Household Effects—The undersigned has received instructions from Mr. Robt. Parker, Lot 19, Con. 8, Bruce, to sell by public auction on the premises, on Thursday, Dec. 6th, at 1 o'clock p.m. sharp, the following:

HORSES—1 Clyde mare (black), supposed to be in foal to Irwin's grey Percheron, 1 gelding (black) coming 4 yrs. CATTLE—1 cow 6 yrs. old due May 13, 1 Hereford cow coming 4 with calf at foot, 1 steer rising 3 yrs., 9 steers rising 2 yrs., 9 heifers rising 2 yrs., 2 spring calves. SHEEP—15 pure-bred Shropshire sheep, 4 bucks. POULTRY—30 hens. IMPLEMENTS —1 Massey-Harris mower nearly new, 1 Noxon seed drill nearly new, 1 McCormick hay rake nearly new, 1 wagon, 1 set iron harrows, 1 Ray rack, 1 fanning mill, 1 plow, 1 set sleigh sleighs, 2 horse collars, and other small articles. MAPLE SYRUP OUTFIT—1 Grimm's evaporator 3 ft. x 12 ft., 450 sap buckets, of which 300 are tin and 150 are Grimm's, 450 tap spouts. HAY—25 tons hay. HOUSEHOLD EFFECTS—2 stoves with a number of lengths of pipe, 2 tables, 5 kitchen chairs, 6 cane-bottom chairs, 1 cane-bottom rocking chair, 1 bedstead and bedroom suite, 1 bookcase, Encyclopedia Brittanica, 30 vols., American supplement 1893, 1 Stevens target rifle .32-40 cal., 2 spirit levels, 10 colonies of bees in Langstroth hives, with a number of empties.

TERMS—All sums of $5 and under, cash. On sums over that amount from 1 to 11 months' credit will be given on furnishing approved joint notes bearing interest at 6 per cent. per annum. Hay to be cash. No reserve, as the proprietor has sold his farm.

R. C. PEARCE, Auct.

COUNTY CASUALTIES

Gassed

Charles Thomas, Port Elgin

Died

R. Plant' Southampton

Wounded

Jas. Emery Caldwell
W. Wraith, Ripley
Robt. Barbour, Lucknow
R. Plant, Southampton

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children
In Use For Over 30 Years
Always bears the Signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher*

CARD OF THANKS

Mr. R. Atkinson and family desire to thank neighbors and friends for the kind sympathy and condolence extended to them in their bereavement by the death of Pte. Roy Atkinson.

—William Moore and his son William charged with illicitly operating a whiskey still at their farm near Winarton, were tried at Walkerton on Thursday last. They pleaded guilty and paid a fine of $400 and costs.

THE ADVOCATE will be a most welcome gift to absent ones of your family, whether in Canada or away to the fighting front in France.

J. S. DEWAR
PAISLEY

Builder, Contractor and Cement Worker

Brick or cement buildings erected, brick work, cement work and plastering contracts taken.

Cement Supplies Furnished

Building Blocks, Window and Door Sills, Culvert Tile, Curbing, Lawn Rollers, Lawn Vases, Verandah Columns, Balusters and other fancy Cement Products.

Building Material

Cement, Lime, Lath, Shingles, Glazed Sewer Pipe and Flue Lining, Mortar Color, Etc.



STEELE'S For Horse Collars and Sweat Pads, Rubber Lap Rugs, Whips, Auto Plush Rugs, Richmere's Gall Cure, Star Harness Soap, &c

Our Harness includes quality, durability, appearance and high-class workmanship found in no other makes of Harness.

Baggage Trunks, Suit Cases, Club Bags, Grips. Good assortment and close prices.

Harness parts and Repairing our Specialty

J. H. STEELE

Winter Term in the Northern Business College

Begins Thursday, Jan. 2nd, 1919

Give and boys who have been working hard on the farm all summer should have a chance to improve their education this winter. Come here for a day and see.

G. D. FLEMING, Secy. C. A. FLEMING, F.C.A., Principal

Mention this paper when writing

FARM FOR SALE

LOT No. 4, Con. A, Elderslie, property of the late W. J. Watson, containing 95 acres—about 60 acres cleared and the balance in bush. Clay loam soil. Barn 40 ft. by 60 ft., stone foundation, cement stable, log house. Well watered. All seeded down but about 16 acres. About 3 miles from Paisley. Apply to Andrew Watson, or David S. Watson, executors.

Desirable Village Property For Sale

THE HYDE property, on Inkerman St., Chesley, consisting of brick cottage, stable and garage, on one acre of first-class garden land, with a number of bearing fruit trees. Rent and price reasonable. Apply to T. H. GEORGE or MRS. C. E. HYDE.

The Paisley Advocate.

D. McKENZIE, Publisher
Vol. 40—No. 49

PAISLEY, ONTARIO, DEC. 4, 1918

Subscription, $1.50 per Annum

Paisley Mercantile Co.

WEEKLY STORE NEWS



Millinery Reductions

The knife is sharp. It is cutting deep.

Here are some of the results: Ladies' regular $12.00, $10.00 and $8.00 Hats now for $5.00; Ladies' $7.50, $7.00 and $6.50 Hats now for $4.00; Ladies' regular $5.00, $4.50 and $4.00 Hats now for $2.98. Misses' and Children's regular $5.00, $4.50 and $4.00 Hats now for $2.50; Misses' and Children's $3.75 and $3.50 Hats now for $1.98.

Only Three Weeks for Shopping before Christmas

Get busy. Select your wants. We have them. Only can mention a few: A new ready-made Dress for your wife or daughter. a Separate Silk Skirt and Waist. New goods just arrived, Crepe Silk in dress length, Furs for the neck or hands, separate or sets, Sweaters in Brushed Wool or Worsted Goods, Scarfs and Caps to match, Colored Hosiery, Kosey Footwear for the bedroom, etc., etc.

Rugs

For your floors in large or small sizes, seamless, all wool, cannot be bought at the present time from manufacturers. We have them.

Men's Heavy Rubbers

All kinds and sizes for the Youth, Boy or Man. See ours before buying elsewhere.

8-12,18tf **Hold your Poultry until after the 10th of December**

and get the best price. We want your goods. You need ours. We appreciate your patronage.

All accounts are now due. Let us square up 1918 accounts in full.

THE PAISLEY MERCANTILE CO.
F. S. MacLACHLAN, Manager

The People's Bakery

License No. 8-6329

HAVING remodelled our bake shop throughout and installed an up-to-date portable oven, we are now prepared to meet the demands of our customers with high-class baking of all kinds.

Special till the New Year

1-lb. can Dalley's Baking Powder, 35c; 6-oz. can Dalley's Baking Powder, 25c; ½-lb. can Dalley's Coffee, 20c; Holly Rice and Milk Pudding, 15c each; Trench Candies, 4 for 25c; Lemon and Vanilla Extract, 3 for 25c; Extra Special Bulk Black Tea, 70c lb.

Raisins, Currants, Peels, etc., for Xmas Baking

We also carry a full line of

Groceries, Flour and Substitutes

D. H. COOPER - Baker and Confectioner

Increased Production

DR. HESS' STOCK TONIC

IS GUARANTEED TO INCREASE PRODUCTION

NEVER before have the Dr. Hess goods sold like they are selling to-day, and there is nothing strange about that. They are goods that make for increased production. They are a real factor in just what the Government is requiring, viz., more beef, more pork, more mutton, more milk, more butter, more poultry and more eggs, and thus they serve a patriotic purpose.

BRING ALONG YOUR COUPONS FOR A PACKAGE OF DR. HESS' POULTRY PANACEA.

MORE'S DRUG STORE

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

$1.50 per annum in advance. To United States subscribers $2.00 per year in advance.

ADVERTISING RATES

Legal and other casual advertisements 10c per nonpariel line for first insertion, 5c per line for each subsequent insertion.

Advertisements of Strayed, Farms for Sale or to Rent, and similar, $1 for first three weeks and 25c for each subsequent month.

Advertisements without specific directions will be inserted till forbidden and charged as ordered. Transient advertisements must be paid for before insertion.

Advertisements in the local columns are charged 10c per line for first insertion, and 5c per line for each subsequent insertion. This includes announcements for church or school concerts, lectures, garden parties &c. Notices of Births, Marriages and Deaths 25c per item. Regular ad rates 10c per line. No adv. less than 25. Set in black-faced type, price and one-half.

—For Rent—Flat for years occupied by Dr. Allen. Apply to P. J. Hare.

—Pianos, Organs, Sewing Machines, Edison Phonographs, records and small instruments. P. McKinnon.

—Calves for sale. Enquire at this office.

—Fresh Salmon Trout at P. Oltsher's butcher shop.

—Marriage licenses issued and money to loan. T. H. George.

—A large range of Kosey House Slippers for every foot. F. Carter & Son.

—Full line of fine engagement and wedding rings at I. Shoemaker's jewellery store.

—Highest prices paid for hides and sheepskins. H. E. McGregor, Butcher, Steele Block.

—The party who borrowed a lumber wagon from Fisher's shed is requested to return to J. S. Dewar.

—Winter repairs and care of cars at Paisley Garage. See us before laying up your car for the season.

—Highest price for beef hides, horse hides, calfskins, sheepskins, tallow, &c. P. Oltsher, Paisley Meat Market.

—For Sale—The cottage dwelling next to the Balmoral hotel. Freshly painted and re-papered. Apply to Neil McAllister.

—For Sale—A large and comfortable frame house with good stable, on ½ acre of good garden land, on Water St. N. McArthur, prop.

—For Sale or Rent—House on Victoria St., suitable for retired farmer, also for rent, the premises lately occupied by the Standard Bank. Apply to D. Forrester.

—Special Tire Sale—One Dunlop traction tread, 1 plain tread, 1 Van o' Land, 2 K & S Special, and 2 31-4 Goodyear all weather tread, also tubes, at prices to clear out. Paisley Garage.

—E. Stevenson's quick healing salve is the best made. We have a choice line of tobacco and cigars, stationery and school supplies. Agent for daily papers and magazines. Give us a call.

—All accounts due the undersigned must be settled by Dec. 15th. We have been allowing liberal credit during the busy summer, but must have the money now to meet our obligations that are due. J. S. Dewar.

—Flour, Feed, Seeds, Grain—We keep a full stock of Five Roses and Stark's high grade flours, bran, shorts, Royal Purple calf meal, poultry foods and tonics. Always in the market for coarse grains. Morning delivery only. W. Stark.

—Auction sale of household effects on the market square, Paisley, on Saturday, Dec. 14th, at 2 p.m. Dining room set, hall rack, bedroom suites, 3 rocking chairs, parlor tables, 1 large oriental tapestry rug, Morris easy chair, coal oil stove, small round heater, stovepipe, dishes, jars, etc. Mrs. A. Rose, prop.; R. C. Pearce auct.

Caught with the Goods

We are glad to acknowledge the fact that we were caught with

A Good Stock of Fine Suiting

And are prepared to pass them along to

Fashion into Garments

for anyone who wants a

Fine Suit or Overcoat

You can Save Five

by Buying from Us

Cruickshank
The Tailor

—Miss Sadie Jack is home from Elora.

—Mrs. Thos. Muir is visiting in Kingston.

—Mr. Fred A. Lewis, piano tuner, is at the Central Hotel for a few days.

—Winter made a very seasonable opening, arriving on the night of Dec. 1st.

—Mrs. P. O'Hagan is up from Guelph visiting her friends for a short time.

—Mrs. P. Porter and daughter Irma spent the week end with Walkerton friends.

—Mrs. J. Hyde is up from Toronto visiting at the home of her daughter, Mrs. G. B. Irwin.

—The W.C.T.U. will meet at the home of Mrs. F. S. MacLachlan, on Friday, Dec. 6th, at 3 p.m.

—The Presbyterian ladies realized over $65 at the tea room in the Gibson building on Saturday night.

—Mrs. H. Pfaff was called to Hanover last week by the death of her aged father, who had reached his 95th year.

—Mrs. (Dr.) Struthers went to Galt on Monday, where she expects to meet her husband, who has been in France.

—The Women's Institute monthly meeting will be held Thursday, the 5th inst., at 3 o'clock, in Putnam's hall. A full attendance is desired in view of some new work to be dealt with.

—Lt. Roy R. Thompson, of Port Elgin, was killed in France on Nov. 3rd. He was a son of Mr. Jos. A. Thompson, hardware merchant. In 1915 he enlisted with the Princess Pats' Fifth University Corps. He transferred to the R.A.F. after recovering from wounds, and went back to France in August of this year.

—Mr. and Mrs. Jas. G. Kerr (nee Miss Bertha King), of Arcola, Sask., will have the sympathy of Paisley friends in the bereavement they have suffered by the loss of their youngest boy, aged 2½ years, who died from pneumonia on Nov. 15th. The flu was so epidemic in that section that business places were closed.

Destitute French Children

An urgent appeal has been sent out asking all Red Cross Societies to aid in making clothes for destitute children in that part of France that has been laid waste by the enemy. The garments are ready cut, plain and easily made. The work committee of the Paisley Women's Patriotic League is giving out the cut goods every Saturday afternoon and evening. We want to ship a Christmas bale by the 15th. Every woman please help y making one or more of these little garments.

—Good brick house on Goldie St. to rent or for sale. J. C. Gibson.

—Dr. Allen does not expect to be home for Saturday of next week. Please note.

—See our fancy china before buying your Christmas gifts. F. Carter & Son.

—For Sale—Eight head of heifers and steers, 1 and 2 yrs. old. Wallace Megraw, Greenock. Both phones.

—Taxes are past due, only a few more days until the roll should be returned. H. B. Putnam, collector.

—Paisley Photo Studio open on Saturday. You want a photo for Christmas? Come in early. F. J. Granville.

—Auction sale of farm stock and implements, at Ellengowan, on Tuesday, Dec. 17th. W. J. Hyde, prop.; R. C. Pearce, auct.

—For Sale — Young register Shorthorn bull, 9 months old. Apply to C. Ritchie, 20th Greenock, R. R. No. 2, Paisley P.O.

—For Sale Privately—One steel-tired buggy, 1 good cutter, 1 Melotte cream separator, 1 Good Cheer cook stove. Apply to J. A. McRae, 12th Bruce.

—Notice of Taxes—To receive the balance of Bruce Tp. taxes, I will be at McLean's hotel, Underwood, on Saturdays, Dec. 7th and 14th, from 9 a.m. to 12 o'clock noon. W. J. Kieso, collector.

—A tea-meeting and Christmas concert, under the auspices of the Ladies' Aid and the Sabbath School of Salem Presbyterian church, will be held in the church, Tuesday evening, Dec. 17th, at 7.30 p.m. Admission—Adults 35c, children 15c. Scholars of the Sabbath School admitted free.

Walkerton Xmas Fair

December the 19th. Over $300 in cash prizes—$175 for heavy and light horses. Write for Prize List. D. McKerracher, Secretary; R. Goode, President.

Box Social

To be held in S. S. No. 2, Elderslie (Manley's school), on Friday, Dec. 20. A good program is being prepared, of songs, drills, recitations, dialogues, etc. Admission 15c, ladies bringing boxes free. Funds to go to Red Cross and an organ for the school. R. C. Pearce, auct. Come and bring your friends. Everybody welcome. Doors open at 7 and program commencing at 8 o'clock.

The Presbyterian Forward Movement

The Presbytery of Bruce met in Knox church, Paisley, on Tuesday, Nov. 26th, in connection with the Forward Movement of the Presbyterian denomination. There was a full attendance of ministers and a large number of representatives of the congregations was also present.

The moderator, Rev. Mr. Wilson of Salem, occupied the chair and presided at all the meetings.

At the morning session some business was transacted and committees appointed.

The object and purpose of the Forward Movement was explained briefly by Rev. G. C. Little, convener of the budget committee.

Dr. R. P. McKay, the venerable Secretary of Foreign Missions, gave an address on "Our Field of Work." The address was interesting and illuminating, as Dr. McKay has spent some time in visiting many of the foreign mission fields.

On motion of Dr. McDougall of Queen Hill and Rev. P. Reith of Glamis, the following resolution was passed: "The Presbytery of Bruce, thanking God for the deliverance He has brought on the world, perceiving that His providence has laid upon the church a distinct and decisive task in moulding the world, freedom has been possible, realizing that a great draft has been made upon men available for the Christian ministry, but believing that a fountain of altruistic service of hope and of faith, therefore expresses gratitude to God as the General Assembly has in conjunction with the other branches of the church, bring in the Forward Movement in the spiritual life of the people in seeking recruits for the ministry, making the home and the church school effective in building Christian character, in Christian giving and in upholding again the agencies of the church and its board and an aggressive missionary movement, at home and abroad. The Presbytery thereby adopts the plan of the Forward Movement as presented by the Assembly's commissioners, and pledges itself to use every endeavor to carry out the movement throughout its congregations."

In the afternoon the first speaker was Dr. Kilpatrick, of Toronto. He asked what would be the outcome of these meetings. They would largely be a failure unless there was a real revival with a real vision of the Lord Jesus Christ. The objective of Home Missions was "Canada for Christ." Jesus must be supreme in the parliament, in the legislatures and among the people. We are here to make a church which is a star, a candlestick. The Home Mission problem is many-sided. There is first of all the problem of the city. The condition of many of our cities is serious because of vice, the non-church element, social unrest, and the idle rich. There is also the problem of the stranger or alien. There are masses of people that must be brought into the whole and permeated with Christian ideals. Nearly one-half of our population is foreign. These people will remain alien unless the church make them Christian. Education alone will not do it. The politician must be made to back up the church in all its problems. Then there is the problem of religions. There are pagan Indians, Buddhists, Mormons, Christian Scientists, Roman Catholics, Greek Catholics, and in the evangelical churches themselves there are many differences. The gospel must be preached in its purity and simplicity. By means of charts the doctor illustrated the actual work that must be done. In Montreal the foreign population numbers 105,700. In New Ontario there are 45 per cent. now Anglo-Saxon. In Manitoba 42 per cent. are foreigners, while in Winnipeg, the gateway of the great west, 58 different languages are spoken. In Saskatchewan 45½ per cent. are non-British, and in Alberta 40 per cent. In British Columbia the situation is complicated by the presence of many thousands of Chinese and Asiatics. Dr. Kilpatrick closed his splendid address with an appeal to greater consecration and united action.

Miss Mitchell, General Secretary of the Women's Missionary Society, spoke of the work and object of the society. The object is to link up every woman of the church with the society. In Western Canada there is great need, on account of the foreign population, for twenty hospital units, ten school homes such as are now in operation at Teulon and Vegreville, three new centres of Jewish work, fifty deaconesses, and one hundred women workers, besides $362,000 annually for the work. In Quebec the Point-aux-Trembles schools had done good work, but there was lack of accommodation, and more rooms were needed. In India more doctors and nurses were required for the hospitals. The Canadian church was asked to look after and evangelize fifteen million heathen, of whom eight million could be found in Honan, China.

Rev. Mr. Knox, of London, emphasized the need of better and more efficient training of the young. A large percentage of the young people are lost to the church. Great life decisions are made in the teen age, and this is the time when they must be looked after. With regard to actual conditions there was inefficiency in the schools, and the moral conditions of some of the high schools were not the best. How much is done in the home for religious education? Germany failed in the religious training of her youth. The ideal set before them was the ideal of the state, and by military training this ideal could be reached. Germany failed because her ideal was wrong. Religious education is effected by the personality of Jesus Christ and by the personality of his followers. The prime agency is the home. Making character is of the greatest importance. Jesus Christ was an educator. And the aim of all Sunday School work must be to link up the boy and girl with Christ.

Mr. Halliday's address on "Recruits for the Ministry and Ministers' Salaries," provoked some lively discussion.

Both Dr. Kilpatrick's address and Dr. McKay's of the evening were inspiring. Dr. Kilpatrick spoke of sacrifice. "We don't know," he said, "all that the soldiers have sacrificed for us. We don't know all their sufferings, all their faith. There must be an answering sacrifice on the part of the people. If we use their victory for our own selfishness we betray their trust. If we continue to set man against man, labor against capital we are not true to them. We shall fulfil our task as we realize that Christ is our sacrifice." Everything worth while has come to us through sacrifice—sacrifice of saints, prophets, covenanters, missionaries. Are there to be no answering sacrifices? Prayer is sacrifice, prayer is dwelling with God, entering into fellowship with God. If any man will come after me, said Christ, let him deny himself and take up the cross and follow me.

Dr. McKay's address on the aims of the Forward Movement and how it originated was a fitting close to a day that will long be remembered by those present.

During the afternoon a vote of thanks was tendered to the speakers, and a hearty vote of thanks and appreciation given to the ladies of Paisley church for the splendid dinner and supper provided in the basement of the church.

—Mr. and Mrs. Henry Bowden, of Viscount, Sask., announce the marriage of their daughter, Myrtle Marietta, to Mr. Wilfred Grant Burrows, a former Paisley boy, son of the late J. E. Burrows, of the public school staff. His mother, now Mrs. Murchison, lives at Viscount. Paisley friends will join in the congratulations.

November Shipment to the Red Cross from Paisley W.P.L.

78 pairs socks, 10 flannel shirts, 7 suits pyjamas, 2 pillows, 1 sheet, 5 furnished housewives, 27 Turkish towels, 26 trench towels, 24 cheesecloth handkerchiefs, 1 parcel old flannel, 1 parcel old linen. Donation from Lockerby—14 pairs socks, 6 flannel shirts.

Elderslie Election Rumors

Reeve Jas. Lewis is not anxious for re-election, in fact would prefer to retire, it is understood. Councillor Clarence Fraser may be a candidate for the reeveship only in the event of Mr. Lewis stepping out. The names of ex-reeves Geo. McKay and Sam Ewart are mentioned for the office also, but the former is not aspiring, and whether the latter is ready for further devotion to civic duty, we do not know. We have heard that Councillor Allen will not again accept nomination. The general outlook at present is that, in the absence of anything like decided issues in municipal affairs, a council will be selected without causing an election.

Received $2,400 Damages

By settlement out of court, Mr. Allan Bell, 10th Bruce, is to receive $2,400 damages from Mr. Wm. Hunter of Kincardine, for injuries he sustained when he was struck by a motor car owned by Mr. Hunter and driven by the latter's daughter. The accident happened in Port Elgin on Dominion Day, 1917. Five doctors gave evidence as to the injuries, as a number of other witnesses were heard on the case, including Mr. Bell when the defendant's counsel proposed settlement, which was effected as above stated. Each party is to pay his own costs in the action. D. Forrester of Paisley, and Hartley Dewart, K.C., of Toronto, were counsel for plaintiff, P. A. Malcomson of Kincardine and Wm. Proudfoot of Goderich, for the defendant.

Died at Sarnia

Many old friends here will regret to learn of the death of Mrs. Thos. Patterson, who passed away at the home of her daughter in Sarnia on Nov. 25th. The maiden name of deceased was Jessie Scofield, and she is the fifth member of that well known pioneer family of this section to be laid to rest within the past six years. Mrs. Patterson went from here with her husband and family over twenty years ago to the Canadian Soo, where Mr. Patterson died in January, 1915. For the past two years Mrs. Patterson had been living with her daughter, Mrs. A. J. Addie, in Sarnia. Three other daughters and one son survive—Miss Jean, in New York city; Mrs. R. J. Patterson, of Montreal; Mrs. E. L. Watkinson, of Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.; John T. Patterson, of Langham, Sask. One sister of deceased, Mrs. Thos. Moffat, of Cargill, is now the only surviving member of the Scofield family.

The AUTOMOBILE



What An Auto Engine Is.

The essential parts of the motor are few and easily learned. Every one has heard of an engine having, four, six, or more cylinders. The cylinder is the important part of the engine. Inside it are the moving parts which give power. The more cylinders employed the smoother the engine is supposed to run. The moving parts inside are first the piston, then the wrist pin passing through it. This serves as a hinge for the connecting rod which transmits the power to the crank shaft running the length of the engine and receiving power from all the cylinders.

The purpose of the piston is fourfold: First, to draw in the fresh mixture on the suction stroke; second, to compress it on the compression stroke; third, to receive the force of the explosion on the power stroke and transmit it to the crank shaft, and fourth, to push out the burned gases on the exhaust stroke. The wrist pin serves as a hinge and the connecting rod passes the power along, transmitting it to the crank shaft and causing same to revolve. The action is almost identical with that of the foot on a bicycle pedal. The leg moves up and down in a reciprocating manner and causes the pedal to revolve. In the same way the connecting rod and crank shaft change reciprocating motion into motion of revolution.

The four strokes of the engine, just mentioned, however, cannot fully be understood until the valves are explained. There are two of these to each cylinder, one to let in the fresh gas, called the "inlet valve," and the other to let out the burned gas, called the "exhaust valve." They are held tightly closed by springs and are only opened when occasion requires. To do this a cam shaft is necessary. It is a long shaft, running the length of the motor, with as many cams as there are valves. A cam is a projection on the side of a shaft, smooth in outline, which revolves with the shaft and so opens the valves. It does not touch the valve directly, however, as there is a small part called a "valve lifter" which reaches from cam to valve stem. This gives a more direct push to the valve, gives a broad surface for wear, and has an adjustment which enables one to secure best results in operation.

The necessary connection with the crank shaft is provided by the "two-to-one gears," or "half-time gears," as they are sometimes called. The gear on the cam shaft has twice as many teeth as the gear on the crank shaft. Since this arrangement drives the cam shaft at half the speed of the crank shaft, it will be readily seen why they are called "half-time gears."

Now that we have arranged for the operation of the valves, it will be easy to understand what follows. The piston goes down with the inlet valve open. This sucks in the fresh gas and is called the suction stroke. Having filled the cylinder with explosive mixture, the piston now rises, forcing the gas into the top of the cylinder, the "combustion chamber." As both valves are tightly closed, the gas cannot escape but is compressed in the top of the cylinder. So this is called the compression stroke. Now comes the electric spark, setting fire to the compressed gas, which burns, expanding as it does so. The pressure developed by the expanding gas drives the piston down, setting crank shaft and flywheel in motion, thus producing power. This is the power stroke. Both valves remain tightly closed until the piston nears the end of the power stroke, when the exhaust valve opens to let out the burned gases. As the piston returns upward it drives out the burned gases effecting the exhaust stroke. This is followed again by the inlet stroke, and the series of operations is repeated so long as the engine runs.

CATHERINE BRESHKOVSKAYA

Scene at the Trial in 1910 of the "Little Grandmother of the Revolution."

I was present in the grim court in the Litelnyi Prospect in Petrograd in the spring of 1910, writes a correspondent to the Manchester Guardian, when sentence was pronounced on Catherine Breshkovskaya. I shall never forget the stoicism of this wonderful old lady. The judges, representative of the various social orders, each dressed in the uniform or costume pertaining to his class, filed into their places on the bench. Mme. Breshkovskaya and her fellow prisoner, M. Tchaikovsky, stood when the president rose to read the sentence. The stillness was unearthly.

After a brief resume of the case the president announced the acquittal of M. Tchaikovsky. Turning to Mme. Breshkovskaya, he said that, as she had pleaded guilty to and even gloried in her membership in the Central Revolutionary Committee, there was nothing to do except to pass sentence of banishment. Throughout the reading of the sentence the dignified old lady looked straight at the president and only momentarily lowered her eyelids when the decree of banishment was pronounced.

A well-known press correspondent and I were permitted to talk to her for a few minutes. She was plainly gowned in black, with a cameo brooch at the throat. Her hair was quite white, but she had a pink complexion that a debutante might have envied. She smiled most sweetly and, speaking perfect English, but pronouncing each word separately and distinctly, said:

"I am so glad to greet you, and to speak English with you. It is many years since I have spoken your language. I am so happy because you have come and spoken to me."

In reply to our expressions of sympathy, she remarked:

"Do not let this trouble you. I have been through it all before."

The guard intervened, but just before she was led away Mme. Breshkovskaya leaned over the edge of the dock, kissed each of us on the fore head and cheerfully wished us "Good-by!" Friends in England and America sent her gifts of money and clothing to her faraway place of banishment, but she gave the money to her fellow exiles, and all she would accept of the clothing was a set of woolen garments.

THE OLD SUN-DIAL.

In a sweet old English garden,
'Midst the lilies tall and fair,
Crimson cloves and damask roses
Breathing fragrance in the air,
You will find a moss-grown sun-dial,
And with patient care may trace
Wisdom in the Latin motto
Quaintly carven on its face.
On the lichen-covered marble
Where the ivy tendrils twine,
"I will number not the hours
When the sun forgets to shine."

To our hearts we take this wisdom,
Garnered in the days of old,
We will keep no recollection
Of the moments grey and cold.
But will treasure in remembrance
All the happy, halcyon days,
When the way of life was sparkling,
And its sun was all ablaze.
Golden light of love shall linger
In its glory all divine,
We will number not the hours
When the sun forgets to shine.

—Charles H. Mansfield.

REMEMBRANCE.

I plucked a primrose sweet this morn;
I reared on a grassy mound,
And marked the land, from heaven crown'd
With flow'rs of gold. I heard no sound
In that dear haven I had found.
Save on the wind, a huntsman's horn.

I gazed into dear eyes this morn;
Clear eyes of blue that vainly tried,
Through burning tears their fear to hide;
Sweet trembling lips to clear me lied
A fragile form clung to my side,
And pray'rs went out for Peace Day's dawn!

For ere to-morrow's sun is born,
I go to France, to blood-red skies,
To hear no sound save hellcat cries,
Perchance to gaze in glassy eyes,
Perchance to sever love's sweet ties
And I plucked a primrose sweet this morn!

—Leon Pollock.

Tell your pleasant experiences but keep your troubles to yourself.

HOW TO BEAT THE U-BOAT PIRATES!

SUMMARY BY EXPERT OF SOME COMBATIVE MEASURES

The Navies of the World Are Battling With the Sternest Menace in Britain's History.

There is no infallible remedy against the submarine at the moment, but there is just as much reason to believe that we shall ultimately master the U-boat as there was that we should master the Zeppelin, writes an English authority. And we know now that the high-flying, swift-travelling aeroplane is more than a match for the gasbag.

The submarine will be conquered not by one means, but by a variety of means, cleverly co-ordinated. The problem, while it calls for new inventions, also demands the intensification of existing anti-submarine measures.

Hussars of the Sea.

What are the ways in which the submarine can be fought? There is, to begin with, the simple expedient of destroying its frail carcass with shellfire. The armed merchantman that gets its shot in first stands a good chance of sinking its U-boat assailant. That is why the properly-armed ship with expert gunners has ten lives compared to the one life of the unarmed ship.

The U-boat positively loathes the armed trawler, and with good cause, for our trawlers have sent many of the sea-pirates to their doom, either with well-directed fire, or by crashing into them. But more than the armed trawler, the submarine hates the thirty-knot destroyer, at the sight of which she at once prepares to submerge, and, happily for us, often too late. There are any number of instances where U-boats have been cut in two by violent collision with the Hussars of the ocean, and it can be imagined what it must be like for a U-boat commander to see the sharp, ominous form of a destroyer racing towards him, its track marked by a ribbon of white foam.

Duels in the Deep.

Catching the U-boat in nets is a source which worked successfully in the earlier days of the war, when the submarines specialized in local waters. The advent of the ocean-going U-boat, however, has limited the possibilities of netting the pirates, since it is obvious that there are not enough nets in the world to apply to the sealanes of traffic.

The U-boat fears the mine, and it generally moves in the daylight to avoid it, resting at night below the surface of the water, on the sea-bed. Mines, nevertheless, take a substantial toll of submarines, and it may be that in a far greater extension of mines lies a much more effective U-boat menace.

The submarine can also be fought by the submarine. If when the war broke out we had had Zeppelins, they would certainly have been used to fight their kind. An Italian submarine has shown how practicable it is to oppose submarine to submarine. Each can seek the other out, and in the dramatic duel below the water victory will go to the better boat and the better crew, which, after all, is all that any sportsmanlike and fair-minded nation could wish for. We shall surely live to see not isolated encounters between U-boats and E-boats, but actual battles, in which half a dozen units on either side may participate.

Importance of Aircraft.

Seaplanes are a splendid means of combating the submarines. They can spot the U-boat, and attack it with bombs or with charges, the tremendous violence of whose explosion must destroy any light craft in the immediate vicinity, and there is no more delicate floating craft than a submarine. The importance of aircraft in warning merchantmen of the presence of U-boats can hardly be exaggerated.

If we sum up the generally known means of fighting the U-boat, they are as follows:

(1) Sinking by shell fire.
(2) Destruction by collision.
(3) Catching with nets.
(4) Blowing up with mines.
(5) Destroying by submarine attack.
(6) Sinking by aircraft bombs or "depth charges."

In addition, there are other devices belonging to anti-submarine organizations, such as fouling the periscopes with fatty or resinous matter, over which a veil must be drawn.

The U-boat, in presence of all these measures aiding at its destruction, seeks safety largely by avoiding, as far as possible, the protected areas, or by piercing the cordon of protective measures. It is a reasonable argument, then, that the more the scope of the anti-submarine measures is widened, the greater the menace to the pirates.

Seen in this light, the problem resolves itself into one of constructing combative means quicker than the Germans can build or replace submarines, and the greater encouragement of those restless, mechanical geniuses—"mechanical" here being used in the engineering sense—who, when called upon by Mr. Lloyd George at the time he was organizing the Ministry of Munitions, helped us first to cope with, and then to eclipse, the trench warfare material of the enemy.

A Wise Warning.

The U-boat, with its travel radius of three thousand miles, must ever have some successes; but the number of them can be reduced in time as scarcely to affect the issue. If a dozen Zeppelins come over England to-day, one or two may still hope to escape; the fact that heavy losses, however, are practically inevitable makes the game hardly worth the candle. When the day in which far more U-boats are sunk than can be built arrives, that day sees the German submarine properly countered, and in the belief of competent judges it is not so distant as some people imagine.

We are told that in default of a sovereign remedy against the U-boats, our best and only plan is to reduce the demands on available shipping by cutting down imports to the utmost limits, and build new ships as fast as possible. This is a wise warning, but it would be folly to argue from it that it implies any cessation in the efforts to fight the submarines.

The Unwearying Hunt.

The U-boats must be hunted with an ever-increasing number of patrols, destroyers, seaplanes, and submarines; there must be hundreds of seaplanes to spot them and bomb them, and many more minefields to make their movements in the lanes of traffic far more precarious.

The genius of Allied inventors might, in the course of their experiments, devise more effective means of betraying the presence of U-boats, and, with their location, a more effective means of securing their destruction.

What man builds, man can destroy. In essence, the problem of the U-boat is no greater than the problem of the Zeppelin, which we have successfully countered. It is a question of tireless study—concentration—just as air ascendancy is a question of increasing improvement and experimentation. Given a multiplication, even of existing anti-submarine measures, and, with confidence, it can be said that the U-boat menace loses nine-tenths of its gravity.

The destruction of U-boat lairs, needless to say, enters into the problem; but that is rather a matter of Grand Fleet strategy.

THE BEGINNING OF THE TANKS.

Had Their First Trial in the Bogs of Lincolnshire.

It was the Foster prairie-engine for agricultural purposes, with its huge travelling wheels, that was the germ of the Tank. A plan was submitted to the authorities by Messrs. W. Foster & Co., a Lincolnshire firm, and in time, after much labor and discussion, two uncouth monsters took shape. These were tried on Lincolnshire bogland first, then, at dead of night, over a slippery hillside, a trench, a shell-crater, and barbed wire.

Finally, there was an official test "somewhere in England." Secretly, the tanks were taken to the trial ground. Over a piece of ground which had been made to resemble the worst part of the war zone they were driven, and the keen, critical eyes of British and French military experts watched the two tanks clear trenches, crush down parapets, ignore barbed wire, and negotiate a big, muddy puddle.

Numbers of tanks were then built with admirable speed and secrecy, and the crews trained. Then one day there came a report, dated September 15th, from Sir Douglas Haig, that "we used a new type of heavy-armored car, which has been of great assistance." The tank had made its debut.

CONTROL OF SEAS IS CHIEF FACTOR

PEACE WILL COME WHEN SUBMARINE IS CURBED.

Concentration Which Produced Effective Army Must be Applied to Combat Sub Warfare.

Three years of the war have served two purposes:

First, to push all reasonable prospect of a decision further ahead than it seemed at the beginning; and,

Second, to turn the whole situation topsyturvy.

At the beginning Britain's navy was the dominating maritime factor. Germany's army was all powerful on land, says a London writer.

To-day the British navy has lost control of the sea, and the Germany army has lost control on land.

In this reversal of form, however, decision has not been brought closer. The German army is not supreme; but also it is not beaten.

The British navy is not ruling the seas; but the German navy has by no means won the struggle for maritime control.

If it has taken three years to revise the understanding of what a modern war is without bringing decision in sight, how long may it be expected to take to organize and win a decision under the new conditions that are just beginning to be understood?

Submarines a Big Factor.

It is only since the unrestricted submarine campaign reached its present stage of continuing and increasing effectiveness that the public at large has been brought to realize the probability of a long war.

The German submarines are inflicting more damage upon the Allies through the destruction of shipping than the allied armies in France are inflicting on the Germans through the gradual destruction of the German positions and the slow recovery of occupied territory. There is good reason to believe that the Allies' superiority in artillery and other equipment makes it possible for them to conduct offensive fighting with less loss than the Germans are compelled to sustain on the defensive. That has been, indeed, the rule of this war, reversing the rule of former great contests, because this is so greatly a war of machinery. The Allies are establishing a distinct superiority in machinery.

But the great outstanding development to this date is the fact that there is no such thing any longer as control of the sea. The Germans cannot sail their merchant shipping on the seas and the British cannot protect and support their merchant marine. The sea is no longer the safe highway for either side.

The British fleet can blockade Germany to the extent of driving German ships off the ocean, but cannot shut up the German naval bases so tightly as to prevent the submarines coming and going. If the German fleet would come out and fight a real naval supremacy presently might be established by the Allies, because if the fleet were once substantially destroyed it would be possible for the allied naval Powers to attack the German naval bases. But those bases are so powerfully defended by mines, by submarines and by land fortifications that a direct attack on them even by the greatly superior British fleet would involve too great chances. To make that attempt and lose would be to forfeit the last claim to control of the sea.

Britain Recognizes Situation.

Unless the submarine can be definitely subjugated it must be accepted as having completely revolutionized the whole art of naval war. There will be no such thing as a free ocean highway in the future. There can be no reasonable guarantee of security in war time under the rules that Germany has made in this war and so long as the submarine continues as effective as it now is. The effects of this development will be far reaching and more important than can yet be realized.

The British Empire depends for its stability on the maintenance of supremacy at sea, and if that supremacy is definitely lost the empire cannot permanently be held together. Englishmen realize, and the most far seeing of them admit all this. But to them it means not that the empire is to be abandoned, not that the sea as the world's highway is to be surrendered, but merely that the war must somehow or other be kept going long enough to get time and opportunity to devise means of coping with the submarine.

Attention Focussed on Sea.

The most encouraging feature of the situation is that at last there is a thorough appreciation of what the problem it that must be dealt with. The campaign in the north of France no longer is looked upon as probably marking the beginning of the war's end. The public is indulging in fascinating dreams of an early victory through success in that quarter. Attention is being given more and more to the maritime problem, while the military situation is considered in a satisfactory position.

The same energy and enterprise devoted to the submarine problem that made it possible for England to raise and equip its army of 5,000,000 men in fewer than three years will bring a solution of the submarine problem and restore something like the original relationship of powers on the sea. Tardily, but with all zeal and determination, the British Government is turning its attention to this problem of the sea. There is no thought of failure, no hesitation in any quarter in insisting that the sea must be only one result—the conquest of the submarine and the restoration of the right of a free sea.

THE KAISER'S INVESTMENTS.

German Emperor's Reported Foreign Holdings is a Fairy Tale.

The story of the German Emperor's investments in America and elsewhere, as given in a London Sunday paper, meets with small credence in circles most likely to know something reliable about such subjects, says an English writer. To begin with, it has long been a matter of common notoriety that the War Lord has repeatedly been in financial straits. For, large as was the income he inherited as King of Prussia—the dignity of German Emperor does not bring him in a red cent—his "out-goings" are enormous. It need be only recalled that he has between fifty and sixty chateaux to keep up, several of which he has repeatedly tried to dispose of. Also his various industrial speculations, far from being a source of income, are well known to be one of expense.

As for the millions of dollars the Emperor is stated to have invested in Hamburg-American and North German Lloyd shares, the directors of these two important concerns could tell a very different tale, namely, that they have had to pay heavily for the "booming" which he has, in many ways, given them from time to time.

Altogether these fairy tales of the foreign investments of sovereign princes are to be accepted for what they are worth—nothing at all.

Piano Firm 18 Years Older than Confederation



On July first Canada celebrated the semi-centennial celebration of Confederation.

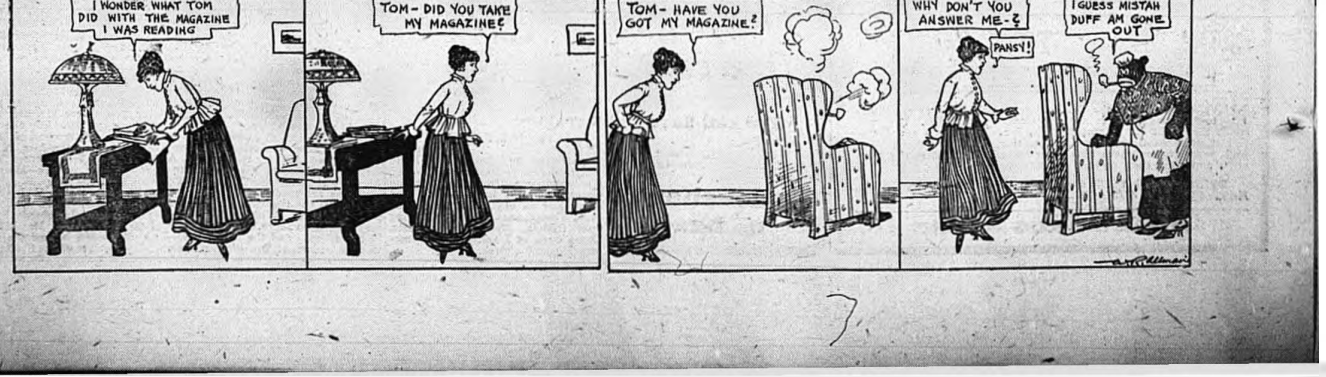
Looking back over the progress accomplished in Canada during those years, the many remarkable achievements seem hardly possible.

The industries of Canada have progressed step by step as the population increased. Among the older "truly Canadian" firms is The Williams Piano Co., Ltd., of Oshawa, Ont., makers of the famous Williams New Scale Piano.

R. S. Williams came from England and established this concern in 1849—65 years ago. Canadians will feel proud to know that they have such a "truly Canadian" piano—the Williams New Scale, which they can be proud to place in their home. The Williams Piano Co. at Oshawa will be glad to send interesting points concerning the "Artist Choice" piano, free upon request.

The heavy horse produces the most power for feed consumed when drawing a load at the rate of two and one-half miles per hours.

The Doings of the Duffs.



Farm Crop Queries



Henry G. Bell.

Conducted by Professor Henry G. Bell.

The object of this department is to place at the service of our farm readers the advice of an acknowledged authority on all subjects pertaining to soils and crops.

Address all questions to Professor Henry G. Bell, in care of The Wilson Publishing Company, Limited, Toronto, and answers will appear in this column in the order in which they are received. As space is limited it is advisable where immediate reply is necessary that a stamped and addressed envelope be enclosed with the question, when the answer will be mailed direct.

Question—C. B.:—What is your opinion regarding summer-fallowing? On what does success depend?

Answer:—Summer-fallowing is an efficient practice of getting rid of troublesome weeds, if the soil is tilled sufficiently often so as to cut off the young weeds as they sprout. It also stores up moisture to a considerable extent and if the soil is fairly full of organic matter, it conserves plantfood for succeeding crops.

Success of summer-fallowing depends upon working the surface of the ground sufficiently often to prevent the escape of moisture and to prevent the growth of weeds which exhaust the moisture and plantfood of the soil. The ground should be plowed early in spring, disked and harrowed immediately after plowing, and harrowed and disked sufficiently often to keep the surface clean and open.

Question—L. J.:—Can one pasture new seeding for a while this summer and then turn the cattle out and cut a crop of clover seed? The wheat on this field was thin last year and while the clover came up evenly and made a splendid growth it was weedy in places and for that reason I do not want to cut it for hay.

Answer:—It is possible to pasture new seeding if there is sufficient clover growth, granted that the soil is not a heavy clay type. If the soil is heavy clay, pasturing with heavy stock will tend to tramp the soil together, so that the clover setting will be smothered out. I am afraid you will find the weed seeds among the clover seed a greater detriment than the weeds in the hay. They certainly reduce the value of the seed. Cutting the crop for hay will do a lot towards killing out the weeds.

The Dairy

Kindness is a cheap supplement to the ration and produces big gains in milk flow.

Keep the calf pails as clean as the milk pails.

The cow giving the richest milk does not necessarily bring the biggest cream check. It is the total amount of fat produced that counts.

When the butter granules do not form after churning a reasonable time, try putting a small amount of table salt in the churn. A little warm water has the same effect of hastening the granules. Too much warm water makes soft butter.

Heavy milkers due to calve during July should be milked once or twice a day for a couple of weeks before calving, if the udder is distended. This attention may prevent the loss of a valuable cow from milk-fever, or injury to the udder, which makes a cow almost worthless for milking.

Memory is rather an uncertain thing to depend on to identify the calves that are taken away from their mothers and raised by hand. When the question of ownership or parentage is raised, it is much more convincing to have each calf marked with a metal tag fastened to a strap around the calf's neck. Records are half the value of a good herd.

Sheep Notes

Sheep become assets on thin, hilly land.

Don't expect to sell the increase of the flock for breeding stock until thoroughly experienced in breeding.

The smaller the flock the better the sheep will do. One sheep per acre is the limit and often that is too many.

Pretty soon the gadfly will emerge from manure piles and begin to torment the sheep. Be ready for it. Smear the sheeps' noses with tar.

Don't keep sheep and horses in the same field. Some of the sheep are almost sure to be hurt when the horses run.

Sheep detest odors in drinking water. If a tank is used for watering, clean it often.

Mix enough sulphur with the salt to give it a yellowish tinge. Keep the salt boxes filled all the time.

A long-range gun is one means of solving the dog problem and making sheep raising more profitable.

Sheep are now doing well. Wool never brought such prices.

Horse Sense

Baking-soda relieves the distress of colic by getting rid of the gas.

Poor teeth prevent a horse making full use of good feed. It may be necessary to file the teeth down in old horses, so the grain can be properly ground.

A mixture of equal parts of the tincture of iodine, turpentine and sulphuric ether, applied once a day for several days, is said to be death to splints which are forming.

As long as a horse can chew well, meal is a poor feed for him. It is eaten too fast and sticks in the horse's throat. Give the animal a chance to use his grinders. That is what they are for.

Maybe you think you can save time by feeding the horse enough in the morning to last all day. That is a good way to make a job for a horse doctor.

If the yearlings are slow to shed and seem to have little appetite, try doctoring them for worms. Mix three drams of powdered iron sulphate and three drams of gentian root. Use this dose twice a week if necessary.

Poultry

When birds drop over as if paralyzed, the trouble is heat prostration, caused by pressure on the brain.

To prevent this, provide protection from the sun and avoid overcrowding; keep bird cool and apply cold water to the head.

At this time of the year broody hens are in the majority and cause no little trouble to the attendant. While it is advisable for those who do not run incubators and brooders to set every broody during the entire summer, at the same time there will be many broodies that can not be utilized. How to rid them of the hatching fever has been the cause of many experiments by farmers and poultrymen.

It is to be regretted that some of these methods are extremely cruel and should not be allowed. In one instance noted recently a hen was tied by the leg with a piece of rope to a post; in the other instance the hen was being immersed in a pail of water. In both these cases the hens became excited, and the theory is that in this excited state they forget their broodiness. While that may be so to a certain extent, it is equally true that excitement often makes nervous, scary hens; and in the case of fat hens it is not uncommon to have them die from fright, or infect with some severe injury. A more humane treatment is to place them in separate coops without nests, or in a flock where they are kept outdoor the entire day and permitted to roost in a house only at night.

Kindness should be an order that is never violated.

Keep the summer chicks growing. Provide shade. Give the youngsters all the range possible. Exercise is the best tonic growing stock can have.

This is considered a good month for caponizing.

There is still a good market for young ducklings and soft roasting fowls.

If breeding is finished, the males are best removed from the pens after the molting season.

July is the month in which rats, minks, 'possums and weasels do their most deadly work. Be on the lookout. When their presence is discovered dig after them; give them no quarter.

Hogs

If you believe in good roads, pave the way over which the pig must travel to become pork.

A small pen built close to the sow's pen, with a hole through which the pigs can pass and eat grain by themselves, will encourage them to eat grain much sooner.

Alfalfa is one of the best pastures for growing pigs. Sweet clover is one of the earliest pasture crops on which pigs thrive almost as well as on alfalfa. Rape is a good forage crop which is ready six weeks after planting. It can be sowed in the corn at the time of the last cultivation.

Dead pigs at farrowing time result from the sows climbing over a piece of two by four in the door of the hog house. The remedy is apparent—take out the cross piece.

A small amount of soft coal for the hogs to eat is a good thing. Too much is constipating.

Marketing a sow that can be or has been bred, is at this time comparable to killing the goose that laid the golden egg. The meat supply of the country can be increased more quickly by means of the hog route than by any other.

Pork production is cheaper with grain and green forage crops than with grain alone. Some grain is necessary for fattening hogs on pasture. Clover and alfalfa rank among the best crops for swine pasture.

GIVE THE BOY HIS OWN ROOM

The Possession of a Comfortable Room Where He Can Keep His Treasures Will Do Much to Safeguard Your Boy in the Haven of His Home.

Why is it that the boy of the house is usually sentenced (I use that last word deliberately and I believe appropriately) to the least desirable, most uninviting room in the house, not infrequently two of them being packed in together for no reason than to save trouble caring for two rooms instead of one? Not only is the boy's room rather doubtfully located and of shoebox dimensions, but it has a sorry habit of being meagerly furnished or else crowded, being used as a sort of dumping ground for the cast-off furniture from the rest of the house. Anything seems good enough for Bill because, mother reasons, he hardly knows one piece of furniture from another; has no conception of good or bad taste, nor is he appreciative of beauty. Isn't he? Perhaps he couldn't express it in many words, but—oh, well, let's begin at the beginning.

The thing of first importance is that a chap should have a room of his own if possible. The kind of room and the location are secondary matters.

Some one has happily described one's own room as "a home within a home." It is more—a haven. The house may be seething, our loved ones may for the time misunderstand (and who so often misunderstood as the average boy?) but with closed door in our very own room we can breathe thankfully,

"I've shut my door and I am all alone,
Here in my room all fragrant with my better self.
* * * * * * *
Outside, the strife and struggle and the strain;
In here there's peace and quietude and strength."

and come out with new poise for the living of life among others. And that is what a separate room means to a boy, too, though he would scorn to express it so poetically.

With his own room the boy will have an opportunity to express his individuality. He should be allowed to hang up posters, pictures of sports heroes, pennants and banners, and the many other tremendous trifles in which boyhood revels. Nearly every lad has a collection of colored stones, coins, butterflies, or something. This collection he should be allowed to keep in his own room, where, safe from unsympathetic fingers, he may proudly keep it upon display upon a shelf or table or in a little cabinet. It is his room, remember, and he should be allowed to keep his treasures in it, provided they are sanitary and that he keeps them in reasonable order.

Pride in a room is the best incentive to orderliness. A boy cannot be expected to take pride in a shoddy or shabby room, where the furniture is totally unsuited or is of various woods and finishes and, therefore, unrelated. Did you ever know a boy who did not love to paint? If it is not possible to have matching furniture for his room, suggest to him that he first remove the quarreling finishes from the variegated articles with some commercial paint remover and then paint it all the same color. Pride? That boy will take a tremendous pride in his room. Just think of showing "the fellows" a room full of pretty furniture painted by himself!

To make order as easy as possible, the room should never be crowded. The essential pieces of furniture are a bed, single or in couch form if the room is small, a bureau or chiffonier, two easy chairs for himself and a possible guest, a desk, and a bookcase, if the youngster can be trusted not to get up and read in the middle of the night—as some have been known to do.

Rather than an ugly old carpet or a shoddy rug, place one or two small rugs upon the painted floor. If the room happens to be large he should be allowed to keep other things in it besides those mentioned, but always with the stipulation that he keep a reasonable amount of order. A room screen is fine for a fairly large room, as it can be made to partition off a corner for a study or den.

It does seem that most mothers cannot help being annoyed by their sons' tastes in "art." The treasured posters are eyesores, the worshipped field heroes are an abomination, the pennants are dust-catchers. But please, oh, please, don't throw these things away or bundle them away out of sight! They do mean so much to a boy, at least for a while. He will throw them away himself when they are outgrown. It is wise to give him really good pictures that he will like, such as Howard Pyle's colorful pirates, Remington's superb Indians and cowboys, or the inspiring picture of Sir Galahad. These are all well executed subjects after his own heart, and soon, by comparison he will see the tawdriness of his chosen prints. —R. S.

The Sunday School

INTERNATIONAL LESSON
JULY 15.

Lesson III. Hezekiah, The Faithful King—2 Chron. 30. Golden Text—Heb. 11. 6.

Verse 1-5. Invitation to the celebration of the passover. Hezekiah—Son and successor of Ahaz; the date of his accession in uncertain (2 Kings 18. 10, 13). Tentatively the years of Ahaz may be given as B. C. 735-728, those of Hezekiah B. C. 728-697. Israel—The people of the northern kingdom; Ephraim and Manasseh are representatives of the north. Passover—For the origin of this feast see last comment on this lesson. Throughout the Old Testament it appears as a festival of thanksgiving for Jehovah's goodness at the time of the exodus. Second month—The proper time was the fourteenth day of the first month, Nisan, but provision was made in the law for a celebration in the second month, by those who were unable to participate at the regular time (Num. 9. 9-12). During the first year of Hezekiah the feast could not be kept at the regular date because the temple was not ready (29, 17); moreover the priests were slow in purifying themselves. Dan to Beersheba—The limits of the undivided kingdom. Dan in the far north, Beersheba in the extreme south (1 Chron. 21. 2). Great numbers—All were under obligation to observe the feast, but according to the Chronicler only a limited number had kept the law.

6-9. The proclamation. Children of Israel—The context suggests that the author has in mind only the people of the north, whom he considers apostates (13. 5-12). Remnant—Might be interpreted as implying the fall of the northern kingdom in 722; but if the proclamation was sent in the first year of Hezekiah, and if he became king in 729, the reference can be only to the invasion of the north described in 2 Kings 15. 29; 1 Chron. 5. 26. Kings—Tiglath-pileser IV was king in 734; Shalmaneser V and Sargon were the conquerors of Samaria. Gracious—If they turn to Jehovah in repentance he will turn to them in compassion and restore the felicity of former times.

10-13. Results of proclamation. There was no general response in the north; only a few heeded the exhortation. One heart—There was a enthusiastic response in the south. Unleavened bread—The feast of passover and the feast of unleavened bread are here identified. Originally they were distinct: the passover originated as a nomadic feast celebrated in the spring, the feast of unleavened bread as an agricultural feast celebrated at the opening of the harvest. Later both became associated with the exodus.

From time to time during the summer go over young trees to guide their growth. If too many limbs are starting from a given point, they may be thinned to the required number. If a rank limb tends to fill the center or cross other limbs, it may be removed. If the strongest limbs all grow in the same direction, thus giving a one-sided tree, they may be pinched back, thus encouraging other limbs to start on the opposite side.

After the Lima bean vines have reached the top of the poles, they ought to be pinched off to insure stronger vines and a greater yield of beans.

If weeds get the upper hand of you it is good-bye garden!

Seed-bearing stops bloom. Therefore pick pansies, sweet peas, etc., regularly and often.

Watch the sweet peas closely for aphis. Spray with soap and water or some tobacco preparation.

See that the tomatoes are staked or kept off the ground. Some of the branches may be cut away. This will give larger fruits, but not so many.

Late celery should now be set in the field. Celery needs a fresh moist soil. To this end the land should be plowed and thoroughly worked down just before setting the plants. The beds should be wet down before the plants are taken up. Shear the tops and clip off long roots. If the weather is very hot and dry, water the plants as they are set.

In Orchard, Field and Garden.

If the strawberry bed is to bear fruit again next year it should be mowed and worked over soon after the fruiting season.

Any red rust on blackcap or blackberry plants? If so, dig out and burn the diseased canes, roots and all.

Too much hot sun causes picked blackberries to turn an undesirable reddish color. Hurry them into the packing-shed.

The spring-set strawberry bed needs cultivating regularly and often. Your standing sign should be: "Weeds not allowed here." Treat surplus runners the same as weeds—for weeds they are.

Some folks seem to think that a nice little fringe of growing sprouts about the base of an apple tree looks pretty. That may be their taste, but those sprouts are sucking life out of the tree. Out with them!

After a rain and before a hard crust forms, is the ideal time to harrow an orchard.

If there are any tent-caterpillars on your trees, give them a quick singeing with a torch.

A stony side-hill, sloping toward the north, taken out of an old cow pasture, is the best orchard we ever had.

Grafts need looking after. Are they all alive and well? See that no insect pest gets after them. They are very tender and lice are especially apt to trouble them.

Your Problems

Conducted by Mrs. Helen Law

Mothers and daughters of all ages are cordially invited to write to this department. Initials only will be published with each question and its answer as a means of identification, but full name and address must be given in each letter. Write on one side of paper only. Answers will be mailed direct if stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed.

Address all correspondence for this department to Mrs. Helen Law, 235 Woodbine Ave., Toronto.

May:—1. It is not good form to wear face veils in the evening. The only excuse for a veil at night is when one is motoring. 2. Since your friend has invited you to her party and asks you to bring a man with you, it would be quite proper to write to a man whom you know well and ask him to go. Word the note thus: My Dear —: Miss — is giving a little party next Friday evening and has asked me to bring a man with me. Would you care to go? If you can, let me hear as soon as possible, and stop for me that evening at 7.45 o'clock. Very sincerely, May—. 3. To clean a straw sailor hat try the following: Dissolve one teaspoonful oxalic acid crystals in one cupful boiling water, and, after brushing the hat thoroughly to remove all dust, lay it on a flat surface and scrub with this solution, using a small brush for the purpose. Work rapidly, beginning with the crown; rinse in cold water, wipe dry and place on a flat cloth in the sun to dry. Do not let the hat become thoroughly saturated with the water.

Gardener:—Try cayenne pepper to rid cabbage heads of worms. Sprinkle the cabbage as soon as the worms appear. A remedy for cutworms and onion grubs is to mix the seed with sulphur before planting. This may be used with seed corn also.

Mrs. C. L.:—To make an endless clothesline fasten two grooved wheels wherever you want your line and stretch a wire line around the wheel. As you hang up each piece of clothing you can turn the wheel and thus make room for the next piece directly in front of you. The clothes may be taken from the line by this same convenient method, which saves many steps and is also a boon in case of rain.

E. T.:—A widow when preparing for her second marriage should drop the name of her former husband and have her household linen marked with her maiden name. Linen procured after her marriage should be marked with the name of her second husband.

Frances:—The following are suggestions for your Sunday school picnic. You can have the usual races, some of them for the younger folks, others for the older persons. Fighting for the flag is a particularly timely game for the younger boys and girls. You will need about a dozen medium-sized cotton flags of the inexpensive kind. One flag at a time is placed upright in the ground and six girls or boys start in a race to obtain it. Give them some handicap. The boys can race with potato sacks, while the girls can race blindfolded or running backward; or the boys might race crawling on their hands and knees and the girls hopping on the right foot. Another way to race is to go as partners, each holding onto the opposite ends of a clothespin. Of course, the flags captured by each are retained. Ringing the Victory Bell is another good game. Form an arch of three cross poles, rising considerably above the heads of the company. Imbed the uprights in the earth and nail the crosspiece firmly on. Then decorate the arch with red, white and blue bunting and from the top bar hang a large bell. The game consists in hitting this bell with balls which are provided, each player being given three or more throws in a round. The tape race is fun. Have as many lengths of tape as there will be players and have all the tapes about the same number of feet—ten or twelve—then provide several pairs of sharp scissors. Attach all the tapes to a fence. Four or six players may contest at once, according to the pairs of scissors available. The contestants hold the loose ends of the tapes, which they draw out taut. At the signal each player begins to split his tape up the center line with the scissors, the player arriving at the end which is tied winning the race. After each set has tried, match the winners for the final decision. This would be suitable for the older guests. Another race consists in pushing four pebbles over a prescribed course with walking sticks. All four must be rolled at once, each in turn.

X. Y. Z.:—The engagement ring is put on over the wedding ring and thus guards it. The former is removed before the ceremony, leaving the finger free. Then the bride slips back the engagement ring at her first opportunity.

Y. B. I.:—To restore the color of black kid, mix ink with the white of an egg and apply with a soft sponge. To clean white kid, dip a clean white flannel cloth in a little ammonia and rub lightly on a cake of white soap. Rub the soiled parts gently, changing the cloth as soon as it becomes soiled. To polish tan shoes, wash the shoes clean with a sponge and warm water. Wipe with a dry cloth and let dry. Then rub freely with the inside of a banana peel. Wipe carefully with a dry cloth and polish with cotton flannel. Patent leather shoes should not be "polished" in the strict sense of the word. Apply a mixture of one part linseed oil to two parts cream to the shoes, rubbing it well in with a soft flannel cloth. This will keep the leather soft and it will not crack as readily.

Joe:—Even though you have not yet met the bride, the present should be sent to her. Wedding presents are never sent to the bridegroom.

Bedtime Stories

Tommy's Stamp Book.

When through my book of stamps I look,
What wondrous things I see!
It's dearer than the storybook
My mother reads to me.

With great delight ten times a day
I stop my play to glance
Upon these stamps of Paraguay,
Greece, Italy and France.

They beam on me in every hue
That in a stamp is seen—
In crimson, lavender and blue,
And cardinal and green.

I look upon the book with pride
To see its pages fill;
And yet I am not satisfied,
And shall not be until

The postman pauses in his tramp,
And in his outstretched hand
I see a letter with the stamp
They use in Fairyland.

The Fairy of the Roses.

Most people thought the old lady who lived in the house that stood all by itself was very queer and very cross, but Alline said she was cross only because she had rheumatism, and that if you could get her to tell a fairy story she would forget all about the pain, and be just as pleasant as anything.

"I'm going to her house now," said Alline, "for she promised she would tell me to-day about the fairies of the roses."

"Can you see that rose tree?" said the old lady, when Alline was comfortably seated on a stool beside her. "Well, it is owned by a fairy who, like the old woman who lived in a shoe, has more children than she knows what to do with. She is so dreadfully afraid of having anything happen to them that she has shut each one up tight in a rosebud. There they will stay until they grow big enough and strong enough to burst the buds open, and then each one will fly away."

"And where will they go?" asked Alline.

"That I cannot say," answered the old lady; "there are so many of them, and they choose such different places. They are also very fond of disguises—sometimes one might take them for butterflies, at other times for humming birds. Often, when you can't see them at all, you can find out just about where they are by listening."

"Oh," cried Alline, "what do they say?"

The old lady shook her head. "Who can tell what they say? If that were possible, mortals would perhaps be wiser than they are. You can often hear them either whispering among the leaves—though there are some who will tell you it is only the wind—or singing by the brook a little tinkling song."

While the old lady and Alline were talking, a sudden shower that had come up passed over, and the sun shone again in all its warm brightness. The birds began to sing, and in through the window darted a humming bird. It darted right out again; but not before the old lady and Alline had both seen it.

"Alline," the old lady said, "a bud on my rose tree looked this morning as if it might be pushed open soon. Go to the window and see if the fairy hasn't come out."

Alline ran to the window. "I see a great white rose," she said. "That little humming bird must have been the fairy. Oh, I'm so glad we both saw it!"

Sunlight for the Cellar.

There is a mistaken idea that a house is warmer if the cellar is not under the entire building. The argument is that there are no windows with crevices to let in the cold air. That may be true concerning the cracks next to the frames, but without doubt there will be dampness where the ground has not been excavated. Then the first-floor joists are nearer to the frost in the earth in the winter.

Set the first-story beams well up from the grade, not less than 24 inches from the soil. If there is a distance of 30 inches between it is still better.

Excavate for a basement beneath the whole house, and do not be afraid to provide sufficient windows. There is nothing quite so dingy as that dark and damp space under the house. The expenditure of a few dollars would have made it light and cheerful. Do not try to bar the sunlight.

The Paisley Advocate

PAISLEY, DEC. 4th, 1918

UNDERWOOD STORE BURNED

Mr. J. R. Laidlaw Lost His Whole Stock

Oddfellows' Hall and Public Library Also Consumed

Incendiarism Suspected

A very promising business outlook for Mr. J. R. Laidlaw, general merchant at Underwood, has been given a setback, temporarily at least, by an early morning fire which destroyed his store premises and everything contained in the building, on Thursday last.

The blaze was first noticed by Mr. Geo. Koppel, owner of the building, at about a quarter to five o'clock, and it had just then broken out in the entrance upstairs to the Oddfellows' Hall, which was at the top of an outside stairway at the south of the store. By the time Mr. Laidlaw had been called from his residence and the store key procured the fire had made great headway under pressure of the heavy wind that was blowing, and entrance could not be made to save anything.

Mr. Laidlaw had only recently purchased the business and had added considerably to the stock. He had already won a large trade from the people of the district who will greatly feel the inconvenience caused by even temporary suspension. As the proprietor has expressed his willingness to have a new building erected it is hoped that Mr. Laidlaw will re-open very soon. While the monetary loss will be a severe one to him, there is every assurance for the future should he decide to remain in Underwood.

Underwood Lodge of the I.O.O.F. had their lodge room upstairs, and all the regalia and fixtures were destroyed, which will mean a loss of fully $1,200.

The public library, which was accommodated in the rear of the upstairs is also a total loss. There were 2,360 volumes on the shelves.

The cause of the fire cannot be determined. While many consider it to be of incendiary origin, there is as yet no evidence to that effect. We hear it reported that an investigation is to be held.

BADGES FOR FOOD PRODUCTION SERVICE

The Organization of Resources Committee, representing the Ontario Government and Legislature in their plans for encouraging the production of food as a war-time service, has had prepared a Food Production Service Badge for awarding to children and others who have done good work during the past season. It offers the badge to War Production Clubs, Agricultural and Horticultural Societies, Sunday School Clubs, Resources Committee Branches, School Boards, Teachers, Women's Institutes, or any other group of responsible persons, at a fraction of its cost for distribution locally at public meetings. In the distribution of these badges the purposes are: To commemorate the splendid response made throughout Ontario to the Empire's call for increased production in the season of 1918; to stimulate community interest in local achievements; to recognize deserving effort in national service, and to encourage a continuance of the work next year and as long as the world's need of food is urgent. The badge may be awarded for other services besides gardening. Boys or girls who have helped materially in farm work during their holidays; those who have worked with their parents in a worth-while home garden scheme, or those who have raised poultry or produced pork, will also be entitled to the badge. The badge, a sample of which may be seen at this office, will be cherished in after years as a very interesting war-time souvenir.

WAR SAVINGS AND THRIFT STAMPS AT POST OFFICE

The Canadian Government began on Dec. 2nd the sale of War Savings and Thrift Stamps.

By this means not only will the Canadian Government, it is hoped, secure moneys that can be profitably expended in the reconstruction period, but the war savings plan offers to the small investor an absolutely safe security at an excellent rate of interest, being over 4½ per cent., compounded semi-annually. A War Savings Stamp is a stamp for which the Government will pay you $5.00 on Jan. 1st, 1924, and will cost you between $4.00 and $4.11, during 1919, depending upon the month in which it is purchased. A thrift stamp is a stamp costing 25 cents to be applied in payment for a War Saving Stamp. It does not earn interest. The purpose of its issue is to enable people to accumulate in small sums the amount necessary to pay for a War Savings Stamp. If you want to begin to save on the war savings plan take $4.00 to the post office and ask for a War Savings Certificate. You will get fuller information on application.

BRUCE TELEPHONE COMMISSIONER IS ELECTED VICE-PRESIDENT

At the annual meeting of Independent Telephone Companies held in Toronto a few days ago, one of the principal subjects discussed was that of securing an act providing that local telephone companies, which are to a certain extent competing with the Bell, may have connection with the latter for long distance business without payment of an annual levy. Under existing regulations the Bruce system would have to pay $300 a year for the privilege.

Mr. Archie McLean, manager of the Bruce system, was chosen as vice-president of the Independent Association, an honor which is a deserved compliment to his standing as telephone director.

TEACHERS MAY USE PROVINCIAL LIBRARY

Inspector Bald has received the following letter, which will be of much concern to teachers and students. The letter is self-explanatory:

Toronto, Ont., Nov. 8th, 1918

W. F. Bald, B.A., L.L.B.,
Public School Inspector,
Port Elgin, Ont.

Dear Sir—In the library of the Department of Education, Normal School Buildings, Toronto, there are thirty-five thousand books, many pamphlets, bulletins and reports on education, the leading British, American and Canadian educational journals, literary and scientific periodicals, newspapers, etc.

These have been selected to aid students-in-training in the Normal School, inspectors and teachers at work in the schools of the province and persons investigating problems in education. Every department of school work is represented, and new books are added from month to month.

A number of inspectors and teachers use the library frequently, but many others, I learn, are not aware that they may, on application, have books loaned for a period of two weeks, the Department paying the postage out and the borrowers the return postage.

On request, advice is given as to books that are especially helpful in teaching topics found to be difficult and books that contain a more comprehensive view of a subject than that given in the text-book. The resources of the library are at the service of yourself and your co-workers.

Yours faithfully,
D. J. Goggin,
Departmental Librarian

BRUCE TP. YOUNG MEN WIN DISTINCTIVE HONORS

O.A.C. Judging Team Beats America at Chicago

Ontario Agricultural College won premier honors last week at the International Live Stock Exhibition student judging contest at Chicago, making 3,865 points out of 5,000.

The O.A.C. team is composed of five fourth year students of whom three are from Bruce County and two from Bruce Tp., as the names show: R. E. Begg, Tiverton; C. F. McKenzie, 10th Bruce; C. Lamont, Mount Brydges; W. C. Caldwell, Carp; J. B. Matheson, Lucknow.

R. E. Begg won highest individual honors, with 801 points out of a possible 1,000, C. F. McKenzie third with 791, and C. Lamont fifth.

The competition is open to the American continent, and students from nine United States colleges took part. This is the fourth time the honor has come to the O.A.C. and the college students established a record by winning the honors for three years in succession in 1905, 1906 and 1907, receiving the handsome trophy which went to the team winning it for three years.

SCHOOL REPORTS

PAISLEY PUBLIC SCHOOL

Primary Room

A class—Luella Bird, Tom Muir, Isabel McArthur, Jim Davison, Ella Neilson, Annie Grant, Margaret Bailey, Eddie Maxwell.

B class—Stella Parker, Jean Lyon, Jean Bell Leonard Baker, Andy Sutherland.

C class—Madge More, Ada Pearce, Phyllis Cooper, Edwin Pearce, Harvey Flood, Harold Flood, Annie Morland, Junior Craig, Walter Irving.

D Class—Harvey Daniel, Sybil Parker, Mack Muir, Wilfred Rolston, Jimmie Ellis.

Room II

In order of merit

Sr. II—Grace Stark, Rennie Bell, Mary McArthur, Dorothy Fisher, Nadine Gregg, Howard Bant, May Little, Stanley Ellis, Lena Maxwell, *Frank Watt, *Arthur Mutcar, *Hilda White, *George Clayton, *Willie Tooke.

Jr. II—Doretta Gage, Louis Dicht, Harry Lyon, Merle McGregor, (Margaret Ellis, Reta Brigham, equal, (Billy Glover, Viola Stoddart) equal, Howard Davison, (Hazel Evans, Lillie Mink, Alberi Brown) equal, Bruce Shoemaker, (Edith Davison, Velma Rae) equal, Gertrude Bant, *Agnes McGill, (Gillies Parker, *Willie Sutherland) equal, (Merion More, Harry Mitchell) equal, *George Oltsher, (Rose McArthur, Wilmer Irving) equal, (*Colin McArthur, Lewis Wrighston) equal, Elmer Clayton, *Angus McArthur, *Mary Flood, *Mabel Pearce.

*Absent for one or more exam.

M. S. Neilson, Teacher

Room III

Sr. III—Honors—Sadie McKinnon, Mary Fletcher, Leota Hepburn, Winfrid Shoemaker, Sherwood Collins Pass—Bessie Davison, Lucille Gage, Bruce Shoemaker, Melville Brown, Frank Pickard, Teddy Muir, Paul Oltsher, David Leitch, Burton Irving. Fail—John Sutherland, Lloyd Gregg, Wilfred Hay.

Jr. III—Honors—Annie Oltsher, Charlotte Sutherland, Wallace Brown, Gladys Bird, Rosella Clayton, Isabel Pearce. Pass—Jack Pearce, Archie McKinnon, Alvin Blue, Jean Grant, Mary Sutherland, Alma Tooke, T. Y. McKinnon, Charlotte Watt. Fail—Jack McArthur, Willie Mitchell, Harry Flood, J. D. Babcock, Clifford Marshall.

M. E. Boyle, Teacher

Room IV

Sr. IV—Honors—Hilda Bell, Elfeda McPhail. Pass—Willie McLennan, Bella Stark, Mary Parker, Gilbert Little, Ross McKenzie. Below pass—*Clarke Fullerton, *Lillian Pfaff.

Jr. IV—Honors—Edna Brown, Marjorie Bird, Hazel Hay, Viola Evans, Howard Blue, Della Bant. Pass—Beatrice Watt. Below pass—Angus McKinnon, Betty Neilson, Phemie Morland, Jack Shoemaker, Oscar Hopper, Grogan Irving, Hugh McArthur, Reta Leeson, *Nellie Watson, *Helen McArthur.

*Missed one or more examination.

M. A. Davison, Teacher

S. S. No. 7, Greenock

Sr. IV—Honors—Elwin Keyes, Bob Porter. Pass—Ogle Needham*, Hugh Houston*, George Nicholls*, Willie Clark*. Fail—Millard Bell. Jr. IV—Pass—Christena Houston, Dolph Wilson. Sr. III—Honors—John Fullerton, Florence Clark, Nellie Hetsler. Pass—Hugh Bell. Jr. III—Honors—Harry Metcalf, Lovina Smith*. Pass—Amy Keyes, Joe Reid. Sr. II—Pass—Norman Wilson*, Mary Clark, Carlyle Taylor. Jr. II—Honors—Reta Metcalf*. Pass—Jean Leask, Wilfred Houston, Gladys Hetsler*. Fail—John Hettrick. I—Honors—Margaret Porter, Jack Clark, Ivan Leask. Pass—Ivan Reid*, Elmer Osborne*. Sr. Primer—Honors—Eva Osborne, Mildred Osborne*, Monta Taylor*. Pass—Murray Carr*. Jr. Pr.—Harvey Houston, Marjorie Leask, Vivian Flett. (Jennie Metcalf and Verna Wilson) equal, Neil Reid, Melvin Hetsler, Muriel Osborne. *Absent from one or more tests.

D. D. Campbell, Teacher

Dunblane School

Report for October and November

Sr. IV—Mabel Grant, Lily Bryce, Flora McLean, Violet McDougall, George Thomas, Milburn Fleming. Jr. IV—Margaret McKechnie, Beatrice Scott, Harvey Grant, Tracy Thomas, Allan Quigley. Jr. III—Jean Scott, Frances McDougall, Dave McKechnie, Edna Fraser, Florence Fleming, Hugh McLean, Dugald McLean. Jr. II—Maggie McLean, Marie Thomas. Sr. Prim.—Earl Quigley, Marion Thomas, Murray Grant. Jr. Prim.—Leslie Fleming, Neil McLean, Harold Quigley.

A. F. Pinkney, Teacher

S. S. No. 4, Elderslie

Sr. IV—Philip Turner. Jr. IV—Gladys Pearce, Minnie Turner, Ethel Hammond, Florence Currie. Jr. III—Lorence Currie, Edna Hammond, Lawrence Tanner. Sr. Pr.—Hilda Hammond. Jr. Pr.—Albert Thompson, Elwood McNeill, Fred Hagedorn.

Mayme A. McArthur, Teacher

Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA

HIGH PRICES FOR YEARS, SAYS ARMOUR

J. Ogden Armour, of Chicago, made this statement the other day, on the outlook for food costs:

"I do not think food prices will decline much for four years. Provisions may not go any higher, but at the same time they are not likely to decline much for some time to come. There will be a big trade for the next four years. It is fortunate that we have good stocks, as Europe will need a lot. It looks to me as though prices for grains will not recede rapidly and the same applies to many other things, and it will be some years before values get down to the normal."

S. F. BALLACHEY
The Store with the Stock



Sensible Christmas Presents



Crisp Items of Interest to Christmas Shoppers

Ladies' Muskrat Coat, 50 inches long, made of well-furred skins, lined throughout with brown satin, size 38. A very special price 100.00

Blouse Lengths of Silk, different patterns, stripes and figures. Serviceable, new and pretty. Per yd 1.50

Fur Set of Natural Badger. Extra nice quality, which will retain its appearance after long wear. Per set 34.00

Ladies' Handkerchiefs in Fancy Boxes, containing one, two or three Handkerchiefs. Just the thing for mailing. .25 to 1.25

Wool Sets—Scarf and Cap, in every possible color combination. Warm and cosy. Prices 2.50 to 4.25

Bedroom Slippers for Men, Women and Children. Everybody needs at least one pair .50 to 1.50

Raisins and Currants for the special Christmas cooking. New and clean fruit. Per pound .20 to .35

Man's Wallaby Coat—the rival of the Coon, at one-third the price. Dark, thick fur and soft, well tanned skins. Price 70.00

Men's Silk Mufflers—Beauties they are, which must be seen to be described. Price 2.00 to 4.50 each

Baby's Sleigh Robes. Soft and warm. Just the thing to keep out Jack Frost. Each 1.75 to 4.50

Buffalo Robes. The old reliable Newfoundlands make at 20.00

and other makes slightly lighter weight but made the same way. 13.50 to 15.00

Christmas Prices now Paid for Dressed Poultry. We have orders for hundreds of birds, and want your supply.

S. F. BALLACHEY

A Question of Spex



Do your eyes tire easily?
If so, You need Glasses.
Do your eyes burn?
If so, You need Glasses.
Does the type become blurred in reading?
If so, You need Glasses.
Do you suffer from frontal headache?
If so, Glasses will Help You.
Do you know if you have perfect eyesight?
If not, we can Inform You.
IT WILL COST YOU NOTHING.

BEAUTIFUL JEWELERY

in great variety of novel patterns and artistic designs, rings, chains, necklaces, bracelets, everything in the jewelry line, may be found at our store. We give you a cordial invitation to come in and see what we have to offer, for we feel sure there will be something that will just suit you.

I. SHOEMAKER
Jeweler and Optician

NO DEPARTMENTAL EXAMS IN JUNE

To enable schools to make up the loss of time occasioned by the influenza epidemic, Hon. Dr. H. J. Cody, Minister of Education, has stated that he had decided to circularize school boards, inspectors and teachers to the effect that it will not be necessary to hold any of the departmental examinations in June next, so that the second term of the school year will be longer than it has been for several years.

The Minister said he believed that with this provision and with the provisions made in the regulations for the conduct of those examinations, the ill effects on the school work of the interruptions that have occurred may be reasonably well overcome without encroaching on the holidays.

—He was a smart fellow, or at least he thought he was, and he was on a visit to a town in Lancashire, known locally as Monk's Town. On the road he met an old man, a native of the town, and thinking to have a joke at his expense said: "Hullo! Did you see a cart load of monkeys pass along here just now?" "No, laddie," replied the old man, "has tha fallen out?"

HEALTH TALK

SPANISH INFLUENZA OR GRIP

BY DR. LEE K. SMITH.

An old enemy is with us again, and whether we fight a German or a germ, we must put up a good fight, and not be afraid. The influenza runs a very brief course when the patient is careful, and if we keep the system in good condition and throw off the poisons which tend to accumulate within our bodies, we can escape the disease. Remember these three C's—a clean mouth, a clean skin, and clean bowels. To carry off poisons from the system and keep the bowels from daily doses of a pleasant laxative should be taken. Such a one is made of May-apple, leaves of aloe, root of jalap, and called Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets. Hot lemonade should be used freely if attacked by a cold, and the patient should be put to bed after a hot mustard foot-bath.

To prevent the attack of bronchitis or pneumonia and to control the pain, Anuric tablets should be obtained at the drug store, and one given every two hours, with lemonade. The Anuric tablets were first discovered by Dr. Pierce, and, as they flush the bladder and cleanse the kidneys, they carry away much of the poisons and the uric acid.

It is important that broths, milk, buttermilk, ice-cream and simple diet be given regularly to strengthen the system and increase the vital resistance. The fever is diminished by the use of the Anuric tablets, but in addition, the forehead, arms and hands may be bathed with water (tepid) in which a tablespoonful of salsarsina has been dissolved in a quart. After an attack of grip or pneumonia build up and strengthen the system, obtain at the drug store a good iron tonic, called "Ironic" Tablets, or that well known herbal tonic, Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery.

PAISLEY MEAT MARKET

Choice Beef, Pork, Veal and Lamb, Smoked Ham, Rolls and Bacon, Lard in 1-lb. pkgs., 3-lb., 10-lb. and 20-lb. pails, Cooked Ham, Headcheese, Pork Sausage, Jellied Tongue, Bologna, Weinners, Etc.

P. OLTSHER

Cash for Hides and Skins — Bruce and Bell 'Phones

DIED

Tully—At Chesley, on Nov. 30th, Susan Falconer, widow of the late Wm. Tully, aged 75 years, 8 months and 9 days.

Funeral on Wednesday, Dec. 4th, leaving at 1.30. Interment in Paisley cemetery.

The Guarantee of Age

Test your insurance company by the actual results it has produced—not for one year or five years—but during its whole existence.

For 29 years
THE
DOMINION LIFE

has proved itself a True Policyholders' Company by the splendid dividends return it has been making. Write for specimen. They will convince you of this Company's merits.

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Head Office: Waterloo, Ontario

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Lady graduates are now earning as high as $18 and even $20 per week, while young men are earning even better salaries. We can meet the demand for trained help. Write us for particulars regarding our Commercial, Shorthand or Telegraphy Department. Students may enter at any time.

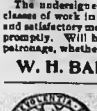
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Meets in Paisley Hall on the third Monday evening of each month, at 8 o'clock. Returning brothers are welcome.

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BORN

Cook—In Toronto, on Nov. 28th, to Mr. and Mr. W. W. Cook (nee Lily Reed), a son.

Bring us yo u

Dressed Poultry

Butter

and Eggs

Cash or Trade

F. CARTER & SON

CHAPLAIN'S STORY OF THE WAR

The lecture given in the town hall on Friday evening last by Capt. (Rev.) E. Appleyard, M.C., returned chaplain of the 31st Battalion, proved to be the best deliverance that we have yet heard here on the war. And even more vividly interesting than moving picture representations of the field operations was the lecturer's oral description of the scenes in Flanders. Without giving any details of the experience of the newly enlisted soldier, Capt. Appleyard took his audience on the overseas trip, which was made on the great ship, the Olympic, which took 7,000 soldiers aboard. An idea of the dimensions of the vessel was given by the statement that from upper to lowest there are twelve decks, and the main deck is so wide and long that the troops could be assembled in four distinct religious services at the same time, with a brass band leading the singing at each, without one interfering in the least with any of the others. Disembarking at Liverpool the boys were marched to the railway trains, their first notes of curiosity and astonishment at things as they are in the Old Land were expressed upon sight of the trains. The cars and engine are so much smaller than the Canadian ones that it was thought upon first sight the outfit would not be equal to the task of hauling a contingent of our army across the country at anything but a snail pace. This is where the boys got their first eye-opener to English efficiency, for they travelled along at sixty miles an hour without getting a jolt while starting, going or stopping. Early on the journey Canucks were noticed grouped about the engine at stopping places, giving voice to their admiration of its pulling powers. The speaker did not go to France at the same time as his battalion, and when he was sent over the channel he had to make many inquiries and put up with mysterious short delays before he could find the location of the 31st. Information on such matters was not to be obtained offhand six months or hour without getting a lions under which he travelled to his destination were such that he apparently did not know where he was going to at any time, but by stages he finally came up to the position sought. This was an evidence of the system by which military information was concealed throughout the whole campaign, to prevent leaks to the enemy information department. The conditions under which the soldier lived at the front were plainly depicted, and the Tommies eulogized for the way in which they carry themselves through it all. In spite of the naturally degrading and depressing influences of camp and trench life the boys retain their morale to a remarkable degree, moral and religious ideals dominating their actions under the stress of fighting work or the freedo mof the rest period. Song and music is everywhere a factor in their existence. The best of talent is found scattered among the tents, and a visit of the padre (common for chaplain) is always welcomed by a readiness to listen and take part in the service that is to be held in perhaps a very informal way. Some of the encampments were very interestingly described. At one position they were very comfortably and safely housed in extensive excavations deep down in the solid chalk formation, where there was no danger whatever from enemy fire. Prior to the famous and successful attack on Vimy Ridge the troops that were to take part in this big push were for months living in a swampy region, their tents set up around the willow bushes. Capt. Appleby's account of the great battle of Vimy Ridge was a thrilling feature of his lecture. The soldiers had been most thoroughly schooled and trained for the attack and every preparation made to ensure sweeping the enemy from their strong defences on the heights and in the villages. A part of the country in which the training was done was laid out like a great landscape map, and each platoon or section of men were assigned to certain movements and work, and all the plans of attack were realistically rehearsed over and over again. The details were worked out so minutely that every street in the villages was named on the map and familiarized to the mind and eye of the soldiers. The boys were all keyed up to a high pitch of expectation as the fateful day drew near for the culmination of all those plans. It turned out that on Easter morning, 1917, they were to go over the top and attempt to take the enemy's stronghold. The front to be assailed extended for a length of twenty miles. The Allies' big guns, stationed eight miles back, and the whole strength of the artillery lined up at intervals extending to near the infantry lines, were all trained to drop shells at exactly the same distance in front when the barrage opened. On the previous day they were marched up to the scene of action. That evening every officer was given the exact time from headquarters by telephone, and all set their watches, so that there should be perfect unity of action when the moment arrived. Promptly to the second the horizon they watched to the rear was illuminined by the first flash of the big guns, followed quickly by the first report and then a roar from the whole mass of artillery, and the hail of explosives began to fall on the barrage line, not one striking outside of a strip twenty-five miles. The story of going "over the top" that morning, and the advance of the men in four waves and the taking of their objectives was all well told by the speaker, but we find we cannot give it fully. He also related how the men had taken part in the religious service which had been held in the woods on the afternoon before the attack. The men are not a godless lot, he said. They went into that battle with a prayer in the heart for those at home.

The great part the Canadians have taken in the war, and the recognition won from the world was nicely shown in the incident of Capt. Appleyard's visit to the British fleet, when an admiral whom he met sent a special message to the troops.

The lecture was supplemented by an excellent programme of musical numbers. Solos were given by Miss Netta Johnston, Miss Edna Carter and Master Alan Shoemaker, a duet by Misses Netta and Nina Johnston. The entertainment concluded with songs of Britain and her colonies, the singers grouped on the stage in costume. The leading roles were taken by those above mentioned, with Miss Carter as Britannia. This was a very effective patriotic feature, and is an index of what the musical talent of Paisley is capable of producing for public entertainment.

A CRIPPLE FOR THREE YEARS

Helpless In Bed With Rheumatism Until He Took "FRUIT-A-TIVES".



MR. ALEXANDER MUNRO

R.R. No. 1, Lorne, Ont.

"For over three years, I was confined to bed with *Rheumatism*. During that time, I had treatment from a number of doctors, and tried nearly everything I saw advertised to cure Rheumatism, without receiving any benefit.

Finally, I decided to try 'Fruit-a-tives'". Before I had used half a box, I noticed an improvement; the pain was not so severe, and the swelling started to go down.

I continued taking this fruit medicine, improving all the time, and now I can walk about two miles and do light chores about the place".

ALEXANDER MUNRO.

50c. a box, 6 for $2.50, trial size 25c. At all dealers or sent postpaid on receipt of price by Fruit-a-tives Limited, Ottawa.

Stoves and Heaters

We Sell the **Sharples** Suction Feed **Separator**

OUR STOCK is complete, and it certainly will *pay you* to see our Stoves, which are the most modern in style and fuel saving qualities. We also claim you cannot buy the same stoves as we sell as cheap any place in the county. We are selling a lot of Stoves and we hope to sell you one if you need one. But whether you need one or not, come in and see our stock. We shall be glad to show you anything we have in the store.

The Sharples Skims Cream At Any Speed

The Composite Price, $42.50 — A combination home device for heating, cooking, baking. It has a high oven. Built to conserve, and guaranteed to give satisfaction.

Buck's Novelty Range Price, $76.00 — We guarantee to satisfy the most fastidious. It is perfectly adapted to the small kitchen. It has a high oven. A radical departure from the old standards.

Dogherty High Oven Price, $110.00 — Bakes perfectly with coal or wood. It is a beauty in appearance, and reliable in use.

Buck's Happy Tho't Price, $95.00 — The old reliable. We do not need to say anything about this stove. Ask anyone who has one.

Bucks' Brittania Price, $65.00 — A modern, handsome, low priced range, and absolutely guaranteed.

OUR LINE OF HEATERS is also complete, including *Perfection Oil Heaters, Oaks, Improved Quebec, Baseburners and FiReCo Heaters.*

Our FiReCo Heater Price, $38.00 — burns any kind of fuel. It has more than three times the radiating surface of the ordinary heater. A fuel saver. Will refund its cost in one winter. Holds fire for four days with hard coal and sixty hours with soft coal.

Stove Pipes. We make our own stove pipes out of good iron—iron such as cannot be bought to-day at any price. They are vastly superior to readymade ones, both in quality of iron and workmanship. See ours and compare them with others. We know what you will say.

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JOHN SUTHERLAND & SONS LIMITED. Insurance—Fire and Marine. Guelph - Ont.

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DR. H. R. GAGE, Physician, Surgeon and Accoucheur. Specialist in Diseases of the Nose and Throat. Late house surgeon Kingston General Hospital. Office hours—1 to 2 p.m., 7 to 8 p.m. Remember to Dr. Gage's.

DR. P. J. F. HOUSTON, Honor Graduate of Toronto University, Specialist of the Royal Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons of Edinburgh and Glasgow, post graduate Moorfields Central Throat and Ear Hospital, late assistant Edinburgh Eye Infirmary. Specialty—Diseases of the Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat. Residence to Dr. Morrison.

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R. G. PEARCE, Licensed Auctioneer. Sales attended in all parts of the County on reasonable terms. Orders left at the Advocate Office will receive prompt attention. Telephone at house.

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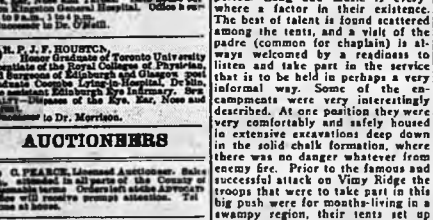
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Abiram Lodge, No. 205, I.O.O.F. Meets every Tuesday evening at 8 o'clock in the Hall, Odd Fellows Block. Visiting brothers always welcome.

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We aim to give up-to-date service to all car owners. With our experience in city garages we are in a position to do work that we can guarantee satisfactory. Motorists should call us up by either phone when they have trouble.

High Grade Oils, Gas and Accessories of all kinds.

Repairing at Reasonable Rates. All kinds of Vulcanizing done.

We are equipped to remove carbon by oxygen gas.

O. E. MILLER



Lieut. Rabt. C. Hosie, son of Rev. John Hosie, formerly pastor of Salem, Gillies Hill and Dobbinton Presbyterian churches. Lieut. Hosie recently won his commission on the field at Cambrai. He was a student at London Collegiate Institute, leaving school to enlist in the 135th Battalion, which went overseas more than two years ago.

ON THE HEEL OF THE HUNT OF THE HUNS

The last letter received from Signaller Elroy McKenzie tells of the last great days the Canadians had in chasing the Heinies out of Belgium.

Under date of Nov. 8th he says they had been moving forward every day since they started six days before, and then could scarcely keep up with the infantry as they pushed old Fritzie back mile on mile. The letter remained unfinished until Sunday, 10th Nov., when Elroy wrote: "I just got nicely started on this letter to you the other day when I was called out to take a long run. Since I started this letter we have moved up about 25 kilos. Had a very hard trip last night in the dark over terribly bad roads—slippery and rough. Slippery is no word to describe them. I will remember this trip for a long time to come. Will likely be moving again to-day or to-night. Slightly gassed last night, but O.K. now. Fritzie is now almost beyond the city of Mons, as you will be reading by the papers. My machine (motorcycle) sustained a slight casualty last night, having been wounded by a piece of shrapnel from one of Heine's shells. I was, however, not on board it at the time. I haven't seen Stewart yet, but I found out that his battery is only a short distance from here.

Talk about welcome! Say, these Belgian people are almost frantic with joy. Old women and men, young women and children, all want to embrace and kiss us. Everywhere we go they are ready to give us coffee, etc. Say, but it is great! I wish I had time to write you a good letter, but I promise you I will tell you all about these great days at the first chance I get to write."

FROM FAIR ITALY

30th October, 1918.
Ospedale di Campo,
Fona di Guerra, Italy

To Miss Alice Maxwell:

I suppose that you will be surprised to receive this card. I had the charge of distribution of the materials that we received from our precious Allies "America." I find your card with your address in the pocket of a shirt and I fill the desire of send you our thankful sentiments. I gave the shirt made by you to a brave soldier admitted from the field hospital and going back to the trenches for fight again. I am sure that you know in this moment (28th and 29th October, 1918) our splendid reprise on the Piave. I am very sorry that I can't write you as I would like, because it is too long time I am out of practice of English language. Of course I expect you'll excuse me. I am an officer in a field hospital since the start of the war. I and my friend officers in this hospital will be very pleased to hear some news from you, that we consider as a benefactress. Don't forget, may I ask, to send us some photos of your marvellous country. Good luck to the Allies, good luck to young America, good luck to Italy. Many thanks to you.

Yours faithfully,
Leuente Pietro Masi

Winter Term Opens Jan. 5th

ELLIOTT Business College

Yonge and Charles Sts., Toronto

This school has recently been asked to fill positions at $13, $14, $17 and $18 a week and $18 a month.

A course here is a sure, safe and quick route to good positions. Thousands have proved this. Write for catalogue. Do it to-day now.

W. J. ELLIOTT, Principal

The Farmers' Live Stock Shipping Club

Will pay for live hogs delivered at Paisley station, F.O.B. prices, less one per cent. government condemnation loss and operating expenses.

Weekly Shipment

For information call

WALLACE McCRAW

Both Phones.

PAISLEY MARKET

Fall wheat, per bush	2 00	2 15
Peas, per bush	1 75	1 75
Oats, per bush	60	70
Barley, per bush	80	90
Mixed grain, per cwt	2 20	
Buckwheat		
Potatoes, per bag	1 30	1 50
Butter, in pound prints	47	47
Eggs, fresh, per doz	60	60

TORONTO LIVE STOCK MARKETS

TORONTO, Dec. 4, 1918

Butchers' picked	$10 50	$11 00
do common	8 75	9 25
do cows	6 75	10 00
do bulls	7 00	10 00
Stockers, choice	9 00	9 40
do common	7 50	8 00
Heavy feeders	9 00	10 00
Short keep		
Milch cows, choice	105 00	120 00
do common		
Sheep, ewes	10 00	11 00
Bucks	6 00	12 00
Spring Lambs	14 15	15 00
Calves	7 50	14 00
Hogs, off cars	16 65	16 75
fed and watered	16 50	16 60

Desirable Village Property for Sale

LARGE frame house, with 5 acres of land. Good stable, hen house and hen yard. Hard and soft water. At garden lot. Known as the T. H. George property. D. DOUGLOP, prop.

—The revised Book of Praise of the Presbyterian Church of Canada has just been issued and from a literary point of view is an improvement upon the old, so far as modern literature is concerned. Justice has been done to American literature by the introduction of hymns by Whittier, Emerson, Longfellow, Holmes and Bryant. The book contains 135 psalm selections and 833 hymns, 355 of which are common to the new Methodist hymn book. It is published by the Oxford University Press and is neatly bound and clearly printed in pure Tudor English type.

RENEW your subscription to THE ADVOCATE and your daily papers now.

Rubbers

WE have a full stock of Rubbers for every member of the family. Look to your Rubber Footwear. See that toes and heels are sound and free from cracks. If not, get each pair of shoes fitted to its own size and shape. Then you will get long wear and comfort.

Save the Leather Top

We Sew on the Rubber Bottoms

We guarantee satisfaction

H. PFAFF & SON

Canada Food Bd. License No. 8-3.

Winter Term in t

NORTHERN Business College

Begins Thursday, Jan. 2, 1

Girls and boys who have been working on the farm all summer should have a chance to improve their education this winter. Catalogue free to any address.

C. D. FLEMING, Sec'y — C. A. FLEMING, B.A., Principal

Mention this paper when writing

N. McALLISTER

Carpenter and Contractor

Contracts taken for any class of building and Repairing

Sash, Doors, Dressed Lumber and other Building Material on hand

Dwelling and shop two doors north of the Belmoral Hotel

CHOICE OF AWARD

Old Man's Peculiar Will Develops Good and Bad Traits of Nephews

By George Elmer Cobb.

"And I hereby bequeath and devise to my nephews, Ralph Davis and Jonas Greer, the house on Main Street and the house on Railroad street, my trustees to make the choice of awarding the same.

The lawyer read this exact from the will of old Peter Davis in a singsong tone. There was a long sigh of relief from Jonas Greer, and a pleased expression on the face of Ralph Davis. Good old Uncle Peter had not forgotten them, even if he had given a goodly portion of his worldly goods to charity.

"Further," the lawyer continued his reading, "the first one of said nephews making five thousand dollars, the same shall be received in full payment for the old homestead."

There was due speculation among the gossips of Brandon for a week after that, as to which of the fortunate heirs of old Peter Davis would receive the best property award.

The place on Main street was the choice of the two residences. The house was modern, the neighbors were of the best social set in the village, the street was paved. The Railroad street place held a neat but old-fashioned cottage. Main street was a broad tree-fringed thoroughfare, Railroad street had half of its area taken up by tracks, sidings, and freight houses. The Greers had no children. There were two pretty, curly headed tots in Ralph Davis' family.

After thinking and debating over the matter at the end of a week the trustees of the Davis estate awarded the Main street property to the Greers.

"It's a burning shame, Ralph!" said outspoken Mrs. Davis. "There is no right or justice to it. Everybody knows it, everybody is scandalized."

"Oh, we're property owners now, and shouldn't complain," reminded her husband in a pleasant way.

"But think of it—the Greers have no children, and we have. It is dangerous for them as near the railroad tracks. Besides that, this property isn't worth half as much as the Main street place."

"Well," rejoined Ralph, "I understand that John Moore, one of the trustees, is wearing a new diamond pin, and they say that Greer presented it to him. Let it go. When I look around and see how cosy you've made the place here, I feel as if it is a kind of palace."

"Oh, Ralph, you are so easily satisfied," sighed Mrs. Davis.

"That's because I've got what Greer can't scheme for and get."

"What's that?"

"You and the children," cried the big hearted fellow, and his wife returned his bouncing kiss with a proud and happy face.

"I suppose the next thing we know," she said, "Greer will scheme to get the fifty thousand dollar homestead for that five thousand dollars. He'll raise it among his friends."

"No, he can't do that," dissented Ralph. "He has to 'make' it. I'll let you into a secret, Madge, dear: I am going to work and scrimp and save to raise that money. The Greers won't. They are going in for society in their new home. Sort of look down on us back street folks. So, they spend all they get."

Ralph's loyal little wife had a good deal of humiliation to subdue for a time. Mrs. Greer began to take to herself a certain social importance. People who were cads ignored the back street home. The yards of the two houses adjoining at the rear. First Mrs. Greer pitied her humbler neighbor. Then she was indulgent. Finally she ignored her. Ralph worked hard. His life was centered in his home, and his sterling, steadfast faith in the future began to influence his wife. One day he came home in the middle of the day. This was an unusual thing for him. His wife looked alarmed and then curious, for her husband's cheery face was wreathed with smiles.

"Well, I reckon we'll have to move," he announced.

"Move! When? Why?" cried his bewildered helpmate with a gasp.

"Right away, and because our house here is sold."

"Sold!"

"That's right," smiled Ralph, and he acted and looked as if supremely satisfied with the arrangement. "Here is a little paper to sign," and the speaker produced an official looking document.

"But why sell it; who is buying it?" stammered the bewildered wife.

"The railroad company. If we hold back, the property will be condemned anyway, so we had better close the bargain. They are paying us a big price."

"But to tear up, when we are so nicely settled here!"

"As well as the Greers?" inquired Ralph archly.

"Yes, we are!" declared the staunch little woman. "It's been just delightful, and we have made it a real home."

"Well, the new one may suit you better," predicted the husband. "In fact, Madge, I have decided to buy the old homestead."

"Why, where, how can you get five thousand dollars?"

The railroad company are giving us twelve thousand dollars. It is three times the value of this place, but they must have it. That leaves us seven thousand dollars and what I've saved to begin a new life in grand style."

The delighted little woman broke down and cried for sheer joy.

About all the family did that evening was to scan the prospect before them and plan out the golden life offered ahead. The old Davis homestead was a regal place—a roomy, comfortable house with beautiful gardens and a small farm area behind it sufficient to pay the expenses of living.



"Here is a Little Paper to Sign."

The next morning Mrs. Greer met her neighbor on the street. The latter noticed that she scanned her last season's dress rather keenly. Then, when she heard that the Greers were giving a large party and she was not invited, Mrs. Davis realized that the upstart Greer family were ashamed of their supposedly humble friends of former times.

The whole town knew of what they called their good luck, one morning. The sale of the little house on Railroad street was the gossip of the village. Jonas Greer heard of it with a sense of indignation. He felt wronged. Then he suddenly recalled a certain scheme ending in a bribe, and kept his conclusion to himself.

Glum and sullen Mrs. Greer grew sharp voiced and thin over "the freak of chance" that had placed her despised neighbor in affluence. She suffered worse when a new humiliation faced her. The railroad people proceeded to build their noisy, smoke producing shops within fifty feet of the Greer residence.

In the meantime the social strivings of the Greers had led them to mortgage their home. Then came the crisis. They sold their equity in the place for a song, and went to live in a rented flat.

Ralph Davis had too good a heart to neglect a relative and he placed the Greers again on their feet in a substantial way. His pensioners, however, never failed to exploit "the advantage taken of them" by the whole souled fellow who understood how to enjoy prosperity because he had known adversity.

PLAN FOR NEXT YEAR'S SEED.

Select the Best Part of the Field and Give it Special Attention.

Of 400 farmers visited in Dundas County, Ontario, by the Commission of Conservation, during the summer of 1916, only three were found to be following a really systematic selection of their seed grain; only 23 per cent. were saving the best part or parts of their fields for seed. Practically all of the farmers visited stated that they cleaned their grain for seed, but it was found that 74 per cent. cleaned it only once through the fanning mill. It is quite plain that sufficient attention is not being paid to the seed grain. It has been shown, time after time, that, other things being equal, the best seed will produce the best crops. It is, therefore, surprising that not more than 23 per cent. of the farmers were found to be keeping their best grain for seed, and that 74 per cent. cleaned it only once through the mill. If the grain from the best part or parts of the fields is stored and then graded or fanned until all the small and inferior kernels are removed, the quality will be greatly improved. By improving the seed the net profit on a grain crop can be greatly increased, such action increasing the yield a little without increasing the cost of production.

It is not much trouble to keep apart the best portion of the crop for seed. It would even pay to give special care to a special lot or small field from which to obtain seed for the following season's crop. There is, perhaps, nothing on the farm that will give a more profitable return than the time spent in securing a supply of good seed. Plan now to save the choicest of this year's crop for next spring's seeding.

A Blind Editor.

Mr. John Whall has the distinction of being the only blind journalist in England. The son of a Crimean veteran, Mr. Whall had the misfortune of losing his eyesight when quite a child. After completing his education at a London college for the blind, he became organist at Hounslow Parish Church, a position which he held for nearly thirteen years. Turning his attention to writing, Mr. Whall, by means of the Braille system, was able to take up reporting on a weekly newspaper. In 1891 he was appointed editor of the Middlesex Chronicle.

Future of Rheims Cathedral.

Conversion of the battle-torn cathedral at Rheims into a Pantheon for the unknown dead of all the armies fighting in France for the common cause of democracy has been determined upon by the French Government. The plan is to be put into execution as soon as the war is over. It is proposed that the cathedral shall not be restored, but that the representatives of all the Allies shall place their battle flags within what remains of the historic edifice, which then shall be formally dedicated as a monument to the heroic dead.

About the House

Preserving Cherries.

Cherries are ripening and may be canned, preserved, made into jams, jellies or spiced. To can cherries wash the fruit thoroughly, then drain well. Sort the fruit over carefully, removing all blemishes and all soft cherries. Remove the stems and stones. Pack them into sterilized jars and cover with boiling water or a syrup made of sugar and water, using the formula: One cupful sugar, two and one-half cupfuls water. Place in a sauce pan and bring to a boil. Cook for five minutes. Place the rubbers and lids in position, partially fasten them, then place the jars in a hot water bath and process for thirty minutes after the boiling starts. Now remove, fasten the tops securely, invert to test for leaks, then label and store in a cool place.

Preserved Cherries.—Stem and stone the cherries. Weigh after stoning, allowing one-half pound of sugar to each pound of cherries. To each pound of sugar allow one-half cupful of water. Place in a saucepan and stir on it well dissolved. Bring to a boil and cook for five minutes, then add two pounds of prepared cherries. Cook after the boiling point is reached for twelve minutes, then fill into glass jars. Place the rubber and top in position and partially tighten; now place the jars in a hot water bath and process for ten minutes after the boiling starts.

Cherry Jam.—Three-quarters pound sugar, one pound stemmed and stoned cherries. Place in a saucepan and cook until thick. Fill into jelly glasses; allow the jam to cool, and then cover the glasses with parowax. Seal and store in the usual manner for jellies.

Cherry Jelly.—Cherries do not make good jelly, owing to the absence of pectin. This pectin may be added in form of apples. Peel one large lemon very thin, discarding the peel. Cut, peeled lemon in small pieces. Cut a sufficient number of apples in small pieces to measure three cupfuls, then add: Three pounds cherries, one quart water. Place in a saucepan and cook until soft enough to mash, strain in the usual manner for jellies and measure the juice, allowing an equal measure of sugar. Return the juice to the preserving kettle and boil ten minutes. Then add the sugar. Cook until it jellies when tried on a cold saucer, usually about eight or nine minutes. If a thermometer is used, cook until 221 degrees Fahrenheit is reached.

How to Preserve Eggs.

Eggs must be fresh and perfectly infertile; the shells must be clean and free from cracks. A single cracked egg may cause the whole batch to spoil. Get water glass solution from the drug store, dilut with nine parts of cool boiled water and place eggs in small crocks containing the water glass. The solution should cover the eggs to a depth of two inches above the topmost layer of eggs. Cover the crock and place in a cool place where it will not have to be moved about. Reace the water which evaporates with cool boiled water occasionally.

Limewater may be used in place of water glass. Make the solution with 2½ pounds of unslaked lime in five gallons of cool boiled water and use the clear liquid after the lime settles. Containers for eggs must be clean and should be scalded with hot water after washing.

Eggs preserved in water glass or limewater should be rinsed in clean, cold water and used immediately after taking them from the solution. They can be used for soft boiling up to November, frying until December, and after that until March for omelettes, scrambled and in cooking.

The Useful Tomato.

Outside of such staples as potatoes and beans there is probably no vegetable that is more prized and more generally used all the year around in one form or another than tomatoes.

Tomatoes grow easily, but they have an enemy that you must be on the watch for—a large green worm so nearly the color of the plant he feeds upon that it is hard to detect it in spite of its size. This must be knocked off and destroyed or sprayed with arsenate of lead.

Tomatoes can be used in more ways than any other vegetable. For canning one must choose perfect fruit in good condition. Dip them in hot water for a few minutes and then remove the skins, cut them up and place it, an aluminum or porcelain lined kettle and add a level teaspoonful of salt for each quart. Bring slowly to a boil, stirring frequently, and boil for at least half an hour.

If you are using the screw top type, immerse the jars, tops and rubbers in boiling water. Remove the jars one at a time, place a rubber around the neck and fill with the boiling hot tomatoes. Take the top of the jar from the boiling water, being careful not to touch the inside with the fingers for fear of introducing spores into the jar, and screw it on tightly. Invert the jar and let it stand in this position until cold. Have everything sterile that is put into the jar. When using a spoon, fork or cup with the tomatoes first immerse it in boiling water.

Another method of canning tomatoes is to take off the skins and drop the tomatoes, as nearly whole as possible into wide-mouth jars. Pack them in until the jar is full and add one level teaspoonful of salt to each quart. Put on the rubber and top and fix the spring to leave the top loose and allow the steam to escape during the boiling.

In the wash boiler or sterilizer set as many jars upon the false bottom as the boiler will conveniently hold and pour in enough cold or tepid water to come about two inches up on the jar. It is not necessary to have the jars compelly immersed during the boiling; the steam does the cooking. Put the top on the boiler and set it on the stove; bring to a boil and sterilize for one hour. Remove the top of the boiler, allow the steam to escape and press down the spring at the side of the jar. This will clamp on the top and prevent any outside air from getting in.

In the vast majority of cases this one sterilization is all the treatment that is necessary, but it is not always safe to rely on it.

As relishes and flavorings there are numerous ways in which tomatoes may be used. This year it is not recommended that the green tomatoes be used for chow-chow and other pickle combinations, as it is better to let everything mature and ripen so that the supply will go further to meet the great demand.

N. B.—A course in Domestic Science, complete in twenty-five lessons, will commence next week. If you clip out the lessons as they appear and paste in a scrap-book you will have the complete series for future reference.

PROTECTING WATER SUPPLY.

Catchment Areas Being Re-forested to Conserve the Run-off.

The beneficial effect of proper supervision, and particularly of maintaining forest growth, in water-works catchment areas, is being more fully recognized. A recent example is in the state of Pennsylvania, where the Commissioner of Forestry urged the planting of trees on those portions of their water-works catchment areas not useful for agriculture.

Favorable replies were received from one-half and of the remainder, over 100 had no land requiring planting. To those who replied favorably, all planting facilities were afforded, including the services of a forester, and seedlings were offered at bare cost of packing and shipping, about 50 cents per 1,000 seedlings delivered. Applications were made for a total of 440,100 young trees for use on about 230 acres.—L.G.D.

Write for our Illustrated Booklet about

DIAMONDS

—It's Free

L. J. POTTS, 1710 Royal Bank Bldg. TORONTO

All He Was Fit For.

In an Irish court house recently an old man was called into the witness box, and being infirm and just a little near-sighted he went too far in more than one sense. Instead of going up the stairs that led to the box he mounted those that led to the bench.

The judge good-naturally said: "If it a judge you want to be, my man?"

"Ah, sure your honor," was the reply. "I'm an old man now, an' mebbe it's all I'm fit for!"

The Judge raised his spectacles.

Cabbage, mangels and Hubbard squash all make a good winter feed for poultry.



Thrift that brings Comfort instead of Sacrifice

THRIFT, the paramount national duty, applies to time as well as to money—to small personal outlay as well as to larger family expenditure. Applied to the daily shave, thrift means the use of a

GILLETTE SAFETY RAZOR

The Razor of National Service.

The Gillette reduces shaving time to five minutes or less—an actual saving of a week of working days a year! To the man who depends on the barber, it saves still more time, and from $25 to $50 or even more annually. This means the cost of one or several War Savings Certificates.

Moreover, there is not a man living with a beard to shave who cannot shave better with a Gillette if he will use it correctly—with the blade screwed down tight and a light Auto Stroke.

For the thousands of young men just reaching shaving age the Gillette Safety Razor is a source of good habits—not only thrift, but punctuality, personal neatness, and efficiency in little things. For yourself or your son, at home or Overseas, it is a splendid investment.

Gillette "Bulldogs", "Aristocrats" and Standard Sets cost $5.—Pocket Editions $3. to $5.—Combination Sets from $6.50 up. Send for Catalogue. 251

Gillette Safety Razor Co. of Canada, Limited,
Office and Factory: The Gillette Bldg., Montreal.

"PAROWAXED"

Is but another word for "insured" when it refers to jams and preserves. Molding and fermentation are impossible when the jars are securely sealed with

Parowax

PURE REFINED PARAFFINE

Parowax keeps the container air-tight. When you have the jars securely parowaxed your preserves will be the same when you open them as they were the day you put them up.

Best of all, Parowax is most convenient to use. Pour melted Parowax over the tops of jelly tumblers and they are made air-tight, dust and germ proof.

FOR THE LAUNDRY—See directions on Parowax labels for its use in valuable service in washing.

At grocery, department and general stores everywhere.

THE IMPERIAL OIL COMPANY
Limited
BRANCHES IN ALL CITIES



Don't PAINT YOUR SHOES FEED them with "NUGGET" Shoe Polish



"Nugget" does not put on a surface shine that disappears in an hour. "Nugget" feeds the leather.

Keeps your shoes soft, makes them waterproof and gives a brilliant shine that will last all day. Ask for "Nugget" at your dealers.

BLACK, TAN, TONEY RED, DARK BROWN. 10c. per tin.

"TAKE CARE OF YOUR SHOES."

The Real "War Bread" must contain the entire wheat grain—not the white flour center — but every particle of gluten and mineral salts—also the outer bran coat that is so useful in keeping the bowels healthy and active. **Shredded Wheat Biscuit** is the real "war bread" because it is 100 per cent. whole wheat prepared in a digestible form. Contains no yeast, baking powder, seasoning, or chemicals of any kind. Food conservation begins with Shredded Wheat Biscuit for breakfast and ends with Shredded Wheat Biscuit for supper. Delicious with sliced bananas, berries, or other fruits. Made in Canada.

HEAVY LOSS FROM BARN FIRES.

Hay, Improperly Cured, May Cause Spontaneous Combustion.

During the years 1912-1916 inclusive, no less than 5,200 barns were destroyed in Canada, with an aggregate loss of over $7,850,000. These, like the majority of fires, might have been avoided by the exercise of intelligent forethought and proper care. Investigation shows that the most prolific sources of barn fires are lightning and spontaneous combustion. Evidence gathered from all parts of Canada and the United States proves that rodded buildings are practically immune from lightning damage. The cost being a mere fraction of the possible loss in case of fire, it is of economic importance to the farmer that every barn should be efficiently protected by lightning rods.

While it is more difficult to arrive at conclusions with regard to fires caused by spontaneous combustion, it is generally held that such fires are of frequent occurrence. Owing to the excessive number of barns burned in Ontario during the summer of 1916, an investigation was undertaken by Prof. W. H. Day, Professor of Physics, Ontario Agricultural College, with a view to discovering the exact conditions favorable to spontaneous combustion in stored grasses. It was proved that large quantities of imperfectly cured hay were frequently stored in barns with little or no ventilation, and that the high temperatures reached during fermentation resulted in a number of fires. Farmers are not generally aware that the cells in hay continue their existence for some time after it is cut and, when the moist compressed mass is housed in close barns, a temperature of 132 deg. F. is quickly reached. Added to this, the heat from microscopic spores, germinating seeds and the heat of the sun upon the roof may raise the temperature of the mow to 212 deg. F., when charring commences. The carbon thus formed absorbs oxygen and the mass grows hotter, until, at 265 deg. F., visible combustion takes place. Bran, grain and silage may also ignite spontaneously under similar conditions. The remedy for spontaneous combustion is simple and easily applied. All hay should be perfectly dry before storage. In mixed grasses, special care should be given to the clover. Timothy may appear perfectly dry while the heavy stalks of clover may retain a large percentage of moisture. All barns should be provided with ample top ventilation. If these simple matters are given the attention they deserve, spontaneous combustion will cease to figure as a cause of barn fires in Canada.

The Danger Zone for Many Is Tea and Coffee Drinking

Some people find it wise to quit tea and coffee when their nerves begin to "act up."

The easy way nowadays is to switch to

Instant Postum

Nothing in pleasure is missed by the change, and greater comfort follows as the nerves rebuild.

Postum is economical to both health and purse.

"There's a Reason"

Combining Two Materials



A departure from absolutely straight lines is shown in this sketch. The material forming the skirt is cleverly draped and attached to the waist, giving a bouffant appearance at the hips and a narrowing effect at the ankles. The combination of plaid and plain gingham use in developing this dress is very fashionable. McCall Pattern No. 7832, Misses' Dress; two-piece skirt, suitable for small women. Pattern in 3 sizes; 16 to 20 years. Price, 20 cents.

This patterns may be obtained from your local McCall dealer, or from the McCall Co., 70 Bond St., Toronto, Dept. W.

WAR'S LESSONS.

This Time of Stress and Strain is Teaching Us Many Things.

When we are hearing so much of the horrors of war that we grow sick at heart, it is well to open our eyes to some of the good things that are coming out of all the stress and loss. First of all we are less self-centred, less self-indulgent. Nearly every one has forgotten his own petty ills and grievances in the sight of so much greater suffering.

Men and women are sacrificing pleasures and luxuries as they have seldom done before. More sacrifice of these things is nothing meritorious in itself, but when it is done for a worthy purpose it makes for character. It is remarkable how easy and simple we find it to do without many things now that we have undertaken it.

We are getting more democratic because of the war. Social lines merge in the one purpose to do one's level best for the country and for humanity. Little shams and purposeless poses are shamed into disappearing.

We are becoming more frugal, more appreciative of real values, more deeply conscious of the vulgarity and sinfulness of waste.

We are growing more efficient. We make many mistakes by the way, but we profit by them and are learning that if the world is to be saved it must be through useful, effective work. Even the children are assuming their share of responsibility.

ASIA MINOR.

Where Its Borders Lie is a Sort of Geographical Puzzle.

"Asia Minor" is a geographical term of vague extension. It puzzles any one to say exactly where it leaves off.

The name dates only from the fifth century, A.D., when Orosius used it evidently as a novelty. The Roman Empire knew no Asia Minor. Indeed, the Roman province of "Asia" was actually smaller than this Lesser Asia. The alternative name Anatolia (land of the sunrise or east) which has found favor with the Turks, is equally indeterminate.

"The Levant," which means the same thing as Anatolia (region of the rising sun), is even vaguer in its geographical scope. It includes Constantinople and everything anywhere near the eastern Mediterranean.

Few geographical names have incurred more unfavorable association. "Levantine" morals, particularly in the matter of honesty, are a byword, as might be expected from such a jumble of people. Our words "levanter" and "to levant," on the other hand, testify to the fact that dishonesty is not unknown even in the west. They originate from the disappearance of men who could not pay their gambling or other debts and were reported to have gone to the east.

Hardships of Alpini.

The Italian army maintained its captured outposts during the severe winter of 1916, often at elevations of from 7,000 to 12,000 feet, only by building huts for its men and sending them hot food in thirty-gallon thermos bottles hauled up by steel ropes.

STRENUOUS WORK SOON TELLS ON YOU

Business Men and Breadwinners the Victims of Nervous Exhaustion.

When worry is added to overwork men soon become the victims of nervous exhaustion—neurasthenia—the doctor calls it. Some have no reserve strength in their systems to bear the strain; others overtax what strength they have. If you find that you are nervous and not sure of yourself, that you sleep badly, and wake up tired and aching, your nerves are out of order. Other signs are inability to take proper interest in your work; your appetite is fickle; your back feels weak, and you are greatly depressed in spirits. One or more of these signs mean that you should take prompt steps to stop mischief by nourishing the nerves with the food they thrive on, namely the rich, red blood made by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. These pills have cured thousands of cases of nervous disorders, including nervous prostration, neuralgia, St. Vitus dance and partial paralysis. Here is an example. Mr. P. H. Callan, a well known business man in Coleman, P.E.I., says: "I owe my present health, if not life itself, to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. I had always been an active man, and when I began to run down in health paid little attention to it as I thought it only a temporary weakness. As time passed, however, I found myself growing worse, and consulted a doctor, who said that I was not only badly run down, but that my nervous system was badly shattered. I lost flesh, my appetite was poor, I slept badly and notwithstanding the doctor's treatment grew so weak that I had to leave my business and was confined to the house. Time went on and I was steadily growing weaker, and my friends were all greatly alarmed for my condition. In this condition I was strongly recommended to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and as the doctor's medicine was not helping me I decided to do so. By the time I had used three boxes I could tell that they were helping me. When I had taken eight boxes of the pills I felt able to attend to my business again, and people were surprised to see me out. I continued the use of the pills until I had taken twelve boxes, by which time I was feeling as well as ever I did, and was being congratulated by all my friends on my full restoration to health. I feel now that if I had used Dr. Williams' Pink Pills at the outset I would not only have saved much money spent in doctor's bills, but would have had renewed health sooner. I cannot speak too highly of this medicine, and would recommend it to every man who feels weak, nervous or run down."

You can get these pills through any medicine dealer, or by mail at 50 cents a box, or six boxes for $2.50 from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

BEE-KEEPING IN 1918.

How to Prepare for a Maximum Honey Crop Next Year.

While a maximum production of honey is of pressing importance in this war-food year, yet increasing the bees for next season must not be neglected.

Roughly speaking, bees that are in the hives at the commencement of the honey-flow gather the crop, while the brood builds up the colony for next year, unless there is to be another important honey-flow. This brood is very valuable for forming nuclei, because these, started early with a laying queen, or ripe queen-cell, will build up into strong colonies before winter. Increasing in this way with brood from strong colonies during the honey flow is the basic principle upon which an apiary can be quickly built up while at the same time an almost full honey-crop is secured.

In newly-formed nuclei containing brood in all stages there is always more or less desertion of bees and consequent death of the young brood and sometimes chilling and death of the older brood even when the nuclei are skilfully made by an experienced apiarist. Further, queens may not be immediately obtainable, or they may be lost in introduction. Robbing of the newly-formed nuclei has also to be guarded against, but during the height of the honey-flow only carelessness will cause this; towards its end, however, the danger of robbing grows so great that it is difficult to maintain newly-formed nuclei even when strong. Desertion may be checked by stopping the entrance with grass; the bees will make their way out when the grass dries and shrinks in about two days, but care must be taken to avoid overcrowding the confined bees, which would lead to stifling, especially in hot weather. A good way to overcome the loss of young brood is to place the brood over a queen excluder a week before its removal from the parent hive. This may be done in the ordinary course of relieving congestion in the brood chamber as a means to discourage swarming, a frame or two of empty comb or of foundation being placed in the brood chamber when the brood is raised.

All of these risks may be greatly minimized as follows: Have all the queens' wings clipped (this is not essential), and when a colony of a strain that it is desired to propagate swarms, move the parent hive to a new stand, and place the swarm in an empty hive on the old stand, the queen having been picked off the ground and placed in the empty hive. The swarm will return to the new hive at the old stand. The field bees will now join the swarm, and the super should be transferred from the parent hive to the swarm which will produce the crop of honey. The colony, now depleted of bees but rich in brood, is divided a week later into three to six nuclei, each nucleus consisting of two or three frames containing brood and honey carrying two or three queen-cells containing queens soon to emerge with the adhering bees.

This method has the great advantage that it not only controls and satisfies the troublesome swarming instinct but it helps to secure the desired ends by natural means. The honey gatherers are segregated into a strong force, and the brood, being mostly capped, is not likely to get chilled; the bees desert neither it nor the queen-cells readily, and all trouble in raising and introducing queens is avoided. The bees in the newly-formed nuclei are in the post-swarming stage, when their instinct is to spread themselves over and incubate as much brood as possible, and especially the queen-cells.

The beginner should be warned not to divide the parent colony into too many weak nuclei, but this fault may be rectified in the autumn by uniting. The ideal conditions for building up nuclei are a slow honey-flow throughout August and early September. Fortunately these are supplied in most Canadian localities by goldenrods, asters and buckwheat.

Mismated queens should be replaced any time up to the first or second week in October, preferably not during the robbing season.—Experimental Farms Note.

ON VIMY RIDGE.

Dedicated to the Canadians who died at "Vimy Ridge," April 8, 1917.

O'er prairie homestead, by mountain peak,
Wherever men Honor and Glory seek,
With awe and reverence they will speak
Of Vimy Ridge.

Sons of the Maple Leaf, these side by side,
Met thrust with thrust their Nation's Pride,
They laughed at Death, and gloriously died
At Vimy Ridge.

What though a rude cross mark their grave,
Not a tablet in a cloistered nave,
If for their land their all they gave,
By Vimy Ridge.

Canadian people, do not weep, these are not dead
But merely sleep;
Though foreign clay their bones may keep
On Vimy Ridge.

Think that Mortal Flesh and Blood,
Could bind such Souls to earth for good.
They fly to Heaven as Heroes should
From Vimy Ridge.

Throughout Canada their names will roll,
Will stir to the depth the Empire's Soul,
While Bells in Heaven, their requiem toll
O'er Vimy Ridge.

No. 226264 Jack Butler,
"D" Squadron, C.L.H.,
London, England.

Easy For The Hen.

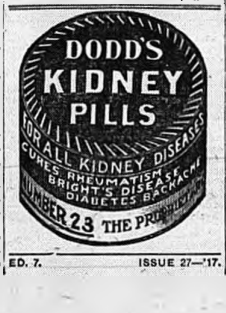
Mother to small son: "Bobby, dear, I hoped you would be unselfish enough to give little sister the largest piece of candy. Why, see, even old Biddy gives all the nice big dainties to the little chicks, and only keeps an occasional tiny one for herself."

Bobby thoughtfully watched the hen and chickens for a time, and then said: "Well, mamma, I would too, if it was worms."

Minard's Liniment Cures Distemper.

Dry fruits and sweet corn and other vegetables that may be preserved in this way. Save the cans for products that can be kept in no other way. Use bottles corked and sealed with paraffine for catsup and other liquid products.

Boring holes into the stumps of hard wood trees and filling these holes with equal parts of nitric and sulphuric acid will so soften the wood that it can be removed by ordinary picks. This has been demonstrated in Germany, and is the common treatment there of hard wood stumpage.



CANADA IS CALLING.

Canada is calling "Give us Men!"
Men to stand guard at the Gate—
Men to keep the nation great—
Men who tride not with Fate—
Loyal Men!

We've a heritage to hold, O my men!
Bought by sires in days of yore,
Who, when danger touched our shore,
Made the answering cannons roar—
"We are men!"

We'll be loyal to that trust now, as then;
Fling the old flag to the breeze—
Ours the freedom of the seas—
Humbly asking, on our knees,
"God make us men!"

—Kate Simpson-Hayes.

BABY'S OWN TABLETS OF GREAT VALUE

Mrs. J. A. Lagace, Ste. Perpetue, Que., writes:—"Baby's Own Tablets have been of great value to me and I would strongly recommend them to other mothers." Thousands of other mothers say the same thing. They have become convinced through actual use of the Tablets that nothing can equal them in regulating the bowels and stomach; driving out constipation and indigestion; breaking up colds and simple fevers; expelling worms and curing colic. The Tablets are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

DEATH PENALTY IN RUSSIA

National Sentiment is Opposed to Capital Punishment.

It is not at all surprising to those who know Russia that one of the first acts of the new Government was the abolition of the death penalty. Capital punishment is indeed as much against the national sentiment as against tradition in Russia, and as long ago as 1868 the late W. T. Stead declared that it was never inflicted without producing a feeling of shame among educated Russians.

The death penalty was abolished by the Empress Elizabeth in 1760, and though it was later revived, it was only in recent years, and especially after the rising of 1905, that it was carried out in other than exceptional circumstances. The number of executions then, however, quickly multiplied, and early in 1909 twenty-seven took place in one day.

Minard's Liniment Cures Diphtheria.

Wayside Food.

Not every green thing good to eat grows in a market-garden. To the initiated the field and roadside are always sufficient for a delightful salad. The most wholesome and deliciously flavored of these wild salad ingredients is the dandelion, that despised "weed" which we grub out of our lawns with such savage delight. A dandelion diet would be a little monotonous, but the young and tender shoots, either boiled as greens, or used with other things as a salad, are tip-top stuff.

Minard's Liniment Co., Limited.

Gents,—I cured a valuable hunting dog of mange with MINARD'S LINIMENT after several veterinaries had treated him without doing him any permanent good.

Yours, &c.,
WILFRID GAGNE.

Prop. of Grand Central Hotel,
Drummondville, Aug. 3, '04.

If We Lose.

At the end of a war which cost Germany only half a billion dollars, Bismarck extracted just double that amount from France in an indemnity. Germany kept an army in France until the last dollar was paid. Guess how big an indemnity the Kaiser will collect from you and me, England and France, if he wins this war? It has already cost him more than twenty times what his grandfather paid out in the Franco-Prussian war. On that basis we are already sure of twenty billions of indemnity.

Sore Eyes Granulated Eyelids, Eyes inflamed by exposure to Sun, Dust and Wind quickly relieved by Murine Eye Remedy. No Smarting, just Eye Comfort. At Your Druggist's 50c per Bottle. Murine Eye Salve in Tubes 25c. For Book of the Eye Free ask Druggists or Murine Eye Remedy Co., Chicago

Not an Acorn.

When James A. Garfield was president of Hiram College, a man brought up his son to be entered as a student. He wanted the boy to take a course shorter than the regular one.

"My son can never take all those studies," said the father. "He wants to get through more quickly. Can't you arrange it for him?"

"Oh, yes," said Mr. Garfield. "He can take a short course; it all depends on what you want to make of him. When God wants to make an oak He takes a hundred years, but He takes only two months to make a squash."

Make sure that your horse has every day pure, fresh water, such as you would be willing to drink yourself.

Minard's Liniment Cures Colds, Etc.

ROYAL YEAST
MAKES PERFECT BREAD

Some Peculiar Wills.

Among many curious wills may be reckoned that of the great Shakespeare, who bequeathed to his wife his second-best bed with the furniture, and that alone; whilst an old Provost of Eton left a sum of money sufficient to give every boy at Eton a half-sheep on February 22th of every year. Now-a-days, however, the threepenny-bit takes the place of the half-sheep.

Minard's Liniment Cures Garget in Cows

Just Like Real Kings.

One Indian Rajah's subjects number about half a million, and he rules over a state as big as England and Wales. He has his own flag and his own army and navy. These are maintained in an efficient state out of a revenue of $1,750,000 a year.

MONEY ORDERS.

PAY your out of town accounts by Dominion Express Money Orders. Five dollars costs three cents.

Don't let your dog be tortured by fleas in summer.

Little Irene marched into the room breathless. "O mother, don't scold me for being late for supper because I've had such a disappointment," she said. "A horse fell down and they said they were going to send for a horse doctor, so I waited and waited, and what do you think? It wasn't a horse doctor at all. It was only a man."

NEWSPAPERS FOR SALE

PROFIT-MAKING NEWS AND JOB Offices for sale in good Ontario towns. The most useful and interesting of all businesses. Full information on application to Wilson Publishing Company 73 Adelaide St. Toronto.

MISCELLANEOUS

CANCER, TUMORS, LUMPS, ETC., internal and external, cured without pain by our home treatment. Write us before too late. Dr. Bellman Medical Co. Limited, Collingwood, Ont.

ANY CORN LIFTS OUT, DOESN'T HURT A BIT!

No foolishness! Lift your corns and calluses off with fingers—It's like magic!

Sore corns, hard corns, soft corns or any kind of a corn, can harmlessly be lifted right out with the fingers if you apply upon the corn a few drops of freezone, says a Cincinnati authority.

For little cost one can get a small bottle of freezone at any drug store, which will positively rid one's feet of every corn or callus without pain.

This simple drug dries the moment it is applied and does not even irritate the surrounding skin while applying it or afterwards.

This announcement will interest many of our readers. If your druggist hasn't any freezone tell him to surely get a small bottle for you from his wholesale drug house.

The Soul of a Piano is the Action. Insist on the "OTTO HIGEL" PIANO ACTION



BOOK ON DOG DISEASES And How to Feed
Mailed free to any address by the Author
H. CLAY GLOVER CO., Inc.
118 West 31st Street, New York
America's Pioneer Dog Remedies

WOMAN SICK TWO YEARS

Could Do No Work. Now Strong as a Man.

Chicago, Ill.—"For about two years I suffered from a female trouble so I was unable to walk or do any of my own work. I read about Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound in the newspapers and determined to try it. It brought almost immediate relief. My weakness has entirely disappeared and I never had better health. I weigh 165 pounds and am as strong as a man. I think money is well spent which purchases Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound."—Mrs. Jos. O'BRYAN, 1765 Newport Ave., Chicago, Ill.



The success of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, made from roots and herbs, is unparalleled. It may be used with perfect confidence by women who suffer from displacements, inflammation, ulceration, irregularities, periodic pains, backache, bearing-down feeling, flatulency, indigestion, dizziness, and nervous prostration. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is the standard remedy for female ills.

BRUCE TP.

The news of the death of Mr. Rodrick MacKenzie came suddenly to l is home on the 10th con. Bruce, on Sunday, Dec. 1st. He came to Hamilton on his way home, and was visiting his daughter, who is teaching here, when he was taken ill. His two sons, Mr. Donald MacKenzie of Clifford, and Councillor Jas. MacKenzie, were called to Hamilton on Thursday. As he seemed to improve Mr. Jas. MacKenzie returned home, but he passed away Saturday evening. The remains were brought to Chatsworth, Grey Co., and buried in the family plot there on Tuesday, Dec. 3rd, at one o'clock. Mr. MacKenzie was born in Rosshire, Scotland, and came to Canada when a lad of 14 years, and made his home with his older brother at Chatsworth for a number of years. He leaves to mourn his loss a wife and family of seven children, four sons and three daughters: Donald MacKenzie, teacher, Clifford; David A. MacKenzie, B. S.A., Vermilion, Alta.; Chas F. MacKenzie, student, O.A.C., Guelph; Jas. MacKenzie, on the old home, 10th Bruce; Fanny C., teacher, Hamilton; Annie, nurse, Vermilion; Kate, at home. The deceased was a member of the Presbyterian church, and belonged to the Masonic order, also was one of the oldest members in the Underwood A.O.U.W. and Sons of Scotland lodges.

GRESHAM

Mr. Ed Smith caught a fine large eadie lately.

Our organist, Miss Currie, and Mrs McDougall are training the children for the Christmas tree to be held in the church here.

Mr. L. McLean Young was on the jury at Walkerton last week at the fall assizes.

Much sympathy is felt for Mr. J. R. Baldaw and Mr. Roppel in the great loss sustained by the burning of their store at Underwood.

We are pleased to see Misses Laura Nelson and Olive Foster home from the west, also Mrs. J. Hyde.

Mr. Cushman Smith, of North Bruce, was on a business trip here last week.

Mrs. Milne, of Paisley, is visiting at Mr. Alex Woods'.

Mr. Henry Dent, our esteemed home central operator, spent the week end at his home here.

Mr. Wm. Parker had Mr. Acton, of Greenock, cutting wood last week.

EBENEZER

Mrs. Wm. McKelvey, who has been in poor health for some time, is now confined to her bed. Mrs. McKelvey is one of the few remaining early settlers, and we sincerely hope that she may soon recover.

Rev. Mr. Garnham, a former pastor in the Arkwright circuit, will occupy the pulpit here next Sunday in the interest of the Dominion Alliance.

Mr. J. H. McFadden received word last Saturday morning of the death of his brother-in-law, Mr. D. McLean, of Port Arthur. The deceased was stricken with the flu some weeks ago, and never recovered from the effects of the dread disease.

Miss Olive Quigley has returned home from Greenock.

We are sorry to report Mrs. Frank Quigley on the sick list, but hope she may soon be around again.

SIXTH CON. BRUCE

Miss Olive Foster has returned from the west, accompanied by Mrs. Jos. Hyde.

Mr. Gaines has sold his farm on the 6th to Mr. Henry Crowe of Port Elgin.

Mrs. W. Woods has returned to her home in Tiverton, after spending a few weeks with her mother, Mrs. A. Colwell.

Mr. John A. McKay has arrived home from the west, but expects to go back in the spring.

Mr. Rich McGregor has been sawing wood on this line during the past week.

Mr. Jos. Foster, who has been ill, is improving nicely.

Mr. John Maurer has purchased a driver from Mr. J. D. McGillivray.

PINKERTON

Rev. R. M. Gale left on Friday for a short visit to his son, Rev. Jas. Gale, at Hyde Park.

Mr. Ferguson, of Stratford, preached in the Presbyterian church here on Sunday in the interests of the Lord's Day Alliance.

Miss MacIntyre, of Glamis, spent a few days with Mrs. Fitzsimmons, whose condition is much improved.

Mr. and Mrs. T. Cummins and Mrs. Elliott, of Molesworth, motored up and spent a few days at Mrs. Jas. Murray's.

Hughie Campbell, youngest son of Mr. and Mrs. Archie Campbell, fell and broke his arm while sleighriding on Saturday.

WILLOW CREEK

Mr. Cecil Wagner, of Toronto, is visiting friends here. He is a grandson of Mr. Fred Schnittker, sr.

Born—In Bruce Tp., on Nov. 28th, to Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Gottschalk, a daughter.

Mrs. Elton Bean, of Listowel, is staying with Mrs. Wm. Gottschalk for a week.

Most of the men here turned out to the fire at Underwood. The cause is unknown. Looks like a fire-bug.

ELORA ROAD NORTH

Mr. Roger Darroch is home from the west.

Mr. Mike Sparrow was over from Owen Sound for a few days.

Mr. Neil McArthur, sr., is not in good health at present. We hope he will soon be well again.

The Bell phone has been installed at Mr. Sam Rae's.

Mrs. John S. Campbell is visiting at Waterford.

Miss Jessie McMillan, of Toronto, is visiting here.

TARA

Mr. Geo. Allis, of Arkwright, had a narrow escape from serious injury on Wednesday night of last week in that village, when a horse in the church shed knocked him down and trampled him. His cries were heard by someone passing, and when help arrived he was unconscious and his face was covered with blood caused by a cut, which required three stitches. Mr. Allis was able to be around the next day, but his injuries are nevertheless painful.

Mystery surrounds the circumstances as to the injury to Mr. Wilbert Simpson, of the 10th con. Arran, who was returning home on the train Tuesday night from attending the fall assizes at Walkerton, where he was one of the jurymen. It is surmised that he went out on to the platform of the coach to see if the train were approaching Tara, and as the train swung around the curve at Arranvale he was thrown to the ground. He must have lain on the ground unconscious for nearly two hours, as it was nearly two o'clock in the morning before he was able to walk to the home of Mr. Sam Harwood near the track, to inform him of the accident and get assistance. He is suffering from injuries to his head and shoulders. He was taken to his home yesterday afternoon.

The death took place in Toronto on Saturday of Mr. Andrew C. Morran, a former well known and highly respected resident of Arran Township, and son of the late Thomas Morran. Deceased had been in failing health for the past two years from heart trouble. He was born in Arran Tp. in 1856. His father resided at Arran Lake for a number of years and operated a sawmill there, afterwards removing to Tara. The mill was afterwards operated by Mr. Andrew C. Morran. A few years ago the deceased moved to Toronto and was in the real estate business. He is survived by his wife and daughter, at home, also two brothers and four sisters—Thomas, in Arran Tp.; Richard, Owen Sound; Mrs. Wm. Morrow, Tara; Mrs. McNeill, Elderslie Tp.; Mrs. King, Chesley, and Mrs. A. C. King, Arran Tp. The remains were brought to Tara on Tuesday and the funeral took place from the home of Mr. Wm. Morrow that afternoon. Deceased was a member of the Orange Order, and that society conducted the funeral service. Interment took place in Tara cemetery.—Leader.

SECOND CON. ELDERSLIE

Miss Jean Keith, nurse-in-training at Woodstock, is spending a few weeks at the home of her parents here.

Mrs. N. McGregor, of the Canadian Soo, visited friends here last week.

Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Allen and family, with the exception of Elizabeth, have all been laid up with the flu, but are recovering again.

Geo. Hope has bought the Hope homestead back again from Henry Pegelo, and intends to follow the plow again.

Vernon Keith has resumed his bank duties again after being laid off a couple of weeks with the flu.

Mr. S. and Miss M. Patterson visited on Sunday with Gillies Hill friends.

Mrs. A. Lillico's many friends will be pleased to know that she is rapidly recovering strength after being laid off four months with a broken hip.

Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA

LOYAT

Mr. J. A. McKay has returned from a stay of three months in the west. He was at Keyes, Man., where this year's crop was rather light.

Mr. and Mrs. D. Woods, of Loyat, recently received word as to how their son, Pte. Thos. Woods, met his death in Flanders. The letter was written by a comrade, Pte. R. W. Clark. "You ask me about Tom," he writes. "I was there that night on the road up to Passchendale Ridge, at Ypres, on a working party, when we were shelled by the Germans. There were 14 casualties—five killed and nine wounded—and I am sorry to say your son was one of the killed. He was buried not far from there. He died a hero. I miss him very much, as he and I were quite chummy. I had known him for ten years. Am very sorry to have to tell you of his death, but know you will feel easier now. I know the grief that is felt by those who have lost one of their own. I have been in hospital in England for seven months. My nerves are no good, and am nearly blind of an eye, but am still cheery. If spared I hope to land on the shores of Canada again."

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children
In Use For Over 30 Years
Always bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher

CARGILL

Mesdames Wm. and Karl Cliff have gone to join their husbands in Oshawa, who are employed in the McLaughlin plant in that town. We are sorry to lose them, as they were first-class citizens.

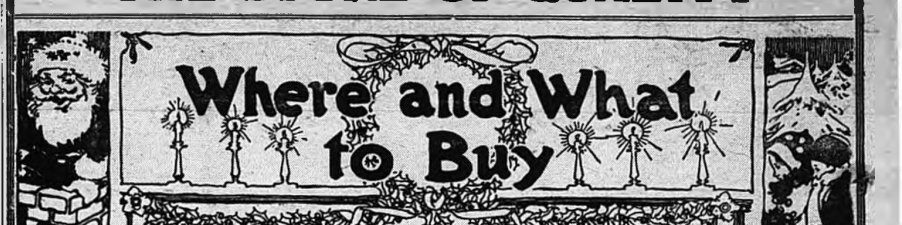
Mrs. J. Thornton and babe, of Toronto, are visiting at Mrs. Agnes Keyes'.

Mr. and Mrs. Roy Sparling have returned to their home in Norwich, after a two weeks' visit at Mr. H. Sparling's.

Mr. Ferguson, of Toronto, spoke to a union congregation in the Methodist church here on Sunday in the interests of the Lord's Day Alliance.

Messrs. Hunstein and Whitch have their store very prettily decorated for the Christmas season.

THE STORE OF QUALITY



"Peace on Earth, Good Will to Men."

AFTER four years of bloody war the Christmas bells will again ring out the glad tidings as of yore. Christmas of 1918 will go down in history's pages as the one after the war. The spirit of thanksgiving and giving will be greater than ever before.

Gifts Worth Giving. Articles Beautiful and Useful. Sure to be Appreciated

The Stock of Holiday Goods at Davison's Hardware

Makes it Easy to Solve the Puzzle, What to Give

Wouldn't it be just lovely to present **Mother** with that new **Oxford** or **Pandora Range?**

Any Lady would be delighted to receive a gift of **Silverware**—1847T Knives & Forks, Old Colony T Spoons, Berry Spoons, Cake Knives, Pie Knives, Casseroles, Pyrex Casseroles.

Father would appreciate a pair of warm Mitts or Gloves, a good Pocket Knife or Razor.

Hockey Sticks, Skates and Flashlights, for the **Boys.**

For the **Girls** we have Skates and Embroidery Scissors, Trays, etc.

For the **Family**—Carpet Sweepers, Perfection Oil Heaters.

For the **Young Man** we have Safety Razors, Skates and Pocket Knives, or a Dominion Tire for the automobile, Auto Chains. etc.

These are but a few selections. Come in and see our stock. Do your shopping early.

W. H. DAVISON

CANTIRE

The stock has all been housed, and the man who is alone on the farm, as most are, finds he is just as busy as ever.

Big Fourth Street, owing to the continued wet weather, has got in pretty bad shape. This is due to the heavy automobile traffic, and also to the big oil tank wagons which in a good many places have cut through to the mud. Now that the war is ended we will be expecting Mr. Hazard to get busy and put this road in passable condition.

Miss Jean Cameron has sold her farm, lot 21, to a Mr. Fisher of Sullivan, who gets possession next spring. The price paid was $[illegible]. The place at present is tenanted by Geo. Walpole, who is now looking for another place to rent.

Those who have been thanking their stars that they have escaped the flu are beginning to have another attack of nerves, as there are whole families on the eastern side of the township who are stricken with the malady.

Mrs. Angus Bell is spending a week with her son at Tara.

Miss Sara Eason spent part of last week with friends at Park Head.

Mr. Charlie Parker, of Chesley, has bought ten acres of bush from Andy Munro, and has a gang of men working there now. A shanty has been put up and the work is being done in true lumberman's style. The wood will be teamed to Chesley.

WALKERTON

Lieut. P. J. Maloney, M.C., a former principal of the Walkerton Business College, has returned from three years overseas fighting, and is in Toronto for a few days. Lieut. Maloney, who is a member of Lieut.-Col. P. J. Maloney of Cornwall, is a Peterboro boy. He enlisted from Walkerton early in 1915 with the Canadian Field Artillery, but upon arriving in England transferred to the Royal Flying Corps, and after receiving his commission went to France in January, 1916, as pilot of a scout plane. He won the Military Cross in November, 1917, when attacked by heavy odds he bagged two Hun planes in the one morning and was himself shot down and wounded. After convalescing he again took up his scout fighting in January, 1918. He has a good bag of enemy planes to his credit. Before returning to Canada Lieut. Maloney was attached to the Air Ministry in England.

Mr. Andy Johnston, Mayor of Walkerton, who has been running a barber shop in this town for the past twenty-three years, has sold the business to Mr. Clarence Kreuger, who takes possession on Monday next. Andy set up in the barbering business here just twenty-three years ago last Monday, and succeeded in working up one of the biggest trades in western Ontario. His extreme popularity is attested by the fact that for the past two years he has occupied the position of mayor of the town, being accorded the honor on both occasions by acclamation. He was District

AUCTION SALE—John H. McGillivray lot 19, con. 12, Bruce, will hold an auction sale of farm stock and implements on FRIDAY, DEC. 13, at one o'clock, sharp. Following is the list: HORSES—Mare rising 4 yrs supposed to be in foal, horse rising 4 yrs, driving horse 10 yrs, horse 6 yrs, colt rising 1 yr. CATTLE—Cow 5 yrs fresh calf at foot, cow 4 yrs fresh calf at foot, cow 3 yrs fresh calf at foot, cow 3 yrs due March 13, cow 5 yrs due April 20, cow 3 yrs due June 28, cow 5 yrs due May 1, heifer 2 yrs due April 1, 2 steers 2 yrs old, 2 heifers 1 yr old, 2 steers 1 yr old, 3 spring calves. HOGS—One purebred Tamworth sow due Dec. 29, 1 purebred Tamworth boar 20 months old, 1 purebred Tamworth sow 3 mos old, 1 sow due to pig Dec. 28, 1 sow due to pig Dec. 30, 1 sow due to pig Dec. 7, 1 sow due to pig Feb. 10, 4 pigs 3 months old, 5 pigs 2½ mos. old, 8 pigs 2 mos old. HAY—20 tons timothy hay, 10 tons clover hay. POULTRY—40 young hens, 1 turkey. GRAIN—800 bushels mixed wheat, oats and barley. IMPLEMENTS—1 Deering binder 6 ft. cut, 1 Deering mower 6 ft. cut, Deering rake 10 ft., set of iron harrows, gravel box, Massey-Harris disc drill, wagon, sleigh (Joe Seiffert's make), hay rack, fanning mill, set of 2000-lb. scales, Noxon disc harrow, Deering spreader, steel roller, No. 5 Verity plow, No. 10 Verity plow, top buggy, 1 set double harness, 1 set single harness, cream separator, churn.

No reserve, as the owner has sold his farm.

TERMS—$10 and under, cash; over that amount 12 months' credit will be given on furnishing approved joint notes bearing 6 per cent. interest.

R. C. PEARCE, Auct.

year for this region, and in the performance of his duties visited most of the towns and villages in this section of Ontario. As chairman of the Conservative Association of Walkerton he expects to attend the banquet given in Toronto this week to the Hon. Robert Rogers. Andy has as yet no plans for the future, but purleast a year.—Herald and Times. Times,

TURNER'S

Mrs. D. McKinnon and daughter of Paisley spent a few days visiting here.

The Grand Trunk has erected a new steel bridge at McArthur's sideroad.

Mrs. John Schenk has returned home after spending a few weeks with friends at Norwich.

Mr. Neil Muir lost a valuable horse last week.

There was a big crowd at Wm. Atkinson's sale last Friday. Everything sold well.

Mr. Ed. Forrester of Kincardine was visiting friends here last week.

THE ADVOCATE will be a most welcome gift to absent ones of your family, whether in Canada or away to the fighting front in France.

Nourishing—

for children and grown-ups.

TELFER'S SODA CRACKERS have a real food value.

In soup and with cheese they are perfectly delicious.

Always fresh, crisp, clean and appetizing.

Packed in air tight packages.

Sold by all grocers.



Telfers

"The Last Word for Biscuits"

Canada Food Board License No. 11-599

J. S. DEWAR
PAISLEY
Builder, Contractor and Cement Worker

Brick or cement buildings erected, brick work, cement work and plastering contracts taken.

Cement Supplies Furnished

Building Blocks, Window and Door Sills, Culvert Tile, Well Curbing, Lawn Rollers, Lawn Vases, Verandah Columns, Balusters and other fancy Cement Products.

Building Material

Cement, Lime, Lath, Shingles, Glazed Sewer Pipe and Flue Lining, Mortar Color, Etc.

Desirable Village Property For Sale

THE HYDE property on Inkerman St. Comfortable brick house, good stable and garage, on one acre of first-class garden land, with a number of bearing fruit trees. Hard and soft water. Apply to T. H. GEORGE or MRS. G. B. IRWIN.

FARM FOR SALE

LOT No. 4, Con. A, Elderslie, property of the late W. J. Watson, containing 95 acres—about 60 acres cleared and the balance in bush. Clay loam soil. Barn 40 ft. by 60 ft., stone foundation, cement stable, log house. Well watered. All seeded down but about 16 acres. About 3 miles from Paisley. Apply to And. Watson, or David S. Watson, executors.



STEELE'S For Horse Collars and Sweat Pads, Rubber Lap Rugs, Whips, Auto Plush Rugs, Bickmore's Gall Cure, Star Harness Soap, &c

Our Harness includes quality, durability, appearance and high-class workmanship found in no other makes of Harness.

Baggage Trunks, Suit Cases, Club Bags, Grips. Good assortment and close prices.

Harness parts and Repairing our Specialty

J. H. STEELE

Farmers, Attention!

Make money in your spare time during the Fall and Winter months by selling Hardy Canadian Nursery Stock.

British and European markets will be open again for Canadian Fruit, and now is the time to order for spring planting.

Largest list of Fruit and Ornamental Stock, Seed Potatoes, etc., grown in Canada.

WRITE FOR PARTICULARS

STONE & WELLINGTON
The Old Reliable Fonthill Nurseries
Established 1837
TORONTO - ONT.

The Paisley Advocate.

D. McKENZIE, Publisher
Vol. 49—No. 50

PAISLEY, ONTARIO, DEC. 11, 1918

Subscription, $1.50 per Annum

Paisley Mercantile Co.



Only Two Weeks' Shopping

Are you taking advantage of it? Let us help you in your selection of

Christmas Gifts

We can fit you from head to foot

All the bargains in

Millinery

are not gone. Some left for you.

Ladies' Combination Underwear

Made from a Silk and Wool mixture. Extra fine quality.

Ready-to-wear Silk and Crepe Waists, Silk Skirts

Colored and Black

Dresses

Ready for street wear. Silk or Serge in Grey, Black or Blue. These are good fitters.

Hosiery

In Cashmere and Silk, plain, black, ribbed or colored.

Shoes

The very latest.

Gloves

In the best of Kid or Chamoisette.

And to add to this we have **Handkerchiefs** in abundance, **Novelties**, and many, many other useful gifts.

Fur and Fur Collar Coats

For the men. We have a number of these coats, and prices are right. Look them over for yourself. You can be the judge. They are Al.

Kosey Slippers

For the baby, boy, girl, miss For the baby, boy girl, miss and lady, in Red, Blue or Grey. A large assortment to choose from.

Groceries

In abundance. Oranges, Lemons, Grapefruit and Bananas, all fresh.

Fat, dry-picked, well starved before killing is the kind of Poultry we want, and the price will be right. Bring them in.

All accounts must be settled by the New Year. Have you paid yours?

THE PAISLEY MERCANTILE CO.
F. S. MacLACHLAN, Manager

The People's Bakery

License No. 8-8329

HAVING remodelled our bake shop throughout and installed an up-to-date portable oven, we are now prepared to meet the demands of our customers with high-class baking of all kinds.

Special till the New Year

1-lb. can Dalley's Baking Powder, 35c; 6-oz. can Dalley's Baking Powder, 15c; ½-lb. can Dalley's Coffee, 30c; Holly Rice and Milk Pudding, 15c each; Trench Candles, 4 for 25c; Lemon and Vanilla Extract, 3 for 25c; Extra Special Bulk Black Tea, 70c lb.

Raisins, Currants, Peels, etc., for Xmas Baking

We also carry a full line of

Groceries, Flour and Substitutes

D. H. COOPER - Baker and Confectioner

Christmas Specials

Perhaps the nicest line of Xmas goods we have is an assortment of

French Ivory

in Trays, Hand Mirrors, Pin Holders, Nail Files, Cuticle Knives, Bonnet Brushes, etc.

Kodaks and Cameras

Make one of the nicest gifts. We have on hand a number of different styles of these.

Perfumes

Are always in demand. We have them in packages from 25c to $1.50, also in bulk.

The above mentioned are a few of our leading lines, but we have our usual stock of Toilet Goods besides.

MORE'S DRUG STORE

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

Per annum in advance. To United States subscribers $2.00 per year in advance.

ADVERTISING RATES

Legal and other casual advertisements 10c per nonpareil line for first insertion, 5c per line for each subsequent insertion.

Advertisements of Strayed, Farms for Sale or to Rent, and similar, $1 for first three weeks and 25c for each subsequent insertion.

Advertisements without specific directions will be inserted till forbidden and charged accordingly. Transient display ads. charged by the inch. Rates on application.

Advertisements in the local columns are charged 10c per line per insertion, and 5c per line for each subsequent insertion. This includes announcements for all kinds of school entertainments, garden parties &c. Notices less than 25c. Regular advertisers by per line, no ad., less than 15. Set in black-faced type, price and one-half.

—For Rent—Flat for years occupied by Dr. Allen. Apply to F. B. Moor.

—Pianos, Organs, Sewing Machines, Ball-room Phonographs, records and small instruments. F. McKinnon.

—Fresh Salmon Trout at P. Ottaher's butcher shop.

—Good brick house on Goldie St. to rent or for sale. J. C. Gibson.

—Marriage licenses issued and money to loan. T. H. George.

—A large range of Kosey House Slippers for every foot. F. Carter & Son.

—Full line of fine engagement and wedding rings at I. Shoemaker's jewellery store.

—Highest prices paid for hides and sheepskins. H. P. McGregor, Butcher, Steele Block.

—Taxes are past due, only a few more days until the roll should be returned. H. B. Putnam, collector.

—Highest price for beef hides, horse hides, calfskins, sheepskins, tallow, &c. P. Ottaher, Paisley Meat Market.

—For Sale—The cottage dwelling next to the Balmoral hotel. Freshly painted and re-papered. Apply to Neil McAllister.

—For Sale—Five Shorthorn bulls, aged from 5 to 14 months. Prices from $150 up. J. Scott, Port Elgin, R. R. No. 1, Bruce phone.

—For Sale—A large and comfortable frame house with good stable, on ½ acre of good garden land, on Water St. N. McArthur, prop.

—For Sale or Rent—House on Victoria St., suitable for retired farmer, also for rent, the premises lately occupied by the Standard Bank. Apply to D. Forrester.

—Special Tire Sale—One Dunlop traction tread; 1 plain tread, 1 Van o' Lind, 2 K & S Special, and 2 31-4, Goodyear all weather tread, also tubes, at prices to clear out. Paisley Garage.

—E. Stevenson's quick healing salve is the best made. We have a choice line of tobaccos and cigars, stationery and school supplies. Agent for daily papers and magazines. Give us a call.

—All accounts due the undersigned must be settled by Dec. 15th. We have been allowing liberal credit during the busy summer, but must have the money now to meet our obligations that are due. J. S. Dewar.

—Flour, Feed, Seeds, Grain—We keep a full stock of Five Roses and Stark's high grade flours, bran, shorts, Royal Purple calf meal, poultry foods and tonics. Always in the market for coarse grains. Morning delivery only. W. Stark.

—Auction sale of household effects on the market square, Paisley, on Saturday, Dec. 14th, at 2 p.m. Dining room set, hall rack, bedroom suites, 3 rocking chairs, parlor tables, 1 large oriental tapestry rug, Morris easy chair, coal oil stove, small round heater, stovepipes, dishes, jars, etc. Mrs. A. Rose, prop.; R. C. Pearce auct.



For a

Winter Suit or Overcoat

You can make a very satisfactory choice from our goods in stock, or the samples we have. Prices are reasonable, our styles up-to-date, and workmanship guaranteed.

I. S. Cruickshank

—Mrs. D. McArthur is in Guelph and Toronto for a few days.

—Mr. W. H. Davison made a business trip to Toronto this week.

—Mrs. Burrows, of Mount Forest, is visiting at Mr. I. S. Cruickshanks'.

—Mrs. Buchanan, of Inkerman St., has gone to spend a few weeks in Toronto.

—Mrs. J. Shaw went to Toronto on Monday to spend a few weeks visiting in the city.

—Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Thompson, of Lockerby, have been visiting friends in Owen Sound.

—Mr. P. Neelands received word on Wednesday morning of the death of his brother, Andrew, at Sarnia.

—Dr. Halliday and his mother, of Walkerton, spent the week end at the home of his sister, Mrs. A. E. Pickard.

—Mr. and Mrs Wm. Campbell, who have been visiting at the home of his sister, Mrs. J. Sharpe, left for their home at Holland, Man., this week.

—The Women's Missionary Society of the Methodist church, Paisley, shipped over $200 worth of quilts and clothing to the Belgians this month.

—Mr. Jas. Hope is in Chesley for a few days on account of the serious illness of his brother Joe, who has an attack of pneumonia, following influenza.

—Mr. Geo. Munro, of Elora road south, has his left eye bandaged up, as the outcome of a little argument with a colt he was breaking in. The animal landed George one with its front foot, which, might have cut his head open, but only slightly damaged the optical region.

—Anniversary Services—Where? Baptist church, Paisley. When? Sunday, Dec. 15th, 1918. Who? F. P. Emmons, evangelist, pastor of Wiarton Baptist church. Do not fail to hear this orator. He will give us one of his noted lectures on Monday evening, entitled "Book of Books." We will also be entertained by some of the best local talent. We are asking for a free will offering at the lecture, and expect a hearty response.

Awarded the Military Medal

Roddie McLennan, of Paisley, who went overseas with the 95th Battalion as a signaller, was recently given sergeant's stripes and also awarded the military medal for valorous conduct. He is a son of Mr. and Mrs. Roderick McLennan. His friends will be glad to learn of his promotion and the honor he has won as an active soldier.

Surgical Operations

Mrs. Alex McArthur, of Ross St., went to Walkerton hospital last week and was operated upon on Thursday for a growth in the region of her shoulder. Dr. Lacey performed the operation assisted by Dr. Houston and Dr. Laird. Mrs. I. McFadden, of Greenock, underwent an operation the same day for the removal of gall stones. Both patients are reported to be doing nicely.

Wounded on Last Day of War

Mr. and Mrs. Thos. Bryce, of Victoria St., received word last week that their son, Pte. Wm. Bryce, had been wounded on Nov. 10th, the last day of fighting. A letter from himself, received on Tuesday of last week, brought the news to his home, the usual official cablegram not reaching here until Saturday. The wound was a hit on the elbow from a machine gun bullet, which did not badly shatter the arm. Pte. Bryce has been overseas nearly three years, having enlisted with the 124th battalion at Toronto in 1915. This is his second casualty, having been gassed over a year ago.

—See our fancy china before buying your Christmas gifts. F. Carter & Son.

—Big assortment of useful Xmas gifts at Hunstein & Wittich's, Cargill. We pay big prices for fowl.

—Knox church Sunday school entertainment will be held in the basement on Christmas night. Good programme and Christmas tree.

—Dr. Allen will be in his office on Saturday, 14th. Will those interested please make a note? While he may extend time until Monday do not depend on it.

Methodist Church Announcement

Regular church services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday school at 2.30 p.m.

Clothes for French Children

All finished work will be taken in next Saturday afternoon and evening, in the council chamber. Bale to be shipped the beginning of next week.

—Notice of Taxes—To receive the balance of Bruce Tp. taxes, I will be at McLean's hotel, Underwood, on Saturdays, Dec. 7th and 14th, from 9 a.m. to 12 o'clock noon. W. J. Kippen, collector.

Walkerton Xmas Fair

December the 19th. Over $300 in cash prizes—$175 for heavy and light horses. Write for Prize List. D. McKerracher, Secretary; R. Goode, President.

Box Social

To be held in S. S. No. 2, Elderslie (Manley's school), on Friday, Dec. 20. A good program is being prepared, of songs, drills, recitations, dialogues, etc. Admission: 15c, ladies bringing boxes free. Funds to go to Red Cross and an organ for the school. R. C. Pearce, auct. Come and bring your friends. Everybody welcome. Doors open at 7 and program commencing at 8 o'clock.

CANADA

WAR-SAVINGS STAMPS

The Canadian Government offers interest-bearing War-Savings Stamps

Issue of 1919—Payable Jan. 1, 1924

ORDER-IN-COUNCIL P.C. No. 2462 authorizes the issue of War-Savings Stamps for the purpose of assisting in the financing of Government expenditures.

As Sir Thomas White, Minister of Finance, points out, W.-S. S. will provide "an excellent investment for small savings; and a strong incentive to every-day economy."

$5.00 for $4.00

Until January 31st, 1919, War-Savings Stamps will be sold by all Money-Order Post Offices, Banks, and other authorized Agencies, for $4.00 each, and on January 1st, 1924, Canada will pay $5.00 each for them.

Registration Against Loss

A Certificate is provided for the purchaser of a W.-S. S. On the certificate are spaces to which 16 W.-S. S. may be affixed. A certificate bearing one or more W.-S. S. may be registered at any Money-Order Post Office, fully protecting the owner against loss by fire, burglary or other cause.

The Certificate also shows the Cash Surrender Value of W.-S. S. at various dates before maturity.

W S S

SOLD WHEREVER THIS SIGN IS DISPLAYED

The "Flu" Again

Paisley is now and has been entirely free of influenza for several weeks past. Other towns, however, are experiencing a recurrence of the epidemic, though the disease is said to be of mild form. Nevertheless, there have been fatal cases, and others very dangerous. Rural districts from five to ten miles from Paisley are also suffering from its ravages. The Salem tea-meeting is postponed on that account.

To the House of Refuge

Mr. Geo. Storey, who has been of late years rapidly growing old, and become rather helpless in many respects, was a few days ago taken to the House of Refuge at Walkerton. Mr. Storey was in the implement business here for many years, and no agent ever gave his patrons a better deal than he did, with the result that he did not pile up much riches, and at 68 years of age he can no longer provide his own needs. It is to be hoped that he may enjoy the comforts afforded at the commodious county establishment for the balance of his days.

Won Banner Prize at Guelph

Archer Bros. had a string of entries in the White Wyandotte class at the Ontario Poultry Show at Guelph last week, and brought home a notable share of the best ribbons. They were awarded first for exhibition pen, which is the most coveted prize of the show, also third for pullet, fifth for hen, and ninth for cockerel. There were scores competing in each class, and in all 7,000 birds on exhibition. It was the greatest collection of birds yet seen at this big show, and Archer Bros. must be congratulated upon the standing their flock secured alongside the breedings of the most successful and famous poultrymen of Canada and the U.S.

Death of Miss Fisher

After a short illness Margaret McLaurin Fisher, one of Wingham's esteemed citizens, passed away on Wednesday, Dec. 4th, in the home in which she lived so long on Victoria St. She was born in Martintown, Glengarry Co., the daughter of John and Mary MacIntosh Fisher. Her early years were spent in Osgoode, Ottawa, London and St. Mary's. The family moved to Wingham in 1862, and throughout those years she won the love, confidence and esteem of all who knew her. She was a woman of sterling qualities, and one whose door was ever open to entertain those who came to it. For thirteen years she resided in Paisley, Bruce Co. Being a charter member of the Wingham Baptist church, she took an active interest in all church work. The only surviving member of the family is Mr. John Fisher, Regina, Sask.

Death of Murdoch McArthur

Another of the very few remaining pioneer settlers of this section has passed away. Mr. Murdoch McArthur, of con. 1, Saugeen, who died on Wednesday night of last week, was born in the Isle of Mull, Scotland, and about 1832 or 1833 came to Canada with his mother, five brothers and four sisters, all of whom predeceased him. The family lived in King Tp. for a couple of years and then came to this new country, all five brothers taking up homesteads in Bruce and Saugeen. The subject of this notice married Christy McArthur, who survives him, together with two sons and two daughters—Alexander, in Paisley; Mrs. Geo. McKillop, in Saugeen; Bella and John at home. The deceased was 88 years of age. The funeral on Friday was conducted by Rev. Dr. McDougall, of Queen Hill. Interment was made in the Lovat cemetery.

VILLAGE COUNCIL

Council met Thursday, 5th Dec. members all present except the reeve who was attending county council. On motion Mr. Logie presided. Minutes of last meeting were read and signed.

Communications were read: From the Dept. of Militia and Defence, re war trophy, saying that "all war trophies are for the present being pooled, and the question of their distribution will probably not be settled until some time after the conclusion of the war; from Headquarters Military Dist. No. 1, London, Ont., desiring that a roll of honor containing the names of the residents who have enlisted in units of the Canadian Expeditionary Force should be established, &c., and a copy in duplicate sent to the A. A. G., London, Ont; from the Bell Telephone Co., Owen Sound agency, stating that the company desired to erect four poles on Rowe St.; from Organization of Resources Committee, stating that if there is any real reason for complaint because of overcharges being made on the sale of articles of food the remedy was that the people should apply to the municipal authorities to inaugurate a committee of investigation to fix fair prices.

The tax collector brought several cases to the council's attention for tax adjustment.

Pearce—Forrester—That the tax on part of lot 20, w. Queen n., assessed to Mrs. Sinclair, be rebated, and that J. T. Kissack's dog tax be reduced to $3.—Carried.

Pearce—Forrester—That the clerk state to the Militia Dept. that this council is taking action re honor roll.—Carried.

Forrester—Skinner—That A. Ball's business tax be rebated to the extent of one-quarter thereof.—Carried.

Pearce—Skinner—That sanitation taxes be refunded as follows: W. Rolston, Zeke Greaves, P. Baker, D. McNeil, $1 each; and that E. Hart's business and sanitation taxes be rebated.—Carried.

Pearce—Skinner—That cheques be issued as follows: M. Leitch $62.50, Weighmaster $14.20, Electric Light Co. $47, Imp. scales $4.50, J. A. Flues $15.65, Sinclair Bros. $5.30, J. P. Fisher $42.65, G. T. R. $2.88, Jas. Brown [illegible] J. S. Dewar $168.09, Thos. Spar $4.50, John Trelford $2.60; and to collector re W. Bolston $1, Eze Greaves $1, P. Baker $1, D. McN. $1, E. Hart $4.41, A. Ball $6.44, Mrs. Sinclair &c., J. T. Kissack $2.—Carried.

Farms Changed Hands

Mr. Jas. Wilson, of con. 16, Greenock, has sold his property. Mr. Geo. Wrightson is the purchaser of lot 14, and Edgar Wilson bought west half of lot 14, con. 17. The 150 acres brought $7,700. Mr. Wilson is coming to live in Paisley in the spring, having bought the Methodist parsonage property. Mr. Ivan Neilly disposed of lot 6, con. 18, Greenock, to a Mr. McLaggan from Sullivan Tp., and has purchased the Bella McGregor farm, sold lot 18, con. 17, to Mr. John Metcalf for $5,300. Mr. J. J. Thompson, of Lockerby, sold his property to his cousin, Mr. Albert Thompson, of Hepworth. Lot 33, con. 10, Elderslie, the Jas. Irwin farm, has been bought from Mr. R. Lloyd by Mr. M. Thompson, of Chesley, for $3,000. The McCaffrey property, lot 17, con. 9, Elderslie has been bought by Mr. Robt. Alexander of the 4th con., for $3,300. Mr. Jas. Bennett has sold his farm of 160 acres, lot 30 and 31, con. B, Brant, to Mr. Alex Bain of Greenock, who takes possession in March. Mr. Albert Lowes sold his farm lot 7, con. 7, Elderslie, to Rivers Bros.

Economy!

"SALADA" TEA

is not only the most economical on account of its great strength but you have the refreshing and delicious qualities as well. 2-09

Ask your Grocer. In Sealed Metal Packets.

A Better Understanding

By Susan F. Hoyford

Mrs. Hopkins folded the shirt she had been ironing and sat down by the window to meditate. For the last twenty-four hours she had been thrilled with a daring and persistent desire, after thirty-five years working and saving to buy additional acres and swell the bank account at the Centre.

"If it hadn't been for the good wholesome victuals I've giv'n him all these years, he wouldn't have had the strength to raise them extra crops, an' I'm tired o' this sewin' anyway," she soliloquized, rocking vigorously the while. The thought of the two ten-dollar bills that her husband had brought in the night before, and put in he old pink china teapot, had called forth visions of a long-felt desire, and after half an hour of rocking and pleating the hem of her apron, she reached a full decision.

"It ain't right, my always working, an' I'm just goin' to take $20 and spend every cent," and to emphasize it, she arose and pushed the flatiron to the back of the stove.

Seated in the train next morning, Mrs. Hopkins's face wore a troubled look. There wasn't a thing in the house but a piece of apple pie, an' a little ham, and it's my bakin' day, too." Such thoughts kept racking her conscience all the morning, and, threading her way among the crowds, she thought of the homecoming at noon of Mr. Hopkins, to an empty house and larder.

Never before had she left home clandestinely to squander her husband's money; seldom had he ever crossed the threshold coming in from the farm at noon to find an unmade dinner, and her theories of independence, new-born, were forgotten.

Her first intention had been a great black fur that enclosed her from a shop window. It was just twenty dollars, and after a little hesitation and entered the store, only to change her mind and come out again.

"I'll get something that Amos can enjoy, too," she said to herself as the savory smell from a restaurant reminded her again of the cold dinner at home, and she turned toward a department store that displayed a window of beautiful place dresses.

"Sarah Whittle's boasting that she has th' only one in town, I guess we can have one, too, an' Amos will be pleased," she thought as she went in the door. There a great pester drew her attention and she paused to look at the dying soldier, his face transfigured with the glory of his sacrifice, and underneath the words: "Suppose it was your boy!" The query sent a shadow across her face, and then the same warm little glow came to her heart, that of late had often been there—her boy was safe—he would not suffer, and perhaps give his life in agony, it was some little comfort for the years that had been lonely, since his children prattle ceased one dreadful day.

True, there had been moments when she had even felt a pang of envy for those other mothers in the town that had sent their sons away so bravely and were so proud, but then she concluded, they had done their duty, the and Amos had always bought a Bond.

She started on to make her purchase, but something in those simple words arrested her.

"Suppose it were Dicky!" The thought appalled her, misty-eyed, as she saw the chubby face of that little boy of twenty years ago come running to her in his childish glee or woe; she remembered the day that he hammered his tiny finger, and the grimy hand that he had held up for her to heal. "Muvver, cure it, please," he stammered between the sobs.

The glass dome seemed suddenly childish and out of place, and for the first time that day she recalled a decision that did not trouble her.

As she alighted from the train that evening it was dark and no one in sight but the ticket agent and a dark figure in a buggy by the platform.

"Git right in, Marie, thought you'd be on this train," called a familiar voice.

"Oh, Amos!" she cried, getting in, then there was silence the rest of the way home, Mrs. Hopkins trying to find the best way of confessing her extravagant trip, and then would he understand, she wondered.

When they were in the kitchen she spoke:

"I was just plumb tired and cross yesterday, Amos, an' I thought I'd take $20 t'-day an' spend just foolish, then I sort of felt wrong, an' I paid it on a Victory Bond for—for Dicky," she concluded hastily, with a little choke. Suddenly an arm stole about her shoulders and a rough cheek was laid against her own.

"Most ev'ry man that same picture I see in th' bank to-day where I went to but th' money in, somehow it made me buy another bond, right off."

Mrs. Hopkins looked at the familiar objects about her in the homely, little kitchen and then at the man by her side, but still not trusting her voice for anything but commonplaces, she heatily turned to the stove and opened the draft.

"I declare," she said, "you ain't had a bite o' supper. I'll make some nice griddle cakes."



Renew it at Parker's

The clothes you were so proud of when new—can be made to appear new again. Fabrics that are dirty, shabby or spotted will be restored to their former beauty by sending them to Parker's.

CLEANING and DYEING

is properly done at Parker's

Send articles by post or express. We pay carriage one way and our charges are reasonable. Drop us a card for our booklet on household helps that save money.

PARKER'S DYE WORKS, LIMITED

Cleaners And Dyers,

791 Yonge St. • Toronto

Ingram's Milkweed Cream

Two Sizes—50c and $1

Does the daily housework, the rubbing, the scrubbing, the washing, redden and roughen your hands until you despair of their appearance? Then use Ingram's Milkweed Cream. It is a soothing, cleansing cream with gently curative effect. It gives the hands softness and whiteness. It soothes irritation. Hasty pulls disappear. Callouses are banished. It gives you hands to be proud of.

The very next time your nose or forehead gets shiny just put on a light touch of Ingram's Velvet Complexion Face Powder (50c.). It blends perfectly with the complexion and conceals little blemishes. It is dainty and fragrant. There is a complete line of Ingram's toilet preparations, including items for the bath (25c.), at your druggist's.



A Picture with Each Purchase

Each time you buy a purchase of Ingram's Toilet Article or Perfume your druggist will give you, without charge, a large portrait of a well-known motion picture actress. Each time you get a different portrait so you can collect the entire set. 12

Ask your druggist.

F. Ingram Co., Windsor, Ont.



The By-Products of Autumn.

The fall and early winter months are busy ones for the housewife. While she is making things tidy and ship-shape for the cold stormy days that are coming there is little time for other things.

Yet in the days gone by grandma usually made various delectable sausages, cheese and the like from the by-products that are plentiful at this season of the year. To-day the woman who is willing to take the time and the trouble to make these attractive foods can command a good price for them.

In European markets many varieties of home-made sausages are displayed by the farmers' wives, and one must be real early at the stalls to be able to obtain even a small amount, so quickly are these goods purchased.

The secret of successful making of these delicacies lies chiefly in the blending, the spices and the seasoning, and with a little practice you can easily make the sausage like any variety that are sold to-day in the market and delicatessen stores.

For the casing use stout unbleached muslin. These cases may be made in various widths and lengths As, for example, take a piece of unbleached muslin, five inches wide and fifteen inches long. Make a casing of this by making a failed seam the length of the casing. The fifteen-inch length is about the right size, though the width may be run from five to twelve inches. This last is very large and does not make as nearly as an attractive package as the five, six, seven and eight inch ones.

The head, feet, tail, heart, kidney and liver may be used for sausages and scrapple.

Mode of Preparation

The meat must be put through a food chopper three times, using the medium fish knife. When packing the prepared sausages into the prepared casing, use either the handle of the potato masher or a similar piece of wood that is well rounded. Pack in the sausage very tightly. Tie the ends securely and then cook in a large kettle of boiling water for the required length of time. Hang up to drain and let dry, usually about four days to two weeks, in a cool, dry place. Then dip in melted paraffine, taking particular care that each part is thoroughly coated. This sausage may now be hung up in a cold place and kept until needed.

All sausages require something to keep them together—"a body"—as it is called. This is usually made from a cereal; oatmeal is the best for this purpose.

To prepare the oatmeal: place two quarts of water in a boiler and add one tablespoonful of salt, and when boiling add one pint of oatmeal. Stir occasionally and cook for one hour. Turn into a deep bowl and add the balance of the ingredients and mix thoroughly.

Seasonings

Wash and dry parsley tops, leaves of celery and then rub fine. Put through a fine sieve to remove the coarser pieces. Use a blended poultry seasoning with salt, white paper and red pepper.

Italian Sausage.—Two cloves of garlic, six medium-sized onions, two pounds of lean pork, one pound of fat pork. Put through a food chopper twice and then add the oatmeal, as cooked in the directions given above, together with two level tablespoonfuls of salt, two level tablespoonfuls of dried celery leaves, one level tablespoonful of poultry seasoning, one tablespoonful of red pepper, one teaspoonful of black pepper. Mix thoroughly and then pack very tightly into a five-inch casing. Plunge into boiling water and boil one and one-half hours. Then proceed as given for the final curing.

Head Cheese.—Wash thoroughly and cleanse one head, removing the brains and tongue and eyes. Place in a de- and cover with cold water. til meat will leave the bones. ve the head and boil the liquid in the kettle until it is reduced to one-half its former quantity. Remove the meat from the head and put into neat pieces. Add to the liquid with juice of two lemons, grated rind of one lemon, one tablespoonful of poultry seasoning, two tablespoonfuls of dried celery leaves, one tablespoonful of dried parsley leaves, two tablespoonfuls of salt, one tablespoonful of red pepper, one clove of garlic, minced very fine. Mix thoroughly and then pour into an oblong bread pan to mold. These pans may be cut in quarters for quick sales.

Pig Souse.—Soused pigs' feet, tails and tongues find ready sale if very nicely prepared and packed in all-glass jars. It is important to pack these products in all-glass jars, owing to the fact that when using jars that have metal tops the vinegar which has worked between the porcelain lining and the metal top, sets up a reaction that is extremely poisonous. Pack a dried red pepper pod in each jar. Cut a lemon in half, and then with a sharp knife cut into thin slices. Cook in boiling water until tender, then pack two or three pieces in each jar.

Cook the feet and tails until tender in just sufficient water to cover. Remove the feet and cool, then cut into desirable sizes. Boil the liquid until it is reduced to one-half its former quantity. Then add sufficient vinegar to taste. Pack the parts in the jars and fill with the prepared liquid, adding to each jar one teaspoonful of mixed pickling spice, two bay leaves. Adjust the rubbers and lids partially tighten the jars and then place in a hot water bath and process two and one-half hours. Seal securely. This product will keep until used.

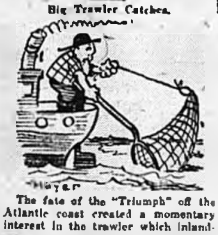
Canned Tongue.—Wash and scrape the tongue, and then boil until tender in just sufficient water to cover. When the tongue is tender remove from the liquid and plunge into cold water to loosen the skin. Remove skin and then pack into jars, using the same seasoning as in the pig souse. Boil down the liquid to one-half its former quantity and add the vinegar to taste. Fill the jars to overflowing, and then adjust the rubber and lid and partially tighten. Process for two and one-half hours in hot water bath. Remove from bath, seal securely and then store in a cool, dry place. This product will keep until wanted.

Make a little meat go a long way.

Even a small quantity of meat goes far and becomes most nourishing and satisfying, if combined with BOVRIL.

Canada Food Board, Licence No. 18-443.

Big Trawler Catches.



The fate of the "Triumph" off the Atlantic coast created a momentary interest in the trawler which inland-ers hear little about but which is really one of the chief instruments in keeping the market well supplied with fish.

Steam trawlers are something of an innovation in Canadian fisheries. Five years ago there was only one on the Atlantic coast. Now there are five fishing out of Nova Scotia ports and between them they land an average of half a million pounds of fish weekly. As much as 250,000 pounds have been landed by one trawler in six days' fishing. There are three trawlers operating off the Pacific coast.

WHY WOOL IS WARMEST FABRIC

It Entraps Air in Small places and Forms an Excellent Insulator.

What is it in wool that gives it a reputation for warmth superior to that possessed by fibres of vegetable origin? Not merely the fact that wool is an animal fibre, but because it is so constructed as to entrap air in small spaces, thus forming an excellent insulator. Called upon to decide the relative efficiency of wool and cotton provided with a heavy nap by mechanical methods, an apparatus had to be constructed for the test. This device, as described in the Scientific American, consisted of a copper vessel heated electrically, provided with thermostatic control and surrounded by an atmosphere artificially maintained at the freezing temperature. The fabric under test was wrapped about the copper vessel where it acted as an insulator, and the amount of electrical energy required to maintain the contents of the vessel at body heat was a measure of the efficiency of the cloth in keeping a wearer warm.

As a result of a series of tests it was found that cotton can be provided with a nap such that it will have seven-eighths the heat-retaining capacity of wool.

In some recent analyses of cloth to determine the fibre composition it was found that strong cotton thread had been wound with short fibred wool and then woven. This cloth had all of the appearance of wool. Its warmth and "feel" together with the strength due to the cotton foundation. Now this cloth may become much more common and it is well to recognize that the combination is quite reasonable. Of course, it should not be sold as all wool or even as wool mixture, for that term may be so manipulated as to convey the wrong impression regarding the percentage of cotton present, but the short wool would make a poor fabric unaided by the cotton, while the wool adds much of real value if of short fibre or shoddy.

The war will continue to make it difficult for the world to clothe itself, for besides obstacles of production, there is an increased demand. An average of 6lb pounds of wool per soldier is said to be required each year, and a simple calculation will indicate what that means. It becomes attractive therefore to provide new fibres and great effort is being expended to this end.

In Memoriam.

Somewhere in France, where duty led,
He fills a patriot grave.
The lark sings high above his head,
Only the lark knows his hallowed bed,
Where lies our soldier brave.

Sacred the ground where a soldier sleeps,
Who came at his country's call.
Onward the tide of battle sweeps,
Only the lark o'er his bosom weeps,
Yet he gave to the world his all.

About Cloverdale, B. C., oat straw is reported as yielding a ton and a half per acre, and is selling at $6 per load.

WHEN IN DOUBT

Concerning the value of any Stocks or Shares in your possession, write us and we will give you the fullest information available without charge.

Don't run away with the idea that because a stock is inactive it is without value.

Our up to date information may save you needless worry and loss through premature sale.

"Give us your confidence and we will merit yours."

H. M. CONNOLLY & CO.

Members Montreal Stock Exchange

108-109 Transportation Building

MONTREAL. - QUE.



To help the sugar shortage use Crown Brand or Lily White Corn Syrup—delicious, wholesome and economical alternatives for Sugar in Cooking and Preserving. Corn is grown in North America, while sugar must be brought across the seas in ships which are vitally needed for war purposes. Use all the syrup made from corn you wish, while the Food Board is urging stringent economy in the use of sugar.

Delicious for Making Desserts and on Cereals.

The Canada Food Board has issued a book of recipes and suggestions for using Corn Syrup. Write to the Food Board in Ottawa, for a copy, and in the meantime go to your grocer for a tin of LILY WHITE Corn Syrup or CROWN BRAND Corn Syrup and try some of the following recipes:

APPLE SAUCE

6 apples — 1 inch stick cinnamon
6 tablespoons Lily White Corn Syrup — 1/4 cup water

Wash pare, core, and slice apples. Put into sauce pan with water, syrup and cinnamon. Cook over a medium flame until soft.

CAKE WITHOUT SUGAR

1 cup shortening — 1 1/2 tablespoons baking powder
2 cups Lily White Corn Syrup — 1 teaspoon salt
3 eggs — 1 cup milk — 3 cups flour

Cream the shortening, add the syrup and the egg, and mix well. Add the milk. Sift the baking powder and flour together; add it slowly to the mixture and beat. Bake in a moderate oven, as a loaf or layer cake or small drop cakes. One-fourth cup of raisins added to the batter give more flavor and sweetness.

MARMALADE

1 grapefruit — 1 orange — 1 lemon
2 cups water — 10 cups Lily White Corn Syrup

Cut fruit in thin slices and allow to stand in water for 24 hours or overnight. Separate seeds and soak them in part of the water. Cook fruit until tender and add Corn Syrup. Continue cooking until jelly is obtained.

SAVE SUGAR

You know doctors order Corn Starch as a diet for invalids. We convert the corn starch into its "sugar" form, a most digestible form of sweetening.

Sold by Grocers everywhere in 2, 5, 10 and 20 lb. tins.

The Canada Starch Co., Limited, Montreal



The Mysterious Guests.

I had three friends. I asked one day
That they would dine with me;
But when they came I found that they
Were six, instead of three.

My good wife whispered, "We, at best,
But five can hope to dine.
Send one away." I did. The rest
Remaining numbered nine.

"Lloo will go," the second cried.
He left at once, and then,
Although to count but eight I tried,
There were remaining ten.

"Go call them back!" my wife implored;
"I fear the third may go,
And leave behind to share our board,
Perhaps a score or so."

The second one then straight returned;
As might have been expected,
He, with the ten, we quickly learned,
Eleven made.—Dejected.

We saw the first returning; he,
With all the rest, turned round,
And there, behold! were my friends
three,
Though six they still were found.

(For those of you who yet may find
My riddle too complex,
I'll say the friends I had in mind
Were "S" and "I" and "X.")

Foundations Laid by Boys and Girls.

On our farm we had a couple of steers that we were very choice of, because they were to be the team upon which we depended to do the work. Up to that time we never had a horse of our own, so that it was with a great deal of care that we watched the growth of our little steers.

It was a matter of untold grief then, that one of the steers should somehow break one of its hind legs. Away went our hopes for the coming team. For we were sure that the leg never could be made sound like the other. However, here was the chance my brother had been looking for. "We couldn't we set the leg and see if it will not grow together again?" This was Harry's way of meeting a bad situation and he and I went at it. We got some heavy splints, bound them to the broken limb and did our best to keep the steer quiet until the fracture knit. This it never did to very well. I suppose the steer did not stay very still; but we had quite a good deal of service from our little team after all, and the best of it was that it proved to be the first operation my brother ever performed. He did a great deal of such work afterward, for he studied to be a physician and surgeon, and a good one he was, too.

Setting the steer's leg was the foundation stone laid by my brother for his future life. All along when he was a boy he had the same knack of caring for the sick and injured members of the animal farm family. Accidents of all sorts happen on every farm, and it is well worth while for the boys and girls to develop their skill along the line of making the cows, sheep and horses well; for we may be sure that some time and some where there will be a call for help in this direction.

But the farm gives the young folks a chance to lay the foundation stones for other professions than medicine. A boy I know had a great love for the odd things that are to be picked up on most farms. He gathered together bushels of strange stones, deer horns, birds' nests and such things. I remember particularly a sprang stick he cut from a little sapling in the woods. It was quite the letter Z. Upstairs in the wagon house the lad had what we called his "stonearium," and to this he brought the choice and rare stones and other things he found while out around the place. To-day the boy, now a young man, is serving in the Medical Corps over in France.

This same boy was fine in taking pictures. He had a real good camera, not costly, but one that would do good work; and he got pictures of all the interesting places about the farm. Many of his little groups of cattle and sheep were mounted and some of them framed. He might have made a good success as a photographer. Still, he had no training whatever except what he got from the instruction book that came with the camera, and that given him by the great old teacher, experience, which no doubt was best of all.

One more farmer lad I have in mind put in his spare time on some slips in penmanship. While other boys were busy having a "good time," he was practicing with a pen. I do not know as I ever saw a better penman whose boyhood home was on the farm. The day came when he was given a fine position in one of the great government offices at the national capitol, and his work with the pen was always done just so neatly and accurately. To-day he is getting to be an old man, but he can outdo many a boy of the present day with his pen.

Many who have in similar ways given their spare hours to the acquiring of information along these lines have not left the farm, but are to-day the owners of fine places; and they are the best and most successful farmers we have. Great things are in store for every boy and girl who takes care of the odd moments that come on days that are rainy, and between spells on the farm.—E. L. Vincent.

Health

Avoiding Pneumonia.

Pneumonia is an infective process due to bacterial invasion and occurring with greatest frequency during the winter and spring months.

The influence of cold, which is that of shock due to the sudden reduction of the bodily temperature, produces a lowered resistance and temporarily renders the individual unusually susceptible to the infecting organisms which are ever present.

However, exposure to the elements is not alone to be guarded against. A condition of impaired vitality, also producing a lowered resistance to bacterial attack, similarly renders one more susceptible to the disease. Persons in a convalescent state may contract pneumonia following a degree of exposure to the weather or to direct infection that would not affect a healthy individual. Whooping cough and measles, for example, perhaps more than any other disease, predispose to broncho-pneumonia among children.

Faulty home conditions, overheated rooms in winter, overcrowding, too heavy bed clothing or wearing apparel indoors are largely responsible for the spreading of pneumonia, grip and other infective conditions of the nose, throat and lungs. With windows closed and usually no adequate and constant means of ventilation the air is stagnant and overheated and the skin and surface circulation of the blood is rendered oversensitive to the sudden and extreme changes of temperature so common in most temperate regions.

Having thus started with wrong conditions, a slight draught, either accidental or through intermittent attempts at ventilation, will often cause a chill and lower the resistance so that an acute cold develops.

Fresh air, if the body is not exposed to chill and consequent shock, is not to be feared. Indeed, the practice of outdoor sleeping is advocated by many physicians in the treatment of pneumonia. But after pneumonia has developed extreme measures should not be taken except upon the advice of one's physician.

A hot foot bath, lasting half an hour and a drink of hot lemonade—or, better still, hot linseed tea (one full ounce of whole flaxseed to a pint of boiling water, flavored with lemon peel or a few orice root)—will often break the force of such attacks and give the body a chance to summon up its reserves.

A severe chill, high temperature, pain in the side are warning signals. Call the doctor!

40,000 GREEKS PERISH

Old Men, Women and Children Starved in Macedonia.

The Greek Parliamentary Commission reports that 40,000 old men, women and children have died in Eastern Macedonia from famine and that also 100,000 were deported, of whom less than 12,000 are expected to return, as all the rest are thought to have succumbed to Bulgarian torture.

The persecution of the Greeks began before Greece entered the war. The Bulgarians conscripted children, sending them into Bulgaria.

A Composer's Escape.

Sibelius, the Finish composer, whose charming orchestral works are so popular, was placed on the Red Guards' "black-list" during the recent upheaval at Finland and condemned to be shot. At the time he was staying at his house near Helsingfors, and Red Guards were stationed outside to prevent his escape. Fortunately, the terrorists' "War Minister" happened to be an amateur cornet player, and when an appeal was made to him by friends of the composer he reprieved him as a brother artist and allowed him to leave Helsingfors for a safer locality.

It is not too soon to order seed corn for next spring's planting.

Every farmer should plan to put up ice this winter. Almost any kind of a house will serve for the purpose. The main thing is to provide drainage at the bottom, sawdust protection all round, and ventilation above.

SWITZERLAND'S WONDERFUL WORK

FOR THE BENEFIT OF RUINED BELGIUM

Money Raised, Houses Built and Community Interests Aroused to the Need of Prompt Action.

When Switzerland heard of the devastations which the ghastly and inexorable war had wrought in Belgium she was deeply moved. The account the inhabitants gave, flying from their mutilated towns, their ruined villages and their wasted land, deprived of shelter for their numerous families, aroused a deep feeling of commiseration and fraternal sympathy among the Swiss.

A unanimous and irresistible impulse induced them, as far as lay within their power, to share the cruel sufferings of these unfortunates and to offer to them the necessary funds for the reconstruction of their ruined homes. The whole of Belgium was animated by the ardent desire to build up their homes anew and to restore their country to its former prosperity, and any outside financial aid could not have come more opportunely. A committee composed of Swiss men of science, arts and politics was formed in Berne under the name of "Oeuvre Suisse" in Belgium Committee, in aid of the victims of the war, which raised the first funds.

A Benevolent Enterprise.

In August, 1916, a delegation of architects was sent to Belgium with the mission of making the work for the victims of the war widely known and of putting at their disposal the sums offered by some of their generous compatriots. The Political Office of Switzerland, section for foreign affairs, instructed its Consul General at Brussels to introduce the mission to the competent authorities in Belgium. From that moment the "Oeuvre Suisse" was able to set to work.

This benevolent undertaking has shown tangible results. At Louvain three houses have been built, one of which is situated on the old market place, facing the entrance of the University Library, where it will help to reconstitute the secular frame of the university and college buildings. At Lierre five houses have been rebuilt in the purest local style of this venerable Flemish city. At Malmes, at the corner of the two streets des Pierres et de l'Etuve, a house with the sign board "Ile de Pathmos" has been reconstructed with wooden gable, a remarkable specimen of the last buildings of this kind in Belgium. At La Dyle, the old town of beautiful chimes, the "Oeuvre Suisse" is also rebuilding a historical patrimonial house.

The "Oeuvre Suisse" has also constructed a certain number of farms, some of small, others of greater importance, at Bornhem, Mariekerke, Emblehem, Konigshoyckt, as well as the first home for a disabled soldier. All these are so many examples of good reconstructions, combining the improvement of agricultural style with the aesthetical traditions of local architecture.

It is in the province of Brabant, at Epeghem, that the first house for a victim of the war was constructed with the financial aid of the "Oeuvre Suisse." The plans for this house, a baker's establishment, have been carefully studied by a young Belgian architect, with the assistance of an agricultural expert of the State, and submitted for approval to the Provincial Consulting Committee, delegated by the Union of Belgian Towns and Communes. Other farms are being built at Humbeek, Rucken, Capelle-au-Bois and Hackendover.

Appeal to Swiss Generosity.

The Committee of the "Oeuvre Suisse," just before the end of the war, issued the following appeal to the Swiss people:

"Thousands of families live in far too small temporary shelters, which have become unhealthy, owing to the length of this interminable war. Placing their trust in the future, they wait with an endurance worthy of admiration for the generous and disinterested help of the nations and individuals spared from direct suffering through the war. The members of the Executive Committee of the "Oeuvre Suisse" have been able to convince themselves, on a recent journey to Belgium, that the first results obtained realize all their hopes, but that a considerable effort is more than ever necessary. New financial resources must be sent to sustain the inexhaustible confidence of this severely tried nation in order to help it rebuild its ruined hearths without losing faith and perseverance.

"The time for activity on a larger scale has therefore come. It is not only a feeling of pity which should induce us to help these victims, but a far higher sentiment—that of altruism, which inspires these deeds of Swiss democracy and makes us feel it our bounden duty to intervene with all the means at our disposal.

"We therefore make an urgent appeal to the generosity of our compatriots and of the foreigners in Switzerland, as well as abroad, feeling certain that they will hasten to support us in the heavy task we have undertaken.

"To reconstruct a house, inspired by the social sentiment which directs our effort, is to restore a family. To reconstruct a house according to the aesthetical principles which are the foundation of our program is to cause a whole country to be born anew in joy and beauty."

WHO PUT THE "CAN" IN CANADA?

Who put the "CAN" in CANADA?
The founders of the sturdy race:
Heroic in the wilderness
They bowed, in history, a place;
To make a home was all their plea,
Not caring what its name might be;
Their motto always was, "WE CAN"—
They never had to add the "T".

Who put the "CAN" in CANADA?
Her soldier sons who showed the way
To meet the heartless enemy
And keep the brutal foe at bay;
Her Volunteers, who did not wait
To reckon what the cost might be;
Roused by the Hunnish hymn of hate
They hurried, armed, across the sea.

Who put the "CAN" in CANADA?
Her school boys in their sturdy 'teens;
They left their books to study war,
Quit peaceful homes for martial scenes;
They could not rest in downy bed
While ruthless Might, with iron heel,
Made Europe's plain and hills blood-red—
Slew peaceful folk with fire and steel.

Who put the "CAN" in CANADA?
When food was scarce, munitions short?
Who said, "we'll make the land produce"
While peerless fighters hold the fort"?
The farmer and the farmer's son;
The tradesman, though unfit to fight;
The artisan and office-man
The anvil smote by day and night.

Who put the "CAN" in CANADA?
Who put the 'VIM' in Vimy Ridge?
Who got the sure-eye in Ficke—
'Mid raining shells built many a bridge?
Who put the "CAN" in Cannon balls
To hurl at freedom's enemy?
Who fights till Kaiserism falls?
Why, JACK CANUCK and Company.

Who put the "CAN" in CANADA?
When Haig cried out: Send men—MORE MEN!
Who said, "We're with you, heart and soul,
What we have done we'll do again!"
Twas youth and manhood, loyal, true,
That sprang to arms and made reply.
For homeland, kindred, skies of blue,
We'll do our duty though we die."

Who put the "CAN" in CANADA?
Her womanhood—strong, patient, brave
She offered mind and heart and life
The lives of friend and foe to save;
She died to selfishness and sham
That she might deathless service yield;
She lives within the nation's heart
Though slain upon the battlefield.

But can you "CAN" the haughty Hun?
And can you drive his legions back?
Faint hearts have said it can't be done,
While traitors try to block your track;
Ay, sy, but wait a few more days;
A few more battles we must win,
And Canada will help to blaze
The path to victory—and Berlin.

Montreal, October, 1918. E. L. Werry

Save Water Instead of Coal.

Temperature recommended by the Ontario Fuel Administration for working and living rooms, 64 F. (64 is the "optimum" temperature, or the degree of heat, at which science agrees man is at his best).

Temperature recommended for sleeping rooms, 50 F. or less.

"Make water warm you instead of burning an excessive amount of coal to do it," is the advice of the Ontario Fuel Administration in urging the importance of properly moistening the air in the home.

Dry air at 70 or 72 may feel cooler than moist air at 60 degrees, the Administration declares. Moist air holds the heat longer and saves coal.

There are ten per cent. more deaths at a given temperature if the relative humidity is blow 40 per cent. than if it is above 70 per cent.

Give the air a drink out of a pan instead of out of your skin. Evaporation from the skin renders one susceptible to colds, catarrh and other diseases of the respiratory organs.

As much, if not more, attention should be paid to the humidity reading as to the thermometer reading. A hygrometer, as well as a thermometer, should be in the home.

The Department urges every householder to follow these simple rules for humidifying air in the homes:

When the house is heated by stove, have a pan of water or a boiling kettle always on top.

If by warm air, see that the water retainer in the hot-air jacket of the furnace is always well filled. Place open pans of water near the registers.

In cases where steam or hot water systems are employed, provide humidifiers, or pans of water, for every radiator.

The average room may require a quart of water per day. Change water frequently.

Tourist: "To what do you attribute your great age? Oldest Inhabitant: "I can't say yet, sir. There are several of them patent medicine companies a-dickerin' with me."

"This chicken seems to be all dark meat." "Yes. We're conserving food at our house. Little throws away, you know. We raised that chicken on coffee-grounds."

THE WEEKLY SERMON

Unto him be glory in the church by Christ Jesus throughout all ages.—Ephesians, 3, 21.

The church is God's family. It consists of all those who love and believe in Jesus Christ, who are on His side against sin and the devil, and are striving to bring His Kingdom on earth. The very existence of God implies a recognition of Him and loyalty to His laws. God established His church when He made the children of Jacob His chosen people. Christ enlarged this church when, coming to redeem the world, He called all men unto Him. The apostles went out, by Christ's command, to proclaim the coming of the Kingdom, and to bring men into the church. And for 1900 years this church has been in the world as a visible proof of Christ's life and death and love.

Christ's kingdom is spiritual. "The Lord knoweth them that are His" (II Tim. 2-19). So we cannot place exact boundaries. But we know that He calls upon us to confess Him before men (St. Matt. x., 32), and those who do so confess Him are gathered into a visible body called the Church. This Church has many divisions, but it is really one body. To join it is therefore to accord with the will of Christ, and heart, soul in blessedness and strength. For the Church is the fold of Christ's sheep, and He stands at the door to welcome all who enter in.

Because Christ has established His Kingdom and asks you to come in. If you refuse you are disobedient to His call, and no one can become good who is disobedient to Christ. "But there are so many differing ways of joining the church. One branch asks this and another branch asks that." No matter what the form of initiation may be; the joining is the real thing, no matter what form is used. A confession of Christ as Saviour is implied in all the forms, and that is the real thing.

On he Lord's Side

First, When we join the church we take a stand on the Lord's side. The world is divided into two classes, those who are for Christ and those who are against Him; there is no neutral position. He who is not for Christ is against Him. It is not for us to judge others and say what will become of those who deny Christ; but we can and must judge ourselves and know that only as we acknowledge Jesus Christ as our Redeemer can we be saved.

It is a fine thing to take a stand in this matter of Christianity. It shows that we have a knowledge of our need and of the loving God who has prepared a way in which that need can be met. It shows our belief in righteousness. It proclaims our faith in brotherhood, for we are all one family in Christ. It proves that we are ready to battle for God's cause and to seek to bring the world from sin to goodness. Above all else it brings us into closer relationship with God, so that He is not a strange being vaguely feared, but a personal Friend with whom we have daily and hourly communion and fellowship. To "stand up for Jesus" is to accept our privilege as human beings and to learn the great lesson of eternal life here and hereafter.

Second. Christ promises His blessings through the Church. He may bless individuals, but His richest gifts come through His family, in which He has established special sources of help and comfort and service. What a help it is to know that we are all one in Him; to pray together, to work together, to study His Book together! What a meaning there is in these church buildings scattered throughout the land as they testify of a common Christ and a common faith and hope! As I see these churches wherever I go, in city and in country, I realize that bond which makes all the Lord's children one and causes to ascend to Him unceasing prayers and praises.

Entering a Common Service

Third. The: God's work may be wisely and well done we must unite in the doing of it. When I join the church I accept my share in the great task of bringing the world to Christ. United work is far more successful than work carried on by the individual. In business companies are formed and incorporated that the business may better succeed. Today similar trades are uniting in large bodies because they know their interests are common. So in God's work, with the mission which the Holy Spirit gives, we unite the individual Christians in a body, or, rather, Christ unites them, that the work of establishing the kingdom may be pushed forward. If Peter and John had each gone on his own way the apostolic work would have languished. But we find them members of a large body called the church (Acts vi., 2; Acts xv.), consulting together as to the work of the Master. To join the church is to enter into the common activity and is the part of every man who would avoid shirking and selfishness.

Fourth. But above all else, I think, the church stands for that nearness to Christ which He longs for us and which we need. The Bible calls the church Christ's Body (Col. i. 24), and in the Revelation the church is called "The Bride, the Lamb's Wife" (Rev. xxi, 9; see also St. John iii, 29). We come near to God in our daily life if we truly love Him, and we are drawn to Him by the joys and sorrows of our experience. But we are especially near to Him when, gathered together in His name, we can know that He is in our midst; when we feel the ties that bind our hearts in His love; when we sing and pray to the King whose hands are outstretched to welcome us. The knowledge that we are members of His household, even though we are alone and far removed from friends, makes us sure of His presence; the fact that we have confessed Him gives us courage to go forward, no matter how hard the journey or how fierce the battle.—Rev. F. W. Tomkins.

ALL ROUND THE GLOBE

Before Peace Came the War Was Literally World-Wide.

With the occupation of the Murman coast of the Arctic Ocean the Allies had drawn a war-girdle round the world. The Central Empires were surrounded in Europe, or, at least, they were during the first three and a half years of the war. But now there is a ring-fence of outer defence stretching from the Arctic to Africa, and from America to Japan and the Eastern coasts of Siberia. The armies of the Allies are to be found in Egypt and Palestine, in the Balkan Peninsula, in Mesopotamia, in the farther East, and now on the shores of the frozen Arctic, holding all the exits, and ready, if need be, to make a simultaneous movement to the great centre.

This wonderful extension of the armies of the Allied nations had been made possible only by the dominance of the British Fleet, by the command of the sea which Germany has so long coveted, but which has been the undisputed possession of Britain since Trafalgar, a possession ratified by the great battle of Jutland, which the insensate vanity of the Kaiser heralded as a victory for the German fleet!

Yet no nation could have used its predominant power more unselfishly for the common good of mankind than Britain has done. Her ports and coaling-stations have been open to all the world, and her ships have cleared the seas, even in the remotest East, of pirates and sea-robbers of all kinds, have charted every ocean, and made the sea the free highway of the nations.

The Pine.

The elm lets fall its leaves before
the frost,
The very oak grows shivering and
sere,
The trees are barren when the summer's lost,
But one tree keeps its goodness all
the year.

Green pine, unchanging as the days
go by,
Thou art thyself beneath whatever
sky.
My shelter from all winds, my own
strong pine,
Tis spring, 'tis summer, still while
thou art mine.

The Paisley Advocate

PAISLEY, DEC. 12th, 1918

GERMAN PEOPLE WILL HAVE TO PAY

Great Britain and her Allies are not softening their hearts towards the gloatings of Germany since the fighting has ended. The Teuton nation would now make us believe that the common people were in no way to blame for the outrageous war. They have thrown overboard the leaders they so faithfully followed while their armies were beating the world and there was every prospect of great fruits from victory. The Kaiser, Crown Prince, statesmen and generals who were making out the great plan of world conquest, have failed, so must suffer for their failure. Not severely enough—as the Anglo-Saxon has been for centuries—to fight for their own national freedom against autocratic oppression, the Teutons would now accept the freedom won for them by Britons and Frenchmen without a thank you. The Allies, however, are not to be deceived by the Boche now any more than throughout the four years of hostilities. The German nation must pay the full price of their stupendous but stupid campaign of militarism. Great Britain will demand of Germany forty billion dollars as reparation for the war for the Empire and its Dominions, which includes Canada. And the French claim will be infinitely larger than Great Britain's, while Belgium's restoration will also cost an immense amount.

This plan is only following the determined mind of the British, as expressed recently by Winston Churchill, which was as follows:

"For the third time in history the freedom of the world against a military tyranny has been preserved by the British navy—against Philip II of Spain, against Napoleon, and against Kaiser Wilhelm. Without it, not only should we have been lost, but all the world would have been cast back for centuries. Did we abuse our power? Did we misapply this enormous advantage? On the contrary, we were the only nation whose ports were open to the whole world, whose markets were unrestricted by any tariff, whose coastwise trade was not held as a national monopoly.

"Our British way of doing things is nowhere more admired than among the nations we have overthrown. Let us preserve our great and old renown as the first of free and liberal nations, as the birthplace of parliaments, as the pioneer of the popular government, and as the unfailing fountain of enlightened thought and humanitarian settlement.

"That does not mean we should give up the fruits of victory. Practically the whole German nation was guilty of the crime of an agressive war, conducted by brutal and bestial means. It is no use their pretending that their late government was solely to blame. They were all in it and must all suffer for it. Particular individuals against whom definite breaches of the laws of war on land and sea can be proven, or who can be proven to have treated prisoners with cruelty, should be brought to trial and punished as criminals, however highly placed.

"Alsace and Lorraine must be restored to France. Poland must be reconstituted a nation, with access to the sea, and Germany must give up her Polish 'provinces.' None of the German colonies will ever be restored to Germany, and none of the conquered parts of Turkey will ever be restored to Turkey.

"Reparation must be made by Germany to the utmost for the damage she has done. I cordially sympathize with those who say 'make them pay for the expenses of the war.' If the Allies have not claimed this it is for one reason only. It is not physically possible for them to do so. Reparation for damage alone will soon run into thousands of millions."

—There was one subject not discussed at the December session of Bruce County Council that should have been brought up in some form. We allude to the matter of soldiers' memorials. There will be the same general desire in Bruce as in many other, or, we might say, all counties, to have a monument of some appropriate form erected. Possibly no incorporated village or town will be satisfied without its own monument to the brave citizens who fell in Flanders. In Grey county council there was discussion hinging on whether there should be county or community memorials, or whether they should have both. The matter was left for the January session, local municipalities in the meantime bringing it before their respective councils and people at or before nomination day.

—Kincardine Reporter: If you believed that conscription was right, are you not as good a Liberal as the man who believed it was wrong? You can just bet you are, and if the latter bunch want to be the Liberal party of Canada they will become the minority Liberal party.

A PRACTICAL FARMER SPEAKS

Dear Mr. Editor:

In your last issue under the heading, "Farm Crop Queries," I notice advice given I presume by Professor Henry G. Bell, which I think could be very much improved upon, and with your permission I would like to make a couple of suggestions for the benefit of C. H. Mr. Bell apparently would plow this red clay in the spring. I will admit that if you can get clay turned over early enough in the spring to allow it to get well frozen after the plowing is done, you can get a good enough seed bed by working it down when dry enough, but I would very much prefer plowing all clay, if heavy, in the fall, and allow the frost to mellow it. In this way one has very little difficulty in getting an ideal seed bed, besides getting your seed in early, which is worth some consideration.

I notice that he also advises using lime to correct sourness in the soil. This is all very good, but would not some tile drains in this sour land correct said sourness, not only for one or two seasons, but for all time, and be a great deal cheaper in the end than making an application of lime (which is both costly and scarce) every few years. We have no fault to find with the use of fertilizers, but think that a good application of barnyard manure beats all the manufactured articles.

A Reader



SANTA CLAUS will make his headquarters at **McArthur's Bookstore** for the first after-the-war Christmas. We have as usual aimed to meet the demands and expectations of the little people first in the stock we have been putting in. We have

Sleighs, Waggons, Rocking Horses and Dolls
Picture Books and Story Books
Mechanical Toys, such as Structor Mode Sets with electric motors to operate the machines made, "Sandy Andy," "Busy Andy," &c., &c.
Ladies' and Gents' Dressing Cases, Manicure Sets
Hand Mirrors, Hair Brushes,
Purses, Handbags, Picture Frames, Pipes, &c.
Papetries in different styles and all prices,
Fountain Pens
Bibles, Hymn Books of all Denominations
Presentation Copies of Best Authors' Works

And a great many other suitable lines for the gift season. Come in and look through our stock.

McARTHUR'S BOOKSTORE
PAISLEY

S. F. BALLACHEY
The Store with the Stock



Crisp Items of Interest to Christmas Shoppers

Ladies' Fancy Handkerchiefs— the prettiest you ever saw ..... .25

Men's Combination Underwear — Something useful and necessary. Prices from ..... 2.00 to 8.00 per Suit

Ladies' Fancy Silk Skirts. Different patterns. All beautiful. Price, each 10.00

1 Lady's Plush Coat. Dark Green. Made from Salts' Esquimette Plush, and lined with Fancy Lining. Size 36. Price 36.00

Lady's Marmot Coat. Soft and warm. Lined with fancy Silk Poplin. This is a very useful and durable coat, and one which will grace any wearer. Price 115.00

Crepe Blouses. White, Black and Colors ..... 5.00 to 8.00

Ladies' Collars. Dozens of kinds. Every taste can be suited, and every lady made happy ..... .25 to 2.25

Men's Neckties. Every color of the rainbow, and a good many besides. Prices from ..... .50 to 2.00

Men's and Women's Rubbers.
Every kind you can think of.
And Prices in Many Cases Below those of Last Year.
Come in and see them.

Bring us your Poultry. We have the market and can pay the price.

S. F. BALLACHEY

A PIONEER MOTHER GONE

In the person of Mrs. Wm. Tully, who passed away in Chesley on Sunday, Dec. 1st, another good old pioneer mother has been called home. The maiden name of deceased was Susan Falconer. She was born near Ingersoll, and at the age of twelve came came from that town to the 4th con. of Elderslie in 1855 and was, therefore, amongst the early settlers of that township. She was married in the year 1860 to the late William Tully, who predeceased her six years. They lived on lot 16, con. 3, Elderslie, until 1911, when they moved to Paisley where Mr. Tully died the following year. In 1914 Mrs. Tully and two of her unmarried daughters moved to Chesley. Mrs. Tully was an amiable, kind-hearted, motherly woman, always anxious about the welfare of others. She had been a member of the Presbyterian church for many years and was a constant attendant at the church services. Deceased leaves a family of six daughters, the two sons, John and Robert, having passed away before their mother. The daughters are: Mrs. Wilson, of Mount Brydges; Mrs. Harvey, of Hamilton; Mrs. Calley, of Blanchard, N.D.; Susan, at home; Aggie, teaching in Hamilton; and Etta, a nurse in Hamilton. A brother of the late Mrs. Tully, R. W. Falconer, lives in Blanchard, N.D., and a sister, Mrs. I. Franklin, in Glenside, Sask.

Our Paper Supply Was Delayed

We know that our readers would find the inside of last week's Advocate to be ancient literature, and not very interesting. To dish up such a rehash was not our intention. The G.T.R. failed to deliver our bundles as usual, so we were obliged to use just what paper we could scrape up for the issue. We trust that we may not be forced to resort to such a supply again.

—Allan Donald, a progressive farmer of Derby Township, has installed the hydro lighting at his farm between Tara and Owen Sound at a cost of $400. The lighting bill will be about $5 per month.

CARD OF THANKS

Mrs. Murdoch McArthur and family desire to thank their neighbors and friends for the kindness extended to them during the illness of the late Mr. McArthur, and sympathy expressed since his death.

Desirable Village Property For Sale

THE HYDE property, on Isherman St., A. Comfortable brick house, good stable and garage, also acre of first-class garden land, with a number of bearing fruit trees. Hard and soft water. Apply to T. H. GEORGE or MRS. C. B. IRWIN.

FARM FOR SALE

LOT No. 4, Con. A, Elderslie, property of the late W. J. Watson, containing 95 acres—about 60 acres cleared and the balance in bush. Clay loam soil. Barn 40 ft. by 60 ft., stone foundation, cement stable, log house. Well watered. All seeded down but about 16 acres. About 3 miles from Paisley. Apply to And. Watson, or David S. Watson, executors.

The Most Desirable Christmas Gifts

THIS is the most joyous Christmas tide for four years, and we are prepared to assist you in the arduous and vexing duty of gift giving by putting in a most carefully chosen stock in our lines:

Ladies' Gold Watches, Gents Gold Watches
Lockets, Fobs, Necklaces
Diamond Rings, Pearl Rings, Signet Rings
Earrings, Cuff Links, Je we Cases, 14k Brooches
Mantel Clocks, 8-day Clocks
Manicure Sets
Cut Glass, Silverware
Gold Rimmed Spectacles and Eye Glasses
Gold Headed Umbrellas, Gold Headed Canes
Bracelets, Wrist Watches
Stick Pins
Fountain Pens, Vanity Purses
Pendants

I. SHOEMAKER
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BARRISTER, SOLICITOR AND NOTARY PUBLIC
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JOHN SUTHERLAND & SONS LIMITED
INSURANCE—FIRE AND MARINE
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Issuer of Marriage Licenses
Paisley, Ont.

DR. H. E. GAGE, Physician, Surgeon and Accoucheur, Specialist in Diseases of the Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat. Late house surgeon Kingston General Hospital. Office hours—10 to 12 a.m., 1 to 4 p.m. Residence in Dr. Orton's old stand.

DR. P. J. F. HOUSTON
Honor Graduate of Toronto University Licentiate of the Royal Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons of Edinburgh and Glasgow, post graduate Coombe Lying-in-Hospital, Dublin, late assistant Edinburgh Eye Infirmary. Specialty—Diseases of the Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat.
Successor to Dr. Morrison.

HOW TO FIGHT SPANISH INFLUENZA
BY DR. L. W. BOWERS.

Avoid crowds, coughs and cowards, but fear neither germs nor Germans! Keep the system in good order, take plenty of exercise in the fresh air and practice cleanliness. Remember a clean mouth, a clean skin, and clean bowels are a protecting armour against disease. To keep the liver and bowels regular and to carry away the poisons within, it is best to take a vegetable pill every other day, made up of May-apple, aloes, jalap, and sugar-coated, to be had in most drug stores, known as Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets. If there is a sudden onset of what appears like a hard cold, one should go to bed, wrap warm, take a hot mustard foot-bath and drink copiously of hot lemonade. If pain develops in head or back, ask the druggist for Anuric (anti-uric) tablets. These will flush the bladder and kidneys and carry off poisonous germs. To control the pains and aches take one Anuric tablet every two hours, with frequent drinks of lemonade. The pneumonia appears in a most treacherous way, when the influenza victim is apparently recovering and anxious to leave his bed. In recovering from a bad attack of influenza or pneumonia the system should be built up with a good herbal tonic, such as Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, made without alcohol from the roots and barks of American forest trees, or his Irontie (iron tonic) tablets, which can be obtained at most drug stores, or send 10c. to Dr. Pierce's Invalids' Hotel, Buffalo, N. Y., for trial package.

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W. E. Barnett, R. S.

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COUNTY COUNCIL

The December session of the county council of the County of Bruce was held at Walkerton, opening on December 3rd.

The statement of the county treasurer was presented early in the session, showing receipts and expenditures for the year up to Nov. 30th. This showed a total expenditure for the eleven months of $193,143.31. This of course, is very largely in excess of the annual expenditure. The chief items were for patriotic grants $99,674.18, and on county highways $28,861.51. Deducting these two items brings the expenditure down materially and about on par with that of pre-war days. The other main items were public schools $14,507.46, and on maturing debentures $3,125.48. There are still considerable amounts to be paid during December for patriotic grants, on county highways and debentures, but this will largely account for the heavy tax rate this year and shows where most of the taxes went. A communication was read from the Canadian Patriotic Fund chairman, saying they did not expect to have to ask this county for further funds, and warmly praising the county as one of the banner counties in the Dominion in the matter of contributions for patriotic purposes.

It was decided to petition the Legislature to repeal the Ontario War Tax Act and the Moratorium Act. Both of these were considered war measures only, and the war being over they should be repealed.

The County Highways Committee and Superintendent presented their reports. The committee report they found it very difficult to get as much work done on the county highways as they desired owing to the great trouble in getting labor and machinery. They had done what they could with the resources at hand and hoped now the war was over that the situation would materially improve, and that next year considerable progress could be made. The discussion on this report took up much of the time of the council as the roads to be comprised in the system were again discussed. Mr Phelan had a strong delegation present to protest against the dropping of part of the 5th sideroad of Greenock from the system, and Mr. Craig of Amabel made a determined fight against dropping a road in Amabel from the system, but the committee after going over the whole situation recommended dropping these two roads and the council agreed with the committee. A by-law was passed changing the description of the roads and adding the parts in towns and villages which it is agreed to have placed on the system since the original by-law was passed. This by-law must be confirmed by the Lieut.-Governor before it becomes effective.

The Warden in his report congratulated the county on the very successful termination of the war, and expressed his appreciation of being warden of a county that had so nobly done its full share in every way in the good cause. He also expressed the deep sympathy of himself and the county with those who mourn through the war.

Capt. Coles, Judge Greig, Judge Klein and Messrs. D. Robertson and Lay were a delegation asking for a grant to the Canadian Navy League to assist the men and the orphans and widows of men of the mercantile marine, pointing out that the whole Allied cause had depended on these men and nothing had yet been done for them. Council decided that a grant of $20,000 should be made, this being at about the rate of 50c a head of Bruce's population. This grant is to be provided for next year.

John Niven, Lucknow, and Peter Akewauge, Cape Croker, were recommended for the appointment as county constables.

Council decided to ask that the Durham road, the Elora road, the Saugeen road and the 30th sideroad from Allenford to Hanover be assumed by the Department as provincial county highways.

The usual large number of committee reports of the work done since June session, and a large number of accounts closing up business for the year were attended to.

A record was made with the work, and no time was lost with the result that council was able to adjourn on Thursday instead of, as usual, on Friday.

P. A. MALCOMSON,
County Clerk

THE LAST HOURS OF WAR

Pte. R. S. Martin wrote from Belgium Nov. 13th, to his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Martin, Arran, to let them know he was O.K. when the armistice was on. He says "Our battalion was in at the finish and it sure was a great time waiting for that last hour or two to finish. We had caught up with the Boche and were under machine gun fire from about 9 to 11, and were hoping to keep clear of those little pills until it finished. There were only four or five hit. When 11 o'clock came a Hun officer appeared on a white horse and the Huns waved white flags. Then we knew for sure the war had started for a time at least, and rumor was right for once. We sure have had a boo time for the last month or so. The civilians have been left in the towns and villages and there is always a great welcome. Everything is ours for the asking, and for the first day or two they wouldn't let us pay for anything. I have had a real bed to sleep in this last while. Have just had a letter from Bill, and he was at the school for N.C.O.s. Was speaking to Ed a few days ago. There has just been a few explosions within a mile of here —probably an ammunition dump or something like that. The old lady is so startled she jumped out of her clogs and she wants to know if the war isn't finished yet. They tell us a lot about the big retreat of the early days of the war. My address is now H. Q. instead of B. Co., as I am in charge of the battalion Lewis guns now, and attached to headquarters. I got the pair of gloves Bill Grant sent, and they are nice."

Stoves and Heaters

We Sell the **Sharples** Suction Feed **Separator**

OUR STOCK is complete, and it certainly will *pay you* to see our Stoves, which are the most modern in style and fuel saving qualities. We also claim you cannot buy the same stoves as we sell as cheap any place in the county. We are selling a lot of Stoves and we hope to sell you one if you need one. But whether you need one or not, come in and see our stock. We shall be glad to show you anything we have in the store.

The Sharples Skims Cream At Any Speed

The Composite Price, $42.50 — A combination home device for heating, cooking, baking. It has a high oven. Built to conserve, and guaranteed to give satisfaction.

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Dogherty High Oven Price, $110.00 — Bakes perfectly with coal or wood. It is a beauty in appearance, and reliable in use.

Buck's Happy Tho't Price, $95.00 — The old reliable. We do not need to say anything about this stove. Ask anyone who has one.

Bucks' Brittania Price, $65.00 — A modern, handsome, low priced range, and absolutely guaranteed.

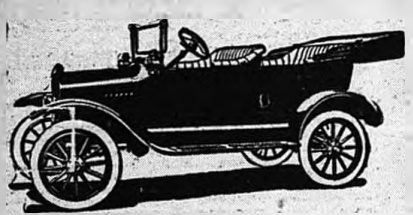
OUR LINE OF HEATERS is also complete, including *Perfection Oil Heaters, Oaks, Improved Quebec, Baseburners and FiReCo Heaters.*

Our FiReCo Heater Price, $38.00 — burns any kind of fuel. It has more than three times the radiating surface of the ordinary heater. A fuel saver. Will reduce its cost in one winter. Holds fire for four days with hard coal and a day hours with soft coal.

Stove Pipes. We make our own stove pipes out of good iron—iron such as cannot be bought to-day at any price. They are vastly superior to readymade ones, both in quality of iron and workmanship. See ours and compare them with others. We know what you will say.

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You will get from 25 to 40 per cent. more for your Stock and Poultry if you feed Vescol Products regularly. When you go to market do you notice the difference paid for good fat healthy poultry and poor scrawny birds? Feed Vescol Poultry Tonic and always get the Top Prices.

Sold in Paisley by W. STARK only

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BORN

Tambling—In Arran, on Dec. 3rd, to Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Tambling, a son.

Calhoun—In Elderslie, on Nov. 2nd, to Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Calhoun, jr., a daughter.

DIED

McInnes—In Bruce Tp., on Dec. 8th, John McInnes, aged 78 years.

McArthur—In Saugeen, on Dec. 4th, Murdoch McArthur, aged 88 years.

SCHOOL REPORTS

S. S. No. 1, Brant and Elderslie

Sr. IV—Borden Gregg, Marjorie Hopper, Lloyd Hopper, Jr. IV—Mary Spong, Lela Kerry, Nelson Kerry, May Driscoll. Sr. III—Gordon Hopper, Elvin Gregg. Jr. III—Florence Tolchard, Hugh Driscoll, John Rody, Pearl Alexander, Artie Alexander, Ruby Cargill. Sr. II—Margaret Bluhm, Grace Kerry. Jr II—Grace Gregg, Edith Hopper. Sr. I—Adolph Rody. C Pr.—Harry Cargill, Howard Balgarno, Daisy Kerry. II Pr.—Wilbert Tolchard, Jean Hyde. A Pr.—Annie Hauck, Evelyn Tolchard, Johnnie Hauck. Syl e Alexander.

J. E. Hamilton, Teacher

S. S. No. 7 and 8, Elderslie and Saug.

Sr IV—Aileen Tanner, Harvey McGill, Mary Winch, Jack Winch. Jr. IV—Gordon Fraser, Gregor Rudolph, Clarence Hammond. Sr. III—Clifford Tanner Edith McKinnon, Bessie Tanner, Jack Collins. Jr. III—Elizabeth Tanner, Walter McGill, Isabel Rudolph, Ina McKinnon. Sr. II—Evelyn McMillan, Eldon Fraser, Jessie Hepburn, Millie Collins, May Harcourt. Jr. II—Clifford McGill, Stewart Bryce, Rhoda Fraser. Sr. I—Alvin Harcourt. Jr. I—Archie Collins, Franklin Hammond, Charlie Collins. Jr. Pr.—Isabel McMillan, Myra Mckinnon, Donald McKinnon, Elroy McGill, Edmund Dinsmore, Harold Tanner, Phyllis McMillan, Mabel Harcourt.

E. J. Cumming, Teacher

Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA

NEW CANADIAN NOVEL—"THE COW PUNCHER"

An English reviewer recently in reviewing the poems of Robert J. C. Stead, said that while Canada's troops had done nobly in the war, such writers as Stead were doing a no less valuable service in building up a genuine national literature. The reader who is wise enough to obtain a copy of "The Cow Puncher," Mr. Stead's latest novel, will agree with the English reviewer. It is a genuine contribution to the national wealth of Canada, made by a writer whose intimate knowledge of the west particularly qualifies him for such a service.

Since Robert Stead wrote his famous poem on the death of Kitchener all who profess to be informed on current literature have been more or less conversant with his work. His collection, "Kitchener and Other Poems," published last fall, was a best seller, and is still in considerable demand. The English edition is reported to have been a big success in Great Britain. His previous novel, "The Homesteaders," has been so continuously sold out on the Canadian market that a new edition has just been issued in Canada.

"The Cow Puncher" promises to add to a reputation already well established. It is not merely a novel: it is an event in the literary life of the country. Dr. W. T. Allison, professor of English, and well known literateur, declares that it is the biggest thing in a literary way that ever came out of the prairie country. It is very pleasant reading, and there is a unique vein of humor and philosophy which has caused it to be called the David Harum of Canada. But "The Cow Puncher" is by no means literary pastime. Its note is in keeping with the serious business of the times, and in its closing chapters it rises to a patriotic level not excelled by any present writer.

It is not our purpose here to outline the plot of "The Cow Puncher." You will enjoy it more to read it in the author's own words. The book is published in Canada by the Musson Book Co., of Toronto, and in the United States by Harper & Brothers. It is attractively illustrated by Arthur Heming, one of Canada's most successful artists.

Winter Term Opens Jan. 5th

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This school has recently been asked to fill positions at $13, $14, $15 and $16 a week and $100 a month.

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Weekly Shipment

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Both Phones.

PAISLEY MARKET

Fall wheat, per bush	$ 2 40	$ 2 45
Peas, per bush	1 25	1 75
Oats, per bush	60	70
Barley, per bush	80	90
Mixed grain, per cwt.	2 20	
Buckwheat		
Potatoes, per bag	1 30	1 50
Butter, in pounds	47	47
Eggs, fresh, per doz	60	60

TORONTO LIVE STOCK MARKETS

TORONTO, Dec. 10, 1919

Butchers' picked	$12 00	$12 00
do common	7 50	11 00
do cows	6 75	11 00
do bulls	7 00	10 50
Stockers, choice	8 00	9 00
do common	7 00	7 50
Heavy feeders	9 00	10 00
Short keep		
Milch cows, choice	167 00	180 00
do common		
Sheep, ewes	9 00	10 00
Bucks	8 00	9 00
Spring Lambs	12 00	15 00
Calves	7 00	17 00
Hogs, off cars	18 75	19 00
" fed and watered	18 50	18 75

Desirable Village Property for Sale

LARGE frame house, with 5 acres of land. Good stable, barn house and hen yard. Hard and soft water. At garden lot. Known as the T. H. George property. D. DUNLOP, Paisley.



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Winter Term in the NORTHERN Business College

Begins Thursday, Jan. 2, 1919

Girls and boys who have been working hard on the farm all summer should have a chance to improve their education this winter. Circulars free to any address.

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Soils and Crops

By Agronomist.

This Department is for the use of our farm readers who want the advice of an expert on any question regarding soil, seed, crops, etc. If your question is of sufficient general interest, it will be answered through this column. If stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed with your letter, a complete answer will be mailed to you. Address Agronomist, care of Wilson Publishing Co., Ltd., 73 Adelaide St. W., Toronto.

Farms Less Fertile Than 40 Years Ago.

Canada has about 28,000,000 acres in field crops of which probably 20,000,000 acres are in the three Western Provinces. Is the fertility of the soil being kept up, is it being exhausted, is it being increased? To get an answer, the Commission of Conservation carried out a survey of 2,245 farms. We asked questions of 2,245 farmers located all over Canada. We took them in groups of about thirty or forty—in all about 60 groups, from British Columbia to Prince Edward Island. On this point, we made a definite enquiry of the farmer as to whether the fertility of his farm was being maintained or was deteriorating.

Here is the answer: 30 per cent. of them reported about the same yield per acre as 20 years ago, 40 per cent. reported some increase in yield, and 30 per cent reported some decrease. That is to say, the land, as used by 30 per cent. of all the men reporting, was poorer in its power to produce crops, than it was 20 years before. From Manitoba, 32 per cent. of the farmers reported about the same yield per acre as 10 years before; not one man reported an increase; and 46 per cent. reported some decrease. That is a summary of the answers to the question when put under an intelligently conducted survey.

We want in Canada more serious and intelligently conducted surveys of our conditions in order that we may acquire real knowledge of facts as they are. Then we can come to conclusions and plan our course of action to deal with the facts discovered and properly interpreted. In the West, the lure of land was for a time similar to the lure of the Yukon; and the lure of the Yukon in the main led on to disappointed men, deteriorated health, and parts of the Yukon left with less material substance that could be called wealth than it had before. There is some excuse for the pioneers taking more than one generation's share of the fertility stored in soil by the beneficence of nature during long ages of preparation. In the pioneer days they needed and had some right to more than their share of this store of natural wealth while making the place ready for occupation; but, after that first need is satisfied, it becomes their duty to make the place more fertile while in their hands.

The history of other countries and other farmers sheds light on our problems; and we may be instructed, to our great advantage, by their experience. In central New York, wheat growing was followed successfully for 40 years. During 20 years more the success was doubtful. Then it became definitely unprofitable. With a climate favorable for agriculture and propitious for crop-growing, it took 40 years of exclusive grain growing to make that system unprofitable, and 20 years more to compel the farmers to stop that sort of practice. Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa and other Western States either have or are making similar history. I have gone over them and talked to the old men; from 80 bushels of wheat to the acre they came down to 14.

We can afford to take a lesson from even our enemy. Germany is a country with a soil which on the whole is not naturally very fertile. Within about 30 years she has been able to effect an increase of about 30 per cent, in the yields per acre of her crops.

On the other hand, over large areas of Canada our methods of farming are exhausting the fertility of our farms to some extent, and there is danger that the fertility of considerable areas will be reduced below the point of profitable farming.—Dr. J. W. Robertson, Chairman of Lands Committee, Commission of Conservation.

Poultry

When goslings over six weeks of age are to be fattened they can be fed three times per day with a ration of one part corn meal and one part bran. Geese which have been pastured through the summer can be fattened on a ration composed entirely of corn meal. This should be given over a period of four or five weeks, depending upon the condition of the birds when the forcing begins.

Sometimes young geese are marketed as "green geese." Then the fattening process begins when the long wing feathers have developed until they reach the tail. The birds can be penned up and fed the following ration with good results: Four parts corn meal and one part beef scrap, given three times per day. A sprinkle of salt added to the wet mash is good for the birds and acts as an appetizer.

Ducks fatten well on the mash composed of one part corn meal and two parts bran. About five per cent. of beef scrap and a little fine grit should be added to the mash to bring the best results. Green food should be given occasionally to help in keeping the digestive system in good order.

In fattening both ducks and geese the principle is to increase the amount of food consumed and reduce the exercise. Sanitary conditions in the yards and pens are very necessary. The profit in fattening either ducks and geese can be determined by comparing the cost of good quality corn with the price that will be received for the ducks. At the present price of feed it requires more than the usual amount of skill to fatten the birds at a profit, but underfed birds never pay so it is undoubtedly best to give the geese and ducks a certain amount of fattening and then endeavor to place them on a market where quality stock is appreciated.

Lime in Old Plaster.

When a ceiling falls, as they sometimes do, there is the slight consolation that the old plaster can be used to advantage in the garden.

Crushed limestone spread over the soil is beneficial; it is slow in its action, but is beneficial just the same, accomplishing the same result as burnt lime, but requiring more time to do it. So it is with old plaster, which is slower in its action than lime but in time produces the same result.

If old plaster is to be had do not neglect to work it into the garden, breaking up the lumps as fine as possible.

Next spring after the garden has been limed with the old plaster a lot of decayed leaves may be worked in. Sheep manure should be applied liberally to the growing crops and the abundant crops will more than pay for the trouble.

The Sahara Desert is three times as large as the Mediterranean Sea.

When I see a farm of poor soil I know just how the farmer looks. When I see a careless, shiftless, improvident farmer in town I can tell that the soil on his farm is poor; he is surely a poor soil farmer. The thrifty, enterprising farmer, who steps lively and wastes no time, can be counted on as a good soil farmer, and the soil of his farm will be found to be good. Naturally, soil may be good or bad, but finally it will be whatever it is made by what I call a good soil or poor soil farmer.

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Better quality preferred.
Write for prices.
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Raw Furs — I will pay highest market prices for
RAW FURS and GINSENG ROOT
31 years of reliable trading.
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WANTED POULTRY, EGGS and FEATHERS
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If You Want the Highest Market Prices
Ship all your
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ABBEY FUR COMPANY
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Reference, Bank of Hochelaga, St. Henry, Montreal.

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TORONTO
FAT
STOCK
SHOW
Union Stock Yards, Toronto.
Judging 10 a.m., Thursday, Dec. 5th.
Auction Sale of Prize Winners 10 a.m., Friday, Dec. 6th.
Everybody Welcome. Admission Free.

FREE TO GIRLS
Big Doll and Doll Carriage



This Big Doll is 18 inches tall, has jointed legs and arms and natural head, hands and feet. The Doll Carriage has steel frame and wheels, and the seat, back and hood are made of leatherette. It is 24 inches high and is just the right size for the Big Doll.
Just send us your name and address and we will send you 24 Packages of lovely embossed Xmas Post Cards to sell at 10 cents a package. When they are sold send us the money and we will send you the Big Doll, with all charges prepaid, and we will also send you the Doll Carriage without any charge if you will show your Doll to your friends and get just three of them to sell our cards and earn prizes too. Send in your name and address to-day so you can get your Doll and Doll Carriage quickly.



Address
HOMER-WARREN COMPANY
Dept. 139, Toronto

Doing Over the Old Barn.

For a moment when I came in sight of the place I did not recognize it, so changed was it in appearance. The buildings did not look like they used to; the fences were different, and the fields had been arranged on a new and more economical plan for saving time and lessening labor.

But the barn was the outstanding feature of the place. The old barn had stood in the midst of a low, wet place, quite a distance from the house. The man who owned the place before it changed hands must have travelled many miles every day to do the chores.

This old barn was taken down and the solid timbers moved away to a site 200 feet from the house. Such of the old sills, beams and other timbers as were of the right size and length were worked over for the new frame. The woods afforded logs for what more heavy timbers were needed, as well as for the siding. These siding boards were all surfaced, so that they could be painted. Some of the old siding was used in the new barn, although much of it was worn very thin by the weather. A basement was put under the new barn, with a thirty-foot shed attached. The whole was given a fine coat of red paint, and trimmed with white. It looks fine now, and it is as good as it looks.

Inside are some devices to save time and strength. Stairs lead from the basement to the first floor and up to the scaffolds. Good swing stanchions make it comfortable for the cows and easier for the men folks. Feed carriers and litter carriers lessen the labor necessary to feed the stock and clean the barn. A drilled well near-by affords water. Altogether, it is a good, labor-saving barn.—E. L. V.

FUNNY FOLD-UPS

CUT OUT AND FOLD ON DOTTED LINES



To Keep Chickens at Home.

A yard surrounded by a five foot fence will under most conditions keep chickens at home. If the hens show a tendency to fly over such a fence the flight feathers of one wing should be clipped. A fence made of woven wire is preferable to a fence made of board or other material. A board should not be used at the top of a wire fence, as this gives the hens a visible place to alight and tends to teach them to fly over. The larger the yard which can be provided the more contented the hens will be. It not only gives them greater opportunity to exercise but often makes it possible to maintain a sod on the yard, which is advisable.

Seed corn selected at husking time should be stored where it will thoroughly dry out before winter. The ears should not touch each other during the drying process. The ears can be suspended in a well ventilated shed or attic. Seed corn that is thoroughly dry will not be injured by freezing.

MOTHER-WISDOM

One Speck of Dirt Too Small to See May Bring Disease to You and Your Child.

They are worth every ounce of the wisest love and utmost care we can give them, these priceless little ones from Heaven.

By Helen Johnson Keyes.

How much knowledge and wisdom go into the making of a good mother!

Constantly I am surprised by discovering new things which a good mother should know and do. The truth is, there is scarcely any knowledge, scarcely any skill which cannot be used directly in bringing up children.

Two strong children went from home one summer to visit an aunt. Two days after their arrival they were taken violently ill with cramps and vomiting. After a week of illness they recovered, with the help of a doctor, and by following his very wise counsel to go without food entirely for twenty-four hours and then to begin with the very lightest diet. After a week, however, one of them fell ill again in just the same way. The doctor happened to be brother-in-law of the aunt and he quietly made an investigation of her kitchen, for he had often been called into this household to cure cases of acute indigestion and ptomaine poisoning. Before very long he found the explanation of those many illnesses: There were saucers of left-overs which had been standing uncovered evidently for more than twenty-four hours; yesterday's milk was beginning to sour in the pantry; a loaf of bread which had not been put away in an air-tight box was coated with mold. The doctor's imagination pictured a dish of scalloped fish made from some scraps of canned salmon left-overs, some inside cuts of that moldy loaf, plus the souring milk. In his fancy he saw every one of the family ill after that feast and being a man who believed in preventing illness, if he had a chance, instead of waiting for it to develop and then curing it, he took the left-overs and the milk and the bread and pitched them out into the place where such things belong.

Now this article is not intended to discourage thrift, it is just a reminder of those tiny disease-carrying organisms, bacteria, yeasts and molds, which develop in foods if these are exposed to slow heat, dampness and air. When foods "spoil" bacteria yeast or molds are spoiling them.

There are hundreds of varieties of bacteria, many of which are useful, even necessary to life. I am now speaking about the poisonous bacteria which breed in foods, dust and dirt, and which cause more death among children and among grown-ups when the children need than has ever been put on record. Twenty-thousand of these bacteria might scarcely cover the head of a pin, none the less, they have the power to bring desolation into families, robbing parents of children and children of parents.

Milk rapidly develops great colonies of bacteria as soon as it is left standing in a warm condition. That is why I insist that when baby's bottle has been warmed for a feeling what is left in it must be thrown away, not kept for the next feeding. Many a fatal case of diarrhoea has resulted from the practice of warming baby's bottle twice or more. (This of course, does not refer to warming once after pasteurization.) Ice cream which has melted into a warm fluid and is then refrozen is very dangerous, for freezing does not kill bacteria; it only checks their farther development. Many epidemics of indigestion which have swept through villages after a party or picnic have been due to the fact that the ice cream eaten was refrozen in this way. Other bacteria develop in meat, fish and in canned goods which are allowed to stand in the cans after they are opened. These are ptomaines. To see one's child suffer, from ptomaine poisoning and understand the cause would surely cure any mother of carelessness with left-overs.

Yeasts are familiar to us in kindly form, massed together in great multitudes in the cakes which make our bread light, but even they may become unwholesome, when, for instance, they ferment fruit juices.

Mold, unlike bacteria and yeast spores, is visible and spreads a sickly green danger-signal over the food it is poisoning.

It is the duty of very farm mother to control the growth of these organisms. The difficulty or impossibility of getting ice on farms makes the problem harder but it must be faced and conquered or we shall have continually-recurring cases of indigestion, followed by chronic sickliness and occasional unnecessary deaths. Foods require to be used up almost at once unless they can be kept very cold and covered.

The utensils used in preparing and keeping foods must be of the kind which contain no insanitary cracks and crevices where crumbs and drops may lodge and grow old, breeding poisons. The baby-bottle with the wide mouth ought to be the model for all milk-containers.

The housewife should wear tub dresses and wash them so frequently that they are clean. Her hands and nails must be spotless when she cooks and even so, should not be used as tasting implements. Our mouth always contain the germs of diseases which most of the time fail to develop their deadly possibilities within us because certain curative forces are at work in our bodies destroying their power; but transferred from our mouths into food and thus into other people's stomachs, they may produce the disease of which they are seeds, the curative forces being absent or weak in the systems of the victims who eat them.

Rats, mice and even pet animals should be rigorously kept out of the kitchen. They are carriers of disease germs.

So much has been said and written about the nasty fly, its foul habits and its power to infect the food and the bodies of the babies, children, and grown-ups on which it alights that one may indeed say that no woman is a good mother who does not screen them out of her house and use every method of driving them from the neighborhood and from her children. They are the great carriers of typhoid.

Dust is not dangerous in itself, it is dangerous because in it grow death-dealing bacteria. A mother must know how to sweep so as to collect the dust and destroy it, not merely to scatter it. She must diligently scrub floors and corners with soap and water and expose her rooms, particularly her kitchen and pantries, to bright, direct sunlight.

After food has been cleanly prepared and served it must be cleanly eaten. Children should be obliged always to wash their hands and to scrub and clean their nails before coming to the table. Most bacteria are conveyed from the hands to the mouth and thus eaten. Children put their hands without dainty scruple, in and on everything. Dirt crowds under their nails and may contain bacteria, which lodging on their food and passing into their digestive tracts are likely to cause cramps, nausea and all the symptoms of indigestion.

A child-specialist once said to me that if all children in Canada were forced to wash their faces, hands and nails before eating there would be a truly amazing fall in the death rate.

GOOD HEALTH QUESTION BOX

By Andrew F. Currier, M.D.

Dr. Currier will answer all signed letters pertaining to Health. If your question is of general interest it will be answered through these columns; if not, it will be answered personally if stamped, addressed envelope is enclosed. Dr. Currier will not prescribe for individual cases or make diagnosis. Address Dr. Andrew F. Currier, care of Wilson Publishing Co., 73 Adelaide St. West, Toronto.

Measures for Preventing Infectious Diseases.

Armed with the facts in regard to the nature of infectious diseases we are in a position to eliminate them to a certain extent. This must come about, first by keeping the body in so fine a condition for its daily work that it will be able to offer successful resistance to the great army of disease germs ever lying in wait to attack it. A good engineer never overlooks the requirements of his machine, he gives it pure water, good coal, good draught; he keeps it clean and well oiled, he is constantly on the look-out for weak spots and when he finds them he remedies them at once, if he can. In this way he gets the maximum of efficiency from his engine. Precisely in the same way if one would keep off disease he must have proper food, exercise, sleep, clothing, recreations and everything else which will enable his physical organism to work smoothly. There are also extra precautions which he might take but in the majority of cases does not. He can take better care of his skin, which is one of the avenues for the elimination of poisons, by more frequent and thorough bathing and scrubbing, especially with warm water and plenty of soap. He can be more particular about the functions of his bowels and bladder which are identically as important to his well-being as sewers to a city. He can accustom himself to deep breathing, flooding his blood current with oxygen and getting rid of poisonous carbon compounds. It is from the want of this vital oxygen that so many people are dying to-day of pneumonia. Furthermore if it is true that germs are so omnipresent and so malevolent, so abundant in the mouth and nose and so prone to migrate from this base to the parts of the body which are more vulnerable, the neglect is inexcusable if they are not destroyed before they have had an opportunity to accumulate and move on. In other words the daily toilet of the mouth and nose with suitable sprays, atomizers and mouth washes is as important as, is even more important than the use of the tooth brush. Good atomizers are easy to get and there are many combinations of antiseptics which will efficiently disinfect the upper air passages, destroy germs and prevent much of the sickness which is now so prevalent. Menthol, eucalyptol, thymol, lysol, boric acid, carbolic acid, salicylic acid and many other antiseptics are available and should be used freely especially in the presence of such epidemics as we are now confronted with. Children should be taught the disinfection of the nose and mouth from their earliest years and if this habit is carried through life it will not only make life more comfortable but in many cases, it will greatly prolong it.

Questions and Answers.

X.—1—My twelve year old daughter has symptoms of goitre. Could you suggest something which will keep it from enlarging?

2—Are acid fruits, including tomatoes, useful for one who is bilious?

Answer—1—If your child has goitre, the proper thing would be to place her under the care of a physician who understands the treatment of that disease. If you care to read my article on goitre, send stamped, self-addressed envelope and you will receive it.

2—I do not know that the acid fruits have any particular relation to biliousness. Drugs, like mercury and ipecac and a few others, are useful in the treatment of biliousness, but one should take them under the direction of a physician.

G. E. N.—I am told that if two cakes of yeast are eaten each day for several months, it will cause reduction of enlarged glands and will also increase the weight. What is your opinion as to this?

Answer—My opinion would be that it would be an undesirable form of treatment, and the constant fermentation and gas which it would produce in the stomach, would be most annoying and uncomfortable.

F. C.—I am troubled with corns. Will you kindly advise me in regard to their care and cause?

Answer—If you will send stamped, self-addressed envelope, I will send you my article on corns.

E. S.—My baby is 18 months old, has hiccoughs everyday. Seems bright and well otherwise. Please tell me what I can do for him.

Answer—If the phrenic nerve is slightly compressed, it will usually stop hiccough. This nerve passes down on either side of the neck, and could be compressed by passing the fingers gently, but firmly, along each side of the neck.

The Dairy

Cabbages furnish a great, succulent food for dairy cows but usually they are worth so much for human food that it would be impracticable to feed them to the cows. Cabbage should be fed rather sparingly. It will not do to give a cow all the cabbage she wants to eat, especially at first, because it will taint the milk and the cow will not do well, but a comparatively small feed of cabbage in the morning to take the place of roots or of corn silage would be very beneficial. They are not only a good food but their succulency assists digestion and a cow would eat more dry food and digest it better by including cabbage as a portion of the ration.

If you would attempt to feed a cow nearly an entire ration of cabbages you would be very likely to get extremely poor results because of the large percentage of water. There would be so little dry matter and food nutriments in the cabbage that a cow couldn't eat enough to produce a good flow of milk, for any considerable length of time. That, I imagine, is the reason why some people have had poor results with cabbage. You get the same results with beet tops. People harvest their beets and then they turn the cows into the beet field and if there are plenty of beet tops they think they don't need hay or grain, but they make a sad mistake. It would be much better to haul the beet tops up and feed a small feed in the morning together with hay and grain, and the same principle will hold true with cabbage, but rest assured that if cabbages are properly fed to dairy cows they will not dry them up but, on the contrary, they will stimulate the flow of milk.

Save Wood Ashes.

Save the ashes from wood fires. Store them in boxes or barrels in a dry place until spring, when they should be spread over the garden for their high fertilizing value.

Recruiting Officer: "But what would a boy like you do in the Army?" Lad: "Don't you need a caddie to carry your swords and things?"

Do not apply paint to concrete work before the concrete has hardened, as paint retards the setting of the concrete.

The entries which have just closed for The Toronto Fat Stock Show to be held at the Union Stock Yards, December 5th and 6th, indicate a splendid display of finished live stock. This, despite the fact that the management have discontinued the offering of premiums for female cattle in the hope that animals suitable for breeding purposes will be kept on the farm for that purpose. It will be well worth anyone's time to take in this show and also to be present at the Auction Sale of Prize Winners which is attended by buyers from all over America.



Muskrat Coat

Loose box coat effect, with convertible collar. Extra well made. Length 48". A popular seller. $120

French Seal

Splendid coats that look well and wear better than any other coat. Special price $112.

Persian Lamb and Mink

Two of our specialties in which we offer exceptional values.

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RAW FURS: Highest Prices Paid.



Autocrat makes your Ford the best 14 ft. truck on the road. Two minutes to attach or detach. Attaches to crank shaft, which assures delivery of the engine power. Only the engine runs, consequently no wear on tires, differential, etc. A special patented auxiliary fan keeps the engine cool under all conditions. Car can be moved or driven with Autopower attached. Automatic governor controls the power. Means of power to run Grain grinders, wood saws, ensilage cutters hay presses, fanning mills, separators, churns, cement mixers, well-drilling machines, etc. Write for catalogue and trial offer and see what tests say. Also Autocrat Tractor.

AUTOCRAT MFG. CO.
Dept. A, 1181 Adelaide St. W. Toronto

MEDICINE FOR LOGS

Chemicals Used to Preserve Timber Against Ravages of Insects.

Wood, being a vegetable structure, is liable to decay. But if properly "doped" with some preservative chemical it may be rendered almost decay proof--which, when the matter is brought down to dots, means proof against devouring insects and destructive fungi.

Creosote is one of the chemicals commonly used for this purpose. But, whether this or another, the most up-to-date method adopted is to saturate logs with the preservative stuff by pumping the latter into their intimate structure.

The preservative, under pressure, is forced into the pores and interstices of the logs through a rubber pipe to which is attached a contrivance that shows on a dial the exact amount of pressure used.

Britain Thinking of Million Dead.

Talking to the British Pilgrims Society in London, James M. Beck marvelled at the restraint of the British people in the hours of their success, and diagnoses it by saying:

"Britain's feeling is that of a Judge in a criminal court, facing a prisoner convicted of a foul murder, with the Judge putting on his black cap to pronounce sentence. That is the spirit of Britain to-day. She is thinking of her million dead."

The average man feels that those who have the most right to celebrate can never come home.

Thousands of undernourished people have found that

Grape-Nuts

food—a scientific blend of nourishing cereals—helps wonderfully in building health and happiness.

Needs no Sugar

Chronology of the Great War

1914.

July 23.—Austrian ultimatum to Serbia.

July 25.—Serbia accepts all Austria's terms, except that Austrian officials conduct murder enquiry in Serbia.

Aug. 1.—Germany declares war on Russia.

Aug. 2.—Germans enter Luxembourg and invade French territory.

Aug. 2.—Germany demands passage through Belgium.

Aug. 4.—England sends ultimatum to Germany demanding observance of Belgian neutrality. Germany rejects ultimatum, and makes attack on Liege. England declares war.

Aug. 5.—British troops land in France and Belgium.

Aug. 12.—England declares war on Austria.

Aug. 20.—Germans enter Brussels.

Aug. 23.—Germans enter Namur and attack Mons.

Aug. 24.—British begin retreat from Mons.

Aug. 27.—Louvain burned by Germans.

Sept. 2.—Germans are within thirty miles of Paris, and seat of French Government is transferred to Bordeaux.

Sept. 5—Battle of Marne begins.

Sept. 20 — Germans bombard Rheims.

Oct. 9—Antwerp occupied by the Germans.

Oct. 19—First battle of Ypres begins.

Oct. 29—Turkey begins war on Russia.

Nov. 1—German naval victory at Coronel, off Chili.

Nov. 10—The commerce raider Emden destroyed by the Australian cruiser Sydney.

Dec. 8—British naval victory off Falkland Islands.

Dec. 16—German cruisers bombard Scarborough and Hartlepool, 150 civilians killed.

Dec. 18—Egypt proclaimed a British protectorate.

1915.

Feb. 20—Allied fleets bombard Dardanelles.

March 12—British capture Neuve Chapelle.

March 22—Przemysl captured by Russians.

April 22—Second battle of Ypres.

April 24—Battle of St. Julien.

April 25—Germans first use poison gas in attacking.

May 7—Lusitania torpedoed.

May 9—Battle of Festubert.

May 23—Italy declares war on Austria.

May 31—Zeppelin raid on London.

July 8—South-West Africa (German) surrenders to General Botha.

Aug. 5—Germans occupy Warsaw.

Aug. 21—Italy declares war on Turkey.

Oct. 12—Germans execute Nurse Cavell.

Oct. 15—Great Britain declares war on Bulgaria.

Oct. 19—Italy declares war on Bulgaria.

Nov. 24—Greece yields to the demands of the allies.

Dec. 15—Sir Douglas Haig succeeded Sir John French as commander of the British forces.

1916.

Feb. 21—Germans begin attack on Verdun.

March 8—Portugal declares war on Germany.

April 3—Battle of St. Eloi.

April 29—Kut surrendered to the Turks.

May 31—Naval battle off Jutland.

June 5—Lord Kitchener drowned on H.M.S. Hampshire.

Aug. 21—Turkey and Bulgaria declare war on Roumania.

Dec. 21—Death of the Austrian Emperor Franz Joseph.

Dec. 29—Admiral Beatty succeeds Sir John Jellicoe in command of the British High Seas Fleet.

1917.

Feb. 2—United States breaks off diplomatic relations with Germany.

Feb. 25—British retake Kut.

March 11—Bagdad taken by the British.

March 14—China severs relations with Germany.

April 6—U.S. Congress formally passes resolution declaring war on Germany.

April 9—Vimy Ridge taken by Canadians.

April 10—Brazil severs relations with Germany.

April 16—Workingmen's and Soldiers' Delegates take control in Russia.

June 7—British take Messines Ridge.

June 29—Greece breaks relations with the Central Powers.

July 14—Michaelis succeeds Von Bethmann Holweg.

July 22—Army of Crown Prince repulsed all along the line.

July 23—Russian troops demoralized.

Aug. 7—British Admiralty reconstructed. Canadian troops make further gains at Lens.

Aug. 10—Gen. Haig's men capture practically all German positions east and southeast of Ypres.

Aug. 12—Greece now at war with Germany, Austria, Turkey and Bulgaria.

Sept. 1—French strike shroud blow on Aisne front.

Sept. 11—Kornilloff starts civil war in Russia.

Sept. 14—Great battle raging on the Menin.

Sept. 16—Kerensky declares Russian republic.

Sept. 19—Argentine breaks relations with Germany.

Sept. 29—Belo Psaha seized in Paris as enemy.

Sept. 30—Great British offensive in Flanders begun.

Oct. 6—Peru breaks diplomatic relations with Germany.

Oct. 7—Uruguay breaks diplomatic relations with Germany.

Oct. 12—Von Capelle resigns as result of mutiny in German fleet.

Oct. 20—Four Zeppelins destroyed when returning from England.

Oct. 21—Russian fleet escapes from Moon Sound without loss.

Nov. 6—Canadians take Passchendaele.

Nov. 8—Revolution in Petrograd. Kerensky flees.

Nov. 20—Russian revolutionists offer separate peace to Germany.

Dec. 1 to 4—Pierce fighting round Cambrai.

Dec. 10—French and British troops take up positions on the Italian front.

Dec. 11—British capture Jerusalem.

Dec. 17—Bolshewiki sign armistice with the Central Powers.

1918.

Feb. 23—British troops enter Jericho.

Mar. 7—Due to the defection of Russia, Roumania is forced to sign peace treaty with Central Powers.

Mar. 20—Gen. Foch appointed generalissimo of allied forces.

April 1 to 7—Terrific fighting on the Somme.

April 12—Battle of Lys.

April 23—British naval forces raid Ostend and Zeebrugge.

April 25—Battle of the Somme renewed.

April 26—Battle of Kemmel Hill.

May 29—Germans launch last great attempt to advance on Paris.

May 30—Germans retake Soissons.

June 5—German advance halted.

June 12 to 14—Battle of Oise.

June 24-25—Italians rout the Austrians on the Piave.

July 22—Germans forced to retreat across the Marne.

July 29—Fere-en-Tardenois recaptured by the allies.

Aug. 3—French again occupy Soissons.

Aug. 7—Foch raised to rank of Marshal of France.

Aug. 9—British troops, under Haig, launch successful offensive. Germans in full retreat.

Aug. 27—Roye captured by the French.

Aug. 30—Bapaume taken by the allies.

Sept. 1—British pursue Germans through the Lys valley.

Sept. 13—Americans wipe out St. Mihiel salient.

Sept. 18—British break through the Hindenburg line.

Sept. 23—British rout the Turks in Palestine.

Oct. 1—Allies capture Roulers.

Oct. 1—Bulgaria capitulates to the terms of the allies.

Oct. 4—Germans abandon Lens.

Oct. 9—Canadians capture Cambrai.

Oct. 17—British secure Lille.

Oct. 18—British sailors occupy Ostend.

Oct. 31—Turkey surrenders to the British.

Nov. 1—Italians' huge drive of Austrians out of Italy.

Nov. 2—Austria surrenders to the Italians.

Nov. 2—British take Valenciennes.

Nov. 6—Germany seeks peace terms from the allies.

Nov. 7—Marshal Foch hands his terms to the German emissaries and grants them 72 hours' time limit for reply.

KNOW YOUR SYMPTOMS!

Medical Terms Everyone Should Know—Some Latin Phrases.

There are several medical terms one should know about. For instance, if your examiner tells you that you are suffering from dementia praecox, you smile affably, and say, "Thank you, doctor." Would you be quite so cheerful if you knew that the Latin phrase meant chronic delusional insanity? Here are a few ordinary terms you should know:

Prosthesis—The addition of an artificial part to supply a defect of body, as appliances to take place of lost hand.

Atrophy—Wasting away, withering, as of injured limb.

Flexion—Bending, as limbering up stiff wrist through exercise, massage, etc.

Lesion—Damage, injury, as "nerve lesion."

Functional—Affecting the working of an organ only, not affecting the organ itself.

Myoptic—Defective sight; short-sighted.

Anaesthesia—Insensibility to feeling; thus: "Pronounced anaesthesia calf of leg."

Amnesia—Loss of memory.

Aphasia—Loss of speech.

Neurasthenia—Nervous debility, nervous exhaustion.

Neurosis—Functional derangement due to disorders of nervous system. For instance, "War neurosis."

Orthopaedics—Cure of deformities of the body Not confined to leg cases.

Disorientated—A mental state, confusion as to place, time, date, etc.

Neuropathic tendency — Constitutionally abnormal conditions perhaps made evident by, but not primarily due to, war.

WANTED Two men and Two men make from $10 to ten dollars a day, selling our line of Washing, Cleaning and Counter Soaps, three in each package, sells for twenty-five cents, you make 12½ cents. Reply quickly to secure territory, and sealed fifteen cents for sample and terms.

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391 Cherbourne St. - Toronto

For Autumn Days



One of the newest adaptations of the cape-wrap is this novelty coatee. McCall Pattern No. 8585, Ladies' and Misses' Coatee. In 3 sizes; small, 32 to 34; medium, 36 to 38; large, 40 to 42 bust. Price, 25 cents.



Obeying the request of the Government about conservation of wool, many smart women have found rayon in an entire satin dress. Here is an excellent model to be developed in satin or velvet. McCall Pattern No. 8613, Ladies' Dress. In 6 sizes, 34 to 44 bust. Price, 25 cents.

These patterns may be obtained from your local McCall dealer or from the McCall Co., 70 Bond St., Toronto, Dept. W.

Minard's Liniment Cures Colds, &c.

Tommy (after operation)—"What with sister 'ere, an' them lilies, I thought I was in 'eaven, when I first came round, till I seed Bill yonder in the next bed!"

Minard's Liniment Co., Limited.

Gentlemen,—Last winter I received great benefit from the use of MINARD'S LINIMENT in a severe attack of LaGrippe, and I have frequently proved it to be very effective in cases of Inflammation.

Yours,
W. A. HUTCHINSON.

"If we are not responsible for the thoughts that pass our doors, we are at least responsible for those we admit and entertain."—Charles B. Newcomb.

Minard's Liniment Cures Distemper.

When you mend the lace curtains paste tissue paper under the rents and stitch back and forth on the machine. This will fill in neatly and securely.

The world's sheep stocks have decreased by 54,000,000 since the war began.

KEEP YOUR SHOES NEAT

2 IN 1

SHOE POLISHES

LIQUIDS and PASTES

for BLACK, WHITE, TAN, DARK BROWN OR OX-BLOOD SHOES

PRESERVE the LEATHER

ANOTHER HUN TRICK

Heedlessness Shown by Firing Upon Refugees in Church.

Instances of German mistreatment of the civil population of villages in France which were taken by the British-American armies are numerous, but perhaps none shows the cold and calculated heartlessness of the Hun more than the following story, which was related to the correspondent by one of the inhabitants of the little town of St. Souplet, near St. Quentin.

An attack by the English and American forces was impending. The Germans expected it and informed the population that if they gathered in the local church and put up a white sheet as a flag, they would be spared by the advancing allied troops. They did so. The Germans soon were driven out by the English and Americans. When they reached a point of vantage, however, they turned their guns on the church. Several persons were killed and many wounded.

The Germans had thought to make the British and Americans believe it was the allied artillery and not their own, that had bombarded the church. When the allied troops entered the village they found the church shattered, the occupants terrified, and many of their number lying prostrate on the floor, dead or wounded.

MONEY ORDERS

It is always safe to send a Dominion Express Money Order. Five Dollars costs three cents.

An Ancient Loaf.

The discovery in Sweden of a loaf of bread made from pea flour in the time of the Vikings has disclosed the fact that peas were cultivated in Europe more than 1,000 years ago.

Minard's Liniment Cures Diphtheria.

The Cause of Heart Trouble

Faulty digestion causes the generation of gases in the stomach which inflate and press down on the heart and interfere with its regular action, causing faintness and pain. 15 to 30 drops of Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup after meals sets digestion right, which allows the heart to beat full and regular.

THICK, SWOLLEN GLANDS

that make a horse Wheeze, Roar, have Thick Wind or Choke-down, can be reduced with

ABSORBINE

also other Bunches or Swellings. No blister, no hair gone, and horse kept at work. Economical—only a few drops required as an application. $2.50 per bottle delivered. Book 2 R free.

ABSORBINE, JR., an antiseptic liniment for mankind, reduces Cysts, Wens, Painful Swollen Veins and Ulcers. $1.25 a bottle at dealers or delivered. Book "Evidence" free.

W. F. YOUNG, P. D. F., 318 Lymans Bldg., Montreal, Can.

WHEN YOU SUFFER FROM RHEUMATISM

Almost any man will tell you that Sloan's Liniment means relief

For practically every man has used it who has suffered from rheumatic aches, soreness of muscles, stiffness of joints, the results of weather exposure.

Women, too, by the hundreds of thousands, use it for relieving neuritis, lame backs, neuralgia, sick headache. Clean, refreshing, soothing, economical, quickly effective. Say "Sloan's Liniment" to your druggist. Made in Canada. Get it today.

Sloan's Liniment Kills Pain

30c., 60c., $1.20.



Harry Lauder paid a visit to the Western front some time ago. While standing before a great barbed-wire barricade he asked a Highlander how long he thought the war would last. "Forty years," said the Highlander, never moving an eyelid. "We'll be fighting another year, and then it'll tak' us thirty-nine years more to wind up the wire."

Minard's Liniment Cures Garget in Cows

WANTED

WANTED:—AT ONCE BY PROgressive Concern in the Niagara Peninsula, the Garden Spot of Canada, Boilermakers and Drill Operators. Steady employment. Engineering and Machine Works of Canada, Limited, St. Catharines, Ont.

FOR SALE

WELL EQUIPPED NEWSPAPER and job printing plant in Eastern Ontario, carrying $1,100. Will be sold for $1,250 on quick sale. Box 68, Wilson Publishing Co., Ltd., Toronto.

WEEKLY NEWSPAPER FOR SALE in Northern Ontario. Only paper in district. Will sell $1,200. Worth double that amount. Apply H. E. Wilson Publishing Co., Limited, Toronto.

MISCELLANEOUS

CANCER TUMORS, LUMPS, ETC., internal and external cured without pain by home treatment. Write us before you suffer. Medical Medical Co., Limited, Collingwood, Ont.



Will not burn

Easy to use

KEEP YOUR STOVE BRIGHT

BLACK KNIGHT STOVE POLISH

CUTICURA

Heals Pimples With One Cake Soap and One Box Ointment.

Face never free from them for two or three years. Were sore and often became large and hard. Left dark, red blotches that disfigured face. Nothing did much good till tried Cuticura. Helped from first application and now face is healed.

From signed statement of Miss Lennie Kennedy, R. R. 1, Williamstown, Ont., March 7, 1917.

Use Cuticura Soap for toilet purposes, assisted by touches of Cuticura Ointment to soothe and heal any tendency to irritation of the skin and scalp. By using these fragrant, super-creamy emollients for all toilet purposes you may prevent many skin and scalp troubles becoming serious.

For Free Sample Each by Mail address post-card: "Cuticura, Dept. A, Boston, U. S. A." Sold everywhere.

HIRST'S PAIN EXTERMINATOR

Always Effective—and acts quickly

Relieves lame back, lumbago, neuralgia, sprains, lame joints and muscles, toothache, earache, sore throat and other painful complaints—*Hirst's Stops the Pain.* Get a bottle today. Have it handy—has a hundred uses. *At dealers or write us.* HIRST REMEDY CO., Hamilton, Can.

Hotel Del Coronado

Coronado Beach, California

Where the balmy yet invigorating climate makes possible the enjoyment of outdoor sports throughout the Winter months.

POLO, GOLF, TENNIS, MOTORING, FISHING, BAY AND SURF BATHING

Write for Winter Folder and Golf Program.

JOHN J. HERNAN, - Manager

SECOND CON. ELDERSLIE

Cadets H. and C. McGregor, of Calgary, visited recently at the home of their uncle and aunt here, Mr. and Mrs. A McGregor.

Rev. C. Cameron, one of the pioneer teachers at S. S. No. 12, was a caller at the school one day last week.

Miss Leona Maxwell, Mr. and Mrs. Cody, and Messrs. Ed and Joe Pruder were victims of the flu during the past week.

In a letter to his parents dated from England on Nov. 16th, Gnr. A. Lillico stated that he expected to sail for Canada in a few days. Archie will likely fall heir to the largest slice of Christmas turkey this year.

Messrs. H. Schmidt and E. Pihol both installed gasoline engines pumping water.

[illegible] has purchased lot 16, [illegible], and intends moving [illegible] March 1st.

[illegible] Pepper, trained nurse of [illegible], visiting friends here.

[illegible] Robt. Jelkins attended [illegible] of their niece, Miss K. [illegible] Glenwood.

[illegible] Lillico, barrister, of Toronto, has decided to locate at Swastika, New Ontario. His many friends here wish him success.

Mrs. (Dr.) Struthers and little son Gilchrist went to Galt last week to await the arrival of Dr. Struthers, missionary of Honan, China, who is expected home from France.

A. Dawson has improved the mill yard by putting a good covering of gravel on the driveway.

Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Allen visited Paisley friends one day last week.

Miss Dina Addison is spending a couple of weeks visiting her brother here, Mr. Geo. Addison.

Messrs. D. Walks J. McCullough and J. B. Allen attended the Forward Movement Presbytery meeting in Paisley last week.

Messrs. Thos. and Leonard Lamont, of Toronto, are visiting friends here.

The annual telephone meeting will be held at S. S. No. 12 on Dec. 26th. A full attendance of the members is requested.

Miss Jessie Young is suffering from an attack of the flu.

Messrs. W. I. and Jas. Allen are attending the fat stock show in Toronto.

Adrew Green has purchased lot 10, con. 3, from Pete Catto.

Mrs. Axion, of Mitchell, visited last week at the home of her brother, Rich. McGill.

Owing to the flu epidemic the 2nd con. S. S. has been closed for the balance of the year, and will re-open on Jan. 5th.

So far municipal affairs are quiet in this section, but the names of Minto Jackson and J. B. Allen are mentioned as candidates if a vacancy should occur. Both are well-to-do farmers, and either one could uphold the welfare of this side of the Tp.

A telegram received here last Saturday stated the death from flu of Mrs. Gillies Campbell, of Fort William. Mr. Campbell was a resident of this concession for a number of years and will have the sympathy of many friends here in his sad bereavement.

CARGILL

Word was received last week that Mrs. Wat Clark of Southampton had passed away a victim of the Spanish influenza. The late Mrs. Clark moved from here with her husband and children on the lake shore town a few years ago and was well and favorably known here. Besides the bereaved husband she leaves several small children to mourn her loss. To them we extend deepest sympathy.

Mrs. Wm. Clark, who has been confined to her bed for the past two weeks or so, is improving.

Mrs. Monahan, of St. Marys, visited friends here last week.

The condition of our townsman, Mr. Wm. Monahan, does not show any improvement. We hope he may soon take a turn for the better.

A number of our citizens turned out last Wednesday night to welcome Sergt. J. J. Clancy and Sergt. Fred Anderson back to the old town. Both boys went over with the 160th Battalion and are glad to be back on this side of the pond again. They both look well.

In a letter from Pte. Harold Grice, received on Saturday, he says he expects to leave France in January and to land home in February. He don't care how he comes back, even if it is in a tub, as long as he gets back to old Canada again.

Mrs. Ed Noble received word on Wednesday that her brother, Pte. Black, had been killed in action. Coming so near the end of hostilities it makes the loss of this hero more sad. Black belonged to an American battalion.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children

In Use For Over 30 Years

Always bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher

BURGOYNE

Mr. Wm. Atkinson is busy threshing clover up and down the lines.

S. S. No. 7 Saugeen and Arran has secured the shield in the rural school fair for the last three years in succession, and consequently are the proud possessors of said shield. Miss Felicia Wallace is the teacher.

Mr. Wm. Reany had the misfortune to fall and fracture a bone in his hip on Saturday last. Owing to his advanced age—92 years—in all probability the bone may not heal.

A quiet wedding took place here last week when Mr Irving Grieve and Miss Maggie McAndrew were hitched up double. We wish the young couple every success and happiness.

Burgoyne Presbyterians presented their pastor, Rev. Mr. Strachan, with a horse, harness and blankets on Friday of last week.

COULD NOT STOP THE HEADACHES

Until She Tried "Fruit-a-tives" —Made From Fruit Juices

112 Cosburg St., St. John, N.B.

"I feel I must tell you of the great benefit I have received from your wonderful medicine, 'Fruit-a-tives'.

I have been a sufferer for many years from *Violent Headaches*, and could get no permanent relief.

A friend advised me to take 'Fruit-a-tives' and I did so with great success; and now I am entirely free of Headaches, thanks to your splendid medicine".

MRS. ALEXANDER SHAW.

50c. a box, 6 for $2.50, trial size 25c. At all dealers or sent on receipt of price, postpaid, by Fruit-a-tives Limited, Ottawa.

GLAMIS

The Red Cross Society purpose holding their annual meeting on Tuesday, the 17th. Reports of the year's work will be read. Tea will be served at the close and a collection taken.

Mrs. John Groves (nee Annie Currie), of Kerrobert, Sask., is visiting at the home of her father, Mr. Neil Currie, on the 2nd.

Miss Mina Cunningham left on Tuesday for Oakville, where she expects to remain for some time.

Miss Bell McGregor is spending a few days with friends in the village.

Mr. Short, of Saskatchewan, is visiting his daughter, Mrs. Robt. McLennan.

We are sorry to report the serious illness of Mrs. Alex McSween with influenza and pneumonia.

Mr. Cameron, of Tiverton, Sundayed at Mr. Kirktown's.

Mrs. Dan Cameron, of Kincardine Tp., is visiting her sister, Mrs. Jas. Thomson.

The funeral of the late Mrs. Fitzsimmons, of Pinkerton, passed through Glamis on Saturday to Tiverton cemetery.

Nurse Margaret McKinnon, of Grace Hospital, Toronto, who is spending some time on the 10th of Kincardine is nursing Mrs. McSween.

PINKERTON

Mrs. (Rev.) R. M. Gale is visiting at the home of her son, Mr. John Gale, at Alma.

On Thursday morning the sad news of the death of Mrs. Walter Clark of Southampton, and formerly of Pinkerton, was received by friends here. The deceased was sick only a short time with Spanish influenza when she succumbed. The sympathy of all goes out to the bereaved husband and five children, four of whom are down with the disease.

Mr. and Mrs. H. G. Clark attended the funeral of the late Mrs. Walter Clark of Southampton.

Death again visited our village and claimed as its victim Mrs. N. Fitzsimmons, who died on Thursday after a two weeks' illness. The late Mrs. Fitzsimmons has been a resident of the village for a number of years, her husband having predeceased her about fifteen years ago. The funeral was held on Saturday, interment being made at Inverhuron.

Miss McLean, a sister, and Mrs. Cummings, a niece, of the late Mrs. Fitzsimmons, attended the funeral on Saturday.

Bert Elphick is the new Land employed at the grist mill.

TURNER'S

Miss Bell, of the Soo, is visiting with her friend here.

Mr. Geo. Garnes, of New Westminster, who is here on a visit, has been calling on many of his old friends.

Dunblane Presbyterian Sunday school are to purchase a Victory Bond.

The G.T.R. carpenters, who have been working here for a few weeks, have gone to Palmerston.

Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA

BRUCE TP. COUNCIL

Nov. 7th, 1918

Bruce Tp. council met in the Tp. hall on the above date, members all present. Minutes of previous meeting read, adopted and signed. A number of communications and accounts were read and dealt with.

McNeill—Dobson—That a by-law be prepared appointing the following D. R. O.s, poll clerks and polling places, viz.: Div. 1—A. G. Montgomery, D.R.O.; Geo. Campbell, poll clerk; R. Campbell's house, lot 1, con. 1. Div 2—Geo. H. MacKay D.R. O.; J. A. McLean, poll clerk; Tp. hall. Div. 3—D. M. Cameron, D.R.O.; Thos. McLennan, poll clerk; D. McKenzie's house, lot 6, con.11. Div. 4 —W. H. Gillilvray, D.R.O.; J. W. Howe, poll clerk; J. A. Howe's house, lot 25, con. 13. Div. 5—R. N. McKay, D.R.O.; Thos. Curry, poll clerk; A. Mawhinney's house, lot 25, con. 7. Div. 6—J. W. Hyde, D.R.O.; K. Smith, poll clerk; W. Gilchrist's house, lot 20, con. 2.—Carried.

Dobson—Baker—That the clerk notify Richard Atkinson that if he does not take care of his children and pay for their keep they will be put in the children's shelter, as there has been complaints laid before the council.—Carried.

Dobson—McKenzie—That the clerk notify Rushton, pathmaster, to have the ditch cleaned out near Forrester's gate, lot 19, con. 14, as it is doing damage to road.—Carried.

Council adjourned till Monday, Dec. 2nd, at 1 p.m., members all present except Councillor McKenzie, who was prevented from being present by the death of his father.

McNeill—Baker—That the reeve and deputy reeve be authorized to see the county treasurer when in Walkerton at county council, explaining the situation re arrears of taxes on lot 26, w. of Head St., Inverhuron, get all information possible from him and report at next meeting; also that they interview F. B. James, C.E., re McKenzie awards, con. 2, re extension of time asked for by Mr. McKenzie; also re condition of tile on lot 21, con. 3.—Carried.

Dobson—Baker—That the clerk procure an honor roll or rolls for the township hall, also a flag.—Carried.

Baker—McNeill—That on account of the McLean family, lot 26, con. 2, being in poor circumstances and unable to work, and application being made to council on their behalf, this council grant them the sum of $50, this money to be paid to Mr. J. W. Kippen to give to them.—Carried.

Dobson—Baker—That by-law No. 209, a by-law to provide for raising money by issue of debentures to liquidate a portion of the principal falling due on telephone debentures heretofore issued, as now read—be finally passed, signed and sealed.—Carried.

McNeill—Baker—That the clerk send a letter of condolence to Jas. McKenzie on the death of his father. —Carried.

McNeill—Dobson—That the following accounts be paid and orders issued for the same, viz.: D. McNaughton, Inv., s. l. refund, div. 74, $21.50; John Kinmond, dog tax refund, error assessment, $2; D. D. McKenzie, refund, $4.17; Lach McDougall, fill and breastwork, 2-3, $57; H. Carr, s. l. refund div. 58, 18, $4.50; Chas. Robinson, jr., fill at bridge, 34-6, $11.50; Geo. Baker, insp. bridge, 34-6, $11.50; Chas. Kelso, sheep killed by dogs, $26; A. McLean, bal for insp. bridges, $16.50; John Hyde, 114 3-inch and 73 6-inch tile, $4.85; Jas. Irwin, ditch across road, 25-11, $8; J. A. McKinnon, bridge 34-6, $401; Jas. Johnson, reeve, $477; P. Dobson, den. reeve, $5.20; Geo. Baker, councillor, $5.50; Jas. McKenzie, $3.50; W. McNeill, $5.30; J. Coleman, caretaking, $4, glass in window 40c.—$4.40; M. McNeill, trip to Walkerton re tax sale, $6; D. McNaughton sheep killed by dogs, $200; Wm. Fletcher, 500 6-inch tile, $20; Watchman, R. of H. adv. re influenza, $2.50; Times, adv. chg. telephone 20c.—$4.05; Charles Schmidt, W. F. B., 13-7, 41 rods, $6.15; John Pace 25-9, 37 rods, $5.55; A. McGillivray, 26-113, 40 rods, $6; E. Clayton, w. ½ 16-3, 80 rods, $12; N. Russell, A, 40 rods, $6; Jas. Stephenson, F-11, 23 rods, $3.45; Peter Dobson, insp. bridges, $22.50; F. B. James, C. E., McKenzie awards, $28; Len Schell, culvert, 1-6, 87; Dan Brown, rep. culvert, $1; Norman Robertson, county rates and prov. war tax, $17.78.65.

Council adjourned to meet on Saturday Dec. 14th. J. G MacKay, Clerk

RENEW your subscription to THE ADVOCATE and your daily papers now.

THE STORE OF QUALITY



"Peace on Earth, Good Will to Men."

AFTER four years of bloody war the Christmas bells will again ring out the glad tidings as of yore. Christmas of 1918 will go down in history's pages as the one after the war. The spirit of thanksgiving and giving will be greater than ever before.

Gifts Worth Giving. Articles Beautiful and Useful. Sure to be Appreciated

The Stock of Holiday Goods at Davison's Hardware

Makes it Easy to Solve the Puzzle, What to Give

Wouldn't it be just lovely to present **Mother** with that new **Oxford** or **Pandora Range?**

Any Lady would be delighted to receive a gift of **Silverware**—1847T Knives & Forks, Old Colony T Spoons, Berry Spoons, Cake Knives, Pie Knives, Casseroles, Pyrex Casseroles.

Father would appreciate a pair of warm Mitts or Gloves, a good Pocket Knife or Razor.

Hockey Sticks, Skates and Flashlights, for the **Boys.**

For the **Girls** we have Skates and Embroidery Scissors, Trays, etc.

For the **Family**—Carpet Sweepers, Perfection Oil Heaters.

For the **Young Man** we have Safety Razors, Skates and Pocket Knives, or a Dominion Tire for the automobile, Auto Chains, etc.

These are but a few selections. Come in and see our stock. Do your shopping early.

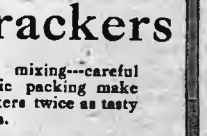
W. H. DAVISON

Soda Crackers

Fine flour---expert mixing---careful baking and hygienic packing make Telfer's Soda Crackers twice as tasty as ordinary crackers.

They are always fresh, crisp, clean and appetising.

Packed in air tight packages. Sold by all grocers.



Telfers

"The Buy Word for Biscuits"

6 Canada Food Board License No. 11-109

J. S. DEWAR

PAISLEY

Builder, Contractor and Cement Worker

Brick or cement buildings erected, brick work, cement work and plastering contracts taken.

Cement Supplies Furnished

Building Blocks, Window and Door Sills, Culvert Tile, Well Curbing, Lawn Rollers, Lawn Vases, Verandah Columns, Balusters and other fancy Cement Products.

Building Material

Cement, Lime, Lath, Shingles, Glazed Sewer Pipe and Flue Lining, Mortar Color, Etc.

For Service

REGISTERED thoroughbred Yorkshire hog for service. Terms, $1 cash at time of service. Also a registered thoroughbred Shorthorn Durham bull—$1.50 at time of service. Cows and sows can be returned twice. Lot 8, con. 7, Elderslie. M. MAURER.

aerator nearly new, 1 Daisy churn, and other articles too numerous to mention.

TERMS—All sums of $5.00 and under, cash; on sums over that amount 10 months' credit will be given on furnishing approved joint notes bearing interest at 6 per cent. per annum. Grain to be cash. No reserve, as the proprietor has sold his farm and is giving up farming.

R. C. PEARCE, Auct.

AUCTION SALE—John H. McGillivray lot 10, con. 12, Bruce, will hold an auction sale of farm stock and implements on **FRIDAY, DEC. 13,** at one o'clock, sharp. Following is the list: HORSES—Mare rising 4 yrs supposed to be in foal, horse rising 4 yrs, driving horse 10 yrs, horse 6 yrs, colt rising 1 yr. CATTLE—Cow 5 yrs fresh calf at foot, cow 4 yrs fresh calf at foot, cow 3 yrs fresh calf at foot, cow 3 yrs due March 13, cow 5 yrs due April 20, cow 3 yrs due June 28, cow 5 yrs due May 1, heifer 2 yrs due April 1, 2 steers 2 yrs old, 2 heifers 1 yr old, 2 steers 1 yr old, 3 spring calves. HOGS—One purebred Tamworth sow due Dec. 29, 1 purebred Tamworth boar 20 months old, 1 purebred Tamworth sow 3 mos old, 1 sow due to pig Dec. 28, 1 sow due to pig Dec. 30, 1 sow due to pig Dec. 7, 1 sow due to pig Feb. 10, 4 pigs 3 months old, 5 pigs 2½ mos. old, 8 pigs 2 mos. old. HAY—20 tons timothy hay, 10 tons clover hay. POULTRY—40 young hens, 1 turkey. GRAIN—800 bushels mixed wheat, oats and barley. IMPLEMENTS—1 Deering binder 6 ft. cut, 1 Deering mower 6 ft. cut, Deering rake 10 ft., set of iron harrows, gravel box, Massey-Harris disc drill, wagon, sleigh (Joe Seifert's make), hay rack, fanning mill, set of 2000-lb. scales, Noxon disc narrow, Deering spreader, steel roller, No. 5 Verity plow, No. 10 Verity plow, top buggy, 1 set double harness, 1 set single harness, cream separator, churn.

No reserve, as the owner has sold his farm.

TERMS—$10 and under, cash; over that amount 12 months' credit will be given on furnishing approved joint notes bearing 6 per cent. interest.

R. C. PEARCE, Auct.

AUCTION SALE of Farm Stock and Implements—The undersigned has received instructions from **Mr. W. J. Hyde, Ellengowan, Lot 1, Con. 1, Elderslie,** to sell by public auction on the premises on **Tuesday, Dec. 17th,** at 12 o'clock noon sharp, the following: HORSES—1 driving mare 5 yrs. old, 2 colts rising 2 yrs. matched, 1 filly rising 2 yrs. CATTLE—1 cow 7 yrs. old due in December, 1 cow 7 yrs. old due in February, 1 cow 7 yrs. old due in March, 1 cow 5 yrs. old, 4 spring calves, 2 steers 1 yr. old, 1 heifer 1 yr. old, 3 heifers 2 yrs. old, 14 steers 2 yrs. old, dehorned. IMPLEMENTS—1 Massey-Harris binder, 1 Massey-Harris mower nearly new, 1 Massey-Harris cultivator nearly new, 1 Massey-Harris hay rake nearly new, 1 Massey-Harris hay loader nearly new, 1 Noxon disc nearly new, 1 seed drill, 12 hoes, 1 plow, 1 two-furrow Cockshutt plow nearly new, with three horse attachment, 1 set iron harrows, 1 wagon, 1 set of sleighs with platform, 1 long sleigh, 1 gravel box, 1 hay rack, 1 wagon box with spring seat, 1 stoneboat, 1 wheelbarrow, 2 cutters, 1 buggy. HARNESS—1 set brass mounted harness nearly new, 2 set breeching work harness, 2 set plow harness, 1 set single driving harness. GRAIN—A quantity of grain. 1 De Laval sep-



STEELE'S

For Horse Collars and Sweat Pads. Rubber Lap Rugs, Whips, Auto Plush Rugs, Bickmore's Gall Cure, Star Harness Soap, &c

Our Harness includes quality, durability, appearance and high class workmanship found in no other makes of Harness.

Baggage Trunks, Suit Cases, Club Bags, Grips. Good assortment and close prices.

Harness parts and Repairing our Specialty

J. H. STEELE

Farmers, Attention!

Make money in your spare time during the Fall and Winter months by selling Hardy Canadian Nursery Stock.

British and European markets will be open again for Canadian Fruit, and now is the time to order for spring planting.

Largest list of Fruit and Ornamental Stock, Seed Potatoes, etc., grown in Canada.

WRITE FOR PARTICULARS

STONE & WELLINGTON

The Old Reliable Fonthill Nurseries Established 1837

TORONTO - ONT.

The Paisley Advocate.

D. McKENZIE, Publisher
Vol. 49—No. 51

PAISLEY, ONTARIO, DEC. 18, 1918

Subscription, $1.50 per Annum

Paisley Mercantile Co.



Only Five More Days of Christmas Shopping

Let everyone try to make someone happy. The awful carnage of war is over. Our boys are safe. We should therefore rejoice. In your thought of GIFTS, remember we have them for you to select from. Only a few mentioned:

Sweater Coats

Which are so serviceable. Grandmother would enjoy one, also Mother, or any Lady, Miss or Child. For Men, Boys or Youths the assortment is good.

Crepe or Silk Waists

The assortment of shades are good, and sizes right. Prices low.

Separate Silk Skirts

New shades and latest designs. The quality of the garment is what makes the price. Come in and see the quality and workmanship. Then you can judge the price.

Kosy Slippers

Just what is needed.

Silk Hosiery, Gloves of all kinds, Neckwear

In abundance.

Furs—separate or sets

A serviceable neck piece in Molcskin, Persian Lamb, Fox or Mink, also larger furs with muff to match. Men's and Boys' Caps, also Underwear.

8-12168 As usual we always have a good stock of

Oranges, GrapeFruit, Lemons, Bananas, Cranberries, Nuts and Candies, and all Fresh Groceries for the Christmas time

Leave us your order.

We cannot guarantee the price of Poultry from this time out. Call us up before you bring it in.

ALL FARM PRODUCE WANTED

THE PAISLEY MERCANTILE CO.

F. S. MacLACHLAN, Manager

The People's Bakery

License No. 8-6329 Phones 54

Buy your Xmas Candy and Fruit here

Where we carry a full line. Also a good assortment of *Fresh Nuts. Fresh Eating Figs in 10, 15, 20 cent packages:*

Christmas Fruit Cake, 40c pouud

All other lines of Baking (now without substitutes) always on hand.

Have you tried our **Homemade Candy?** Watch our win-window and buy Candy that is pure and cheaper. Only 35c a lb.

Do not forget to add a box of **Neilson's Chocolates** when you buy *her* gift.

D. H. COOPER - Baker and Confectioner

Christmas Specials

Perhaps the nicest line of Xmas goods we have is an assortment of

French Ivory

in Trays, Hand Mirrors, Pin Holders, Nail Files, Cuticle Knives, Bonnet Brushes, etc.

Kodaks and Cameras

Make one of the nicest gifts. We have on hand a number of different styles of these.

Perfumes

Are always in demand. We have them in packages from 25c to $3.50, also in bulk.

The above mentioned are a few of our leading lines, but we have our usual stock of Toilet Goods besides.

MORE'S DRUG STORE

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

$1.50 per annum in advance. To United States subscribers $2.00 per year in advance.

ADVERTISING RATES

Legal and other casual advertisements 10c per nonpariel line for first insertion, 5c per line for each subsequent insertion.

Advertisements of Strayed, Farms for Sale or to Rent, and similar, $3 for first three weeks and 25c for each subsequent insertion.

Advertisements without specific directions will be inserted till forbidden and charged accordingly. Transient display advts. charged by the inch. Rates on application.

Advertisements in the local columns are charged 10c per line for first insertion, and 5c per line for each subsequent insertion. This includes announcements for church or school entertainments, garden parties &c. No notice less than 25c. Reading advertisers 5c per line, no adv. less than 25. Set in black faced type, price and a half.

—For Rent—Flat for years occupied by Dr. Allen. Apply to P. B. Mare.

—Pianos, Organs, Sewing Machines, Edison Phonographs, records and small instruments. F. McKinnon.

—Fresh Salmon Trout at P. Oltsher's butcher shop.

—Good brick house on Goldie St. to rent or for sale. J. C. Gibson.

—Marriage licenses issued and money to loan. T. H. George.

—A large range of Kosey House Slippers for every foot. F. Carter & Son.

—Fresh frozen salmon and cod, tasty and good. Also trout and herring in brine. S. F. Ballachey.

—Full line of fine engagement and wedding rings at I. Shoemaker's jewellery store.

—Highest prices paid for hides and sheepskins. H. E. McGregor, Butcher, Steele Block.

—Get your fowl in by Friday, if possible. It must reach the market in time for Christmas. S. F. Ballachey.

—Highest price for beef hides, horse hides, calfskins, sheepskins, tallow, &c. P. Oltsher, Paisley Meat Market.

Telephone Fees

Bruce Telephone fees are due on Dec. 31st. Please pay at office. R. Fullerton.

—Knox church Sunday school entertainment will be held in the basement on Christmas night. Good programme and Christmas tree.

—For Sale—The cottage dwelling next to the Belmoral hotel. Freshly painted and re-papered. Apply to Neil McAllister.

—Our store will be open in the evenings till Christmas. Make your selections as early as possible. S. F. Ballachey.

—For Sale—Five Shorthorn bulls, aged from 5 to 14 months. Prices from $150 up. J. Scott, Port Elgin, R. No. 1, Bruce phone.

—For Sale—A large and comfortable frame house with good stable, on ½ acre of good garden land, on Water St. N. McArthur, prop.

Bruce Telephone Hours for Christmas

The Paisley Central will be closed on Christmas day from 11 a.m. to 1 p.m., and from 5.30 to 7 in the evening.

—For Sale or Rent—House on Victoria St., suitable for retired farmer, also for rent, the premises lately occupied by the Standard Bank. Apply to D. Forrester.

—See our fancy china before buying your Christmas gifts. F. Carter & Son.

—E. Stevenson's quick healing salve is the best made. We have a choice line of tobaccos and cigars, stationery and school supplies. Agent for daily papers and magazines. Give us a call.

—Flour, Feed, Seeds, Grain—We keep a full stock of Five Roses and Stark's high grade flours, bran, shorts, Royal Purple calf meal, poultry foods and tonics. Always in the market for coarse grains. Morning delivery only. W. Stark.



For a

Winter Suit or Overcoat

You can make a very satisfactory choice from our goods in stock, or the samples we have. Prices are reasonable, our styles up-to-date, and workmanship guaranteed.

I. S. Cruickshank

—Mr. H. Reed is visiting his son Bert in Guelph.

—Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Logie are visiting friends in Guelph.

—Paisley school pupils raised $13 for the National Sanitarium Association by the sale of Christmas seals.

—Rev. R. M. Gale, of Pinkerton, has received a call from Knox church, Harwich, near Chatham. The stipend is $1350 and manse.

—Mr. Mel McArthur was home over Sunday, accompanied by his friend, Mr. Bert Cudney, of Hamilton.

—Christmas services will be held in the Church of the Ascension on Sunday night, Dec. 22nd. Come and worship the Prince of Peace.

—Knox church choir presented one of their members, Miss Mary Buchanan of Goldie St. (now Mrs. G. Ruthven) with a nice packet of silverware on the eve of her marriage.

—The auto chains advertised for in The Advocate were found and left at this office. This is only one instance of the result of advertising lost and found articles lately. It pays to use The Advocate columns for such purposes.

—Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Putnam received a letter from their son Lawrence R. on Tuesday, in which he states that he was on the march from Mons to Germany, at the head of a platoon, having been promoted to sergeant.

—Mrs. McGregor, of Kincardine, has bought from Mr. Wm. Dryden of Greenock, the house on Victoria St. south, which has been occupied by the latter's mother. Mrs. Dryden has moved to the Mills property across the street.

—Mr. D. Thomson was in Southampton on Saturday attending the funeral of his great-granddaughter, Blanche Carey, who died suddenly from convulsions caused by teething. The child's father has been overseas and supposed to be on the way home.

—Five deaths in Chesley, others in the neighborhood, and almost every family on some of the concession lines on the east side of Elderslie, indicates the last outbreak of the epidemic of influenza to be more serious than when Paisley was under the ban a few weeks ago.

—A typographical error in last week's issue made information as to a couple of farm sales rather hazy. Mr. Ivan Neilly, who sold his farm on con. 18, Greenock, bought the Bella McGregor farm on con. 6, Bruce. Mr. Alfred Osborne sold lot 8, con. 17, Greenock, to Mr. John Metcalf.

—Nurse Mary Fletcher, who has been on leave from overseas and visiting at the home of her mother on Inkerman St. for some time, was on Monday advised by wire to report at St. Johns, N.B., immediately, and left here by the afternoon train on Monday for that port. Her ship sails on Thursday. Later—While on the way to the seaboard Miss Fletcher was instructed to go to Daviaville, so has been given hospital work in Canada and will not likely have to go overseas again.

Village Taxes All Paid

Collector H. B. Putnam had practically all the taxes gathered in by the 13th, which is something new for this burg. The total of the roll is $11,602.39.

Pte. Jack Beaton Home

Without any advance notice whatever, Pte. Jack Beaton arrived home on Tuesday night, having come overseas on the Olympic with about 5,000 others. Jack was in France from March to August of this year, but at Amiens was sent back to England on account of illness from asthma. He enlisted with the 160th.

Got Some of the Big Money for Choice Beef

Mr. J. H. Turner, of Elderslie, went down to the fat stock show at Toronto, and sold a steer of 13 months at the fancy price of 23½c. per lb. We understand that the animal weighed 1015 lbs., which brings the value up to $238.42. Mr. A. Cormack got 19c a lb. for one of his shipment of steers. The top price paid for the prize steer at the show was 60c per lb.

An Old Timer Here

Mr. Robt. Arnel, of Thessalon, is down on a visit among old friends here, at the home of his nephew, Mr. And. Porter, of Greenock. Mr. Arnel is an old-time resident of Paisley. He came here in the early sixties of last century and had a shoemaking shop for a number of years. He was one of the citizens who expectantly waited for the first issue of The Advocate to be turned out by the first publisher, Mr. Goldie, in 1863.

Another Soldier Home

Pte. Jas. McDonald, youngest son of Mr. Chas. McDonald, 10th Bruce, arrived here on Monday. Pte. McDonald was working at St. Thomas in January, 1915, when he enlisted with the 33rd Batt. at London. He was in the fighting line for 22 months before being wounded in March last at Arras, shrapnel striking him in the back. He has recovered well from the injuries, and will enjoy a visit at his old home until having to report at London on Jan. 3rd. His brother, Pte. Alex McDonald, is still in hospital at Birmingham, England, and will not be able to come home for some time yet.



$5.00 for $4.00

GIVE War-Savings Stamps

As Christmas Gifts

BUY a War-Savings Stamp for $4.00 and affix it to space No. 1 of the Certificate that will be given you. Fill in the name of the one to whom you wish to make this Christmas Gift—the most desirable of Gifts, for it may well mark the commencement of habits of Thrift, the stepping stone to Success.

The Certificate

In offering your gift you could say, "If you invest your savings regularly in War-Savings Stamps, you will soon fill this certificate, which becomes Canada's pledge to pay you $50 on the first day of 1924."

"With every 25 cents you save you can buy a THRIFT Stamp, 16 of which on a Thrift Card will be exchanged for a W.-S. S."

"An excellent investment for small savings; and a strong incentive to every-day economy."

SIR THOMAS WHITE
Minister of Finance



FOR SALE AT
Money-Order Post Offices, Banks and Wherever the W.-S.S. sign is displayed.

A Trio of Weddings

Dan Cupid has apparently been conducting an active campaign in a sector of north-west Elderslie since hostilities ceased in Europe, as there have been three weddings during the past week. All the events were quietly consummated, and the particulars will be found in another column The Advocate joins in the chorus of good wishes to all.

Sales of Clothing for French Children Shipped from Paisley W.P.L.

74 baby dresses, 26 paire bootees, 12 baby jackets, 56 girls' dresses (8 and 10 years), 108 girls' princess slips (6 and 10 years), 74 pairs girls' drawers (6, 8 and 10 years), 50 girls' underskirts (6 and 8 years), 24 boys' shirts (10 years), 24 pair boys' drawers (10 years), 1 quilt, 1 parcel second-hand child's clothing. Donated by Knox Church class—1 quilt.

At Winter Fair

Messrs. J. M. Hopper, W. T. Hopper, D. Darroch, jr., John McDougall, John McDermid, Gemmel Hood, Chris Parker, sr., John Scott and Archer Bros. from Paisley and vicinity were down to the big winter fair at Guelph last week. The show was the best yet held there, but was greatly interfered with and the attendance reduced by the prevalence of influenza throughout the province and in the city.

Knit Amputation Socks

A request from Red Cross headquarters for a supply of amputation socks, to be shipped latter part of January. Yarn and cut goods will be given out as usual next Saturday, but not during the following two weeks. Nearly 500 garments for French children were handed in last week, for which the Patriotic League wish to thank all who contributed. Directions for knitting amputation socks: Use coarse needles. Cast on 72 stitches. Rib 2, purl 2, plain for 4 inches. Knit plain 8½ inches. To decrease for end: 1st row, knit 5, decrease (slip 1, knit 1, pull slipped stitch over); repeat to end of row. 2nd, 3rd, 4th rows, knit plain. 5th row, knit 4, decrease; repeat to end of row. 6th, 7th rows, knit plain. 8th row, knit 22, decrease; repeat to end of row. 9th, 11th, 13th rows, knit plain. 10th, 12th, 14th rows, knit 1, decrease; repeat to end of rows. This should leave 11 or 12 stitches. Finish off as for sock.

Reception to Returned Soldier

Pte. John Dobson, one of the four soldier sons of Mrs. Thomas Dobson, arrived home from overseas last week, and on Friday evening was tendered a rousing public reception in the town hall by the citizens of the village. Although organized on short notice, there was a large attendance of ladies and gentlemen. Mr. S. Ballachey was appointed chairman of the gathering. Pte. Dobson was heartily cheered as he entered the hall and took a seat at the front. Short speeches were made by Rev. Diehl, Neilson and Little, Messrs. I. Shoemaker, A. Pearce, D. McKerracher, D. McKenzie. Patriotic songs were sung by the crowd. Pte. Dobson is in very good health and spirits, considering the suffering and strain he experienced through the loss of the lower part of one of his legs. The limb was so badly shattered below the knee that it was left hanging by a shred, and without waiting for surgical assistance he completed the amputation with his own knife and dressed the wound. That was at the battle of Arras in March last.

To Receive Soldiers Arriving Home from Overseas

Following the hurry-up reception that was accorded to Pte. Dobson on Friday, such action has been taken as every soldier arriving from overseas will insure a reception for each and every soldier arriving from overseas, provided there is knowledge of his coming. The matter was talked over on Friday night, and then decided that the local branch of the Preparedness League should take the work in hand. The League held a meeting on Monday evening, at which plans were formulated. A committee was appointed to find out when soldiers are returning to Paisley station and to meet them on arrival of trains, viz.: W. R. Bennett, H. McKerracher, D. McArthur, J. H. Steele, S. Ballachey, I. Shoemaker, Jas. Caulter and H. B. Putnam. Another committee, composed of Thos. Muir, J. H. Steele and G. L. Carter, are to wait upon the ladies of the Patriotic League and the War Sale Committee, to confer as to providing funds for reception purposes. A suggestion was made that each soldier resident of Paisley should be presented with a medal of some description, and the cost of such is to be ascertained and considered. Any committees of the surrounding district may co-operate with Paisley. Reeve Steele is president of the Paisley Preparedness League, and G. L. Carter is secretary. Other members of League not mentioned are Jas. Cavill, Jas. McGill, S. F. Ballachey, Geo. Craig, Geo. Welsford.

Paisley Brick and Tile Yards

During the war the building trades were all under a period of depression complicated with very high cost of production. Paisley brick and tile yards felt these conditions as did larger concerns. Only a fraction of the building that might have been done with labor available at normal price was undertaken during the past four years, so that there was little demand for brick. Now that the war is past, there are prospects for a revival of all plans for buildings, and with the general prosperity that prevails, the probability is that there will be a much greater volume of building done in rural districts in the next few years than at any previous time in the history of this part of Ontario. R. Bell & Son of the Paisley Brick and Tile Yards, are preparing to fill all demands for products of their plant. Mr. Reg. Bell, who has just received his discharge from the R.A.F., is the junior partner in the firm, and will take an active part in the work and management of the yards. Bell & Son have a crew of men working in the bush, cutting fuel, and other necessary preparations are being fully made to operate to full capacity during the coming season. As we have noted before the clay banks of Paisley locality are a great natural resource for the brick-making industry, and we hope to see a large plant manufacturing for the outside trade at no distant date. The products of Bell & Son's yards have a splendid reputation, being second to none of that class of brick, and we may expect them to be able to get a share of the orders from centres where such is not available.

Court Saugeen, C.O.F. No. 88

MEETS in Putnam's Hall on the third Monday evening of each month, at 8 o'clock. Sojourning brethern are welcome.

D. Passmore, C.R.
E. Tooze, R.S.

Soils and Crops

By Agronomus.

This Department is for the use of our farm readers who want the advice of an expert on any question regarding soil, seed, crops, etc. If your question is of sufficient general interest, it will be answered through this column. If stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed with your letter, a personal answer will be mailed to you. Address Agronomist, care of Wilson Publishing Co., Ltd., 73 Adelaide St. W., Toronto.

Saving Farm Manure.

A skyscraper could be built every month of the year by the farmers of Ontario with the money lost through the poor handling of barnyard manures. Probably this loss amounts to $18,000,000 a year.

The price of fertilizers at the present time gives deep significance to this great waste. Every ton of barnyard manure can be conservatively figured to be worth at least $4.00 per ton, according to present quotations on nitrogen, potash and phosphates.

Another factor that emphasizes the importance of conserving the manure pile is the prevailing food values. Never before has there been so great a world shortage of food. It will be some years before agriculture can replenish the world's larder. During that time farmers should capitalize their manure piles.

The two suggestions that we have heard time and again are: 1. "Spread that manure immediately after it is made," or 2, "Build a tight manure pit." We have been told that leaching is the cause of the loss, we have heard the pathetic tale of the dark brown liquid which floats down the stream, etc.

The fact of the matter is, that for ninety-five per cent. of the farmers it is a most impractical proposition to draw manure out each day. Moreover, the experience of farmers in this province, especially on the lighter soils will bear me out when I say it has not been proved that the application of fresh manure is advisable. All farmers will admit that were it possible they would rather have the rotted manure, provided they were assured that it had lost none of its value.

The rarity of the cement pit in the province, disregarding for a moment its value and necessity, proves that most of the farmers in Ontario have thought they could not afford to bother with it. We are struck with the fact that specially constructed costly manure pits are not known to the Chinese and are rare in Europe where the conservation of manure is imperative; where it has become a necessity, a matter of life and death, to save every particle of manure.

As has been true with many other scientific facts, the impractical suggestions for their application have hidden the fundamental facts concerning the keeping of manure. I have heard hundreds of farmers in the province say, "What's the use. I have no cement pit, I cannot draw it out, I cannot prevent the waste."

Let us consider bottom facts. We have just finished filling a silo. There was a time when corn was cut, and left in an open barnyard and fed. The weathering and rotting caused a loss in feeding value so that soon afterward it was arranged to put the corn under cover. But the experience of men proved that much of the corn was still wasted and it did not keep till the following spring, so the stack silo was developed. The reasoning was something like this: If we can pickle this corn, preserve it through the winter, we can have feed throughout the year. The corn was tramped and tightly packed. The outside rotted forming a complete shell around the inside which pickled and preserved.

Then, the bacteriologist came to explain. He said that there were two kinds of decay. There were germs which lived in the presence of air, needed air for their development. When these germs attacked a substance they rotted it, they burned it up. Then, there was this other group of germs which could not live in the presence of air. These germs were the "pickling" germs. If you arranged to put a substance in a container or packed it so that air could not reach it, these pickling germs would get busy, and produce the conditions by which the material would be preserved.

Here are facts we note every day: If meat is placed in a jar and surrounded with pickling germs and the air is excluded, it will keep. If we leave it exposed to the air and to the rotting germs, it will decay, and finally disappear.

What would you think of the farmer who threw his corn out into the barnyard and expected to have feed for his cattle next spring and summer? What should you think of the farmer who throws his manure out into the barnyard without any further attention and expects to have feed for his soil next spring and summer? The facts are the same.

We cannot afford to build silos for our manure, but we can build stack silos of manure. We can tramp it each day as we spread it on heaps which are constructed as a stack silo, at least six feet high, with almost perpendicular sides. We can keep it moist, keep the air out of it and never let it dry out. In doing this we will not allow the undesirable germs to take the place of the pickling germs.

There will be no leaching in the compact pile any more than there will be leaching from a stack silo. Of course, the outside of the heap will rot and there will be some loss but this will form the shell, the wall around the precious stuff on the inside. Thus, we have reached the first suggestion.

I have seen many men water a dry manure heap to rot it. I have known men who have manure pits to water the manure which had become dry in the pit. There is no simpler way to throw your money into the air. When the "rotting" germs in their work in a loose dry manure heap, the nitrogen salts are finally formed wherever air is abundant. These salts are easily dissolved in water. A rain washes these salts, not down to the stream, but down into the centre of that manure heap where there is no air and where the "pickling" germs are doing business.

When this happens these nitrogen salts are broken up so that the nitrogen is released from the pile as a gas. The great loss from the manure pile which is exposed to the elements is not leaching into the ditches and creeks, but leaching into the air. One-third the nitrogen in the manure heap is probably lost annually in the alternate wetting and drying of the manure heap. This loss can occur in the open cement pit, as well, if the manure is allowed to become dry, while in covered pits the loss is just as great if the farmer plays the water hose on the manure pile after it has become very dry. The manure pile must be kept continuously moist.

If excessive bedding is used, the water should be applied as the manure is stacked just as you do with dry silage. Thus, we can understand why it is advisable to keep manure covered. This need not be an expensive cover. If it leaks a little, so much the better, it will keep the manure moist. A cover for the manure like the typical covered barnyard shed in which cattle are fed, is excellent but perhaps too expensive. The ordinary farmer can build such a sped roof to his barn with very little expense.

The entire matter may be summed up as follows: If the farmers of Ontario want to save at least ninety per cent. of the eighteen million dollar loss in Ontario each year and convert it into food, there are these simple things to remember: Pack your manure tightly by tramping or by allowing the stock to tramp it, keep it moist and never let it dry out, and keep it well covered.

Poultry

Would you please tell me what to do for my chickens? They swing their heads and make a noise like pip. They started to do so this week. What is the cause of it? They appear to be healthy.

Chickens have the pip because a cold forces them to breathe through the mouth until the air dries the tongue and makes it hard and scaly. Sometimes the clogging of the nostrils may be due to digestive troubles and a poor circulation due to a general run-down condition of the bird. The dry tongue should be moistened twice a day with a mixture of equal parts of glycerine and water but the scale should not be picked off. Some breeders recommend using equal parts of glycerine and water with twenty grains of chlorate of potash added to each ounce of the solution.

The pip usually results from some disease of the respiratory organs and the prevention of such troubles is important. It can be largely done by keeping the house clean and dry and free from draughts and also by protecting the birds from cold winds and storms. Probably the birds swing their heads in an effort to dislodge what they think is causing their discomfort; which is the hard scaly condition of the tongue. The best remedy for pip is prevention, and consists in building up the vitality of the flock and treating the slightest cold promptly before it spreads among the flock. A bird showing signs of a cold cap often be cured by rubbing the head with camphorated vaseline. Then isolate the bird and place permanganate of potash in the drinking water for a few days to assist in preventing contagion.

Babies and pianos would make less noise if grown people would let them alone.

A quickly made glue is obtained by rubbing a little piece of cold boiled potato on a sheet of paper with the finger.

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Horse Sense

The colt should be taken away from the mare when between five and six months of age. In order that the weaning may be accomplished with the minimum of discomfort for both colt and dam, commence the process gradually. Allow it to suckle for a short time twice daily for a week or so, then once daily for another week, at the end of which time it should be weaned entirely. The dam will then be secreting no large quantity of milk, but she should receive some special attention for a time. Feed dry, non-heating foods, which will tend to check the milk flow. Draw the milk from the udder only often enough to prevent inflammation from setting in. If it can be arranged a complete rest for the mare until she has dried up entirely is desirable. But if she must perform work, avoid getting her hot.

A good grain ration is composed of one-fourth corn, one-fourth bran and one-half oats, or one-fourth corn, three-eighths bran and three-eighths oats. Crushed oats are to be preferred to whole oats.

When the nights become cold and frosty the young colt should be sheltered each night, but allow it its liberty again the following morning. It never pays to confine a colt unnecessarily, as it needs lots of exercise, fresh air and plenty of good feed in order to develop bone and muscle and to grow into a large shapely animal. Half of a horse's growth is made during the first twelve or fifteen months of its life, hence during this period the aim should be to secure a uniform and proper development of all the parts of the young animal. Keep the colt in a thrifty, growing condition every day during its first winter. Feed liberally; it is costly economy to stunt the colt by stingy feeding. The growing colt should never be in high flesh, however, but just in good growing condition. By good management an ordinary colt can be made to grow as large as either dam or sire. Feeding colts is like feeding any other class of stock: Good judgment must be exercised by the feeder at all times.

The Dairy

Study up a system of ventilation for the dairy barn if it has none. The cows need fresh air to keep them healthy. The milk is better if the barn is ventilated and as free as possible from odor. Everything that conserves the health of dairy cattle should command the attention of dairymen as there is nothing more discouraging to peace of mind and profits than a sick cow. The cattle with plenty of fresh air develop a vigorous condition that helps them to resist disease and produce quantities of milk.

Stock raisers should get together and decide what breed is best suited to their locality and then stick to that breed.

A bull with a good beef form and a marked tendency to early maturity is a prime requisite in producing baby beef.

Roughage is an important item in the calf's ration. At two to three weeks of age a calf should have all the good clean hay it will eat. With skim milk and alfalfa hay little grain will be needed.

Storing Farm Machines.

Shade trees and fence corners are not good places in which to store farm machinery for the winter. Storing machinery in such places merely decreases its life of uselessness. Machinery experts say that the life of any machine is lengthened by protection from winter, by frequent oilling and by prompt attention to repairs. Farm machines, therefore, should be stored in the fall where they can be overhauled and put in shape for the next season's use before the time for such use arrives.

GOOD HEALTH QUESTION BOX

By Andrew F. Currier, M.D.

Dr. Currier will answer all signed letters pertaining to Health. If your question is of general interest it will be answered through these columns; if not, it will be answered personally if stamped, addressed envelope is enclosed. Dr. Currier will not prescribe for individual cases or make diagnosis. Address Dr. Andrew F. Currier, care of Wilson Publishing Co., 73 Adelaide St. West, Toronto.

Treatment of Ulcer of the Stomach.

Three symptoms are almost always present with gastric ulcer, pain, vomiting and haemorrhage. The pain is constant in some cases and intermittent in others, it may be worse just after eating or an hour or two later. Sometimes it is worse when one stands up, sometimes when one sits down or bends over. It is often very severe and may be felt at the pit of the stomach or in the middle of the back and it is intensified by pressure over or upon the stomach.

Vomiting sometimes occurs from half an hour to two hours after eating or drinking and blood may be mingled with the digested food. Blood is the positive evidence, or one of them, of ulcer of the stomach and is present in half the cases either in the substance vomited or the stools. Bleeding may be provoked by excitement or any unusual exertion. Heartburn and constipation are also common symptoms though the appetite may be good. Rest is the most effective means of treatment, that is one must not only remain in bed several weeks, but the stomach must be kept empty and free from motion and the work of digestion. Digestion means the preparation of gastric juice and this juice is often very sour, when ulcer is present, from an excess of hydrochloric acid, indeed this may be the principal cause of the ulcer. Proper nutrient injections should be given to the patient every six hours, the rectum being first irrigated with warm, but very weak salt water. To relieve pain cold applications may be made to the pit of the stomach especially if haemorrhage has occurred. Pieces of ice may be taken by mouth but nothing else in the shape of food or drink. Suitable remedies may be introduced into the stomach through a stomach tube for the relief of pain or in attempts to heal the ulcer, such remedies including bismuth, alum and nitrate of silver, while the acidity of the stomach may be neutralized by solutions of magnesia or bicarbonate of soda. Surgical measures are not infrequently resorted to especially if the ulcer has perforated and haemorrhage or peritonitis has taken place. Such an operation should be attempted by a surgeon of great skill and good judgment. In the great majority of cases surgical help will not be needed but there are none in which watchfulness and care can be dispensed with for the condition is always an important one and may quite unexpectedly become serious.

Questions and Answers

X. Y. Z.—Is there any cure for Bright's Disease with high blood pressure?

Answer—Your questions will be answered in the article on Bright's Disease, which you may have by sending stamped, self addressed envelope.

A Reader—1—Is an operation for rupture and varicocele considered dangerous?

2—Does it render a person weaker in any way?

3—How long would it take to do such an operation?

Answer—1—It is seldom, when done by a competent surgeon.

2—It should make one stronger, rather than weaker.

3—A good surgeon will do such an operation in about an hour.

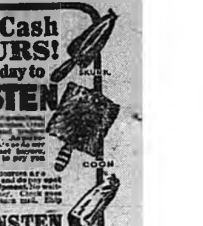
Mrs. J. S.—After having experienced two serious operations, I am still in great trouble and apparently suffering from acid indigestion in a very exaggerated form. I would be very glad if you would tell me what I could do to relieve this condition.

Answer—It is not a good plan to try to relieve one who is apparently as sick as you are, and whom one has never seen, by means of a letter. The best that I can do, is to suggest that, in cases such as I suppose yours to be, a very simple diet; occasional irrigation of the stomach; and the constant use of an alkali (like bicarbonate of soda) have very often proved helpful.

The demand for food, both in this country and abroad promises to be very large for several years to come, and the outlook for good prices should encourage widely and more thorough cultivation of the soil.

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GIVE USEFUL GIFTS

EVERYBODY prefers a gift that is really useful, to some pretty but purposeless novelty. So that it is easy to be patriotic and comply with the Government's earnest plea—Give *Useful* Gifts.

This applies equally whether you are buying the gift for yourself—as a "treat" after the harvesting—for your friend or relative who may be "over there" for months yet, or for the folks here at home.

The GILLETTE Safety Razor
THE USEFUL GIFT

If it were only the custom to tell your friends what you would appreciate as a gift, how many more men would own a Gillette—a really useful gift that constantly reminds the person to whom it is given of the giver's thoughtfulness—day after day, for at least the few minutes occupied by the most pleasant of shaves.

Make all your gifts USEFUL, with the Gillette heading the list where men are concerned. For men who already own a Gillette, the gift of a few packets of blades never fails to win appreciation.

Your jeweler, druggist and hardware dealer is showing Gillette Sets at five dollars. Christmas mails for Europe will soon close.



Gillette Safety Razor Co of Canada, Limited,
MONTREAL. 402

Montreal Daily Star.

WHAT SOLDIERS WANT.

A suggestion to those who are sending gifts to soldiers overseas comes from Lt.-Col. (Canon) Frederick George Scott, Senior Chaplain of the First Division, in a cable received by friends in Montreal. He says "The men want playing cards and chewing tobacco."



"Ever-lastingly Good"

KING AND QUEEN OF THE BELGIANS

TWO HEROIC FIGURES IN THE WAR'S DRAMA

Albert and Elizabeth, Undaunted in the Hour of Defeat and Glorious in the Day of Vindication.

A. Lemonnier, the famous outlaw of "L'Independance Belge," has written the following on Albert, King of the Belgians, and his Queen:

"In the course of this long and terrible war there have stood out two figures of almost legendary worth and heroic appeal—the King and Queen of the Belgians. Grandson of Leopold I., the founder of the Belgian dynasty, King Albert has inherited from his grandfather his calm nerves, his love of work, his sagacity and foresight. At the same time he is characteristically a man of his period, i.e., simple in living and democratic by habit.

"He is the ideal of the democratic King—the first citizen of the state, who takes his citizenship seriously and conscientiously. All the multiple problems in which Belgium is concerned, industrial and social alike, have been his life study; he has always studied them at first hand, preferring to go into matters for himself, as he did, for instance, in the colonial question, when he crossed the Belgian Congo from Lake Tanganyika, on the east, to Boma on the west.

A Royal Physician.

"With such character and tastes King Albert was not likely to choose for his wife a princess of a powerful and wealthy house. He married the Princess Elizabeth in Bavaria. She was the daughter of a savant, who had made himself, by study and work, one of the first oculists of Europe, who put his science and skill to the daily service of the unfortunate. Princess Elizabeth shared her father's labors and had charge of his clinic. Never were a wedded pair more suited to each other.

"In 1913 King Albert paid his visit to the Kaiser, and it was then, at Potsdam, in November, that the Kaiser spoke openly of war with France as inevitable and not far distant. It was on that occasion, too, that he tried to persuade King Albert that his interest lay in ranking himself alongside Germany. Never did Germany believe that Belgium would resist.

"Yet on the receipt of the revolting ultimatum addressed by Germany to Belgium on August 2, 1914, there was not an instant's hesitation. From Belgian King and people there came the unanimous answer: 'Honor above all!' Before the Chamber and Senate, united in historic session, the King declared, pale with emotion but with firm voice: 'I have faith in our destiny; a nation that defends itself compels respect; such a country never perishes.'

"Next day he issued a proclamation to his troops: 'Soldiers, Remember, as you face the enemy, that you are fighting for liberty and for your imperilled Motherland. I am leaving Brussels to put myself at your head.'

"From his headquarters at Louvain the King followed with anxious pride the heroic defence of Liege. He shrank from no risk. He went to the advance posts and into the trenches.

"As he was of tall stature, he was a likely target for the enemy. One day a colonel said to him: 'Sire, if you were a simple soldier I would scold you.' 'Scold away!' said the King, laughingly. 'Sire,' replied the colonel, this time severely, 'I do so'd you,' and the King obeyed, heading down into the shelter of the trench.

"At Waelhem a shell burst near him; he did not wink an eyelash.

"The army fell back into Antwerp. There the Queen had been staying with her children, busy with the organization and superintendence of the hospitals. When the Zeppelins sought to bomb the palace she took away her children and confided them to Lord Curzon in London, afterward returning to her post beside the King, with whom she shared the dangers of the siege.

"Then came the fall of Antwerp and the retreat. The enemy had crossed the Scheldt; there was danger of the roads being cut off, but eventually the royal couple succeeded in reaching Ostend, and thence, still accompanying the army, across the Yser.

"It was at this moment that the King issued that manly proclamation:

"'Soldiers, in the positions where I have stationed you let your eyes be turned only frontward. Look upon him as a traitor who utters the word retreat.'

"How valiantly the Belgian army responded to the appeal is a matter of history. It clung with the energy of despair to the little remaining patch of the Motherland and brought the German march on Calais to an abrupt halt, amid that region of marshes and clinging mud.

"During all this terrible period the Queen remained among the troops, dividing her time between the education of her children and the management of a huge hospital.

"Finally has come the resumption of the offensive, with its glorious results. The liberation of Belgium is proceeding rapidly before our eyes. King Albert and his Queen have set foot in Ostend while German shells were falling, and amid the enthusiastic welcome of its inhabitants.

"A few days hence King Albert and Queen Elizabeth will make their entry into Brussels. What an event it will be! It will be a delirium of joy; it will be a spectacle beyond imagination or description. It will be a unique celebration—that of the liberation of a heroic nation!"

ITALY'S WAR EFFORT

Won War Against Austria Despite Big Odds.

The Italian troops were well on their way into the Trentino when the armistice halted the allied armies on their many battle fronts. The dream of a century of the Italian people—the redemption of their lost domains in the north—was being realized by the force of arms when the German-Austrian collapse made it sure that the Trentino, like Alsace-Lorraine, would be returned by the peace terms to the mother race.

The Austrian government in its latest official census admitted that the Trentino was Italian by 370,000 out of its 386,000 population. The whole district had retained the Latin culture in spite of the efforts to Germanize it in language and customs. Attempts at rebellion had been put down ruthlessly by the Austrian masters. Seeds of dissension sowed by the Austrians had caused estrangement between the Italian irredentists and the Jugo-Slavs, whose interests since have proved to be parallel.

The Italians had fought not only against superior Austrian forces, but against the physical difficulties presented in the mountainous districts of the frontier. In three years of fighting under the most difficult conditions the Italians took from their hereditary enemies prisoners numbering 1,489 officers and 109,956 enlisted men. Italian engineers built 2,050 kilometres of road and swung 1,500 kilometres of cable from cliff to cliff for the transportation of troops and ammunitions.

Italy has called to arms little fewer than 5,500,000 men, of these she has lost 1,500,000. In recent fighting on the Austrian front Italy had at her disposal only fifty-four divisions to oppose the seventy divisions of the enemy. In addition Italy sent forces into France, Albania, Macedonia and Palestine, which, it is said, were greater than the French, British and American forces sent to aid Italy.

Italy did all this at a time when she was not well prepared for war in her industries and natural resources. She especially lacked coal.

The Trentino with the Italian occupation could not be much more Italian in spirit than under the Austrian rule. Trent is a city of 30,000 inhabitants, is twiceally Italian in customs and architecture. Such is the condition in Riva, on Lake Garda, and other important towns in the district. The rural districts, too, are almost completely Italian in language and spirit.

It is one of the anomalies of history that such a province could remain so long under an alien yoke. It was highly prized by the Hansburgs for its military possibilities. A mountain wedge protecting into Italy, as one Italian writer expressed it, "an enormous foot shod with mountains upon the neck of Italy."

Some people learn of the harmful effects of tea and coffee by reading. Others find out through experience. In either case it's a good idea to adopt

INSTANT POSTUM

A delicious drink made from the finest cereals, harmless and nourishing. Made in the cup, instantly. Saves sugar and fuel.

ISSUE No. 45—'18

Seaweed Fodder.

French chemists have discovered that certain seaweeds common on the coast of Brittany are composed of the same basic materials as oats, and in almost equal proportions. They therefore tried feeding the dried seaweed to horses, for the first eight days as a substitute for half the usual quantity of oats, and then for sixteen days as a complete substitute for the oat ration. The experiment was tried first on three horses suffering from lymphangitis. At the end of twenty-four days the horses had gained six per cent. in weight and were apparently well, whereas three other sick horses that were fed on oats, hay and straw were still suffering from lymphangitis. The experiment was next conducted on two lots of twenty cavalry horses. Ten of them received the ordinary diet, while the rest received two pounds of seaweed in place of two pounds of oats. At the end of two months it was found that those that had been fed on seaweed had each gained about twenty-five pounds, the others had gained barely four pounds. As a result of the experiment French veterinarians believe that it may be possible to utilize great quantities of seaweed in place of the two hundred million pounds of oats that are imported in ordinary times. It is possible, too, that ways may be found to use seaweed as food for human beings.

MONEY ORDERS.

Send a Dominion Express Money Order. They are payable everywhere.

Camouflaged Verse.

A surprising sign of German ingenuity was found lately by an English officer on the body of a dead German. It is a New Year card of good wishes carried about by the poor fellow for many a month. On the reverse is a print of Lady Butler's "Charge of the Scots Greys at Waterloo." But the beturnkins of our men have been adroitly changed to the spiked helmets, the German "pickelhauben," and in place of the British Standard flies the German flag. All the rest is correct, man for man, and horse for horse. Joy-bells decorate the frame. And lo! a fine German cavalry charge is before us.

Almost seventy per cent. of all the sugar consumed in this country is used in the households. So it is up to the women to make the sugar go around.

To prevent lamp glasses cracking put them into cold water, bring them to a boil, and let them cool gently. Then see that they are perfectly dried and polished.

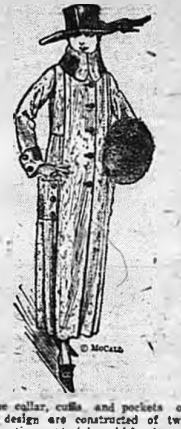
As soon as we find a well-balanced ration that produces good results, we should stick to it; for changes in the line of feeding are often expensive and produce heavy losses.

Minard's Liniment Cures Garget in Cows

The Weekly Fashions



What could be more pleasingly simple than this little empire dress? The deep yoke opens in the centre-back as far as the skirt portion and no opening is required in the skirt. McCall Pattern No. 8646, Girl's Empire Dress. In 6 sizes, 4 to 14 years. Price, 20 cents.



The collar, cuffs and pockets of this design are constructed of two contrasting materials, which gives a novel effect. McCall Pattern No. 8607, Ladies' Coat. In 6 sizes, 34 to 44 bust. Price, 25 cents.

These patterns may be obtained from your local McCall dealer, or from the McCall Co., 70 Bond St., Toronto, Dept. W.

NEW TRAVELLING REGULATIONS.

Persons Embarking at U.S. Seaports Must Procure Permission Before Leaving Canada.

Under an order issued by the Secretary of State, Washington, effective November 11th, 1918, all persons going from Canada to foreign destinations by way of United States seaports must procure permission for embarkation before leaving Canada.

Such permission must be arranged for either by executing declaration and procuring vise on pass ri before one of the American Consul in Canada, or by making formal application before any of the United States immigration officers located in Canada upon forms furnished by the said officers.

In order to allow sufficient time for investigation, transmission of papers to Washington, etc., applications should be filed either with the Consul or the Immigration Officer at least 17 days prior to the date of proposed departure.

The State Department invites special attention of prospective travellers to the fact that unless they have obtained vise by an American Consul, the said Department must decide whether or not departure from an American port will be allowed, such decision being based upon the application submitted through the immigration officers.'. Passengers are accordingly warned not to proceed to the port of embarkation until they are in possession of either the Consular vise, or proper certificate from the U.S. Immigration authorities showing that permit for departure has been granted.

The foregoing applies to all persons not citizens of the United States, and it is effective regarding all destinations, including Mexico, U.S. insular possessions, etc., but not including Bermuda.

United States citizens seeking to proceed to foreign points are required to have passports issued by the State Department, applications for same being obtainable from the various American Consuls.

Minard's Liniment Cures Colds, &c.

Never keep an unlabeled bottle of medicine around the house. Throw it out. Some one may make a serious mistake.

Turn medicines out of the side opposite the label to keep directions plain.

Hymn for the Peace.

Lord of the Universe,
Brother and Friend,
We are Thy warriors
World without end.
In Thy Name conquerors,
Shod with Thy peace,
Crowned with Thy clemency,
War now shall cease.

Servant, Deliverer,
Thine was the power—
Bitter the agony,
Dark was the hour;
Brave hearts that trusted Thee
Met Thee in death;
Thee we give praise for them
While we have breath.

Speak to the nations, Lord;
Join us in one;
Grant in our Canada
Thy will be done.
Wisdom and equity
Give us, and love,
Take Thou our offerings—
Olive and dove.

I was cured of terrible lumbago by MINARD'S LINIMENT.
REV. WM. BROWN.

I was cured of a bad case of earache by MINARD'S LINIMENT.
MRS. S. KAULBACK.

I was cured of sensitive lungs by MINARD'S LINIMENT.
MRS. S. MASTERS.

Military Force of Habit.

He held her tightly in his khaki clad arms till she wondered at his silence and gently murmured: "Do you love me, my hero?"

"Yes," he sighed.

"Yes, what?" she softly queried.

"Yes, sir."

Minard's Liniment Cures Diphtheria.

Potatoes should be thoroughly dry and free of dirt before they are stored in the bin.

As soon as linen shows a thin place darn neatly, as this will prevent a break, and a patch is never pleasing on table linen.

"The country which will be the most prosperous for at least ten years after the war is the country which has the most live stock."—Hon. T. A. Crerar.

Rheumatic Pains

Are relieved in a few days by taking 30 drops of Mother Seigel's Syrup after meals and on retiring. It dissolves the lime and acid accumulation in the muscles and joints so these deposits can be expelled, thus relieving pain and soreness. Seigel's Syrup, also known as "Extract of Roots," contains no dope nor other strong drugs to kill or mask the pain of rheumatism or lumbago, it removes the cause. 50c. a bottle at druggists.

WHEN NEURALGIA ATTACKS NERVES

Sloan's Liniment scatters the congestion and relieves pain

A little, applied without rubbing, will penetrate immediately and rest and soothe the nerves.

Sloan's Liniment is very effective in allaying external pains, strains, bruises, aches, stiff joints, sore muscles, lumbago, neuritis, sciatica, rheumatic twinges.

Keep a big bottle always on hand for family use. Made in Canada. Druggists everywhere.

Sloan's Liniment Kills Pain

30c., 60c., $1.20.

A Wonderful Old Man.

Little Elizabeth was sitting on her grandpapa's knee one day, when she suddenly blurted out, after a long and interested scrutiny of his wrinkles:

"Grandpa, were you in the Ark?"

"Certainly not, my dear!" was the astonished reply.

"Then why weren't you drowned?"

Minard's Liniment Cures Distemper.

All wool-growers, in preparing their product for market, must consider the man who is doing the buying, if the name of Canadian wool is to become properly famous in the wool world.

WANTED

WANTED:—AT ONCE, BY PROGRESSIVE Concern in the Niagara Peninsula, the Garden Spot of Canada, lasternakers and Drill Operators. Steady employment. Engineering and Machine Works of Canada, Limited, St. Catharines, Ont.

FOR SALE

WELL EQUIPPED NEWSPAPER plant for sale; job printing plant in Hanover, Ontario. Insurance carried $1,500. Will be sold for $1,100 as quick sale. Box 68, Wilson Publishing Co. Ltd., Toronto.

WEEKLY NEWSPAPER FOR SALE in New Ontario. Owner going to France. Will sell $2,000. Worth double that amount. Apply J. H. c/o Wilson Publishing Co., Limited, Toronto.

MISCELLANEOUS

CANCER, TUMORS, LUMPS, ETC., internal and external, cured without pain by our home treatment. Write us before too late. Dr. Bellman Medical Co., Limited, Collingwood, Ont.

KEEP YOUR SHOES NEAT

2 IN 1 SHOE POLISHES

LIQUIDS and PASTES

for BLACK, WHITE, TAN, DARK BROWN OR OX-BLOOD SHOES

PRESERVE the LEATHER



For Hair and Skin Health Cuticura is Supreme

If you use Cuticura Soap for everyday toilet purposes, with touches of Cuticura Ointment now and then as needed to soothe and heal the first pimples, redness, roughness or scalp irritation you will have as clear a complexion and as good hair as it is possible to have.

Sample Each Free by Mail. Address postcard: "Cuticura, Dept. N, Boston, U. S. A." Sold by dealers throughout the world.

HIRST'S PAIN EXTERMINATOR

DON'T SUFFER PAIN—BUY HIRST'S!

Sold by druggists everywhere. Guaranteed to protect against attacks of rheumatism, lumbago, neuralgia, toothache and earache. Equally effective for relieving swollen joints, sprains, sore throat and other painful ailments. For over 40 years a family friend. Don't suffer longer—buy Hirst's—always have a bottle in the house. Has a hundred uses. At dealers or write us. HIRST REMEDY CO., Hamilton, Canada.

35¢ BOTTLE

Hotel Del Coronado

Coronado Beach, California

Where the balmy yet invigorating climate makes possible the enjoyment of outdoor sports throughout the Winter months.

POLO, GOLF, TENNIS, MOTORING, FISHING, BAY AND SURF BATHING

Write for Winter Folder and Golf Program.

JOHN J. HERNAN, - Manager

The Paisley Advocate

PAISLEY, DEC. 19th, 1918

BAPTIST ANNIVERSARY

On Sunday last there was a good attendance at the special anniversary services in the Baptist church. The preacher of the day, Rev. Mr. Kinman, of Wiarton, is a versatile exponent of the gospel and delivered impressive evangelistic sermons. In the evening he absolved his hearers to look to the heavens for their ideals instead of keeping their eyes wholly fixed on earthly things. The Christians of to-day, he said, care a great deal for themselves, are starving their souls, struggling by their own efforts to get into heaven, instead of accepting the salvation offered by the sacrifice that was made complete over nineteen hundred years ago.

The choir was assisted by Miss E. McInnes, who also sang a solo, and Miss Davison, who took the solo parts in the anthem.

"The Book of Books" was the subject of a most instructive as well as interesting lecture given by Rev. Mr. Emmon on Monday evening. The speaker stated that the object of the lecture is to increase interest in the Book, and offset the general neglect of reading it. If properly understood and appreciated newspapers must take second place to the volume of Holy Writ. Illuminating references were made to other Bibles. Why the Turks are so bloodthirsty and cruel a people, he said, is because their only book in home and school is the Koran. The teacher sits with long switch in hand and pipe in his mouth, ruling his pupils in the most harsh way. One particular thing they are taught is that the more Christians they can kill the more glory they win. The Buddhist bible contains one of the most awful religions. With the Hindoos the missionary has a hard struggle because the men of that religion being well versed in the tenets of their faith through study of their book. Going into the history of the Bible, the speaker told that it was the work of forty writers who lived at forty different times covering a long period of from 1400 to 1900 years. At the present time the Bible is a cheap book and perhaps this fact cheapens it in the estimation of the people. If it were more generally read and all were better acquainted with its teachings we would have a better country and better cities. At one time men could go to the stake and suffer death by fire or other ways of torture because they had imbibed the truth of the Word, although they had to secret and guard their one treasured copy. The Bible is a most complete library in itself, and all other volumes you may put on the shelves cannot compare with it. The 66 books it is comprised of include five books of law, 12 of history, 5 of poetry, and 17 of prophecy. Altogether it is the most interesting collection of books in the world. From the first chapter of Genesis there is more to be learned about the creation of the earth than science can tell. The forty writers of forty different ages speak and teach of but one God. There are no contradictions. In the religion of China there are 31,331 gods, and India has 300,000,000 gods. Our Bible is full of the very best literature of all classes, —stories of travel, war and military adventure, other stories of human adventure, and love stories, which make it the most interesting book in the world, and best of all, there is the Great Story of the love of God and of Christ for the human race. That is but a brief and cursory resume of the lecture, which from opening to closing word held the audience throughout.

The chair was occupied by Mr. A. R. Pirkard, who, in his short address, expressed the pleasure he felt at coming to reside in Paisley, so near his old home at Glamis, and paid a compliment to the character of the business men and citizens of our town. The choir rendered special music, and solos were sung by Miss Davison, Miss Edna Cutter and Mr. Art Pfaff.

The offerings of Sunday and Monday evening were quite liberal, amounting to over $100.

VILLAGE COUNCIL

Council met on 14th Dec., members all present except Mr. Logie. Minutes of last meeting were read and approved.

Communications read: From the Dept. of Finance, Ottawa, re enemy debts and claims; from the Bell Telephone Co., stating its desire to erect four poles on Rowe St.; from tax collector, stating collections to date to be $10,000; from Canadian Fire Underwriters' Association, warning against frozen hydrants; from B.O.H., annual report as follows: "If it had not been for the epidemic of Spanish influenza, the condition of health of our village for the past year would have been very favorable indeed. The influenza began to spread in our village during the first week in October and continued with us during the remainder of the month, although the height of its severity was over after the first two weeks. There were about one hundred cases, some of a very severe nature and many of a light variety. There was but one death; this resulted from pneumonia following influenza. Innoculation with the influenza vaccine as a preventative measure was administered in 25 cases, with good results, as none of those vaccinated took the disease, although in some cases they were exposed to other members of the family who were sick with the disease. We have been quite free from other contagious diseases. There was but one case of typhoid fever. Our water supply is good, and the general sanitary condition of our village is favorable. (Sgd.) H. E. Gage, M.O.H."

By-law 682 providing for the municipal nominations and elections for 1919, was read a first time.

By-law 683, providing for an extension of the time for the return of the collector's roll, was read a first time.

John H. Maurer applied for an increase re scavenging.

The attention of the council was directed to the non-delivery of the weigh scales shipped from Hamilton after repairs.

Pearce—Skinner—That the local agent of the G.T.R. be notified in writing regarding the unreasonable delay in the delivery of parts of the weigh scales, and that unless delivery is made within three days, of the missing parts, the same will be purchased and damages in full claimed of the company.—Carried.

Skinner—Forrester—That John A. Elwes be rebated Dr. Boyd's business and sanitation taxes paid by him under protest.—Carried.

Forrester—Skinner—That D. Sutherland be tendered, without prejudice, $12.50 in payment of his salary as caretaker of cemetery, 1918.—Carried.

Forrester—Pearce—That by-laws 682 and 683 be now read a second and third time, passed and executed.—Carried.

Orders for payment were issued as follows: The clerk $160, H. S. & Milne $21.99, W. H. Davison $47.33, fire brigade $11.50, M. Leitch $62.50, J. H. Maurer $35, the clerk $6.90, T. F. Pearce $4.40, G.T.R. $2.50, Ecom. M. F. Ins. Co. $45, D. Sutherland $12.50

Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA

The Late John McInnes

In the death of Mr. John McInnes, of 10th con. Bruce, on Dec. 8th, there passed away one who has been a prominent figure in the life of the township. The deceased was a native of the Island of Colonsay, Scotland. He emigrated with his father to Canada 60 years ago. They lived near Toronto for three years, and then came up and homesteaded on lot 36, con. 10, Bruce, where both father and son lived for the balance of their days. Like many more of our first Scotch settlers Mr. McInnes had a love for life on the water, and he sailed on the Great Lakes for a number of seasons, but later followed farming exclusively. Taking an active interest in public affairs, he eventually was called upon to fill municipal positions, first as township councillor, then as deputy-reeve, also two years as county commissioner. In politics he was a Liberal, and in religion a Baptist. He married Christena Sinclair, who survives him, with five of a family—John, Donald; and Mac at home, Mrs. Howard Norris of Goldstone, and Tena in Toronto. Deceased took a stroke of paralysis about two months ago, which was the cause of his death. He was 78 years of age. The funeral took place on Tuesday afternoon of last week, and was conducted by Rev. Mr. Dichl, in the absence of the Baptist pastor. Interment was made in Rusk's cemetery in Elderslie.

Desirable Village Property For Sale

THE HYDE property on Isabernah St. Paisley, comfortable brick house, good stable and garage, on one acre of first-class garden land, with a number of bearing fruit trees. Hard and soft water. Apply to T. H. GEORGE or MRS. C. B. IRWIN.

FARM FOR SALE

LOT No. 4, Con. A, Elderslie, property of the late W. J. Watson, containing 95 acres—about 60 acres cleared and the balance in bush. Clay loam soil. Barn 40 ft. by 60 ft., stone foundation, cement stable, log house. Well watered. All seeded down but about 16 acres. About 3 miles from Paisley. Apply to And. Watson, or David S. Watson, executors.

S. F. BALLACHEY
The Store with the Stock



A Few "Last Minute" Items
which will interest the late shopper.

Blouse Lengths of Silk, in stripes or patterns. Serviceable and nice. Per yard.. 1.50

Fancy Linens, Doilies, Tray Cloths and Lunch Cloths, etc. Particularly worthy of note is a Luncheon Set of Fine Linen. The six serviettes and the lunch cloth are embroidered in solid, with the edges scalloped. Price 6.50

Buffalo Robes, made seamless throughout and Rubber interlined. Price 13.50 to 20.00

Silk Hose for Ladies or Men. Everybody likes a pair. Price .75 to 1.50

Buckskin Moccasins, every size, from 1.90 to 3.00

Boys' and Girls' Sweaters. They are necessary, and also make an acceptable gift. Prices from 1.50 to 3.50

Dishes—Every kind and description. You must see them to appreciate them. A housewife cannot have too many.

How would you like a Rug? We have them every size and quality, and prices are very moderate.

Store open every evening until Christmas.

Bring us your Poultry. We have the market and can pay the price.

S. F. BALLACHEY



"GET READY!"

SANTA CLAUS will make his headquarters at McArthur's Bookstore for the first after-the-war Christmas. We have as usual aimed to meet the demands and expectations of the little people first in the stock we have been putting in. We have—

Sleighs, Waggons, Rocking Horses and Dolls
Picture Books and Story Books
Mechanical Toys, such as Structor Mode Sets with electric motors to operate the machines made, "Sandy Andy," "Busy Andy," &c., &c.
Ladies' and Gents' Dressing Cases, Manicure Sets
Hand Mirrors, Hair Brushes,
Purses, Handbags, Picture Frames, Pipes, &c.
Papetries in different styles and all prices,
Fountain Pens
Bibles, Hymn Books of all Denominations
Presentation Copies of Best Authors' Works
And a great many other suitable lines for the gift season. Come in and look through our stock.

McARTHUR'S BOOKSTORE
PAISLEY

The Most Desirable
Christmas Gifts

THIS is the most joyous Christmas tide for four years, and we are prepared to assist you in the arduous and vexing duty of gift giving by putting in a most carefully chosen stock in our lines

Ladies' Gold Watches, Gents Gold Watches
Lockets, Fobs, Necklaces
Diamond Rings, Pearl Rings, Signet Rings
Earrings, Cuff Links, Jewel Cases, 14k Brooches
Mantel Clocks, 8-day Clocks
Manicure Sets
Cut Glass, Silverware
Gold Rimmed Spectacles and Eye Glasses
Gold Headed Umbrellas, Gold Headed Canes
Bracelets, Wrist Watches
Stick Pins
Fountain Pens, Vanity Purses
Pendants

I. SHOEMAKER
Jeweler and Optician

D. FORRESTER, B.A., LL.B.
BARRISTER, SOLICITOR AND NOTARY PUBLIC
OFFICE—TOWN HALL, PAISLEY

JOHN SUTHERLAND & SONS LIMITED
INSURANCE—FIRE AND MARINE
GUELPH - ONT.

J. C. GIBSON
Issuer of Marriage Licenses
Paisley, Ont.

DR. H. K. GAGE, Physician, Surgeon and Accoucheur, Specialist in Diseases of the Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat. Late house surgeon Kingston General Hospital. Office hours—9 to 9 a.m., 1 to 4 p.m. Successor to Dr. O'Neill.

DR. F. J. F. HOUSTON, Honor Graduate of Toronto Univ. and by examination of the Royal College of Physicians, and Surgeons of Edinburgh and Glasgow. Post graduate Courses London Hospitals, Berlin, Vienna, late assistant Edinburgh Eye Infirmary. Specialty—Diseases of the Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat. Room over the Dr. Morrison.

SPANISH INFLUENZA
Do Not Fear When Fighting a German or a Germ!
By Dr. M. COOK.

The cool fighter always wins and so there is no need to become panic-stricken. Avoid fear and crowds. Exercise in the fresh air and practice the three C's: A Clean Mouth, a Clean Skin and Clean Bowels. To carry off the poisons that accumulate within the body and to ward off an attack of the influenza bacillus, take a good liver regulator to move the bowels. Such a one is made up of May-apple, leaves of aloe, root of jalap, and is to be had at any drug store, and called "Pleasant Purgative Pellets."

If a bad cold develops, go to bed, wrap up well, drink freely of hot lemonade and take a hot mustard foot-bath. Have the bedroom warm but well ventilated. Obtain at the nearest drug store "Anuric Tablets" to flush the kidneys and control the pains and aches. Take an "Anuric" tablet every two hours, together with copious drinks of lemonade. If a true case of influenza, the food should be simple, such as broths, milk, buttermilk and ice-cream; but it is important that food be given regularly in order to keep up patient's strength and vitality. After the acute attack has passed, which is generally from three to seven days, the system should be built up by the use of a good iron tonic, such as "Ironic" tablets, to be obtained at some drug stores, or that well known blood-maker and herbal tonic made from roots and barks of forest trees—sold everywhere as Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery.

PaisleyMeatMarket



Fresh Beef, Pork, Mutton, Cured Hams, Bacon, etc., Salt Pork, Cooked Meats, Home-made Sausage, Bologna and Headcheese. Kidney Seet. Poultry in season.

Cash for Hides and Skins P. Oltsher

Ahiram Lodge, No. 206, I.O.O.F.



MEETS every Tuesday evening at 8 o'clock in the Odd Fellows' Hall, Odd Fellows' Block. Visiting brothers always welcome.

Noble Grand, W. T. [illegible]

Plenty of Ammunition

A prominent agency manager said recently: "I have never regretted joining the Dominion Life. Their Actual Results to Policyholders make it easy to write business."

THE
DOMINION
LIFE
ASSURANCE CO.

Excels in Actual Results to Policyholders—results that give force to your arguments, and inspire confidence in your prospect.

Head Office: Waterloo, Ontario

Central Business College
Stratford, Ont.

Lady graduates are now earning $ high as $18 and even $21 per week, while young men are earning even better salaries. When you need the services of trained help, write us at once for particulars regarding our Commercial, Shorthand or Telegraphy Department. Students may enter at any time.

D. A. McLachlan, Pres.

Sign and Carriage Painting, House-Decorating and Wall Papering

The undersigned is prepared to do all classes of work in the most stylish, neat and satisfactory manner. Orders executed promptly. Will be glad to receive your patronage, whether in town or country.

W. H. BAKER, Paisley

Paisley Nomination Notice

NOTICE is hereby given that a meeting of municipal electors will be held in the Council Chamber, from twelve o'clock noon until one o'clock in the afternoon, on Monday, the 30th day of December, for the nomination of reeve and councillors for the year 1919, and public school trustees for the years 1919, 1920.

Polling, if necessary, will take place from nine o'clock in the forenoon until five o'clock in the afternoon on Monday, the 6th day of January, A.D. 1919, at the following places: Polling subdivision No. 1, at the council chamber, Alexander Jack shall be deputy returning officer; polling subdivision No. 2, at David Bell's shoe shop, E. F. Boyle shall be deputy returning officer.

God Save the King!

J. C. GIBSON, Returning Officer
Paisley, 16th December, 1918



Useful Presents

Do Your Christmas Shopping Early



YOU have a better choice. You have more time to look things over. We have a big range, all new and most suitable for any member of the family. . . . .

Clnb Bags, Children's School Cases, Suit Cases

Select a Piece of our

Fancy China

for Christmas giving. Nothing more appreciated by a lady. A large range to choose from.

See Our Window

Christmas Slippers

For all members of the family. Special for Ladies and Children in Chinta, Felt and Leather.



CHRISTMAS CONFECTIONERY is very scarce and hard to get. We have been fortunate in getting in our

Or anges, Lemons, Grape Fruit, Bananas

Candy by the Pound or in Boxes Nuts and Raisins

Do Your Christmas Shopping Here. It will Pay You.

Don't Forget that We Buy Poultry for Trade or Cash

F. Carter & Son

Shoes, Rubbers, Crockery, China, Groceries

THE HOSPITAL FOR SICK CHILDREN, TORONTO

War Laid Heavy Hand on Children's Charity

Dear Mr. Editor :—

The annual report of the Hospital for Sick Children, Toronto, marks a new record, despite the heavy handicap the war placed upon its work.

The task of ministering to the suffering youngsters of this province was no light one in view of the Hospital's splendid response to the national call. 25 doctors and 43 nurses from its forces have seen service overseas.

Yet the number of patients treated is 5,028, or 1,308 more than last year. Of these in-patients, 759 were from 266 places outside of Toronto.

The tireless efforts of the staff made possible also a reduction in the average length of stay necessary for the little patients from 24 days in 1914 to 14 this year.

These results show that the Hospital has again paid to the children rich dividends of health upon the invested kindness of its supporters.

There has been careful stewardship of the funds entrusted to the Hospital. There has been saving—almost scrimping—in every direction except where it would prevent the Hospital's soothing the suffering or shortening the sickness of one child. The daily cost of operation was held at the lowest point which would still allow the children entrusted to the Hospital to get the best medicine and the best of care.

And yet so high has risen the cost of every item in the Hospital's budget—in labor, in fuel, in food, and above all, in medical supplies—that the minimum expense of taking care of one child for one day has risen from $2.34 back in 1914 to $3.21½ in 1918. Of that, $1.66¾—the amount per patient per day that the official Government grants do not cover—must come from voluntary contributions.

During the past four years debts were incurred to the extent of $100,000, which the trustees felt assured would be wiped out by the public as soon as the war drew to its close, and those heavy demands cease which have been made upon the generosity of the loyal people of this province. The time has now come when it is necessary to make known the Hospital's dire need of financial assistance.

If this 43rd Christmas appeal fails to rally the friends of this charity to its support, it will be necessary to mortgage its land, buildings and plant. By the bounty of the late John Ross Robertson that property has just been cleared of debt for the first time since it began its ministry of healing mercy. Little children have lost a big-hearted friend, and the province a noble benefactor. It is for the public to decide whether his life work shall be shadowed with a mortgage within less than a year of his passing.

What think you?

Send your answer as soon as possible to the Secretary-Treasurer, Hospital for Sick Children, College St., Toronto. Meanwhile the charity will "carry on" trusting in your sure post.

IRVING E. ROBERTSON,
Chairman of Appeal Committee

COUNTY BRIDGE COLLAPSED

The new cement arch bridge on con. 15 and 16, Normanby, which was constructed last summer by Contractors Clarke and Cole, of Owen Sound, collapsed on Saturday, the 7th inst., about 1 o'clock p.m. The arched span was 70 feet, and was built according to plans and specifications prepared by Mr. Robert McDowall, of Owen Sound, an outstanding land surveyor and civil engineer. The foundation, which was of a bottomless nature, was thought unfit for a base of concrete alone, so piling 32 feet long was secured and 18 of those were driven for each abutment. Those piles had still touched nothing that felt like a bottom, but Engineer McDowall thought they would hold the bridge. Shortly after the completion of the formation of the arch a crack appeared at each of the four corners but so long as the false-bents were underneath, it did not get any worse. On Wednesday, Dec. 4, however, Messrs. Clarke and Cole began it began to become apparent that it to remove the false work, and then was all false work. Large cracks began to appear at different places and it didn't look good to drive over. Slowly but surely something was giving way; the crown was out of her now; she was bowing her head in the centre; and on Saturday at noon she took the final dive. It is too bad. It was a nice compact little structure but apparently not the style of bridge suited to such a foundation, as the end pressure was so great that, having no banks, the abutments spread with the above result.



GIFT SUGGESTIONS

This Wonderful Christmas

Has there ever been a Christmas so full of meaning—with its promise of a world forever safe and free?

A Special Christmas Bargain

Victrola No. 6

and seven 10-in. Records for

$41.50

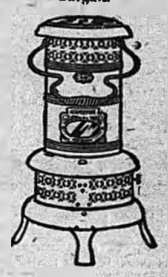
Reg. Price Victrolas, $43.50
" " Records, 6.30
$49.80
Saving to You, $8.30

THE thoughtful man or woman will find in this season a new call to quiet, unselfish living, and to the duty of constructive thrift. We could offer a hundred different suggestions from our stock.

OUR Windows offer a few, and there are many more inside for your inspection, all of which would make excellent and useful gifts. Give something that will be a present this year and also still useful for many Yuletides to come. . . . . .

DON'T send out of town for anything not regularly carried in stock. We can get it for you in a day or two and save you money on your purchase. . . .

Perfection Oil Heater - Bargain



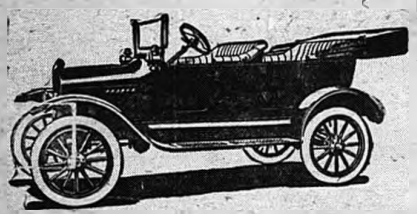
Regular Price . . . $7.00
Special Price . . . 5.65
Saving to You . . . $1.35

Give *Her* the gift she will use and enjoy every day—*PYREX OVENWARE.* Think what daily joy it is to any woman to have dainty, transparent dishes to replace black oven pans—the ugliest of all things that she must handle daily in her household work.

Why not give *Him* something for *HIS CAR.* We have Accesssories, Tires, etc.

SINCLAIR'S HARDWARE

PAISLEY GARAGE



Ford and Maxwell Service Station

We carry a full line of Ford Parts and Repairs

We aim to give up-to-date service to all carowners. With our experience in city garages we are in a position to do work that we can guarantee as satisfactory. Motorists should call us up by either phone when they have trouble.

High Grade Oils, Gas and Accessories of all kinds.
Repairing at Reasonable Rates. All kinds of Vulcanizing done.
We are equipped to remove carbon by oxygen gas.

G. E. MILLER

THAT PERFECT SUBSTITUTE FOR COW'S MILK

CALF "VESCOL" MEAL

NO DIARRHOEA - WHERE USED

SOLD IN PAISLEY BY W. STARK ONLY

Took Law Into Own Hands

A soldier's wife from Allenford was brought to Walkerton on Tuesday, charged with throwing acid in a man's face to disfigure him. The woman, who is the mother of four or five children, claims that the man persistently bothered her and she took this means of getting rid of him. Bail was arranged at $2,000, the defendant going surety for $1,000 and two citizens of Allenford the balance, and she returned home on the next train. Her husband went overseas with the 160th Batt.—Telescope.

BORN

Baker—At Paisley, on Dec. 3rd, to Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Baker, a son.

Esplen—At Burgoyne, on Dec. 9th, to Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Esplen, a son.

Hammel—In Toronto, on Dec. 13th, to Mr. and Mrs. S. W. Hammell, a son—Glen Malcolm Sinclair.

MARRIED

Morton—Bannerman—At the manse, Paisley, by Rev. G. C. Little, on Dec. 17th, Mr. Geo. Morton of Tara, to Emily R., daughter of Mr. John Bannerman, of Elderslie.

Ruthven—Buchanan—At the manse, Salem, on Dec. 14th, by Rev. A. H. Wilson, Mr. Geo. Ruthven, of Elderslie, to Mary, daughter of Mrs. Buchanan, Goldie St., Paisley.

Bannerman—Ruthven—At the residence of the bride's parents, on Dec. 11th, by Rev. A. H. Wilson, Johnstone Bannerman, to Edna May, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Guy Ruthven, all of Elderslie.

DIED

Smart—At Chesley, on Dec. 11th, Mary Ann Keith, beloved wife of Peter Smart, aged 74 years and 1 month.

PRESS ADVERTISING SOLD VICTORY BONDS

Before the war, bond buyers were "marked men." In number they were 40,000 in March, 1917—this is shown by the number of purchasers of the Government War Loan of that date. But in the autumn of the same year their number increased twenty times to 820,000! This was the number purchasing the Victory Loan, 1917. Last month—November, 1918—over 1,000,000 persons purchased the Victory Loan, 1918!

These wonderful results were accomplished by Press Advertising.

Before the war one-half of one per cent. of our people bought bonds. Now quite twelve and one-half per cent. of our people are bond buyers!

Before the stupendous amount of $676,000,000 worth of bonds could be sold to our Canadian people in three weeks a most thorough and exhaustive campaign of education was carried through by advertising in the public press. The power of the printed word never had a more convincing demonstration.

By means of the printed word, through the medium of advertisements in the press of our country, the Canadian people were made to know what bonds are, the nature of their security their attractiveness as an investment, and why the Government had to sell bonds.

Every point and feature of Victory Bonds was illustrated and described before and during the campaign—in advertisements. No argument was overlooked. No selling point was neglected.

The result is that Canadians today are a nation of bondholders.

They know what a convenient, safe and profitable form of investment bonds are. Instead of one man in two hundred owning bonds, now one Canadian in eight—men, women and children—owns a Government Security.

The Minister of Finance acknowledges this. His own words are: "The wonderful success of the Loan was due in large measure to their (the press of Canada) splendid and untiring efforts during the whole of the campaign."

Mr. E. R. Wood, Chairman of Dominion Executive Committee having oversight of the campaign to raise Victory Loan, 1918, said, "... The press publicity campaign . . . will rank as one of the most remarkable and efficient publicity campaigns ever undertaken in any country," and Mr. J. H. Gundy, Vice-Chairman of the same committee, said, "I have been selling bonds for a long time, but I never found it so easy to sell them as on this time. The reason is the splendid work the press has done. I take off my hat to the press of Canada."

The success of Victory Loan, 1918, and the knowledge which Canadians now possess of bonds are a straight challenge to the man who doubts the power of the printed word, in the form of advertisements, to sell goods—and this applies not to bonds alone, but to the goods you are interested in selling.

RENEW your subscription to THE ADVOCATE and your daily papers now.

Winter Term Opens Jan. 5th

ELLIOTT Business College

Yonge and Charles Sts., Toronto

This school has recently been asked to fill positions at $13, $14, $17 and $18 a week and $100 a month.

A course here is a sure, safe and quick route to good positions. Thousands have proved this. Write for catalogue. Do it to-day—now.

W. J. ELLIOTT, Principal

The Farmers' Live Stock Shipping Club

Will pay for live hogs delivered at Paisley station, F.O.B. prices less one per cent. government condemnation loss and operating expenses.

Weekly Shipment

For information call
WALLACE MEGRAW
Both Phones.

PAISLEY MARKET

Fall wheat, per bush	2 co	2 15
Peas, per bush	1 75	1 75
Oats, per bush	60	70
Barley, per bush	80	90
Mixed grain, per cwt.	2 20	
Buckwheat		
Potatoes, per bag	1 30	1 30
Butter, in pound prints	47	47
Eggs, fresh, per doz	60	60

TORONTO LIVE STOCK MARKETS

Toronto, Dec. 18, 1918

Butchers' picked	$17 00	$17 25
do common	14 00	16 00
do cows	6 75	11 00
do heifers	8 00	13 00
Stockers, choice	8 00	9 00
do common	7 00	7 50
Heavy feeders	9 00	9 50
Short keep		
Milch cows, choice	150 00	190 00
do common		
Sheep, ewes	9 00	10 00
Bucks	8 00	8 50
Spring Lambs	17 50	18 25
Calves	13 00	15 00
Hogs, off cars	18 00	18 25
fed and watered	18 25	18 25

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children
In Use For Over 30 Years

Always bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher

Mother and Son Both Die Sunday

On Sunday Mrs. Henry Ankenmann and her son, Raymond of Chesley, both died from influenza-pneumonia within a few hours of each other. Mrs. Ankenmann was a prominent worker of the Evangelical Church. She is survived by her husband, Henry Ankenmann, of the firm of Krug Bros. & Co., and two sons, Mr. Christian Ankenmann, Manager of the Chesley Chair Company, and Pte. George A. Ankenmann, who is overseas. Her son Raymond was the proprietor of the Chesley Garage, and was popular in business and social circles.



Xmas Gifts

Shoes, Rubbers, Moccasins, Spats

Hockey Shoes and Skates

Cozy Slippers and Felt Shoes

Give us a call before looking elsewhere.

Fruit and Confectionery Fresh Groceries

H. PFAFF & SON

Canada Food Bd. License No. 8-36

Winter Term in the NORTHERN Business College

Begins Thursday, Jan. 2, 19

Girls and boys who have been working h... on the farm all summer should have a cha... to improve their education this winter. ... cular free to any address.

O. D. FLEMING, Principal — C. A. FLEMING, F.C. Comp...

Mention this paper when writing

N. McALLISTER

Carpenter and Contractor

Contracts taken for any class of Ho... building and Repairing

Sash, Doors, Dressed Lumber and other Building Material on hand

Dwelling and shop two doors north of the Belmoral Ho...

Fresh and Fragrant

An Everyday Delicious Beverage

"SALADA"

Black, Green or Mixed . . . | **Sealed Packets only at all Grocers . . .**

DADDY!

By Bayard D. York

Lorry Phelps gave the box containing his picture puzzle of England a parting kick and proceeded down stairs by way of the banisters—a forbidden but exhilarating achievement.

He wished someone would tell him why his aunts would not buy him any real playthings—like a locomotive or an automobile or a wheelbarrow such as Ted Millar had. Daddy would if he were here.

He went into the prim darkened parlor and stopped in front of a photograph of a keen-faced man of some thirty-five years.

"That's my daddy!" he said to an imaginary companion.—"He's a major now. He's fighting Germans. By jiminy! but I bet the Germans run when they see my daddy coming!"

He remembered the day, but little more than a year past, when in the house where he and daddy and mother had lived his father had taken him in those great strong arms of his and told him gently that mother had gone away to Scotland to be an angel. It had been a lonesome house then just as Aunt Eunice's house was lonesome now.

"I wish my daddy would come back," he said to the photograph.

He walked slowly out into the dining-room. It must be about supper-time—anyway, he was hungry. Why didn't Aunt Kate and Aunt Eunice come back from that Red Cross meeting?

He decided to pretend that there were some cookies on the table, though he knew well enough there were none. Then he stopped in mild surprise. Due to some unusual oversight a tumbler of jelly had been left on the table, set in the exact centre of the rosebud tablecloth. And there was a spoon beside it.

Maybe his aunts had meant him to have some, if he became hungry while they were away. Yes, the more he thought about it the more sure he became that they did. Else why had they left the spoon here?

He dipped the spoon deeply and raised it to his mouth. My, but peach jelly is good when a boy is hungry.

It was only after he had taken a second spoonful that he noticed the wavering lines of jelly on the tablecloth. How pretty they looked! He believed he could write his name that way.

Forthwith he dipped the spoon again and began. It took several attempts, but at length he succeeded in writing in legible characters—

LORRY PHELPS.

Wouldn't his aunts be pleased to find that he had remembered his writing lesson so well! At least Aunt Kate would. He was not so sure about Aunt Eunice—he never took things the way he expected her to.

On second thought he was not so sure that Aunt Kate would be pleased either. Aunts are queer people—not like a mother. Perhaps he had better erase it.

With the sleeve of his white blouse he rubbed the tablecloth slowly and painstakingly until there seemed to be no trace of the writing lesson left. It did not occur to him to note the effect upon his sleeve.

He thought he heard his aunts coming now. Some vague sense of discretion prompted him to go back to his room and busy himself with his picture puzzle. He was trying to fit the southwestern corner of Yorkshire into the middle part of Lancashire when Aunt Eunice's sharp voice called him downstairs.

Her thin features were set in an uncompromising frown. As was usual upon important occasions her hands were clasped at her waist. Aunt Kate—as was also usual upon important occasions—blended inconspicuously into the background.

"Lorry!" said Aunt Eunice, "did you touch the jelly? Mercy, child, look at your sleeve! Kate Phelps, look at this boy's sleeve."

Kate Phelps had intended to put in a word or two to soften the coming punishment but the sight of that sticky sleeve silenced her good intentions—as something or other usually did.

"I—I thought—" Lorry began, eyeing the sleeve in surprise and wonder.

"Don't say another word," exclaimed Aunt Eunice. "You have been a bad child. You will count beans until suppertime."

"Oh, please, please, Aunt Eunice! I'd rather you would whip me. I didn't mean to be—"

"You will count beans," she repeated crisply. "Kate, bring the dish and the beans. It is strange how one child can keep a household stupefied the whole time."

"Counting beans" was an ordeal from which Lorry shrank. It consisted in sitting in an uncomfortable chair with two dishes in front of him while he transferred beans, one at a time, from one dish to the other until his arms and shoulders ached.

He felt the injustice of his punishment to-night, for he had not meant to do anything that he ought not, and he took the situation with bad grace. Which explains why he was in bed when "Uncle" Jim called at half-past seven. The man was not Lorry's uncle at all—he was Major Phelps's closest friend. He had never had any children of his own.

"I had a letter from Sam to-day," Lorry heard him say. "He asked me to come over and see Lorry. He isn't in bed already, is he?"

"He's being punished," said Aunt Eunice.

"Well, I've got a little toy here. I'll run up for a minute—"

"Leave it with me and I'll give it to him in the morning."

"Oh—you think he's asleep?"

"Very likely."

"I'm not asleep, Uncle Jim," Lorry called out.

There was a moment of silence. Then Uncle Jim chuckled.

"I must see the little rascal," he said. "I'm writing back to Sam to-night."

Without waiting for the refusal which probably would have come in a moment, he ascended the stairs. He came in on tiptoe.

"Probably the chap's asleep," he said poking a finger into the bedclothes.

Lorry giggled.

"Don't you tickle me, Uncle Jim," he cried. "You knew I wasn't asleep, didn't you?"

"Well, I did suspect you weren't," Uncle Jim remarked. "I have a letter from your daddy."

"I got a letter from daddy one day —all my own," said Lorry proudly. "Only Aunt Eunice wouldn't let me keep it. She says it ought to be preserved. Do you think so?"

"Well—er—maybe. Now, let's have a little light and take a squint at this fire-engine. It's a big red fellow, with real rubber tires, and it winds up and goes around in a circle. (To be continued.)

A HUMAN ANTHILL

In Southern Tunisia, a French Possession in Africa.

France, in Europe, is a small country. Yet, in other quarters, it covers a large part of the globe. If you will glance at a map of Africa, you will find that nearly half of that continent is of French ownership.

The bulk of tropical Africa is French, including the great Sahara desert. Morocco belongs to France; so likewise does Tunisia—though war-like border tribes perpetually threaten or indulge in hostilities.

Tunisia is one of the least known regions of the world to the every-day traveler, it is also one of the littlest, so that the inhabitants largely dwell in caves dug underground, or in houses built especially to be heat-proof, or even in hillside caverns.

In southern Tunisia is a mountain of considerable size called Douirat, which once upon a time was an active volcano. Bubbles of volcanic gases made it a veritable honeycomb of caves, which in these days are inhabited. In fact, the whole mountain is a city—a human anthill, densely populated.

Four-year-old Charlotte was having trouble with her English, but she had entirely passed her difficulties on one point. "I see how it is now, mother," she said the other day. "Hens act and lay, and people sit and lie, don't they, mother?"

New Zealand's winter comes in our midsummer, and last July was one of the severest winter months in the history of the Island commonwealth. Nearly half a million sheep were lost as a consequence of the storms that prevailed then.

What is Your Favorite Security?

Perhaps you cannot purchase it because your means do not permit you to pay for it in full.

It is right here that we meet you.

You can become the owner by using our Partial Payment Plan, payment being made by monthly instalments.

We invite you to write for a free copy of our booklet telling you all about our plan.

H. M. CONNOLLY & CO.
Members Montreal Stock Exchange
163-168 Transportation Building
MONTREAL, - QUE.

ABOUT THE HOUSEHOLD

Selecting Kitchen Utensils.

Often time is lost and fuel is wasted as a result of choosing the wrong kind of kitchen utensils. They should be durable, have a smooth finish, be easily cleaned and suited to the purpose for which they are intended.

Tin makes a satisfactory utensil for most quick baking processes, as it is light in weight and heat and cools rapidly. The best grade is the heavy block tin. Pure tin is soft and pliable, and consequently iron or steel are often used as a foundation. If this foundation material is exposed by scraping or scratching the utensil, rust will attack the iron.

Enamel, agate, and granite ware are made on iron or steel foundations. Should the enamelling material become chipped, the iron body soon will rust. Often utensils of inferior quality are sold as bargains, and soon chip and rust. The pure-white and the blue-and-white enamel wares are not suited for cooking processes where great heat is necessary. The gray and brown varieties are much more durable.

Aluminum is attractive and of light weight. There is no danger of chipping or rusting this material. It is very desirable for many processes of cooking, as it heats rapidly.

Iron is used for processes of cookery where a high temperature is necessary. It is durable if kept dry and free from rust. When not in use it should be coated with saltless grease to protect it.

Earthenware is used for long, slow cooking or baking processes. The lids of earthen baking dishes should fit tight to keep in all moisture and heat.

Cooking utensils made of glass are attractive, easily cleaned, and sanitary. Such utensils have been proved successful for baking processes when made of a material which can be subjected to high temperatures with no injurious effects.

Utensils should never be bought until needed. When selecting cooking utensils, choose articles with smooth-finished rims and made of one piece of metal. Avoid seams and useless curves, as well as dirt-catching handles. A heat-resisting wood makes the best handle.

Recipes for Cool Days.

Chicken Curry—Add two cups cold chopped chicken to two cups white sauce; season with one teaspoon curry powder, heat thoroughly, and dish into the rice. Mushrooms and a little celery top, chopped fine, may be used instead of curry powder. Stock in which the chicken has been cooked may be used instead of white sauce in preparing this dish. Thicken the stock as for chicken gravy, season to taste, and add chopped chicken.

Sweet-Sour Stew—This may be made of meat, or merely a meat bone to produce a good stock is equally nice. If meat is used, select a cheap cut of beef. Cut into pieces of proper size for serving; put over the fire in sufficient water to cover well, and cook until tender. Remove the meat, and add an extra pint of water, one-half cup vinegar, two tablespoons sugar, salt to season, and two or three whole pepper-corns if they are at hand. Peel and cut into rather thin slices enough potatoes to make one cup, enough turnips and carrots to make one-half cup each; a sweet pepper from which the seeds and inner skin have been removed is cut into thin slices or rounds, and added with the other vegetables, also one-cup finely shredded white cabbage and, if liked, a medium-sized onion, sliced thin. Cook until the vegetables are tender. This will require about half an hour. A few minutes before time to serve, add the meat and let it heat in the stew. Serve very hot. This is fine on a cold day.

Canada Meat—Use pound cooked beans, one-half pound cheese, bread crumbs, salt. Put beans through the meat grinder. Add the cheese and enough bread crumbs to make the mixture sufficiently stiff to form into roll. Bake in moderate oven, basting occasionally with tomato juice.

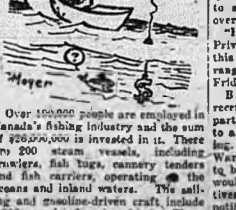
Cottage Cheese Sausage—One cup cottage cheese, one cup dry bread crumbs or one-half cup cold cooked rice, one-half cup bread crumbs, one-fourth cup peanut butter or two tablespoons savory fat, one-fourth cup coarsely chopped peanut meat, one-half teaspoon powdered sage, one-half teaspoon thyme, one tablespoon milk, one teaspoon salt, one-fourth teaspoon pepper, one-third teaspoon soda, one tablespoon finely chopped onion. The bread crumbs may be made from left-over corn, barley, or other quick breads. Cook the onion in the fat until tender but not brown. Dissolve the soda in the milk and work into the cheese. Mix all other dry ingredients thoroughly with the bread crumbs. Blend peanut butter and onion with the cheese, and mix with them the bread crumbs. Form into flat cakes, dust with bread crumbs or cornmeal, and fry a delicate brown in a little fat in a hot frying pan.

Sausage Rolls—These baked rolls are very appetizing and are easily prepared. Make a baking-powder biscuit dough roll; roll out in a sheet about half an inch in thickness, and cut into small squares. Have ready any good sausage mixture—pork, beef, or a mixture of left-over meats, well seasoned. Form into small cakes, place a cake in the centre of each small square of the dough, bring the ends in the top and press together firmly; place in a buttered baking tin, the edges not touching, and bake for about twenty minutes. Serve hot, with or without gravy.

Bean Loaf—Two cups lima beans, one cup dry bread crumbs, four tablespoons peanut butter, two tablespoons grated onion, one tablespoon dripping, one tablespoon dried celery leaves or poultry seasoning, two teaspoons salt, one-fourth teaspoon pepper, one cup rice stock or other liquid. Wash and soak the beans over-night, then cook in boiling water till soft—about forty-five minutes. Drain, and when cool chop coarsely. Add crumbs mixed with seasonings and peanut butter, then add liquid and fat. Put into a greased bread pan and bake in a moderate oven thirty minutes.

This yields eight servings.

Figure It Out.



Over 150,000 people are employed in Canada's fishing industry and the sum of $20,000,000 is invested in it. There are 200 steam vessels, including trawlers, fish tugs, cannery tenders and fish carriers, operating on the oceans and inland waters. The sailing and gasoline-driven craft include 1,500 vessels of various kinds. There are over 27,000 sail and row boats and 11,000 motor boats employed in fishing. In the salmon canning industry of British Columbia, over $3,000,000 is invested in cannery plants. The investments in nets, traps, lines, smoke houses, etc., run into millions. No less than $3,000,000 are invested in freezers and ice-houses and $2,250,000 in fishing piers and wharves.

The Sugar Question.

Shall we face the sugar shortage in Canada honorably and courageously? Or are we going on quietly hoarding even if only a little in every home? Manufacturers, confectioners and public eating places are doing their share well. Soldiers and munitions workers want sugar more than the persons doing ordinary work. Let them have it. It must come from the private homes; there only is there hoarding, however slight in every individual case. Don't be mean for the sake of a sweet tooth.

Canadian restaurants are not permitted to give their customers all the sugar they ask for. Manufacturers and confectioners have also been put upon strict sugar rations, and could not well get below their present minimum. Why should people at home expect to get it? When all the people in private homes get down to the level of restaurants and sugar manufacturers, the shortage will be fully met. Two pounds a month—the limit—means 2 spoonfuls a day.

Confectioners are often accused of using much sugar. The fact is they take only about 5 per cent. of Canada's total consumption—about 12,000 tons a year out of nearly 300,000 tons. Real saving in sugar must come from the remaining 283,000 tons, most of which is used in the 1,500,000 homes in the Dominion. If each of these honestly cuts the sugar consumption to the 2 pounds a month for every person allowed by the Food Board, there would be no sugar difficulty. It is plain now which foot the boot is on.

THE LAST CEREMONY

Organizing a Soldier's Funeral Described by an Officer.

I was signing a seemingly interminable number of forms when the quarter-bloke, who had been talking to someone over the 'phone, came over to me.

"Hospital notified headquarters, sir, Private Webb, of B Company, died this morning from pneumonia. Arrangements to be made for funeral on Friday."

B Company was composed of raw recruits, and they cannot take their part in the rendering of the last honor to a departed comrade without training. I had to get busy. First the War Office and the Records Office had to be notified, the latter of which would pass the news on to the relatives. The chaplain also had to be notified, and the attendance of a band and gun-carriage to be arranged for. From the batmen, storekeepers, etc., I was able to secure enough men to form a firing party, old soldiers all of them, no longer fit for active service.

When the hour of the funeral came the men were ready. They formed up outside the hospital, those who wished first going in to take a last look at their comrade.

The coffin, covered by the Union Jack, was carried out and placed gently on the gun-carriage. Then began the dull beat of the muffled drums, the wailing of the "Dead March," and the procession moved off, the men of other companies who had gathered to watch standing at the salute. In front walked the band, then came the gun-carriage, the firing party on either side, then the men of the company, lifting their feet to the slow time, their heads bent, their arms reversed, and last the officers.

Past headquarters, where the guard turned out and presented arms, and so on to the last resting-place. There the chaplain waiting, took his place at the head, intoning in a subdued voice until the grave was reached.

The firing party took their places, the muzzles of the rifles downward, their hands crossed on the butts, their bent head resting on the hands. As the coffin began to disappear the rifles were reversed, pointing upwards across the grave. The "Last Post" rang out, and the rifles three times volleyed.

The funeral was over. Out-side the cemetery the ranks formed again; the band struck up a lively quick-step.



Parker's will do it—

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For the BOYS & GIRLS

The Grand Army of Good Fellows.

Once upon a time the little people in the woods decided to go to war. They had been reading the papers and the two-legged folk left about when they came picnicking, and, as Grandfather Rabbit explained, "It was the thing to do!"

"But whom shall we fight?" asked little Tommy Squirrel.

"You can't have a war without an enemy!" This puzzled old man Rabbit for a long time, but he never let on.

"That comes later. Didn't Lord Kitchener himself say, 'In times of peace prepare for war'!" he announced sternly.

"This'll bring us into trouble," Johnny Owl closed one eye and shook his head backward and forward.

"We have nothing to do with the ways of men."

But Grandfather Rabbit stood on a tree stump and talked so long and loudly about the glories of battle that no one listened to Johnny Owl, and they were all for war at the earliest possible moment.

"The first thing to do is to choose a general!" he concluded, "and, as this war was my idea, I think I ought to be it!"

Loud cheers greeted his modest remark, and Tommy Squirrel jumped up and made a fervent speech unanimously electing Jonathan T. Rabbit as commander-in-chief of the Grand Army of Good-Wood Fellows.

"With such a brave soul at our head victory is already assured!" he shouted waving his paws as he had seen the pictured human creatures in the newspapers do.

Tommy was launching into another patriotic outburst when old man Rabbit touched him gently on the arm.

"Not at the head," he whispered earnestly, "change it to tail. That's old stuff having generals at the head Nowadays they do it the other way."

"With this brave soul at our tail," Tommy corrected hastily, "who will dare to face us!"

Jonathan smiled in a pleased fashion and closed his eyes as Tommy proceeded with his speech.

Several others of the company did the same, but they all woke up at the end, clapped loudly and war was declared on the spot.

Next day training began in earnest. All the little rabbits were set to digging trenches all the way around that particular little wood.

Jonathan had some good ideals, you must admit, and sitting upon his tree stump with a quill behind his ear directed the whole proceeding.

The Squirrels were all decorated with maple leaves and dubbed major in the observation corps.

They scanned the country for signs of the enemy from their treetops and reported every few minutes to General Jonathan.

All the birds who had not flown South at once enlisted in the aviation section; even Johnny Owl agreed, with his family, to attend to the night watch.

The Woodpeckers being expert drillers were all made drill masters, and all the Rabbits who refused to dig trenches were placed in the signal corps.

You have no idea how convenient long ears are for wigwagging, and Jonathan worked out the most satisfactory code.

The Tortoises, being armored, were immediately impressed into the infantry and, as they were more protected behind than before, Jonathan insisted upon their marching backward. It was a little awkward at first, but they persevered and soon got the hang of it.

The Skunks were, of course, placed in the gas division; the Porcupines in the artillery, and with a satisfied sigh General Jonathan declared his army in readiness.

They were so delighted, all the little wood soldiers, that they forgot all about not having any enemy.

And lines my heart and heels! one night about 5 o'clock the enemy came, sure enough—three of him.

The majors in the observation corps sighted him first and chattered the news from tree to tree till it reached old General Jonathan Rabbit, who immediately wigwagged the news to all the rest of the army.

The tortoise infantry fell in backward, the gas corps went at the very head and after them, bristling with bravery, came the Porcupine artillery, and last of all, peering cautiously to the left and the right, the commander-in-chief himself.

Overhead the aviators circled making such a to-do that the enemy looked up and before he could save himself had tumbled headlong into the trenches.

There really were three—but in a war you always speak of the enemy as him. You understand?

Before he could pick himself up the gas division got busy. Ugh! Then the artillery let fly and the tortoises advanced backward.

It wasn't much of a battle, 'cause the enemy was so choked and taken aback that he retreated faster than the army could advance.

General Jonathan got out of breath, so he called halt, and they did.

It was a glorious victory, and that's a fact, and those three robber foxes never did come back. It took them a whole hour to pull the porcupine quills out o' their hides, and they're still feeling the effects of the poison gas!

Ring Out, Wild Bells.

Ring out, ye bells! Proclaim to all the earth,
That Tyranny is dead! Ring out the birth
Of endless peace. Clasp hands across the sea,
England, America. Let unity
And love eternal tell
That all is well.

Ring out, ye bells of France and Italy!
Shout with your brazen tongues: "The world is free!"
Great is the price you paid; great the reward.
Guide now the plowshare. Sheathe your valiant sword.
Let fruitful vineyards tell
That all is well.

Ye murdered Belgian bells your tongues are mute,
But high your hearts, your spirit resolute.
Call forth your trembling children from their caves,
Show where their dauntless banner ever waves
Triumphant. Let it tell
That all is well.

Sweet poppy bells that guard the tired dead,
Wave gently where those buried heroes bled.
Nay, wake them not, they are asleep with God,
But whisper kindly through the sheltering sod:
Sleep, sleep, for all is well.
All, all is well.

Vilda Sauvage Gwens, in the N.Y. Times.

Chickadee.

There's a hush on the frosty furrow
where the frozen loam lifts black,
And a film on the brown hare's burrow, unmarred by a seeking track
And over the leafless uplands comes
echoing clear to me
A voice from the edge of winter:
"Chickadee-dee-dee! Chickadee!"

The fox has slunk from the bracken
with the flag of his tail dropped low,
And the whining hound winds slacken
at the first soft swirl of snow;
But still from the wind-blown whiteness comes cheerily back to me
A gay little voice from the pine top:
"Chickadee-dee-dee! Chickadee!"

O little gray Puck undaunted when
the fields lie white and still,
May ever my pans be haunted by
your voice at my window sill;
The cheerlest note of winter comes
rollicking oft to me
Like the voice of a song-struck sunbeam:
"Chickadee-dee-dee! Chickadee!"

The Sea Kings.

Since the Golden Hind went round the
Horn and circled a world unknown,
Wherever the tides of God have beat,
and the winds of God have blown,
From the sunrise seas to the sundown seas, by the storm with the
spindrift whirled,
The sons of men who sailed with
Drake have ruled the water world.

And whether they sail from Plymouth
Hoe, or out of the Golden Gate,
They are brothers in blood linked
heart to heart, and to a resistless
fate;
For the quenchless ardor to rule the
seas, which time can never slake,
Makes the same blood race through
the nation's veins that throbbed
from the heart of Drake.

And all the way out of Trafalgar,
down into Manilla Bay,
The Anglo-Saxon has sailed and
fought, and struggled and won his
way,
And wherever the tides of God may
beat, and the winds of God may
blow,
It will be to-morrow as 'tis to-day,
and 'twas in the long ago.

A moment of courtesy will take a man as far as a whole afternoon of apology.

ITALY PERFORMED MIRACLE IN WAR

FOOD SHORTAGE CAUSED REAL AND CONSTANT SUFFERING

Mountain Fighting Under Rigorous Weather Conditions Taxed Endurance to the Utmost.

The blood and treasure of Italy were freely spent in the successful effort to put Austria-Hungary out of the war, says Dr. Ferraro, Director Italian Bureau of Public Information While Italy's efforts were not confined to the Austrian front, her contribution to the Allied success was greater here than in the other places where her troops fought the battle for civilization. Her financial and industrial efforts have been equal to her military effort, and in all these directions Italy has not lagged behind her allies. That the nature and extent of these efforts may be better known by the American public, I wish to review these briefly.

In considering Italy's military contributions, let me emphasize the fact that her soldiers have not confined their fighting to their own soil. Like those of her allies, they have gone far afield. They contributed largely to the glorious victory on the Balkan front. A large contingent in France first gave powerful aid in the defence of Rheims, then took part in the advance of the Allied forces.

Italy Had 5,500,000 Under Arms.

Since the beginning of the war Italy has called to the colors little less than 5,500,000 men and has suffered a loss of almost 1,500,000 of them. Of that loss nearly 250,000 died in battle and 100,000 from disease. Over 550,000 are totally incapacitated, either by blindness, loss of limb or tuberculosis. At the present moment the strength of the Italian army is 4,625,000, including the class of men born in 1900, who have been called to the colors recently. It may be said then, that the nation's manpower has suffered a permanent loss of nearly a million.

But, serious as is this loss, Italy has inflicted an even greater punishment upon the foe. In Austrian prisoners alone she has taken approximately a million. The Austrian loss in killed and wounded is, of course, unknown to us, but even the most conservative estimates make it far greater than ours. In the June offensive on the Piave alone over 200,000 Austrian dead were left on the field.

Fighting Under Extreme Difficulties.

Aside from their achievements in other theatres of the war, Italy's soldiers have fought through fifteen furious offensives on the Isonzo and the Piave, inflicting terrible losses on the foe in each. These campaigns were carried on in mountainous regions and under rigorous weather conditions that taxed to the utmost the genius of the military engineers and the endurance of the troops. The foe, when hostilities opened, was entrenched in carefully prepared and seemingly impregnable positions, backed by a network of military roads and railroads. On the Italian side were deep gorges, unscalable cliffs, almost impassable glaciers, passes filled with snow and commanded by Austrian guns. There were no suitable roads or bridges. The surmounting of these difficulties has challenged the admiration of the engineering world.

More than 2,500 miles of roads have been constructed on the mountains of Italy and of Albania, and 1,000 miles of aerial cable railroads (Teleferiche) have been built to carry food, ammunition and guns over deep ravines.

Economic Difficulties.

The magnitude of this military effort can be fully appreciated only when one takes into consideration the economic structure of the nation and the nature and number of its population. One must remember that out of 36,000,000 inhabitants in Italy at the beginning of the war only 17,000,000 were male. This seemingly disproportion is caused by emigration, which is largely composed of male adults. Out of those 17,000,000 only 9,000,000 were adults economically productive. Consequently the subtraction of the mobilized forces has had an acute reaction on the economic life of the nation. It is estimated that on an average only 100 adults remained in each town or village to provide in each case for some 320 children below the age of fifteen.

Furthermore, the traditions of Italian family life render the work of their women an economic factor of less importance than in some other countries, though it has been utilized to the utmost and is becoming more available as old traditions give way to war's necessity.

Suffered More Than Other Fighters.

Italy got no help from colonial contingents. On the contrary, the scarcity of native troops in Italy's colonies compelled the Government to re-enforce them with troops from the mother country. Nor has help come to Italy through the co-operation of workmen of neutral or Allied countries. Italy, on the other hand, sent a large contingent of skilled workmen to France, thus allowing her to release valued elements for war. Furthermore, nearly 500,000 of our male adults residing in America gave to this nation direct contribution to her economic and military efforts.

And yet Italy, lacking labor and industrial development, lacking almost entirely coal and raw materials, has by a miracle of energy been able to create almost from nothing a powerful organization of war industries.

The very act of entering the war cut off Italy from one of the sources of supply of manufactured products. It is not necessary here to enlarge upon the well known fact that Italian markets were largely under the domination of Germany and Austria. That is a situation that is as well known to Canadians as it is and was distasteful to Italians. And it might be said in passing that it is a situation that must be guarded against by Allied co-operation and sympathetic economic relationship now that peace has come.

The first national loan yielded about $200,000,000, and it seemed a great struggle, but the one in October, 1917, yielded about $1,200,000,000.

It must be remembered, too, that labor shortage has meant a food shortage. It has established a vicious circle. Our fighters and industrial workers have accomplished their work while forced to endure a regime of restricted diet that has meant real and continuous suffering such as probably is not to be found anywhere among the other belligerent peoples.

THE WEEKLY SERMON

The voice of thy brother's blood crieth unto me from the ground.—Genesis, iv., 10.

For four years the souls of men have been on trial. Potencies of heroism splendid and unsuspected have been revealed. Victory is a more acid test of soul fibre than adversity. Are we stalwart enough to resist the surge of sentimentalism and stand four square to the demand of righteousness? Eternal right and unspeakable wrong have been battling for the mastery of mankind.

Germany's Motto

Bismarck formulated the vitalizing principle of German nationality when he proclaimed that the founders of governments was not the voice of the people but "blood and iron." This philosophy of the tiger has borne fruit after its kind. The Teutonic nations launched a carnival of ferocity. They chose their own time for war, stopped at no barrier of either law or mercy, swept a whole continent within the tide of blood—not the flood of soldiers only but the blood of women and children also and of the helpless poor. Against this assault of the rights of man no German protest was uttered. Leaders of thought and teachers of religion elaborated defences for its most abhorrent villanies. The common people glorier in them. The Lusitania was sunk and a medal was struck and the school children given a holiday. Nurse Cavell was judicially murdered and her executioner lamented that he had not "three or four old English women to shoot." Relief ships and hospitals were bombed and the Red Cross was used as a cloak for murderous plotters who were accredited diplomats to neutral nations. Motherhood was made a horror in the war song, and the ethics of the barnyard were substituted for the sanctities of the home as a domestic policy. These things were not the excesses due to the exceptional conditions of war but the normal products of be Prussian Kultur.

The German government has changed its clothes. It has doffed the war helmet and donned the liberty cap. Has it changed its heart? The men who are at its head voted for the war, participated in its conduct, defended and applauded its method until the hour of doom sounded, and before they are given a voice in the counsels of peace or a place in the family of nations let them prove that they have not organized a form of rule which will enable a liberalized Germany to evade responsibility for the crimes of imperialized Germany.

A chief problem of the Peace Conference is not geographical, the running of frontier lines upon the map; nor commercial, the establishing of equitable trade relations among the nations; nor diplomatic, the adjusting of political balances of power; but it is ethical, the demonstration to the vanquished that they have not merely been overthrown by superior military force but are overwhelmed by a self-evoked spiritual catastrophe, that the principles which they avowed and for which they fought are an abomination to the civilized world, that "every pathway that is stained with the blood of their own brothers leads to the wilderness," that reparation for the wrongs which they have wreaked cannot be made by the payment of money and the cession of territory, and that until they avow penitence for the evil they have wrought and bring forth fruits meet for repentance the penalty is moral isolation.

Keep Faith With Our Dead

Only thus can Germany be regenerated. Only thus can a true brotherhood of the nations be established. Only thus can the "federation of the world" be realized. Only thus can the cry of blood be hushed which rises from ravaged Belgium, defiled France, desolated Serbia, martyred Armenia and decimated Britain. Only thus can we keep faith with our dead.—Rev. Howard Duffield.

HOW I PRUNE MY FRUIT TREES

By E. I. Farrington.

I have always been obliged to economise on labor and so have had to disobey many of the rules laid down by expert horticulturists on the proper method and time of pruning my fruit trees.

Undoubtedly March and April are the best pruning months, but I am obliged to do the work when opportunity offers. Usually I find more time in the early and middle winter months than I do just preceding the rush of spring work. I therefore take advantage of any fine days to trim and prune my orchard.

In this climate it is desirable to keep the heads of the bearing trees open to admit the sunlight freely. This aim I purposely keep in mind all the time I am at work upon the trees. Wherever I find limbs that cross and rub each other I first remove one or both of such limbs. Dead wood and branches that show signs of blight are also taken out at the first cutting. Two other types of branches are undesirable; the first of these is the shoots that stick up straight in the air, and the other is parallel limbs. As many of such branches are taken out as the tree ought to have removed.

This brings up another matter wherein my practice differs from that of many of my neighbors. They usually permit their trees to go unpruned for a number of seasons and then they take out a very large quantity of wood at a single pruning. My practice is quite the opposite; I do some pruning in each tree every year. I think this practice is less likely to throw the trees out of balance and discourage fruit bearing until the trees can recover. I have a few old trees, however, that were in bad shape and with these I did some heavy trimming with the idea of getting them back into bearing condition. This resulted in the growth of a considerable number of water sprouts and these have been kept down each season since, we did heavy pruning. My own experience and what I have heard other fruit growers say, lead me to think that this is a good program to follow with the old trees as the heavy cutting starts a new vigorous growth which is kept under control by subsequent annual pruning.

In common with most careful fruit growers I make the cuts as nearly parallel with the trunk or main branch of the tree as possible. Where a large limb is removed I first saw it off some distance from the trunk, making an under cut so as to prevent the stripping of the bark when the limb falls. The remaining stub is afterwards severed by making a parallel cut as stated above.

There has been a great deal of argument among us farmers as to the advantage of painting the wounds. I took occasion to look this point up as carefully as I could and found that the practice was a questionable one to follow. A bulletin from the New York Experiment Station at Geneva gives some interesting conclusions from experiments conducted there. Many materials, including white lead, white zinc, yellow ochre, coal tar, shellac and carbolineum, were used in those experiments, but not a single one was found to be of any benefit. In every case untreated wounds made as quick recovery as did those that were treated. In most instances the supposedly helpful covering injured the exposed tissues and actually retarded healing. Moreover, wounds kept from drying by some of these protective materials healed no more rapidly than those exposed to the air. Of the different materials mentioned above, white lead, white zinc and shellac caused little or no injury, but they did no good. It was decided that no gain whatever accrued from the treating of small wounds and that there was a possible advantage in the case of larger wounds in keeping out disease germs until the healing had been completed.

As I have a great deal of faith in the work of this station, I naturally accepted this advice and discontinued the painting of the wounds when pruning. The saving in labor was certainly worth while. I believe that many of the bad spots in trees caused from decays starting where cuts have been made could have been avoided if more care had been taken in making smooth clean cuts. This is the reason why I use sharp tools.

We occasionally have a winter when the young trees are damaged by the mice and rabbits girdling the trunks. This damage occurs when these animals are cut off from their usual food supplies by heavy snows and ice. I cover such wounds first with a coating of grafting wax and then some clay over which I wrap a piece of cloth to keep the material in place. While many fruit growers mention bridge grafting where trees have been completely girdled, I have not found the practice at all satisfactory, as it is very seldom that a tree will survive a mound of this character.

It Pays To Work.

Would you work industriously if you didn't have to? Would you work as earnestly and diligently as you do now?

Maybe not, indeed the chances are that you would knock off as soon as you learned that you didn't have to work any more if you didn't want to.

And of what use would you then be to the world, to society, to yourself?

Time would soon begin to hang heavily, and you would turn hither and thither in search of rest and entertainment.

Just here is where Satan would get his work in. He knows his business, and he attends to it. He wouldn't allow you to want and wait very long, but would take you into some high place and show you just lots of nice things, any or all of which you could have.

And with that suavity of manner, and clever palaver for which he is so famous, he would squint your conscience, and lead you to think that you had been wrong in your notions as to what was right and proper for you to do.

Busy men and women—busy about matters and things necessary to the comfort and welfare of themselves, their families, and their neighbors—rarely go wrong. And it is among these that you find the happiest, most contented, most useful people.

Fish Meal as a Live Stock Food.

In these days anything that will increase the available quantities of cattle food without decreasing the quality is of immense value. Experiments have proven that this is possible with fish meal, a food stuff that as yet is little known in this country but which is used extensively in Europe. Fish meal should not be confounded with "fish scrap," "guano", or "pomace" or other forms of fish by-products used as fertilizers. The fish meal used is more carefully treated and includes, or should include, only fresh, sound fish, or fish offal. The value of fish meal as a cattle food is explicitly set forth in four-page pamphlet No. 17, issued by the Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, and which can be had free on application to the Publications Branch. Results of experiments made at the Central Experimental Farm show that fish meal, where available, is a suitable concentrate for cattle, sheep and for hogs; that fish meal contains 55% to 60% of protein, and over 15% phosphate of lime; that if of good quality and properly fed with other meals and with roughages, it is palatable, wholesome, and a good feed for young growing stock and also for milk production; and that if given a fair trial and used in proper proportions it should become one of the most popular and profitable protein supplements for swine feeding.

Instead of boiling beetroots, roast them in the oven. The flavor will be much improved.

MANY AIRMEN WILL QUIT

Royal Air Force Reduced Greatly in Near Future.

Of the six hundred officers of the R.A.F. who are at present on duty in Canada, it is possible that less than one hundred will remain on duty, and that in the near future the remainder will leave the corps to resume civil life. Flying is now optional for cadets, and those who have finished their course are sent home on indefinite leave. This state, however, could not last much longer, as the number of cadets is rapidly increasing.

The mechanics are in a different position. Under the terms of agreement they may be held until six months after the end of the war. So long as a number of pilots continue flying it is necessary to maintain a complete staff of mechanics. "Apparently the Air Council in England is not yet in a position to issue orders for demobilization," said an officer. Possibility of an aerial mail service in Canada is being discussed. The office staff will be the last to demobilize.

A New Motor Fuel

The scarcity and high cost of gasoline and the restrictions on its use for private purposes in many European countries have led to experiments with several substitutes. In England they are using coal gas, but the containers for it are awkward in appearance and given to leaking. In Norway acetylene gas has been tried with some success. A Norwegian captain has adapted it to motor boat propulsion; his invention is said to be a decided improvement over similar devices. Water drops through a tube on the carbide, and the gas that forms is led to the carburetor, where it is purified and driven to the motor. The cost averages twenty-once cents a horse-power hour, which is not cheap; but over there price no longer enters into the matter. The demand for the new device is already considerable, for the company that manufactures it has several thousand orders. For the time being the new system can be adapted only to benzine motors, but the inventor is working on an improvement that will make it possible to use it in connection with petroleum motors too.

Can Tell Germans By Their Walk.

German prisoners were at work in the distance, building a light railway under military supervision. It was impossible to distinguish their costumes, so far away, from the British, but "I can identify them by their walk," said an onlooker. And he was right. There is something of the modified goose step in the tread of a German soldier. Perhaps the heavy military top boots are responsible At any rate, as the men came down the line with trucks every one who had been nominated as German proved to be a captive soldier.

WALKERTON

Some county councillors had a laugh at the expense of a well-known Irish member of our county parliament here, who by the way, likes a joke pretty well himself. He had arranged with a deputation of his ratepayers to come in on Thursday and wait on the council when the good roads schedule was being discussed. Then he discovered that Thursday would be altogether too late, and there was nothing to do but to call each and every member of the deputation up on the phone an tell them to come Wednesday instead. It was some job, but he went down to his hotel and tackled it. After he had been at the phone half an hour another councillor saw a chance for a joke and got on a private phone in another part of the house. "Hello, Steve," said the wag, "this is central office. Your bill is already $8.50. How much longer are you going to talk?" Shades of St. Patrick! Eight dollars and a half! Our Irish friend waxed indignant at the prospect of having such a crimp put in his roll, and could be seen shaking his fist at the phone. The chap at the other phone held up his end fine, while the crowd who could hear both ends of the conversation rocked with mirth. —Telescope.

A joint meeting of the Bruce and Grey Publishers' Association was held in the Town Hall, Walkerton, on Thursday last, at which the following scribes were present: J. J. Hunter of the Kincardine Reporter, E. Roy Sayles of the Port Elgin Times, D. McKenzie of the Paisley Advocate, E. E. Shortt of the Southampton Beacon, Geo. H. Mitchell of the Hanover Post, Wm. Irwin of the Durham Chronicle, C. Ramage of the Durham Review, Mr. Routledge of the Markdale Standard, L. A. Redy of the Walkerton Telescope, and J. L. Wesley of the Bruce Herald and Times. That there are many problems that are worrying the publishers was evidenced by the scantily clothed, thread-bare appearance of some of these molders of public opinion, and while the boys weren't just barbed like hedges, yet they can't rush up those old suits much more without running the risk of everything being rent asunder like a divorce suit. The manufacturers of raw paper are holding the publishers up by the throat, and after they get through paying paper bills many haven't enough to make decent Sunday school collection for their kids. Hence the outlook for any of them becoming rich "money bags" is so compromising that all of them would no doubt sell their chances for a good smoke. In fact some of them are commencing to amass about the only kind of silver they will ever have—silvery locks. Henry Ford, who wants to die poor, has, after looking about for the quickest method to accomplish this purpose, decided to publish a weekly paper. On the principle that misery likes company, the members of the Grey Press Association met with the Bruce publishers in their annual weep last week.

The December Court Sessions, which were scheduled to be held before Judge Klein and a jury at Walkerton on Tuesday last, were called off, owing to the only case on the docket, that of McKay vs. Bland, being settled out of court. Of 48 jurors summoned, the court officials were able to advise 38 by phone and otherwise not to attend, leaving only ten that could not be reached in time, and who arrived here as per schedule ready to do their duty without fear or favor. This ten got their mileage and one day's pay, but what the officials were able to save in stopping the others from getting next to the cash was a good-sized item. The action, which was to have been tried, was the outgrowth of some $300 hush money, which the plaintiff, Norman A. McKay, a farmer of Kincardine Tp., alleges to have paid Bland to settle an offence McKay had committed by feeding a couple of old horses he had killed to his hogs, without first boiling the meat. The medical health officer of the township being sick and, it seems practically dying, Bland claims to have been instructed to investigate this affair. He is alleged to have informed McKay that he would be liable to $5000 if he took the hogs to an abattoir, and advised him to kill and not market them. As McKay felt that his offence was a serious one he sought to get it settled quietly, and after seeing Bland several times with a view to getting a settlement effected, paid him $300 for this purpose. Afterwards becoming suspicious that he had been stung McKay interviewed Lawyer Klein at Walkerton, and an action was undertaken for the recovery of the money. Bland admitted getting the cash, and insisted that he had been appointed to look into the matter, and that McKay had come and offered him the $300 to keep it quiet and that he foolishly took it. Bland, on his examination here, said he had paid this money over to another party, but would not say who it was. It was finally settled by McKay being paid back his money and interest on it from the time he had paid it over and $200 damages and costs.—Herald and Times.

Information Wanted

FOR the purpose of compiling a complete record and honor roll for Bruce Tp., the parents or friends of all Bruce Tp. boys serving in the overseas forces during this war are requested to furnish the following data: Name of soldier, parents' name, date of joining, whether by enlistment or under the M. S. Act, if killed in action, wounded or gassed, date and battle, number of battalion, residence when joining; has he received any special decoration, if so, what? served in what force—infantry, artillery, navy or aviation.

J. G. McKAY, Clerk Bruce Tp.
North Bruce R. R. No. 1
Dec. 16, 1918.

He returned on Monday accompanied by Mrs. Tufford, who had been spending some weeks with her parents.

NO MORE NERVOUS HEADACHES

Since the Trial "FRUIT-A-TIVES", The Famous Fruit-Medicine.



MISS ANNIE WARD

112 Hazen St., St. John, N.B.

"It is with pleasure that I write to tell you of the great benefit I received from the use of your medicine, 'Fruit-a-tives'. I was a great sufferer for many years from *Nervous Headaches and Constipation*. I tried everything, consulted doctors; but nothing seemed to help me until I tried 'Fruit-a-tives'.

After I had taken several boxes, I was completely relieved of these troubles and have been unusually well ever since."

Miss ANNIE WARD.

'Fruit-a-tives' is fresh fruit juices, concentrated and increased in strength, combined with finest tonics, and is a positive and reliable remedy for Headaches and Constipation.

50c. a box, 6 for $2.50, trial size 25c. At all dealers or Fruit-a-tives Limited, Ottawa.

CANTIRE

Mr. D. A. McIntyre in this week attending the annual meeting of the Farmers Co-operative Co. and the U. F. O. which meets in Toronto, as a delegate from Cantire Club.

The homes of James Muir, Peter McAllister and Stewart Muir have been visited by the flu, and neighbors have had to turn in and do the chores.

Announcements of the wedding of Miss Henrietta McIntyre, of Regina, to Mr. S. F. Dunlop, B.S.A., have been received by friends here. Miss McIntyre was well and favorably known in this community. The Cantire scribe joins in wishing Mr. and Mrs. Dunlop a long, prosperous voyage over life's sea.

This community was shocked on Thursday last on learning that Manny Becker, of Chesley, had succumbed to an attack of pneumonia following influenza. The deceased had been for a number of years cream gatherer for the Chesley creamery, and was very popular on all the routes. Manny's parents live in Bentinck Tp., but for many seasons he has been in the employ of Lackner & Son. A brother has been killed in France a few months ago, and it was only on account of being physically unfit that he was unable to take part in the great struggle for world freedom.

In these times of labor scarcity farmers are becoming accustomed to making some kind of a shift in the hope that it will be better next year. For some time back they have been scratching their heads and wondering how they are going to get their blacksmithing done at the present rate. It looks like a tie-up with every second smiddy going into garage work, and no new men learning the trade, and the ones who are nobly doing their best to meet the demands on them shortening their lives by overwork. It looks as though the farmer would have to do more of his own tinkering. In pioneer days when it wasn't convenient to go to town the handy man who had some knowledge of tools was a very valuable asset to any community. It is said of one of Elderslie's old timers who had become somewhat of an expert in these lines that, to use his own words, he could do anything but put an eye in an ox. Whether a worthy successor can be found for this man in the present day we do not know, but it looks as though the day of the handy man is coming again.

GLAMIS

Miss Laura Cunningham, who spent a month visiting friends in Hamilton, London, Toronto, Kitchener, returned on Thursday.

Mrs. McSween, who was so seriously ill with influenza, was taken to Walkerton hospital on Wednesday night and the reports received every day are encouraging.

Rev. J. E. McCauley, of Goderich, spent a few days with friends on the 10th of Kincardine.

Mr. and Mrs. Thos. Montgomery, of Markdale, are visiting the latter's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Kirkstown. They have purchased the old Sinclair farm near Tiverton from Mr. John McLean who bought it a few years ago.

Rev. Mr. King, of Toronto, occupied the pulpit of the Baptist church on Sunday. He will preach next Sunday also.

Mrs. Maclntyre and daughter Sara returned on Monday from Toronto, where they spent a month visiting friends.

Word was received of the death on Friday last of the Rev. J. Campbell Tibb, who died at the residence of his brother in Toronto. Mrs. Tibb predeceased him a short time ago. Rev. Mr. Tibb was well known here, having been pastor of St. Paul's church a few years ago. He was in his 68th year.

Mr. L. Tufford, of Beamsville, spent the week end at W. J. McKeeman's

THE STORE OF QUALITY



"Peace on Earth, Good Will to Men."

AFTER four years of bloody war the Christmas bells will again ring out the glad tidings as of yore. Christmas of 1918 will go down in history's pages as the one after the war. The spirit of thanksgiving and giving will be greater than ever before.

Gifts Worth Giving. Articles Beautiful and Useful. Sure to be Appreciated

The Stock of Holiday Goods at Davison's Hardware

Makes it Easy to Solve the Puzzle, What to Give

Wouldn't it be just lovely to present **Mother** with that new **Oxford** or **Pandora Range?**

Any Lady would be delighted to receive a gift of **Silverware**—1847T Knives & Forks, Old Colony T Spoons, Berry Spoons, Cake Knives, Pie Knives, Casseroles, Pyrex Casseroles.

Father would appreciate a pair of warm Mitts or Gloves, a good Pocket Knife or Razor.

Hockey Sticks, Skates and Flashlights, for the **Boys.**

For the **Girls** we have Skates and Embroidery Scissors, Trays, etc.

For the **Family**—Carpet Sweepers, Perfection Oil Heaters.

For the **Young Man** we have Safety Razors, Skates and Pocket Knives, or a Dominion Tire for the automobile, Auto Chains, etc.

These are but a few selections. Come in and see our stock. Do your shopping early.

W. H. DAVISON

ELDERSLIE COUNCIL

Gillies Hill, Dec. 16th, 1918

Council met on above date, members all present except Mr. Oswald. Fraser—Clement—That orders be issued for the following accounts.—Carried.

Jas. B. McPherson, bonus on 40 rods wire fence, $4; Hector Bell, 30 rods, $3; D. Walks, 40 rods, $4; W. R. Blackburn, 20 rods, $2; J. J. Thompson, repairing lot 1, con. 6, $2.50; Wm. McDonald, balance printing contract, $15; D. McKenzie, balprinting contract, $40; Ballachey, Laidlaw & Co., yarn for Red Cross workers, $4.50; Jas. Dewar, tile, $178.40; Jas. Dudgeon, repairing approach to bridge, lot 8, con. 12, $5; D. H. Sparrow, digging ditch and repairing road, lot 8, con. 12, $2.25; Jas. Peacock, bonus on 60 rods wire fence, $6; Jos Dudgeon, drawing tile and building culvert, lot 4, con. 10, $20; H. J. Daley, repairing culvert, townline Ellt. 8; Sull. $5; P. McDowell, services attending Court of Revision, $25; C. Hickle, legal services, $13.75; D. Forrester, legal services, $10; Jas. Patchell, repairs to grader, $2; J. W. Grant, sheep killed by dogs, $21; L. S. McClure, services as sheep valuator, $2; W. H. Davison, spikes, nails, etc., $7.67; R. Harper, gravelling, con. 12, $3; Chas. Calhoun, repairing bridge, 25 sideroad, $1; Municipal World, supplies, 35c; W. R. Blackburn, digging ditch, 15 sideroad, $15; Tho. Magee, work on Eld. & Sull. townline, $34.61; W. R. Barnett, grant to Paisley Agricultural Society, $25; Geo. Warmington, grant to Chesley Agricultural Society, $25; M. A. Halliday, cedar for culvert, $0.90; A. G. Espley, work on Arran & Eld. townline, $38.55; S. M. Ewart, war stamps, $6; H. Wilson, gravelling 25 sideroad, con 8, $5; C. Crawford, salary as collector, $90; Dr. Houston, material and services as M. O. of Health, $62.50; Jas. A. Lewis, services Local Board of Health, $8; Geo. McKay services Local Board of Health, and telephone, $8.45; J. T. Richardson, services as sanitary inspector, $21.50; D. Rathven, attending Bradshaw family during influenza epidemic, $5; J. A. Beattie, 2 trips to Walkerton hospital re Bradshaw, $18; R. C. Pearce, services secretary Local Board of Health, $9.50; R. C. Pearce, 6 months' salary as clerk, $72.50; S. M. Ewart, salary as treas., $110; jas. A. Lewis, services as reeve and road commissioner, $50; C. A. Fraser, councillor and road commissioner, $50; J. W. Allen, councillor and road commissioner, $50; John Oswald, councillor and road commissioner, $50; A. Clement, councillor and road commissioner, $50; John McAllister, 6 months' salary as caretaker of hall, $7.50.

The following parties were appointed deputy returning officers and poll clerks and a by-law passed covering same: No. 1, Minto Jackson, D. E. O. W. E. Patterson, poll clerk; No. 2, R. Adams, D. R. O., A. Mitchell, poll clerk; No. 3, E. Harris, D. R. O., Henry Cruickshanks, poll clerk; No. 4, D. A. McIntyre, D. R. O., W. T. Thompson, poll clerk.

Allen—Clement—That this board do now adjourn to meet again at the Tp. hall on Monday, Dec. 30th, at 11.30 a.m., and that the time for returning collector's roll be extended till that time.

R. C. Pearce, Clerk

Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA

—Mr. J. G. McArthur, postmaster of Tiverton, died on Dec. 9th.

AUCTION SALE of Farm Stock and Implements—The undersigned has received instructions from **BROWNSCOMBE BROS.**, Lawat Tile Yards, to sell by public auction on the premises, on **Friday, December 20th**, at one o'clock p.m. sharp, the following: HORSES—1 general purpose mare rising 6 yrs., 1 general purpose horse rising 5 yrs., 1 colt rising 2 yrs. old. CATTLE—1 cow 8 yrs. old due in February, 1 cow 5 yrs old due in April, 1 cow 4 yrs. old due in May. SWINE—21 pure bred Yorkshire sow 6 mos. old, 1 pig 5 mos. old. POULTRY—A number of hens. IMPLEMENTS—1 mower, 1 wagon, 2 buggies, 1 cutter with china bells on shafts, 1 plow, 1 cream separator nearly new, 1 Daisy churn nearly new, 1 cutting box, 1 grindstone, 1 steel coal oil barrel 40 gals., 1 bale No. 9 spring coil wire, 1 iron gate complete with fasteners, shovels and forks. HARNESS—1 set double harness, 1 set single harness, 1 Saskatchewan buffalo robe nearly new, 2 horse blankets. SAWING OUTFIT—1 circular saw outfit, belts pulleys, shafting, etc., 1 crosscut saw, 1 set saw filing tools, 2 cant hooks, 1 number of boiler tubes, a few gallons machine and cylinder oil, 1 box stove. GRAIN—A quantity of oats. 1 sack of salt, 200 lbs.

TERMS—All sums of $5.00 and under cash. On sums over that amount 10 months' credit will be given on furnishing approved joint notes bearing interest at 6 per cent. per annum. Grain to be cash. No reserve, as the proprietors are giving up business.

R. C. PEARCE, Auct.

Elderslie Nomination Notice

A MEETING of the electors of the Tp. of Elderslie will be held in the Tp. hall, Gillies Hill, on Monday, Dec. 30th, at the hour of 12 o'clock noon to nominate candidates for the office of reeve and four councillors for 1919. Should more than the required number be nominated a poll will be opened in the several polling subdivisions of the municipality on Monday, the 6th day of January, 1919, at the hour of 9 o'clock in the forenoon and remain open until 5 o'clock in the afternoon, and no longer.

R. C. PEARCE, Tp. Clerk
Elderslie, Dec. 12th, 1918.

Oatmeal Crackers

They have a flavor such as you have never tasted in oatmeal crackers.

Crisp, nut-like and just enough of sweetness to make them unusually tasty. Try them.

Packed in air tight packages.
Sold by all grocers.



Telfers

"The Buy Word for Biscuits"

Canada Food Board License No. 11-409

J. S. DEWAR
PAISLEY
Builder, Contractor and Cement Worker

Brick or cement buildings erected, brick work, cement work and plastering contracts taken.

Cement Supplies Furnished

Building Blocks, Window and Door Sills, Culvert Tile, Well Curbing, Lawn Rollers, Lawn Vases, Verandah Columns, Balusters and other fancy Cement Products.

Building Material

Cement, Lime, Lath, Shingles, Glazed Sewer Pipe and Flue Lining, Mortar Color, Etc.

For Service

REGISTERED thoroughbred Yorkshire hog for service. Terms, $1 cash at time of service. Also a registered thoroughbred Shorthorn Durham bull—$1.50 at time of service. Cows and sows can be returned twice. Lot 8, con. 7, Elderslie. M. MAURER.

—Step by step we are getting away from war conditions. We are no longer obliged to carry our registration card, and no further registrations of any kind are required. The cook is not required to use flour substitutes in baking, and wheat can be used for feeding animals. Even the chickens are coming back to their old rations.

STEELE'S For Horse Collars and Sweat Pads, Rubber Lap Rugs, Whips, Auto Plush Rugs, Bickmore's Gall Cure, Star Harness Soap, &c

Our Harness includes quality, durability, appearance and high-class work manship found in no other makes of Harness.

Baggage Boots, Grips, Club Bags, Grips, Good assortment and Steady Prices

Harness parts and Repairing our Specialty

J. H. STEELE

Farmers, Attention!

Make money in your spare time during the Fall and Winter months by selling Hardy Canadian Nursery Stock.

British and European markets will be open again for Canadian Fruit, and now is the time to order for spring planting.

Largest list of Fruit and Ornamental Stock, Seed Potatoes, etc., grown in Canada.

WRITE FOR PARTICULARS

STONE & WELLINGTON
The Old Reliable Fonthill Nurseries
Established 1837
TORONTO ONT.

The Paisley Advocate.

D. McKENZIE, Publisher
Vol. 40—No. 21

PAISLEY, ONTARIO, DEC. 25, 1918

Subscription, $1.50 per Annum

Paisley Mercantile Co.

Hark, the herald angels sing,
Peace on earth, good will to men!

We Wish one and all

A Very Merry Christmas

P.S.—This is the time for squaring up accounts. Have you paid yours? We want all accounts settled before January 1, 1919. We want the old book out of the safe, as we have not room for it and a new one. So we expect everyone to do his or ner duty—*settle up.*

THE PAISLEY MERCANTILE CO.
F. S. MacLACHLAN, Manager

The People's Bakery

License No. 8-6329 Phones 54

Buy your Xmas Candy and Fruit here

Where we carry a full line. Also a good assortment of *Fresh Nuts. Fresh Eating Figs in 10, 15, 20 cent packages.*

Christmas Fruit Cake, 40c pound

All other lines of Baking (now without substitutes) always on hand.

Have you tried our **Homemade Candy?** Watch our window and buy Candy that is pure and cheaper. Only 35c a lb.

Do not forget to add a box of **Neilson's Chocolates** when you buy *her* gift.

D. H. COOPER - Baker and Confectioner

Christmas Specials

Perhaps the nicest line of Xmas goods we have is an assortment of

French Ivory

in Trays, Hand Mirrors, Pin Holders, Nail Files, Cuticle Knives, Bonnet Brushes, etc.

Kodaks and Cameras

Make one of the nicest gifts. We have on hand a number of different styles of these.

Perfumes

Are always in demand. We have them in packages from 35c to $1.50, also in bulk.

The above mentioned are a few of our leading lines, but we have our usual stock of Toilet Goods besides.

MORE'S DRUG STORE

NEW DEMOBILIZATION PLAN

Men Returned for Discharge Will Stay at Depots Till Discharged

New demobilization arrangements have about been completed by the Dominion authorities whereby men returned to Canada for discharge will be held two or three days at their depot headquarters before they are permitted to return home, will have their papers all made out and will be given their discharges before they leave the depot. This will make it unnecessary for them to return to London. At the present these men are given leave to visit their homes for two weeks and then return to the depots for discharge and in this way a considerable delay takes place in their

—The fish hatchery has been a busy spot for the last couple of weeks. Supt. McDougall secured about four million trout eggs from Wiarton to supplement the eight million secured here, but owing to the water being warmer than what was best suited for the spawn a large number, some two million eggs, were spoiled, and a large staff was necessary to pick out the spoiled eggs. The water is now about the right temperature and fewer eggs are being spoiled.—Southampton Bereon.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

$1.50 per annum in advance. To United States subscribers $1.50 per year in advance.

ADVERTISING RATES

Legal and other special advertisements 10c per nonpareil line for first insertion, 5c per line for each subsequent insertion.

Cards of Thanks, Notices of Strayed, Farms for Sale or to Rent, and similar, $1 for first three weeks and 25c for each subsequent insertion.

Advertisements without specific directions will be inserted till forbidden and charged to the monthly account.

Advertisements to be changed each week must be in this office by Monday noon.

Transient matter in the local columns will be charged 10c per line for first insertion, and 5c per line for each subsequent insertion.

Notices of entertainments, parties &c., where admission is charged, 10c per line. Church and teachers' notices 5c per line. No ads. less than 25c. Set in blank display type, prices and copy half.

—For Rent—Flat for years occupied by Dr. Allen. Apply to P. B. Ross.

—Pianos, Organs, Sewing Machines, Edison Phonographs, records and small instruments. P. Dickenson.

—Fresh Salmon Trout at P. Olsher's butcher shop.

—Good brick house on Gothic St. to rent or for sale. J. C. Gibson.

—Marriage licenses issued and money to loan. T. H. George.

—Farmers and breeders, see M. Maurer's change in adv. for hog and bull.

—Full line of fine engagement and wedding rings at I. Shoemaker's jewellery store.

—For Sale—Two choice young cows, due end of December. Enquire at Advocate office.

—Highest prices paid for hides and sheepskins. H. E. McGregor, Butcher, Steele Block.

—Highest prices for beef hides, horse hides, calfskins, sheepskins, tallow, &c. P. Olsher, Paisley Meat Market.

Telephone Fees

Bruce Telephone fees are due on Dec. 31st. Please pay at office. R. Fullerton.

—Knox church Sunday school entertainment will be held in the basement on Christmas night. Good programme and Christmas tree.

—For Sale—The cottage dwelling next to the Belmoral hotel. Freshly painted and re-papered. Apply to Neil McAllister.

—For Sale—Five Shorthorn bulls, aged from 5 to 14 months. Prices from $150 up. J. Scott, Port Elgin, R. R. No. 1, Bruce phone.

—For Sale—A large and comfortable frame house with good stable, on ¼ acre of good garden land, on Water St. N. McArthur, prop.

—For Sale or Rent—House on Victoria St., suitable for retired farmer, also for rent, the premises lately occupied by the Standard Bank. Apply to D. Forrester.

—E. Stevenson's quick healing salve is the best made. We have a choice line of tobaccos and cigars, stationery and school supplies. Agent for daily papers and magazines. Give us a call.

—Flour, Feed, Seeds, Grain—We keep a full stock of Five Roses and Stark's high grade flours, bran, shorts, Royal Purple calf meal, poultry foods and tonics. Always in the market for coarse grains. Morning delivery only. W. Stark.

—Dr. Allen is home and expects to remain until after New Year's day. Make appointment early so that you won't be disappointed. He is doing his best to attend to the wants of those in need until the permanent dentist arrives.

Paisley W. P. L. Shipment to Red Cross for December

74 prs. socks, 23 flannel shirts, 2 suits pyjamas, 14 trench towels, 6 Turkish and huck towels. Donations Flora Road South: 20 flannel shirts, 36 prs. socks.

—Miss Gertie Nichell is home from the west.

—Mr. and Mrs. G. B. Irwin are in Toronto for Christmas.

—Mr. Dugald McArthur, of Port Elgin, was here on Friday.

—Miss Bessie Mitchell, of Toronto, is spending holidays at home.

—Miss Kate McBeath is home from Guelph.

—Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Putnam are visiting in Toronto during the holidays.

—Mr. Thos. Rankin, principal of Walkerton public school, was in town on Saturday.

—Mr. and Mrs. H. Aitchison, of Flora, are visitors at the home of the latter's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Alex Jack.

—Mr. John Thomson is down from the west spending a couple of weeks at the home of his father, Mr. David Thomson.

—The sum of $13.60 was raised and contributed by the pupils of Paisley schools for the Sick Children's Hospital, Toronto.

—Mr. Wilfred Tanner, who is attending the Faculty of Education in Toronto, is spending the holidays at his home in Elderslie.

—Gen. T. Thompson of the R.F.A., Toronto, is up spending Christmas with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Thompson, Elderslie.

Teachers Home

Miss Ethel Kennedy from Orillia, Miss Mary Kerr from Waterdown, Miss Prudence Kerr from Dutton, Misses Mildred Johnston and Jennie McLennan from Toronto, Miss Elizabeth McKennan from Clifford, Miss Ethel Barnett from Port Elgin.

Died in Alberta

The sad news comes from the west of the death of Mrs. W. H. D. Ariss, a former Paisley girl who had many friends here. The deceased was the only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Alex Leask, now of Calgary. She had been married about three years and had no children. Heart trouble was the cause of death. Besides her parents Mrs. Ariss is survived by four brothers, who are all in the armies overseas.

Corp. Jas. Patterson Returned

Another Paisley soldier to arrive home on Monday night was Corp. Jas. Patterson, who went overseas as a sergeant in the 160th. In England he was transferred to the 1st Engineers, and he crossed to France with that corps this year. At the end of six months active service he was taken ill with pleurisy, and had been in hospital from Aug. 1st until very shortly before hostilities ceased. Corp. Patterson was in the livery business here when the call for men came.

Woman as School Trustee

Mrs. Wm. Allen, who was elected as a member of the Moosejaw School Board this month, is very well known here, and was visiting friends in Paisley and vicinity last summer, while down from the west as representative to the Women's Council at Ottawa. Mrs. Allen was endorsed by the trades and labor council, and polled the largest individual vote ever received by any municipal candidate in that city at any time.

Male Teacher as Principal

Paisley School Board have engaged Mr. Kehoe, of Stratford, as principal for the ensuing year, Miss Blacklock having decided not to remain longer than the one term. Mr. Kehoe has all the necessary qualifications, is a teacher of some experience, is very highly recommended as a teacher and a man, and his record as a student shows him to be of marked ability. Miss Blacklock won golden opinions for her excellent work while at the head of the staff, and the Board would have been glad to retain her, had she been willing to continue to fill the position.

Received His Discharge

Pte. Norman McLeod, who arrived home from overseas about six months ago, but has been under treatment in Toronto hospitals, arrived back from the city last week in civilian clothes, having received his discharge. It will be remembered that Norman lost his right arm in France. The stump has had to be so closely trimmed by subsequent operations that it will be impossible for him to make use of an artificial limb at present, but when the wound has been toughened it is expected that the substitute limb can be attached.

Two Young Women Die of the Flu

We have to record this week two very sad deaths, both being young women who contracted influenza while absent from home in the same city. Miss Jennie E. May Carr, the 17-year-old daughter of Mr. Alex Carr, who recently moved from the 14th con. of Greenock to Walkerton, had been employed at the O.A.C. in Guelph for about two years. A week ago Saturday she came home sick with the prevailing malady, an attack of pneumonia following, to which she succumbed on Sunday night. The funeral took place on Monday, burial being made in the family plot in Purdy's cemetery. The deceased is very highly spoken of by her friends, and will be mourned by all who knew her. Another family similarly bereaved is that of Mr. and Mrs. Robt. Mewhinney, of 6th Bruce. Their eldest daughter, Marie, went to Guelph on a visit a few days ago, contracted the flu and died there from pneumonia on Monday evening. The remains were brought up on Tuesday noon train, and the funeral took place from the station to Lovat cemetery.



For a

Winter Suit or Overcoat

You can make a very satisfactory choice from our goods in stock, or the samples we have. Prices are reasonable, our styles up-to-date, and workmanship guaranteed.

I. S. Cruickshank

BUY War-Savings Stamps

On Sale at all

MONEY-ORDER POST OFFICES AND BANKS

WHEREVER THIS SIGN  IS DISPLAYED

BUY War-Savings Stamps for $4.00 each; place them on the Certificate, which will be given to you; have your Stamps registered against loss, free of charge at any Money-Order Post Office; and on the first day of 1924, Canada will pay you $5.00 each for your Stamps.

As an aid to the purchase of W.-S. S. you can buy THRIFT Stamps for 25 cents each. Sixteen of these Thrift Stamps on a Thrift Card will be exchanged for a W.-S. S. Thrift Stamps do not bear interest. Their virtue is that they enable you to apply every 25 cents you can save towards the purchase of a Government, interest-bearing security.

"If high rates of interest must be paid on Government borrowings it is but right that every man, woman, and child should have the opportunity to earn this interest."—*Sir Thomas White.*

$5.00 for $4.00

CHRISTMAS, 1918

The President, Directors and Officers of

THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA

desire to offer to the Customers and Friends of the Bank Best Wishes for a Happy Christmas and a Prosperous New Year.

Pte. Norval Kyle, M.M., Is Home

After being in service for nearly three years, and having been in the fighting line for sixteen months, Pte. Norval Kyle, son of Mrs. F. Purdy, arrived home on Monday night. Norval enlisted with the 61st infantry battalion, Winnipeg, and went overseas in March, 1916. At Lens, in June, 1917, he won the military medal for distinguished service, when he was filling a post as battalion runner or scout guide, taking parties in to the place of operations and delivering messages, and the signal honor was bestowed upon him for making several hazardous trips back with messages when the attack was on. On Oct. 27th, 1917, he was wounded at Passchendaele, a machine gun bullet penetrating his body, entering the right upper breast and passing out just below the shoulder blade. Since then he has been in England, after recovering being on the training staff. He had been promoted to sergeant, but reverted to rank again to get on the reserve just shortly before the armistice was declared. Norval was a bank clerk before enlisting, having been on the Standard staff at several branches.

Municipal Affairs

Next Monday is nomination day, yet there is very little stir in municipal matters either in town or in the adjacent townships. Whether it is due to unseasonably mild weather lulling the electorate into a non-contentious state of mind, or whether they apply the new "war-is-over" attitude to home politics, or whether it is abject indifference to the minor affairs of state, it is difficult to define, but there is little interest being manifested by the ratepayers as to the selection of councils for 1919. It is quite possible that the offices in some municipalities may have to go begging for men to fill them instead of a large field of candidates being out hustling for votes. In Paisley there is no sound of a melee. The present council are not gripping tight to the office railings, neither are there any aspirants clamoring for the honors. In Elderslie about half the people met with say there will be an election likely, while others do not think so. The parties who most probably would be candidates are not doing any big push yet. Something may happen at the nomination meeting to wake up the electorate. In Saugeen there is bound to be a change in the receivship, as Mr. Gilbert Christie has announced that he is retiring. Bruce township may have an all-round contest, or may not. There is nothing definite known as to Reeve Johnson's intentions. It is rumored that he may stay in the field in the hope that the wardenship might come to him soon. As he is chairman of the road and bridge committee, there may be good grounds for this hope. In the event of his being a candidate again, deputy-reeve Dobson may challenge the way. For deputy-reeve there are at least two aspiring, viz., Councillors Baker and McNeill. Three new men mentioned for councillors are S. Haney, John Cumming and Mord. Avis. Greenock will mix it up generally, according to rumors. Reeve Phelan is again to be opposed by Mr. McNab, and there will be new blood out for council. Brant nomination may be a peace occassion, or an armistice for a year.

MRS. PETER SMART

Mrs. Peter Smart, a good old pioneer mother, passed to her eternal rest on Dec. 11th, 1918. Deceased, who maiden name was Mary Ann Kelt, was born in November, 1844, near Brechin, in Forfarshire, Scotland. At the age of nine she came with her parents to Canada and they settled near Hamilton. A year later they moved to a farm on the 4th con. of Minto, Wellington County. She was married in 1866 to Peter Smart, and they lived for 16 years in Minto Tp. Thirty-three years ago they moved to the township Brant and Elderslie, and to Chesley in October this year. Deceased leaves a family of five sons and seven daughters as follows:—Charles and Mrs. M. A. Brattland, of Perdue, Sask.; James, of Regina; Mrs. Chas. Graham, of Vanscoy, Sask.; Mrs. Jas. Rae, of 14th con. Brant; John, of Paisley; Mrs. John McIntyre, of 4th con. Elderslie; Wm. on the old homestead; Jean, Bessie and Elizabeth and Gordon, at home. Besides she is survived by two sisters Mrs. Henderson of Guelph, and Mrs. John Prain of Harriston. The late Mrs. Smart had been a member of Geneva church for many years, and was always in her place in the services when able to attend, and she was a woman of many beautiful traits of character, among which were her hospitality and interest in the happiness of others. Truly a good mother has been called home, leaving behind her the record of a life well lived for God and humanity.—Enterprise.

Soils and Crops

By Agronomist.

This Department is for the use of our farm readers who want the advice of an expert on any question regarding soil, seed, crops, etc. If your question is of sufficient general interest, it will be answered through this column. If stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed with your letter, a complete answer will be mailed to you. Address Agronomist, care of Wilson Publishing Co., Ltd., 73 Adelaide St. W., Toronto.

Selection For Eggs.

—The selection of the stock for egg production this season is a problem that requires careful consideration. In the cities and towns of Canada there have been undoubtedly a great many more chickens raised than ever before, but in many of the country districts conditions are the direct reverse of this. Many farmers who in former years raised from two to three hundred chickens, this year, on account of the scarcity and high price of feed, have raised practically none, so that despite the increased production in the urban localities, there appears to be a decided shortage in the pullet crop.

The extremely high prices that are ruling for all meat foods are causing and will continue to cause people to use more eggs. The result of this increased demand for eggs will be that more and more people will want to secure pullets for winter egg production, and there will be a great temptation to keep over anything and everything that looks like a pullet.

The need to keep up production is very apparent—so apparent in fact that not one pullet that is capable of profitable production should be slaughtered. At the same time it would be well to remember that word, profitable. There will be undoubtedly a strong demand for all the new laid eggs that can be produced, but that is no reason why poultrymen should produce eggs if they cost more than they will bring.

Unless careful culling is followed, there will not be profitable production. To ensure the most profitable production, birds must lay in the winter, pullets must be properly matured before cold weather sets in. This means that chicks of the general purpose breeds such as Rocks and Wyandottes should be hatched not later than May th- fifteenth and Leghorns and similar breeds not later than June the first, and only bred-to-lay strains should be used.

A chick which has had a set-back will never make as good a maiture bird as one that has not, so that it is not only important to get the chicks hatched early but also to push them right along from the start and get them into winter quarters early.

Cull the hens closely. Do not keep over a lot of old wasters. It is rarely that a hen over two years old—especially in the heavier breeds—will produce eggs profitably.

In order to lay well, a bird must have a sound body. It must be vigorous and healthy. This is indicated by bright, clear eyes, a well-set body, a comparatively active disposition and a good circulation.

A laying hen uses up the surplus fat in the body. Especially, it removes the fat from the skin so that a bird of a yellow skinned variety that has been laying heavily will have laid almost all the color out of her system. These color changes occur in the following order. First, the color goes out of the skin around the vent, so that it may be taken as a pretty safe guide that a bird with a yellow vent is not laying.

The eye-rings, that is the inner edges of the eyelids, bleach out a trifle more slowly than the vent. The earlobes of white-lobed birds bleach out a little more slowly than the eye-ring, so that a bleached lobe means a little heavier or longer production than a bleached vent or eye-ring.

The color goes out of the beak beginning at the base and gradually disappears until it finally leaves the nib. The lower mandible bleaches faster than the upper but may be used as a guide when the upper is obscured by horn or black.

The shanks are the slowest to bleach out and hence indicate a much longer period of production than do the other parts.

After the hen ceases to lay the color comes back in the same order, first to the vent, last to the shanks.

A hen that has been laying has a large, moist, dilated vent, and the whole abdomen is so dilated that the pelvic bones are wide spread and the keel is forced down away from the pelvic arches so as to give large capacity. Thin, pliable skin as well as pliability of the abdominal parts are indicative of heavy production.

Cull the flock closely and early so as to get them well settled before winter and feed a good, generous ration. The following ration and method of feeding have given satisfaction:

Scratch feed composed of two parts corn, one part feed wheat and one part oats, is fed in a deep litter morning and brooding: Dry mash of two parts bran, two parts shorts, two parts cornmeal, half part gluten, half part oil cake and one part fine beefscrap in hoppers all the time. Green feed: Roots, mangels preferred, or sprouted oats at noon; also cut green cut bone in the proportion of a half ounce per hen per day or moist mash, or these may be fed alternately.

When sour milk is available a supply is kept constantly before the flock and the green bone may be omitted. Grit, oyster shell, charcoal and beefscrap are also kept in hoppers, and a supply of water is at hand.

The Period of Oestrum During Which To Breed Sows.

The period of oestrum or heat in the sow appears in the neighborhood of every twenty-one days, with the normal animal in good breeding condition. The sow remains in heat from one to five days. The effect of delaying the boar's services until the period of heat is almost over, has long been a subject for discussion with the hog-man. Such practice, it is claimed, invariably results in large of litters than would be the case were the sow bred during the first day. As a physiological explanation of the foregoing, it is claimed that during the latter part of the period a much larger number of ova are presented for fertilization by the male element, with the resultant increase in the size of the embryo litter.

With horses and cattle, the generally accepted practice, particularly with the former class of stock, is to delay breeding until the period is well advanced. Likelihood of conception would thereby seem to be increased, due, no doubt, to the fact that the female functions have had time to take place properly, that the female is usually more receptive to male attention and allowing a reasonable length of time to elapse after the usual advertisement of oestrum.

With the sow the same probability of conception by delayed breeding is heightened, for the foregoing reason. That a larger litter should be expected, is by no means so sure, the claims of many expert breeders to the contrary. The size, vigor, and numbers of the litter may be far more certainly controlled by the condition of the boar and sow at the time of breeding. Such, at least, would be indicated by the results noted from the large herd of breed sows kept at the Experimental Farm at Ottawa. Here, the general practice is to breed on the second day, using, where necessary, the breeding crate. During the winter of 1917-18, however, several groups of sows were bred, by allowing a boar to run with each lot. Besides obviating much labor in hand-breeding reluctant individuals and reducing to a minimum the number of "missed sows"—the size and vigor of the resultant litters left little to be desired.

In brief, to the man who keeps only a few sows, and who makes use of a neighboring boar, breed on the second day, depending, of course, on the sow's individual peculiarities. See that she is in rising condition—not fat, not thin, but in fair flesh and gaining every day. If the sows have been on fall grass, use a little grain before breeding. If the sows have been irregular in heat, this will tend to bring them in for breeding regularly and within a few days of one another. Use judgment in breeding the weaned sow. If she is much run down from nursing her litter and bred in this condition a few days after weaning, a disappointing second litter will in most cases result.

If no boar is kept, try to select the services of one, not too heavily used, reasonably well fed and shown all, well-exercised. The thin boar, or the over-fat individual, frequently are both getters of small litters, no matter when they serve the sow.

To the man who allows his boar to run with the sows, good results may be expected, even if the boar does not show much scientific knowledge, provided the herd is well-exercised, housed in dry quarters and sufficiently well fed to ensure gain in weight and provided further that the sow is removed, temporarily, from the group as soon as properly served. Emphasis, too, must not be neglected with reference to the desirable effect on breeding stock of green feed in summer, and succulent foods, roots closer, hay or ensilage in winter.

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Poultry

Ten rules for success:—

1.—Improve your poultry stock.

2.—Keep one of the general-purpose breeds, such as the Plymouth Rock, Wyandottes, Orpington, or Rhode Island Red.

3.—Provide one clean, dry, vermin-free nest for every four or five hens.

4.—Conclude all hatching by May 15 and sell or confine male birds during the remainder of the summer.

5.—Gather eggs once daily during ordinary time, and twice daily during hot or rainy weather.

6.—In summer, place eggs as soon as gathered in a cool, dry room.

7.—Use all small and dirty eggs at home.

8.—Market eggs frequently, twice a week, if possible, during the summer.

9.—In taking eggs to market, protect them from the sun's rays.

10.—In selling, insist that the transaction be on a "loss-off" basis; for, if care has been given the eggs, this system will yield money to the producer.

Care of House Plants.

As a rule house plants suffer most for want of light where the temperature is high. As far as possible flowering plants should have an eastern or southern window.

Many plants will remain in a semi-dormant state in a temperature of 40 degrees for months, with but little light in locations where they would soon die if the temperature was raised to 68 or 70 degrees.

Palms, rubber plants, aspidistras and other plants kept standing in the middle of rooms and in halls, entirely out of direct light, no matter how carefully cared for, soon begin to show unhealthy signs and unless placed in the light nothing will save them.

Excess water must be removed from saucers, otherwise the soil will become sour and the plants die. All smooth leaved plants should be sponged to remove the dust and allow the foliage to "breathe."

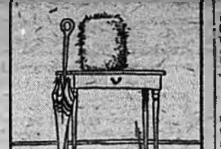
The receptive mind is one of the best gifts of God.—R. B. Ince.

FUNNY FOLD-UPS

CUT OUT AND FOLD ON DOTTED LINES



I'LL GO AND BORROW MOTHER'S MUFF; I THINK THE FUR IS JUST THE SAME TO MAKE A TALL DRUM MAJOR'S HAT. WE HAVE NO DRUM - BUT WHAT OF THAT



MOTHER-WISDOM

Ill Health Spells Poverty and Misery: We Must Prevent It.

Helen Johnson Keyes

Is there something mistaken about the methods we use in teaching our boys and girls health and hygiene? According to the statutes the subject must form part of the school curriculum, yet how little is really learned?

The truth is, very few children will kindle to enthusiasm over such subjects as, "how to be well," "what are germs?" "clean milk," or "the unspeakable fly." We must attack the subject in a different way, if we want to get their interest.

Instead of lecturing to them on "How to be Well," why not show them that if they want to be good-looking, bright, and competent, they must have health; that health means popularity and power? Let them understand that fresh air is good for the complexion, that exercise gives strength and ease to the figure, that a good digestion means a clear skin, an agreeable disposition, and an active mind. After they have been made to feel that health is worth while, because it gives power, then we may tell them how air, exercise, and nutrition act on the body. We have related health and health-habits to something which interests them.

Almost any person, particularly a young girl, will resent being told that she ought to take more baths in order to be cleaner, but if she is reminded that she will be prettier for frequent bathing and if the boy is told that he will play better ball for having frequent cold showers or sponges or plunges, they will feel that it is worth while to test the suggestion. The girl's mind will leap to dreams of influence and admiration, which every normal girl desires, the boy will see himself out-stripping his mates in muscle and general capacity. And the dreams will come true: Cleanliness does produce beauty and strength and when our daughters and sons have learned that this is so, then it will be the moment to teach them why it is so, what the pores are and what they do!

Ill health spells poverty; if they want a bank account and the respect of the community, they must have the power which health confers. Why does the government, we might ask them, distribute free medicines and treatment to maintain health among animals? Because the sickness of animals means enormous loss of wealth to the nation. Loss of health among human beings means even greater loss of wealth to the nation and, in addition, great personal suffering and the humiliation of families. The reason why the government has not enforced health among them as it has among brutes is because they are self-governing creatures and are supposed to keep themselves well without government intervention.

The following very suggestive table, computed carefully by men who have studied the facts, gives in dollars the value to his country of an individual according to his age:

0- 5	$1,500
5-10	2,300
10-15	2,500
15-20	3,000
20-25	5,000
25-30	7,500
30-35	7,000
35-40	6,000
40-45	5,000
45-50	5,000
50-55	4,500
55-60	4,500
60-65	2,000
65-70	1,000
70	1,000

If a club of young people were given the task of collecting the statistics of deaths from preventable diseases in the district or county during a year and then of multiplying each age-group by the number of deaths which have occurred within it, those young people would have a new appreciation of the commercial value of health, their own importance and the importance of their neighbors to national prosperity. Health would assume a totally new significance.

A school club whose members were set the task of collecting certain health statistics among the pupils, reporting, perhaps, to a physician, would learn more about health and hygiene in one term that text books could teach them in several terms, because they would perceive the relation between well-being and success.

Suppose the club made a school census of the following facts:

(1) Children who breathe through their mouths.

(2) Children whose appearance, habits, and way of reading indicate defect in eye-sight.

(3) Children whose ears run and whose reply to questions indicate faulty hearing.

(4) Children suffering from constant toothache and indigestion.

(5) Children abnormally restless, nervous and unruly.

Suppose a table of comparative marks were made out between these and thoroughly normal children, would not the result be a new respect for health and a new idea of the importance of it in relation to study and attainments in later life?

An honor roll should be formed within this club of children who slept with open windows, brushed their teeth twice a day, took baths at least twice a week, ate less than a certain amount of candy and drank a certain amount of milk.

With the school spirit thus aroused, the homes and the community could scarcely escape the contagion of enthusiasm. The application of cleanliness to the dairy, to the stable, to refuse, would become necessary as matters of social decency and public opinion. People would demand these things of their neighbors, seeing the importance of them to their own survival in healthy prosperity. Health would be associated in the minds of the community with power and success, ill health with dirt, failure, poverty and social disfavor.

To the hard-hearted, dirt, failure and poverty might remain just repulsive or ridiculous but to the finer-spirited they would be so pitiful as to call for assistance and so, through sympathy, this element in the community would gradually be relieved and done away with. Germs would be starved because no filth would remain for them to feed upon—neither the filth of decaying teeth nor that of milk from dirty stables. Contagious diseases would be isolated, so that the loss to the community from illness should be as small as possible.

This method takes into account the way our minds are made, requiring to see the relation of what we learn to the way we live. Before the lesson becomes interesting or seizes our attention. If mothers can succeed in making sanitation, cleanliness and health, interesting to our children, they will certainly fall into line.

GOOD HEALTH QUESTION BOX

By Andrew F. Currier, M.D

Dr. Currier will answer all signed letters pertaining to Health. If your question is of general interest it will be answered through these columns. If not, it will be answered personally if stamped, addressed envelope is enclosed. Dr. Currier will not prescribe for individual cases or make diagnosis. Address Dr. Andrew F. Currier, care of Wilson Publishing Co., 73 Adelaide St. West, Toronto.

Treatment of Burns, Including the Ambrine Treatment.

The objects sought in the treatment of burns are the relief of pain, the overcoming of shock, and the restraining and limitation of reaction and of congestion and inflammation of the internal organs.

If burns are slight the principal object seems to be to protect them from the irritating effects of the air.

After being as carefully cleansed as may be possible or necessary, they should be covered with olive oil, or a mixture of linseed oil and lime water, or thickly powdered with zinc and bismuth.

Or when these substances are not available a covering of molasses, flour or white lead may be used.

It is well to spread these substances upon gauze or cheese-cloth and then cover the surface with absorbent cotton securely applied.

The fluid in blisters may be withdrawn through punctures but the skin must not be broken, if possible.

The dressings must not be renewed more frequently than is essential for cleanliness and healing and great care must be taken in removing them for the process is extremely painful and will retard healing unless done so as to avoid irritation.

To prevent extensive scarring and contraction skin grafting may be required in severe burns.

In burns resulting from the action of acids, alkalies like bismuth or bicarbonate of soda, or chalk must be applied as promptly as possible.

If an acid like carbolic acid has been swallowed, plaster scraped from the wall or flour or white of egg or milk may be used.

If the burn has been produced by caustic alkali vinegar or some other mild acid should be used as an antidote.

The diet must be extremely simple for a few days after burns have been received because the digestive organs are incompetent to do much work.

Thirst is usually intense and may be relieved with ice and water and with sedative drugs if necessary.

The bowels must be kept open and frequently this can best be done by enemata.

During the war burns were frequent and severe in connection with the barbarous and diabolical practices of the Germans.

This has led to what is known as the ambrine treatment of burns which, with its modifications has been an inestimable boon to the injured.

Ambrine treatment is described in Penhallow's Military Surgery as introduced by Dr. Berthe de Sanford. Ambrine being a secret proprietory preparation consisting of paraffine, as a base, combined with certain resins. It is of a muddy brown color and as a dressing is not friable nor elastic and forms a tough, protective layer to a burned surface. It is applied in a atomizer and is a painless dressing even on a fresh burn.

Healing under this dressing takes place quickly without contractures and with soft scars.

Sellman and Reiter whose experience in the treatment of burns in connection with the work of iron furnaces has been very extensive, found the application of ordinary melted paraffine as a dressing too painful and they were able to completely obviate this by spraying the burned surface with liquid vaseline, covering this with a film of absorbent cotton and then painting with a coat of melted paraffine.

Keen's method of treating extensive burns consists in first giving a hypodermic of morphine, then a hypodermic of salt solution and a hot rectal enema of the same with application of heat to the feet.

In half an hour, if the patient is not reacting well, he is to be placed in a hot bath of salt solution or boric acid solution without removing his clothing.

Half an hour later he is to be placed in a room at 110 degrees F., his clothing removed and such dressings applied as may be deemed suitable.

Question and Answers.

C. C. R.—I have an enlargement in the centre of my neck, but without pain. Am I developing a goitre?

Answer—I should think it probable that this was the case. Send stamped self-addressed envelope for my article on this subject.

Horse Sense

Winter Care of the Horse.

It is often claimed that the winter care of horses is much more important than at any other season of the year. In spring, summer, and fall, they are worked every day, and are fed regularly, and liberally watered. They are cleaned at regular intervals, and the labor in the open air tends to keep them healthy and vigorous. In winter when team work is not needed, the horses are often neglected, some days going without being cleaned, and perhaps going for a week or more with no more exercise than they get while being led to water. Many stables are not properly ventilated. The air is breathed over and over again, and becomes noxious in a short time. Under such care and treatment horses soon become debilitated.

A cold stable is to be shunned as much as a badly ventilated one. Horse should not be kept in a dark stable, or where they are constantly compelled to face the light. The best way is to have the light admitted into the stable behind the horses. When they are not frequently driven or worked they should have a yard or field where they may exercise. The stalls should be well littered with straw, and the droppings removed at least once a day. In the winter there is no excuse for not cleaning the horses every day. Our experience has been that a coarse brush is better than anything else for removing dirt from the skin without annoying the animal.

There is much diversity of opinion as to the best winter feed for horses. If they are heavily grained, and also fed hay, they will prove costly animals by spring, unless they have performed profitable work during a portion of the time. Horses that are kept fat by feeding plenty of grain will not prove as efficient as those which have been kept on less grain. Only as much grain should be fed in winter as to keep the animal in good spirits and fair flesh.

We have observed that horses will eat too much hay if given the opportunity. If there is good clean oat straw it may be fed to horses in winter if accompanied with a proper allowance of grain. However, several weeks before the opening of spring, hay should be fed, instead of oat straw.

While stable blanketing in winter has many advocates, we have never favored the practice. The only time we use blankets is after the horse returns heated from a trip in the cold weather, or if the animal is sick. A horse with proper food and stabling can withstand more cold with less inconvenience, and is less likely to take cold from the omission to blanket while waiting at the road, than if accustomed to constant blanketing in the stable.

There is no rule to lay down in the matter of shoeing. Every horse owner should use his own judgment. But when it is found necessary to protect the foot or to prevent the horse from slipping when the roads are icy, not a moment should be lost to have the horse properly shod.

Keep a Bee.

Sugar is to be short for perhaps several years after the war. There is one way of greatly diminishing the shortage. Plenty of sweet lies untouched in the flowers. If thousands of Canadians would begin the keeping of bees, this country and the world would be better off; and that branch of country life is as interesting as it is valuable.

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Montreal Daily Star.

WHAT SOLDIERS WANT.

A suggestion to those who are sending gifts to soldiers overseas comes from Lt.-Col. (Canon) Frederick George Scott, Senior Chaplain of the First Division, in a cable received by friends in Montreal. He says "The men want playing cards and chewing tobacco."



"Ever-lasting-ly Good"

THE NIGHTMARE PARAPET

A GRIMLY REALISTIC PICTURE OF WAR AS IT IS

British Soldier As He Lies in Hospital Tell of Two Things That Haunt His Brain.

Going over the top, being shelled to blazes in a trench—those are not the memories that haunt me most as I lie here, though I've had a full-sized man's share of both, and am not greedy for more.

A smell and a stream. They are the two things I find it most difficult to forget.

We were in the line. The trench sides, disintegrated by days of rain, were continually falling in. The trench itself was almost knee-deep in liquid mud. Behind, there was a disreputable crop of little wooden crosses, leaning drunkenly in all directions, many of them splintered, but reaching gragglingly almost to the parados in front there was a tangled mass of rusty wire, with things hanging on to it like a devil's ghastly mockery of a washing-day. Beyond that, ten yards of shell-churned, offensive mud; then a stagnant, green-scummed channel, on the further bank of which the blonde beast had built a kind of parapet that was surely the outcome of a nightmare. It was built of the dead —German dead.

A Cellar Mystery.

The second memory belongs to the end one of a little row of cellars. There had been a row of houses there —once. Forty-eight hours before, German troops had been there. Just behind there was a German burial-ground, which, now and again, German shells were ploughing up. We had been marching for thirteen hours. The cellars were to be our billets for a few hours more. We threw ourselves on to the floor, and tried to sleep, but could not. There was a stench in the place that made us wish to get out. There was a pile of earth near the doorway over which we had to walk when we entered. We kept eyeing this.

At length a batman got a spade, and the first thing he brought to light was a yard-long tress of hair. Beneath the earth was the body of a girl. What hellish deed had been committed in the cellar we could only guess.

We started off to our new line, down a hillside, the whole of which was pocked with shell-craters, each crater a bog. It was pitch dark. First one man would slip and stick, and his thigh boots would have to be sacrificed before he could be extricated; then another, and another, until in one company nineteen men were picking their floundering way along in their stockinged feet, and the stench underfoot was a compound of melted snow and mud. Fatal to strike a light, to speak above a whisper.

Stream as a Trench.

We reached our trench. Trench? Just the shallow bed of a stream, the water still running. Not many yards away, on the slope of the hill on the other side was the enemy line. When day came every man had to crouch down, thigh deep in water and mud. Bent double, else he would offer a fair target, until his back ached excruciatingly, though his legs seemed dead. Then trench-mortar shells and bombs began to come over to us, and men began to roll over and bite their lips lest a cry carry the news to the German. And there, head and shoulders propped up so that they would not drown, they had to stay until darkness came again. Certain death to attempt succour in the light of day, save the little first-aid that we could render. Our doctor, who had been left behind, tried to make his way across the open to us. We buried him that night.

Time seemed to have feet of lead. My watch was stopped. I asked a corporal the time. The question was passed along in whispers until it reached a man who possessed a timekeeper.

"Nine o'clock."

Only two hours had passed since daybreak! It seemed two weeks! Another ten hours before a man could stand upright!

Welcome Relief.

Mortar shells and bombs continued to fall. It was impossible to hit back. Night came at last. A fresh company came to relieve us. Those of us who were unwounded began the task of getting the wounded and the dead across the logs and up the hill.

I shall never forget the stream. It was Hades—a bitterly cold Hades, a terribly wet Hades, but a real Hades for all that.

Over 100,000,000 People in Europe Face Starvation

Reliable Experimental Station tests show that Fertilizers have increased yields of grain, potatoes, etc., 25% to 130%.

The 1917 Report of the Board of Agriculture, England, records the fact that in a general report from English farmers who undertook to grow more food, 40% of the farmers made special mention of the great service rendered by fertilizers.

You can help stave off famine and make profit yourself by preparing to fertilize your spring crops, and to top-dress your fall wheat next spring.

Write for our Free Bulletins on Crop Increase.

THE SOIL AND CROP IMPROVEMENT BUREAU
OF THE CANADIAN FERTILIZER ASSOCIATION.
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Belgium Starving

Under Allied Flags

Immediate Help Needed to Relieve Starvation and Suffering—Cannot Hold Germany Responsible NOW!

There is pressing need for our help in Belgium today, and there will be for many months to come.



As our troops occupy the evacuated territory, untold misery stares them in the face. Emaciated children, hollow-cheeked women, roofless homes, clothing so worn it offers no protection from winter's terrors—miseries that cannot wait but MUST be relieved at once to avert DEATH!

Need you be reminded how Belgium was the first to jump into the breach and so make our Victorious Peace possible?

Don't let it be said WE let Belgium starve. Let us cable over your offering to the mothers and children of Brave Little Belgium AT ONCE!

Make cheques payable and send contributions to

Belgian Relief Fund

(Registered under the War Charities Act) 127

to your Local Committee, or to

Ontario Branch—Belgian Relief Fund—95 King St. W., Toronto

NEW CANADIAN INDUSTRY.

Making of Handkerchiefs in the Dominion Developed in Wartime.

The manufacture of handkerchiefs is now being undertaken in Canada. The absence of supplies in imported handkerchiefs, formerly secured from Great Britain, Ireland and Switzerland, has made possible the development of an extensive trade during wartime. Supplies of linen cloth and yarn have been reduced to the vanishing point by the prohibition of export from Great Britain. One concern has been started in Ontario, the only one in Canada turning out handkerchiefs exclusively. While starting on a comparatively small scale, a market has been secured for the entire output of 500 dozen handkerchiefs a day. Supplies of lawn and nainsook used in the manufacture of the goods are being secured from textile mills.

About thirty-five per cent. of the handkerchiefs being turned out are of khaki color, for which a steady demand is being experienced for the militia forces. Equipment consists of sewing machines, an embroidery machine and an electrically driven mangle.

Imports of cotton handkerchiefs for 1916 were placed at $625,903, of which $544,384 came from Great Britain. Switzerland ranks second as the source of the handkerchiefs used in Canada. Imports of cotton handkerchiefs from all sources in 1915 were valued at $480,453, compared with $650,616 in 1914 and $322,632 in 1913. Imports of linen handkerchiefs show a value of $239,585 for 1916, of which $232,285 came from Great Britain.

Women doctors have been of the greatest service to the country. Not only have they released men for medical service at the front, but have actually carried on base hospitals as efficiently as men.—Sir Watson Cheyne.

Minard's Liniment Cures Diphtheria.

For Winter Days



A simple dress which is quite attractive when developed in some novelty material. McCall Pattern No. 8649. Ladies' House Dress. In 8 sizes, 34 to 48 bust. Price, 25 cents.



This coat dress when donned by the Miss would enhance her appearance to the highest degrees. McCall Pattern No. 8652, Misses' Dress. In 3 sizes, 16 to 20 years. Price, 25 cents.

I was cured of Rheumatic Gout by MINARD'S LINIMENT.
Halifax. ANDREW KING.

I was cured of Acute Bronchitis by MINARD'S LINIMENT.
LT.-COL. C. CREWE READ.
Sussex.

I was cured of Acute Rheumatism by MINARD'S LINIMENT.
Markham, Ont. C. B. BILLING.
Lakefield, Que., Oct. 9, 1907.

Canada's Dairy Products.

There are about 3,500 cheese and butter factories in Canada, and over 220,000 dairy farmers supply these with milk and cream. The total value of the output of these factories in 1916 was upward of 90,000,000. The grand aggregate of dairy products in Canada—cheese, creamery butter, whole milk sold for consumption, output of condenseries, dairy butter made and milk consumed on the farm—is estimated at $200,000,000.

Minard's Liniment Cures Colds, &c.

General Sir Edmund Allenby was born in 1861 and was the son of Mr. Hynman Allenby, of Felixstowe. He was born at Brachenhurst, near Southwell, his mother's home.

Tea or coffee stains of long standing can be taken out by applying a little glycerine, after washing once; a second washing will entirely remove the stain.

Our enemies made this war a war of engineering and science. We accepted the challenge, and there is no point in which we have not beaten them.—A. J. Balfour.





ROYAL YEAST

Has been Canada's favorite yeast for over a quarter of a century. Bread baked with Royal Yeast will keep fresh and moist longer than that made with any other, so that a full week's supply can easily be made at one baking, and the last loaf will be just as good as the first.

MADE IN CANADA

E.W. GILLETT COMPANY LIMITED
WINNIPEG TORONTO, ONT. MONTREAL

BRITISH SOLDIERS TORTURED

Prisoners Forced to Work Behind the Firing Line.

Fresh evidence of the ferocious treatment of British prisoners of war, captured during the 1918 offensive by Germans is contained in a further report by Justice Younger's committee. Much sworn evidence is given that prisoners behind the firing line were half starved and over-worked, were brutally treated and were forced to slep shelterless and were unable to change their clothing. A number actually died of starvation. The report shows that the Germans transferred to East Prussia and German Poland prisoners who were no longer fit to work behind the lines on the western front.

A witness from Hallaburg, East Prussia, said he saw over 200 prisoners arrive in camp there. There were two trains containing mostly stretcher cases. All were raving for something to eat. Some of them found tub refuse which they devoured. Their clothing was torn and they said they had no proper food nor medical treatment. They could hardly ever wash and the dirt was thick on their hands and faces. They looked like skeletons.

Minard's Liniment Cures Garget in Cows.

The Hospital for Sick Children

TORONTO

War Laid Heavy Hand on Children's Charity.

Dear Mr. Editor:—

The annual report of the Hospital for Sick Children, Toronto, marks a new record, despite the heavy handicap the war placed upon its work.

The task of ministering to the suffering youngsters of this province was no light one in view of the Hospital's splendid response to the national call. 25 doctors and 43 nurses from its forces have seen service overseas.

Yet the number of patients treated is 5,048, or 1,208 more than last year. Of these in-patients, 759 were from 268 places outside of Toronto.

The tireless efforts of the staff made possible also a reduction in the average length of stay necessary for the little patients from 24 days in 1914 to 16 this year.

These results show that the Hospital has again paid to the children rich dividends of health upon the invested kindness of its supporters.

There has been careful stewardship of the funds entrusted to the Hospital. There has been saving—almost scrimping—in every direction except where it would prevent the Hospital's soothing the suffering or shortening the sickness of one child. The daily cost of operation was held at the lowest point which would still allow the children entrusted to the Hospital to get the best medicine and the best of care.

And yet so high has risen the cost of every item in the Hospital's budget—in labor, in fuel, in food, and, above all, in medical supplies—that the minimum expense of taking care of one child for one day has risen from $2.34 back in 1914 to $3.21⅝ in 1918. Of that, $1.46⅝—the amount per patient per day that the official Government grants do not cover—must come from voluntary contributions.

During the past four years debts were incurred to the extent of $100,000, which the Trustees felt assured would be wiped out by the public as soon as the war drew to its close, and those heavy demands cease which have been made upon the generosity of the loyal people of this province. The time has now come when it is necessary to make known the Hospital's dire need of financial assistance.

If this 43rd Christmas appeal fails to rally the friends of this Charity to its support, it will be necessary to mortgage its land, buildings and plant. By the bounty of the late John Ross Robertson that property has just been cleared of debt for the first time since it began its ministry of healing mercy. Little children have lost a big hearted friend, and the province a noble benefactor. It is for the public to decide whether his life-work shall be shadowed with a mortgage within less than a year of his passing.

What think you?

Send your answer as soon as possible to the Secretary-Treasurer, Hospital for Sick Children, College Street, Toronto. Meanwhile the Charity will "Carry on," trusting in your support.

IRVING E. ROBERTSON,
Chairman of Appeal Committee.

Minard's Liniment Cures Garget in Cows.

Rolls or biscuits may be freshened by placing them in a paper bag, twisting the top of the bag together, dipping it in cold water and placing in a hot oven for a few minutes. When taken out the rolls will be as light and hot as when first baked, and are far more wholesome.

Minard's Liniment Cures Distemper.

What is the use of supposing that the Germans have repented? What is the use of supposing that they are sorry for what they have done? All they are sorry for is that it has not succeeded.—Mr. Churchill.

MONEY ORDERS.

The safe way to send money by mail is by Dominion Express Money Order.

Marshal Foch recently gave Mr. Lloyd George his photograph inscribed with the words—"To the great Prime Minister who drove away the clouds from a very stormy sky."

These patterns may be obtained from your local McCall dealer, or from the McCall Co., 70 Bond St., Toronto, Dept. W.

FOR SALE

WELL EQUIPPED NEWSPAPER and job printing plant in Eastern Ontario. Insurance carried $7,500. Will go for $1,200 on quick sale. Box 68, Wilson Publishing Co. Ltd. Toronto.

WEEKLY NEWSPAPER FOR SALE in New Ontario. Owner going to France. Will sell $2,000. Worth double that amount. Apply J. H. Cox Wilson Publishing Co. Limited, Toronto.

STORE WINDOWS FOR SALE.

GET OUR PRICE LIST SHOWING cost of windows sized complete for Halliday Company, Box 11 67, Hamilton.

MISCELLANEOUS

CANCER, TUMORS, LUMPS, ETC. Internal and external cured without pain by our home treatment. Write as before to-day. Dr. Bellman Medical Co., Limited, Collingwood, Ont.

ACHES AND PAINS QUICKLY RELIEVED

You'll find Sloan's Liniment softens the severe rheumatic ache

Put it on freely. Don't rub it in. Just let it *penetrate* naturally. What a sense of soothing relief soon follows!

External aches, stiffness, soreness, cramped muscles, strained sinews, back "cricks"—those ailments can't fight off the relieving qualities of Sloan's Liniment. Clean, convenient, economical. Made in Canada. At any druggist for it.

Sloan's Liniment Kills Pain

35c., 65c., $1.35.



Cuticura Promotes Beauty Of Hair and Skin

If the Soap is used for every-day toilet purposes assisted by occasional touches of Cuticura Ointment to first signs of pimples, redness, roughness or dandruff. Do not condemn these fragrant super-creamy emollients with coarsely medicated, often dangerous preparations urged as substitutes.

Sample Each Free by Mail. Address post-card: "Cuticura, Dept. N, Boston, U.S.A." Sold by dealers throughout the world.

Hotel Del Coronado

Coronado Beach, California

Where the balmy yet invigorating climate makes possible the enjoyment of outdoor sports throughout the Winter months.

POLO, GOLF, TENNIS, MOTORING, FISHING, BAY AND SURF BATHING

Write for Winter Folder and Golf Program.

JOHN J. HERNAN, - - Manager

The Paisley Advocate

PAISLEY, DEC. 25th, 1918

TARIFF CHANGES WANTED

The United Farmers of Ontario are out to break up the old national policy tariff of the manufacturers, and introduce a policy that is to their mind more of a national one. At the convention of the farmers' delegates in Toronto last week the following tariff changes were enthusiastically advocated :

That agricultural implements, farm machinery, vehicles, fertilizers, coal, lumber, cement, illuminating fuel and lubricating oils be placed on the free list, and that all raw materials and machinery used in their manufacture also be placed on the free list.

That all tariff concessions granted to other countries be immediately extended to Great Britain.

That all corporations engaged in the manufacture of products protected by the customs tariff be obliged to publish annually comprehensive and accurate statements of their earnings.

That every claim for tariff protection by any industry should be heard publicly before a special committee of parliament.

The farmers propose to make up the revenues lost by these tariff reductions in the following manner :

By a direct tax on unimproved land values, including all natural resources.

By a gradual personal income tax.

By a graduated inheritance tax on large estates.

By a graduated income tax on the profits of corporations.

While the tariff changes were being considered one delegate said :

"Don't stir up the manufacturers."

"We don't give that for the manufacturers," exclaimed President Halbert, snapping his fingers. A storm of cheers greeted this.

WINTER SCHEDULE ON THE BRANCH LINES

Last winter quite a few G.T.R. trains were taken off the branch lines in Ontario, and it is rumored that it will be done again this winter. Before it is done it is to be hoped that the manner of doing it will be well considered.

One train each way per day constituted the winter service last year on the four lines radiating from Palmerston to Kincardine, Southampton, Wiarton and Durham. At present there are two trains daily each way over these lines, and there is a strong feeling that last year the wrong train was cancelled.

Take the Durham as an example, for the cases of Kincardine, Southampton and Wiarton lines are identical with that of Durham. The present G.T.R. train service between Toronto and Durham is as follows :

M. & E., 6.50, 4.15 p.m., Arr. Dur. 12.05, 9.15 p.m. Ret. lve. Dur. 7.05 a.m., 3.50 p.m. Arr. Tor., 11.55 a.m., 9.45 p.m. Fr., $3.45. Ret., $5.75. 100 miles.

With the present service the return trip between Toronto and Durham can be spent in one day, and the same is true as regards any of the towns on the four branch lines that run in different directions from Palmerston. But the complaint is that last year the wrong trains were taken off those branch lines—the morning trains leaving Toronto were cancelled. The result was that business men in all towns on the four branch lines beyond Palmerston could not make the trip to Toronto and back in one day. They could not do it in two days, but had to make it a three-day journey. A business man leaving Durham for any other of scores of towns on those four branch lines) was forced last winter to leave home in the afternoon and reach Toronto at 9.45 p.m., too late to do business that night, nor could he do business early enough to catch the train at 6.50 next morning. There being no other train he had to stay over until the third morning before he could return home. Strong protests are being made against a return to this plan.

Toronto, it is contended, has less need of a direct daily return service with all these towns than all these towns have for a direct daily return service with Toronto. Commercial travellers do no make the direct trip from Toronto to one town and back the same day, but are out all week from place to place. Is it not, therefore, in the interests of either the city or the scores of towns served by the four branch lines beyond Palmerston that the wrong train should be taken off this year as was done last winter. —Toronto Star.

—The war ended on the 11th hour, of the 11th day, of the 11th month. Turning to the 11th verse, of the 11th chapter, of the 11th book of the Bible, you will find this : "Wherefore the Lord said unto Solomon, Forasmuch as this is done on thee, and thou hast not kept my covenant and my statutes, which I have commanded thee, I will surely rend the Kingdom from thee, and will give it to thy servant." Look it up.

—The road between Bruce and Grey County which it was hoped would be designated as a county road by the two counties concerned, and which was the object of a meeting of committees of the two counties some time ago, is still a bone of contention and may remain so for some time. A portion of the county line in the southern end is the part that is not agreeable to the Bruce fathers, and which the men of Grey insist shall be included in the general arrangement. The Grey council are still willing to meet the Bruce representatives and another meeting between them will likely be held next year.—Owen Sound Sun.

Send THE ADVOCATE to the absent member of the family or to the distant friend. It is as good as a letter from home and is a weekly visitor. You can better imagine how the home paper is appreciated when you are absent yourself and a copy is forwarded to you.

GREENOCK COURCIL

McNab's Hotel, Cheapside
Dec. 16th, 1918

Council met as per adjournment, all members present, the reeve in the chair. Minutes of last meeting were read and adopted.

The following accounts were presented for payment : Wm. Wesley & Son, part printing contract, $150 ; A. Lang, insp. sheep worried by dogs, $2.90 ; Jos. C. Kramer, 15 8-inch cement tile, $1.20 ; J. G. Moore, drawing tile, gravelling and putting in 3 culverts, $7 ; J. J. Dangerfield, 264 ft. w. ash plank at $25 per M, $6.60 ; F. Bester, drawing gravel on s. l. 15, $3.75 ; Ella Cunningham, postage for clerk, $4 ; Municipal World, election supplies, assessment and collectors' rolls and blank forms, $19.24 ; S. Pollock, work at bridge $1.50, 2 days' coal work $2.50, drawing timber $2.50, telephone to reeve 30c—$7 ; Geo. Smith, cutting brush on con. 16, $21 ; Dr. F. Houston, M.D., salary as M. O. H. $50, convention expenses $12.—$62 ; M. H. Gillies, M.D., salary as assistant M.O.H., $50 ; Wm. Rankin, grading boundary fence and Greenock, Bruce to pay half, $30 ; Wm. Rankin, grading on N. St. to Paisley, $8 to be charged to Eldersl e, $12 ; Wm. Rankin, filling abutments at North St. arch, $15.40 ; A. Fraser, culvert on con. 8, $5 ; J. Coumans, postage for treasurer, $10 ; H. Thompson, board of Jos. Hehn while grading Kinloss boys, $2.80 ; Jos. Hehn, balance account operating grader and putting in culvert, $64.15 ; Jas. S. Dewar, tile acct. less $11.12, $98.90 ; Hugh Watt, part payment on 3 cement bridges on con. 16, $500 ; Thos. Metcalf, insp. Watt contract 18 days at $3, $54 ; Jos. Young, pulling willows on con. 7, $13 ; Col. Schnitzler, deepening ditch on townline, Brant to pay half, $12.50 ; A. McFarlane, putting in two culverts on con. 8, $12 ; W. Cearson, 1 day road work overcharged, $1.25 ; T. Fullerton, repairing culvert on side line 10, $1.50 ; Jas. Quinlan, winter road through fields, $2 ; D. Phelan, council meetings $20, com. work, postage and telephone $67.93—$87.93 ; Jas. D. Campbell, council meetings $20.60, com. work $21.75—$42.35 ; —Thos. Sawyer, council meetings $22.30, com. work $23 —$45.03 ; Thos. Symon, council meetings $23.60, com. work $11.50—$35.10 ; G. W. Gilchrist, council meetings $22.20, com. work $20.50—$52.20 ; M. Schuster, attending Aug. and Dec. meetings $5, stationery 70c, half yr. salary as treas. $50—$55.70 ; Thos. H. Purdy, half yr. salary as clerk, $100 ; M. McNab, room for selecting jurors $1, council meeting $2—$3.

Gilchrist—Sawyer—That the foregoing accts. being found correct, be paid and that the reeve and treas. be instructed to sign cheeks for same.—Carried.

Checks were issued as follows :D. Pinkerton, grant to Agricultural Society, $40 ; Geo. McBain, grant for 70 rods wire fence on s. l. 15, con. 12, $17.50 ; Norman Robertson—County rate $1470.59, county municipal equivalent $135.17, Provincial war tax $1096.85—$1673.61 ; J. G. MacKay, Bruce telephone tax, $912.25.

The engineer's report on the survey of the Culross and Greenock bdy. was read and laid over.

Symon—Gilchrist—That this council go into committee of the whole for the purpose of considering the tenders for the building of the Symon bridge.—Carried.

The following tenders were received : Watt Bros., cement work at $6.70 per cubic yd.; Wm. Wittman, cement work at $6.49 per cubic yd.; Wm. Coumans, wood work of bridge, council to furnish paint, $2649 ; J. J. Cassidy, cement work of bridge, $7.50 per cubic yd. and wood work of bridge at $2650.

Sawyer—Campbell—That the tender of Wm. Wittman for cement work at $6.49 per yd. be accepted, and that the tender of J. J. Cassidy for the wood work at $2600 be accepted.—Carried.

Symon—Gilchrist—That the clerk be instructed to draft a by-law for the purpose of fixing the place of nomination meeting, for providing polling booths and appointing deputy returning officers and poll clerks for the ensuing municipal elections.—Carried.

By-law No. 578 was drafted and read a first time, fixing nomination meeting at Chepstow on Monday, Dec. 30th, at one o'clock. Polling booths as follows : Div. No. 1, Forresters' Hall, Div. 2 school hall, Div. 3 McNab's hall, Div. 4 Hunstein's shop, Div. 5 Foresters' hall, Div. 6 school No. 8, Div. 7 McFarlane's shop, Div. 8 school No. 4.

Deputy returning officers and poll clerks : Div. No. 1, J. J. Cassidy, Robt. Chartreau ; Div. 2, J. G. Carter, G. L. White ; Div. 3, Thos. Mullin, Jas. Graf ; Div. 4, Jas. Clancy, P. Brockelbank ; Div. 5, A. E. Knox, J. Clark ; Div. 6, Wm. Dryden, Wm. Stewart ; Div. 7, W. Pitherton, J. B. McCormick ; Div. 8, D. McDonald, Fred Young.

Gilchrist—Symon—That by-law No. 578 be now read a second and third time and finally passed.—Carried.

By-law duly read and finally passed.

Campbell—Sawyer—That this council do now adjourn sine die.—Carried.

Thos. H. Purdy, Clerk

Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA

Will Mark Graves

The Imperial War Graves Commission describing its plan for the maintenance of war cemeteries abroad, proposes the erection of headstones of a uniform design which are to replace temporary wooden crosses. They will be 30 inches high and 15 inches wide. At the eastern end of the cemetery a great altar stone will be raised with broad steps. Each headstone will bear the badge of the soldier's regiment or other unit in metal, and a cross and an inscription bearing his name, rank, regiment, date of his death and next of kin will be permitted.

SCHOOL REPORTS

PAISLEY CONTINUATION SCHOOL

Form III—Normal Entrance—Roberts Stark 85 per cent, Alan Shoemaker 83, Jean Cameron 80, Beulah Ruthven 79, Ethel Roberts 77, Ines Bell 73, Arthur Kincaid 72, Katie McGillivray 69, Janie Luttrell 66, Fred Shoemaker 62.

Form III—Junior Matriculation—Roberta Stark 74, Alan Shoemaker 73, Jean Cameron 72, Beulah Ruthven 69, Arthur Kincaid 66, Ines Bell 61, Katie McGillivray 61, Fred Shoemaker 60.

Form II—Daisy Foster 77, Bessie Fullerton 75, Irene McKelvey 73, Muriel Pickard 73, Blanche Collins 72, Irvine Gage 71, Jessie Houston 71, Ruby Porter 71, Jean Fullerton 68, Edna Mcgraw 67, John McIntyre 62, Willie Miller 61, Ruth McDougall 60, Edgar Tanner 58, Lydia Colwell 58, Marguerite Hopper 57, Harold Fraser 53, Norman Alexander 53, Farewell Fletcher 53, Malcolm McKinnon 54, Emily Teasdale 53, Alma Fraser 52, Jean Reid 52, Dorothy Spong 52, Albert Stanley 52, Alice Watson 45, Wesley Nelson 43, Bessie Nelson 43.

Form I—Eva McMahon 86, Helen Thornburn 74, Ella Brown 70, John Scott 69, Robert Fullerton 68, Leslie Hain 68, Catherine Pearce 67, Grant McArthur 66, Meryl Hepburn 63, Maurice Gowanlock 61, Annie McKinnon 60, Annie Ritchie 57, Grace Allen 55, Charlie Rae 54, Ivan McPherson 53, Clara McMorran 53, Archie McGillivray 52, Laura Reid 52, Hazel McIntyre 52, George Grant 50, Jimmie Sutherland 45, Morley Fitzsimmons 41, Lena Grant 39.

J. C. Blacklock
M. L. Rodgers

PAISLEY PUBLIC SCHOOL

Room I

Class A—Luella Bird, Ella Neilson, Tom Muir, Isabel McArthur, Jim Davison, Margaret Bailey, Eddie Maxwell, Anne Grant.

Class B—Stella Parker, Jean Lyon, Leonard Baker, Jean Bell, Wallace Tooke.

Class C—Madge. More, Phyllis Cooper, Ada Pearce, Annie Morland, Edwin Pearce, Harvey Dagiels, Harold Flood, Harvey Flood, Junior Craig, Walter Irving.

Class D—Bernice Brigham, Sybil Parker, Mack Muff, Wilfred Rolston, Jimmie Ellis.

M. Hardy, Teacher

Room II

Sr. II—Dorothy Fisher, (Grace Stark, Reunie Bell, Nadine Gregg) equal, May Little, Howard Bant, Arthur Murcar, (Lena Maxwell, Stanley Ellis) equal, Frank Watt, Hilda White, *Mary McArthur, *Willie Tooke, *George Clayton.

Jr. II—(Merle McGregor, Hazel Evans) equal, Reta Brigham, Agnes McGill, Doretta Gage, Billy Glover, Louis Diehl, (Viola Stoddart, Bruce Shoemaker) equal, (Albert Brown, Harry Lyon) equal, Mary Flood, Margaret Ellis, Colin McArthur, Merion More, Velma Rae, Howard Davison, *Mabel Pearce, George Olther, Lewis Wrightson, Willie Sutherland, Wilmer Irving, Edith Davison, *Lillie Mink, *Harry Mitchell, (Elmer Clayton, Gillies Parker) equal, *Ross McArthur, *Donald Jacques, Angus McArthur, *Gertrude Bant.

*Absent for one or more examinations.

M. S. Neilson, Teacher

Room III

Jr. III—Honors—Gladys Bird, Rozelle Clayton, Charlotte Sutherland, Verna Rae, Annie Oltsher, Mary Sutherland, Alma Tooke, Jean Grant. Pass—Isabel Pearce, Wallace Brown, Alvin Bice, Russell Grant, Charlotte Watt. Fail—). D. Babcock, Archie McKinnon, Willie Mitchell, T. Y. McKinnon, Jack McArthur, Jack Pearce, Harry Flood.

Sr. III—Honors—Sadie McKinnon, Mary Fletcher Bessie Davison, Leota Hepburn, Lucile Gage, Wilfrid Shoemaker. Pass—Frank Pickard, Sherwood Collins, Bruce McKenzie, Burton Irving, Melville Brown, Lloyd Gregg, Paul Oltsher, John Sutherland, Teddy Muir.

May E. Boyle, Teacher

Room IV

Sr. IV—Honors—Hilda Bell, Pass—Effeda McPhail, Ross McKenzie, Bella Stark, Willie McLennan, Mary Parker, Gilbert Little. Below pass—Clarke Fullerton, *Lillian Pfaff.

Jr. IV—Honors—Edna Brown, Howard Blue, Marjorie Bird, Hazel Hay. Pass—Beatrice Watt, *Nellie Watson, *Viola Evans, (Della Bant, Betty Neilson) equal, Phemie Morland. Below pass—Jack Shoemaker, Angus McKinnon, Helen McArthur, Oscar Hopper, Grogan Irving, Bess Lesson, Hugh McArthur, *Bessie McGillivray.

Those marked thus * were absent for one or more examination.

M. A. Davison, Teacher

S. S. No. 7 and 8, Eld. and Saugeen

Honors 75 per cent., pass 60.

Sr. IV—Aileen Tanner 77, Harvey McGill 70, Alwin Hess 65, Jack Winch 59.

Jr. IV—Gordon Fraser 60, Clarence Hammond 57, Gregor Rudolph*.

Sr. III—Edith McKinnon 78, Clifford Tanner 72, Bessie Tanner 67, John Collins 61.

Jr. III—Elizabeth Tanner 80, Walter McGill 69, Ina McKinnon 67, Isabel Rudolph*.

Sr. II—Evelyn McMillan 79, Jessie Hepburn 74, Millie Collins 69, Eldon Rhead 60, May Harcourt 63.

Jr. II—Rheda Fraser 73, Clifford McGill 70, Stewart Bryce*.

Sr. II—Alvin Harcourt.

Jr. I—Archie Collins, Charlie Collins, Franklin Hammond.

Sr. Pr.—Mabel Harcourt, Isabel McMillan, Myra McKinnon.

Jr. Pr.—Elroy McGill, Donald McKinnon, Edmund Dinsmore, Harold Tanner, Phyllis McMillan.

* Absent from exams.

E. J. Cumming, Teacher

S. S. No. 7, Greenock

Sr. IV—Honors—Bob Porter, Geo. Nicholls, Elwin Keyes*. Pass—Hugh Houston. Fail—Ogle Needhanst, Bill Clark, Mildred Bell. Jr. IV—Honors—Dolph Wilson, Christena Houston.

S. F. BALLACHEY
The Store with the Stock

ON this, the most memorable Christmas in hundreds of years, we wish our many customers and friends all the blessings which the season is capable of bringing. ¶ May your Christmas be a Merry one, and the coming year full of the prosperity which is based on "Peace."

S. F. BALLACHEY

The Most Desirable
Christmas
Gifts

THIS is the most joyous Christmas tide for four years, and we are prepared to assist you in the arduous and vexing duty of gift giving by putting in a most carefully chosen stock in our lines :

Ladies' Gold Watches, Gents Gold Watches
Lockets, Fobs, Necklaces
Diamond Rings, Pearl Rings, Signet Rings
Earrings, Cuff Links, Je we Cases, 14k Brooches
Mantel Clocks, 8-day Clocks
Manicure Sets
Cut Glass, Silverware
Gold Rimmed Spectacles and Eye Glasses
Gold Headed Umbrellas, Gold Headed Canes
Bracelets, Wrist Watches
Stick Pins
Fountain Pens, Vanity Purses
Pendants

I. SHOEMAKER
Jeweler and Optician

Sr. III—Honors—John Fullerton, Florence Clark. Pass—Nellie Hetsler. Fail—Hugh Bellf. Jr. III—Honors—Harry McLeaN, Lavina Smith, Amy Keyes. Pass—Joe Reid. Sr. II—Honors—Norman Wilson, Mary Clark, Carlyle Taylor. Jr. II—Honors—Wilfred Houston, Gladys Hetsler, Reta Metcalf, Jean Lesak. Fail—John Hetrick. I—Honors—Margaret Porter, Jack Clark, Ivan Lesak. Pass—Elmer Osborn, Ivan Reid. Sr. Pr.—Honors—Mildred Osborn, Eva Osborn. Pass—Monta Taylor. Jr. Primer—Jennie Metcalf, (Marjorie Lesak, Harvey Houston) equal, Vivian Flett, Verna Wilson, Neil Reid, Melvin Hetsler, Muriel Osborn.

*Absent from one or more tests, failure in one subject only.

D. D. Campbell, Teacher

S. S. No. 1 Eldersl e

Jr. IV—Honors—Keith McIntyre 77. Sr. III—Pass—Austin McPherson 67, Norman Somerville 66. Jr. III—Honors—Clifford Walpole 75. Pass—Alex McIntyre 74, Thelma Gowanlock 61. Below pass—Lillian Stoddart 50, Peter Reid 56. Sr. II—Pass—Gordon Reid 74. Sr. I—Honors—Dave Somerville 81. Pass—Gordon McIntyre 74, Clifford McPherson 61. Jr. I—Gladys Walpole 55. Sr. Pr.—Honors—Donalda Reid 91, Adele Muir 88. Jr. Pr.—Maurice McPherson.

E. B. McCurdy, Teacher

GROW MORE THAN EVER

Grow more than ever, is the advice the Rochester Democrat and Chronicle gives the farmers of the State of New York. It says : In making preparation for next year's farming operations, too much emphasis cannot be placed upon the imperative necessity for increasing largely the agricultural crops of the country. Large as was the 1918 crop of wheat and corn, it must be greatly increased in the coming productive season. Even with the world's peace restored, immense quantities of foodstuffs must be produced to feed the great Allied and American armies. Conservative official estimates indicate that under the most favorable circumstances from one to two years will be required for the repatriation of these soldiers. Owing to the systematic destruction of farm lands and machinery in France, Belgium and other countries within the active war zone, little can be expected there in the way of food production. In the meantime, America must contribute largely to the feeding of these sorely oppressed peoples. The appeal will come home strongly to the sturdy and resourceful American agriculturist. But it is a large order. Even with greatly enlarged production the efforts of the farmers and stock growers must be supplemented by the most strict economy and avoidance of waste by consumers at home.

—Vastly cheaper than gasoline and possessing many advantages over that product, "Liberty" fuel has been invented by officers of the war department and is now being produced in large quantities. The fuel is odorless, tasteless, and non-corrosive. It leaves less residue of carbon than gasoline ; requires less air or oxygen for combustion and develops greater horse power.

To Avoid and Relieve Influenza

BY DR. FRANKLIN DUANE.

Many people have been frightened by what they have read or heard of influenza. The most you fear the disease the surer you are to get it. Go right about your business and forget it. As the disease is spread principally by coughing, there remembering and refraining from coughing, unless there is a real necessity for it, many health authorities have advised that everyone wear a gauze, which is daily washed and saturated with a one to five hundred solution of zinc sulphate to water, and then dried before wearing over the nose and mouth. You should avoid crowds, common drinking cups and public towels. Keep your strength up by taking lots of exercise in the open air and plenty of nourishing food.

If you have any of such symptoms as chilliness, nasal obstructions, flushed face, headache, feverish nose, restlessness, weakness, or irritability, don't give up work at once and go to bed. This will save your strength to help overcome the disease. Put yourself in bed at the first sign of illness. Thoroughly loosen the bowels with some such mild and non-irritating physic as Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets. Drink plenty of hot lemonade and then cover up well with plenty of blankets so as to get the fever reduced take a dose of two Anuric Tablets every four hours, followed by drinking at least a glass or two of hot water. Anuric Tablets help quickly to relieve the soreness of the muscles and bones from which most pa tients complain and help the kidneys flush out the poisons.

To relieve nasal obstructions and stimulate a discharge from the nose, probably nothing is better than such a mild, soothing, antiseptic wash as Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy. It will give great relief. Employed as a gargle, in same strength as made up for use in the nose, and as best no one can be, it gives soreness and dryness in the throat.

Influenza weakens the patient's resistance to disease, and pneumonia or bronchitis and pneumonia developing. To combat this tendency and fortify the people's strength (suits that he keep in bed at least two days. Probably nothing will at this stage hasten the recovery and strengthen the patient more than an enemic tablet called "Iron-ic" or that well known herbal tonic, Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, which has been used by thousands in the past two generations.

Paisley Meat Market



Fresh Beef, Pork, Mutton, Cured Hams, Bacon, etc. Salt Pork, Cooked Meats, Home-made Sausage, Bologna and Headcheese. Kidney Suet. Poultry in season.

Cash for Hides and Skins

P. Oltsher

Plenty of Ammunition

A prominent agency manager said recently : "I have never regretted joining the Dominion Life. Their Actual Results to Policyholders make it easy to write business."

THE
DOMINION
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Excels in Actual Results to Policyholders—results that give force to your arguments, and inspire confidence in your prospect.

Head Office: Waterloo, Ontario

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D A McLachlin, Pres.

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W. H. BAKER, Paisley

Paisley Nomination Notice

NOTICE is hereby given that a meeting of municipal electors will be held in the Council Chamber, from twelve o'clock noon until one o'clock in the afternoon, on Monday, the 30th day of December, for the nomination of reeve and councillors for the year 1919, and public school trustees for the years 1919, 1920.

Polling, if necessary, will take place from nine o'clock in the forenoon until five o'clock in the afternoon on Monday, the 6th day of January, A.D. 1919, at the following places :, Polling subdivision No. 1, at the council chamber, Alexander Jack shall be deputy returning officer ; polling subdivision No. 2, at David Bell's shoe shop, E. F. Boyle shall be deputy returning officer.

God Save the King !

J. C GIBSON, Returning Officer
Paisley, 16th December, 1918

Wishing
our Friends and
Customers
A
Merry Christmas
and a
Bright, Prosperous
New Year

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Contracts taken for any class of House-building and Repairing

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FARM FOR SALE

LOT No. 4, Con. A, Eldersle, property of the late W. J. Watson, containing 95 acres—about 60 acres cleared and the balance in bush. Clay loam soil. Barn 40 ft. by 60 ft., stone foundation, cement stable, log house. Well watered. All seeded down but about 16 acres. About 3 miles from Paisley. Apply to And. Watson, or David S. Watson, executors.

THE AFTERMATH

The second phase of the Smith-Baker case was aired in Tara on Wednesday. Mr. Oswald Baker was charged with having on the 6th day of July last assaulted the wife of Mrs. Smith at Allenford with the intent to commit an indictable offence. The evidence of Mrs. Smith was to the effect that Baker came to her door on the evening of the 1st of July, and that she threw about a pint of lye on him and that on this occasion he dropped his pocket book containing his military papers which she found next morning outside her door, and that on the 4th of July in the evening Baker had again entered her house and demanded his military papers. She refused to give them up and that he had taken hold of her arms and threatened her unless she gave them up, which she refused to do and then Baker left. In the last portion of her evidence she admitted having thrown lye on him on two occasions, and had pulled his hair. There was no suggestion of moral wrong doing. Baker withheld his evidence which will be heard at the trial to be held at Walkerton in the near future. In the meantime Baker has been given bail. The case was heard before magistrates McDonald and Grant.—Leader.

GOING STRONG

The Family Herald and Weekly Star of Montreal is having the best year in its history. Their subscriptions for the month of November exceeded by almost 200 per cent. the same month of any previous year. December will also be a record-breaker. The Family Herald publishers are perfecting plans for elaborate improvements. The public should not confuse that great weekly with a small daily paper of somewhat similar name now in liquidation. There is no fear of such a thing happening with The Family Herald. The word "Family" should not be omitted in the address of that paper. We are informed that their offer of a War Album free to all who subscribe still remains good, but the demand is so great that it may have to be withdrawn soon. The Family Herald is big value and the Album is most attractive, so it is no wonder they are securing thousands of new subscribers.

BORN

Carr—In the Bruce Co. hospital, on Dec. 15th, to Mr. and Mrs. Alex Carr, of Walkerton, a daughter.

Sturgeon—In Bruce Tp., on Dec. 16th, to Mr. and Mrs. Mulligan Sturgeon, a son—stillborn.

DIED

McKinnon—In Chesley, on Dec. 11th, Mary Ellen Jackson, beloved wife of J. J. McKinnon, in her 32nd year.

Easton—In Arran, on Dec. 16th, to Mr. and Mrs. R. C. Fenton, a daughter—Edith Cavell.

McKinnon—In Bruce Tp., on Dec. 21st, Allen McKinnon, 8th con., aged 92 years.

Holmes—In Arran Tp., on Dec. 16th, Amanda McInnis, beloved wife of John Holmes, aged 57 years and 13 days.

PURDY'S CHURCH CELEBRATES FIFTIETH ANNIVERSARY
1869—1919

On Sunday, Dec. 1st, 1918, the congregation of what is known as Purdy's Methodist church, situated on concession 14 of the township of Greenock, County of Bruce, celebrated the fiftieth year or jubilee anniversary of the building of their church. Three services were held at which the Rev. W. J. Fiddis, of Cayuga, a former pastor, preached to good congregations, and was well received.

This occasion quite naturally points our memories back over the years that have gone and the many changes that have taken place, and the question arises, "How did this church come to be here? It must have a history. What is it?"

The earliest settlers in this neighborhood came in the fall of the land sale of 1854, located and some of them built their shanties purposing to few out a home for themselves in what was known as the "Queen's Bush." In the spring of 1855 quite a number of families moved in and undertook the pioneer work of turning the forests into fruitful fields. The toiler of the soil was followed closely by the pioneer missionary, who occasionally called on his way at a settler's cabin, held a service, passed along, and in this way the seeds of truth were sown and the tender plant of grace in the heart of men was watered. However, these sturdy pioneers like Abraham realized that a home could not be a home without an altar where man can meet and hold fellowship with his Creator. During the summer of 1861, the late Rev. Geo. Watson, a primitive Methodist missionary, whose home was about two miles west of Walkerton, came through the bush on horseback and called at the home of the late Adam Purdy, lot 15, con. 14, Greenock. Here he arranged to hold a service on the following Sunday morning. This developed into a fortnightly appointment on the Sunday morning, which continued for seven years under the guidance of Revs. Geo. Watson, Thos. Foster and David Gilbert, assisted by Messrs. Williams, Wilson and Schemehorn, Episcopal Methodist missionaries from Armow, in Kincardine township, each of whom came in occasionally. During the term of Geo. Watson, one Sunday morning before the time for his service he was out taking a walk and on his return he said, "I believe there will some day be a Methodist church here."

Log Church in 1868

Time passed on and one day during the winter of 1867 and 68 the late Owen Webb and Adam Purdy were talking, and the question of a church was introduced and they arranged that a meeting would be called at the home of Adam Purdy to see what would be done. The result was that by spring the pine logs were hewn and hauled to the site, at the north-east corner of lot 15, con. 14, and here on the 8th day of April, 1868, in the face of a severe snow storm the log walls of the present church were erected. We cannot tell who all were at the raising, but there were Anglicans, Presbyterians, Baptists and Methodists. There was union in those days, everyone being anxious to help in the making of the House of Worship.

The cornerman held an important place in those days and of these we believe John Cameron, who attended the jubilee services, is the sole survivor. The late Owen Webb, a Baptist, was the second, the late James McKee was a third, and probably the fourth was Adam Purdy, while the late Jonathan Metcalf had the oxen to haul in the logs as required.

During the season of 1868 the shingle blocks were cut the shingles split and shaved and finally placed on the roof. The late Wm. Geary of Pinkerton, then living on lot 11, con. 12, made the sash and helped finish off the inside, the ceiling being half-inch pine just as it came from the saw, the cracks in walls being chinked and plastered outside and in.

The pulpit consisted of a small table together with a chair for the minister. These were brought from near Ottawa by a Mrs. Patterson, a former resident of lot 16, con. 14, who on moving away disposed of her surplus furniture to Mrs. Purdy who loaned these to the church. The chair now belongs to Mrs. Jos. Purdy, while the table was given to Mrs. A. Groves, a granddaughter of Mrs. Purdy's.

The pews were somewhat old-fashioned, but quite substantial being made of small basswood logs split through the centre, thenafour holes bored in the round side with an auger, into which feet or legs made from a small sapling were tightly driven, and then cut off to the proper height with an ax or adz, and it was then ready for use. These seats gave good service for six years.

The heating system is still the same. The old box stove, which was second hand fifty years ago, still gives good service. The lighting system was a marvel and would be quite a curiosity in a city church to-day. The old tallow candles, in the old tin candlesticks, hung from nails driven into the pine logs, gave excellent service and the light of the Gospel shone out as brightly as under the electric system of the present day.

"'Tis the same old way, the same old way,
There is just one road to Jesus.
By the way of the Cross of Calvary,
We must travel the same old way."

The church was completed and opened for service during the summer or fall of 1868 by the late Rev. David Gilbert, the pastor then on the charge and the occasion was just as important and as joyful as the opening or dedication of Solomon's temple, only on a smaller scale.

In the fall of 1874 improvements were made, by wainscotting and plastering the walls and ceiling, also seating, platform and railing were put in and the candles changed for lamps. The late Wm. Cox, then of Brant, was the contractor, assisted by Wm. Kerry.

Some years later siding was placed on the outside walls, painted and new shingles put on the roof.

In 1906 an up-to-date enclosed shed was put up to replace the old open one.

In 1914 the interior was papered and painted, giving it a pleasant appearance.

The Social Side

This is the outward history, as it were, but above and beyond all this there is another history. There is a social side to the history, and one of the great events of the early days was an old time tea-meeting under the auspices of the Baptist people, held somewhere about the early seventies. This was a great success. Just think of bringing a melodeon from David H. Rowands, two and a half miles south of Glamis, a distance of five miles, just to give a better tone to the entertainment. The choir was fine, and the meeting was a great success for every family was represented, and the church had the honor of perhaps being the first one in the county to have an organ, even if it was but temporary for a special occasion, but the event is not forgotten even yet.

Why was the church built? That men might have an altar, a meeting place where they could commune with the Father, and here we enter the larger history of the church, the moulding and uplifting of man. Many faithful men labored here as pastors or assistants during these years, giving their best for the people.

The Pioneer Missionaries

From the year 1861 to 1884, the time of the union of the different branches of the Methodist church, the work was carried on under the Primitive Methodists, with the minister living on the Durham Road, about a mile and three quarters west of Walkerton, near what was called the Bethel church, the old site of which is marked by a little cemetery. Baird's school, on the 6th con. of Brant, and Ebenezer, a little church on the 10th of Brant, a mile or so east of the gravel, were two other appointments, and for a number of years a fifth place, known as Harrington's, some two or three miles south of Walkerton. This gives an idea of the work of the pioneer missionary in working a circuit like this, but they were in the work not for ease or pleasure, but for the uplifting of mankind. Of the fifteen or more men who worked here during those early years, the Rev. Geo. Watson served the longest, first as the pioneer of all, and then a few years later being back for another term of two or three years. He was loved and esteemed by all. Others who labored in those years were: Thos. Foster, David Gilbert, Mr. Auger, Thos. Dudley, Mr. Cowling, A. Sims, Mr. Nixon, T. G. Scott, Mr. Weatherell, Mr. Rowe, Chas. Matteely, Thos. Crompton, John Garner and J. Stonehouse. Some of these were students sent out as assistants, but all were faithful men. Then there were the local preachers, men who devoted a good deal of time to the work among them—the late Samuel Hoar, Wm. Cox, Wm. Anstett and John Watson, now of Chesley, and Jos. Purdy.

In the year 1884 union came and this made a change in the circuit, reducing the limits to Eden Grove, Cargill, Glamis and Purdy's, Glamis joining in with Purdy's a few years ago. During this period the following ministers have labored with us: Jabez Wass, Thos. R. Fydell, J. J. Noble, Mr. Parker, H. Berry, D. Sharp, J. W. Sanderson, R. L. Ockley, M. C. Peart, J. Truax, W. A. Fortune, J. E. Kay, W. H. Stern, W. J. Fiddes, W. C. Almack, H. B. Storey and H. D. Tyler, our present pastor. Mr. Parker died while on the circuit and his term was filled by J. Truax, then a student. All these men labored and held forth the word of life in the little log church, and who can measure or estimate the influence and the power that has gone forth during those years in ever widening circles, to Canada's remotest bounds.

The Sunday School

Another part of the history is the Sunday school work. Somewhere in the early seventies a Sunday school was organized with the late Adam Purdy as superintendent. This was a union school, and was carried on for a number of years. There were no lesson helps, leaves or Sunday papers in those days. Just the Bible, and a portion of a chapter was chosen usually a week ahead for the lesson. The superintendent would read this, and the teachers explained as best they could, and thus the seeds of truth were sown. After a number of years for some reason the school closed.

Again about the nineties another Sunday school was organized and kept up for some years. Then about the year 1903 another start was made and the work still goes on, trying to install principles of truth and righteousness in young and old.

Another branch of work that has gone hand in hand with all the others was the week night prayer meeting. This began in the very early days of the church when the tallow candle gave light, and no matter how busy the season these pioneers could find time for this service. And during a great part of the life history of this church these meetings have been kept up and have proved to be a source of strength not only to the church work as a whole, but especially to those who have taken an interest in them.

And now as we look back over these fifty years that are past and gone, we take courage and go forward to make more history.

Thos. H. Purdy, Glamis

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For Infants and Children
In Use For Over 30 Years
Always bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher

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RENEW your subscription to THE ADVOCATE and your daily papers now.

A Merry Christmas
and a
Happy New Year
to you

WE wish also to thank you for the business courtesies extended us and hope we may in some measure have a part in making 1919 a year of prosperity to you.

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MEETS in Paisley's Hall on the third Monday evening of each month, at 8 o'clock. Visiting brethren are welcome.

H. FORRESTER, C.R.
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Winter Term in the NORTHERN Business College
Begins Thursday, Jan. 2, 1919

Girls and boys who have been working hard on the farm all summer should have a chance to improve their education this winter. Circulars free to any address.

G. D. FLEMING, Sec'y. C. A. FLEMING, F.C.A., Principal

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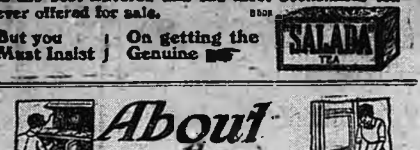
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is the best flavored and the most economical tea ever offered for sale.

But you Must Insist On getting the Genuine

BRAND SALADA TEA



Our Children's Health—Or Unhealth?

Here are a few extracts from the report of a physician on conditions as he found them in a certain State to the south of us. Do these conditions also prevail in our own fair land? I am afraid they do. This is what he says:

"Not to bring up a child in the way he should go, physically, mentally and morally, is a terrible sin of omission.

"That the physical condition of our children is deplorable appears in the statistics of every medical inspection that has been published.

"Who are we that seventy per cent. of our school child.en should have rotten teeth? Who are we that thousands of our children are born of diseased parents? Who are we that thousands of our children, on account of vicious environment and wicked neglect, are allowed to be diseased and reflective? Who are we, that because of forcing bad air, bad food and bad sanitation upon our children they take on tuberculosis and die in early life?

"Ignorance is not our excuse and we are not ignorant. On the contrary, we know, but we seem not to understand, and certainly are not sufficiently practical to make use of our knowledge.

"Nowhere is there greater disobedience of the laws of inheritance and the laws of health than in rural districts. There, mating is wholly, entirely and absolutely haphazard. And there laws of health and well-being are largely ignored. In cities, the condition is a wee bit better, for there disease is less, tuberculosis is perhaps less, and the death rate, leaving out accidental deaths, is less. In cities, people more thoroughly separate themselves from their sewage and the bath is more in evidence. Adenoids and defects of the nose and throat are more prevalent in the country than in cities, and this despite the purer country air. It still may be said the reason country air is so pure is because the farmer keeps the bad air inside.

"As in the city schools, we also find in those of the country the larger proportion of children are neglected. Bad teeth prevail to such a degree that we express surprise when a good set is found. Coughs, colds and catarrh get every child one or two times every school term, and some suffer through every day of the year.

"Cases of catarrh, weak and watery eyes, and running ears are found, many dating from the time the helpless youngsters had measles or scarlet rash. Emaciation from actual starvation is not occasional. In one rural school of twenty-seven pupils, I found seven anemic, emaciated children, and five of them were actually starving. One little wizened girl had had one bitter cake with molasses for breakfast, and in her dinner basket for lunch were one soggy biscuit and one apple. All of twenty-seven pupils in the school needed medical attention. There was not a child that did not have two or more decayed teeth. Every child had suffered from one or more attacks of so-called 'cold' during the winter, and sixteen said they had had colds ever since school opened in the fall."

The rest of the description of the school and teacher kept me awake nights for a week, so I omit it to save your feelings. This is bad enough. Also his description of a primary room he visited in a city school where a consumptive teacher had stopped up the ventilation system because she was chilly.

The doctor draws the conclusion from his experience with parents that medical inspection and care of children must be made compulsory, just as was found necessary in the matter of education. Why not? Surely good health in our coming citizens is of as great importance as education. In fact, there can be little education without good health back of it, for diseased body means also a weakened mind.

Your child and my child may be getting proper care. But are our neighbors'? Their tubercular children are a menace to ours. Isn't it our right to see that they are taken care of?—D.H.

Helping Our Returned Men.

Writing on "Invisible Wounds" Capt. Arthur H. Samuels, says that the greater percentage of soldiers passing through reconstruction centres are suffering from internal rather than outward surgical injuries. Injuries, men who are suffering from shell shock, for instance. They look fit. "It will be difficult," he says, "in many instances for the business man eager to open his door to the returned fighter to understand way man who look hale and hearty enough will be unable to go into certain jobs involving heavy indoor work. They must not be passed by because their sacrifices are not obvious." No small part of the keen intuition that knows how to sympathize by silence and unobtrusive helpfulness and that it is so absolutely necessary in the great work of helping these men to "find themselves" rests with the women of every community. If the returned man becomes discouraged and outcassed after leaving the reconstruction centres the fault will be found to rest almost invariably with the women who have sympathized in unwise rather than helpful ways. Open commiseration is often nothing less than refined cruelty and is never the best sort of help. Thus there is added another phase to women's war work, study of the best ways of helping unobtrusively.

Breakfast Cereals.

This is now an appropriate time to add the breakfast cereal to the morning menu. The body for the next nine months will require considerable more starches, sugars and fats to maintain sufficient heat and energy. An ideal manner of supplying this need will be found in the breakfast cereal and milk.

Table for Proportions

One cupful of oatmeal to four cupfuls of water; cook for 3 hours.

One cupful of rolled oats to three cupfuls of water; cook for 2 hours.

One cupful of farina to four cupfuls of water; cook for 2 hours.

One cupful of cracked wheat to five cupfuls of water; cook for 3 hours.

One cupful of hominy to six cupfuls of water; cook for 3 hours.

One cupful of cornmeal to four cupfuls of water; cook for 3 hours.

One cupful of barley to five cupfuls of water; cook for 4 hours.

One cupful of barley meal to four cupfuls of water; cook for 3 hours.

One cupful of rice to five cupfuls of water; cook for 3 hours.

One cupful of rye meal to four cupfuls of water; cook for 3 hours.

For variety add any of the following:

One-half cupful of seeded and chopped raisins.

One-half cupful of seeded and chopped dates.

One-half cupful of seeded and chopped prunes.

One-half cupful of peanuts put through the food chopper.

Three tablespoonfuls of peanut butter.

Try serving cereals with the following in place of sugar: Place one-half cupful of syrup in a small pitcher and add two tablespoonfuls of butter. Heat until very hot, stirring frequently until creamy.

Full allos mean big winter milk.

CHRISTMAS

will be happier for you if you have provided the first step for your children's future.
Begin saving for them now by purchasing good stocks on our

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DADDY!

By Bayard D. York

Uncle Jim didn't jump for him and tickle him or swing him 'way up, as he usually did. He just said, "Hello, Lorry!" in a sort of weak solemn voice, and his aunts both stopped suddenly when they saw him coming—just as if something was the matter.

Uncle Jim tried to smile, but it was not a really and truly smile.

"Well, Lorry," he said, "want to take a little trip with me?"

"You bet!" cried Lorry. "When?"

"Right now. There's taxi waiting for us outside. We're going to Montreal."

On the way to the station Lorry looked up shyly.

"I'd like to come and live with you, Uncle Jim," he said. Till daddy comes home, you know."

"Would you?" cried the man, with a little break in his voice. "Well, you wouldn't like it any better than I would."

Uncle Jim didn't say much after that until they were on the train.

"Maybe we could fix it," he said, suddenly then. "About your coming to live with me, I mean."

When they reached Montreal Uncle Jim led the way into the lunch-room.

"Maybe you'd like an orange," he suggested. "A cup of coffee," he added to the waitress. "And have it strong."

"Aunt Eunice says strong coffee isn't good for you," Lorry observed.

"Probably she's right," said Uncle Jim, pouring the cream with a hand that was not entirely steady. "But you see I haven't got my strength all back yet."

After they had finished at the lunch-counter they wandered around near the station for a little while. Uncle Jim did not say very much. It all seemed very queer to Lorry—and not a bit like Uncle Jim. And the queerest part came when, pretty soon, they got on a train that was going back.

"Why, we didn't do anything!" said Lorry. "What did we come for?"

Uncle Jim did not hear apparently. He seemed to be looking for someone.

"Let's go on into the next car," he said. "There aren't so many people in there."

Indeed, there were very few people in the next car. Near the middle of the car a lady with a big hat was reading a magazine, and just behind her, almost hidden by the hat, sat a soldier. In spite of the hat Lorry saw the soldier right away.

He was not a very impressive-looking soldier. His officer's uniform was not bright and new the way Lorry supposed uniforms always were. The man's shoulders were thin and stooped and he held his head rather queerly on one side.

And then Lorry saw his face!

With a big jump he leaped forward, knocking the lady's hat far over one ear.

"Daddy—daddy!" he shouted.

The officer opened his lips to speak—but the words seemed to stick in his throat. Then Lorry felt the big arms catch him and hold him tight, as they had used to do so long, long ago.

"Lorry—my boy!"

The lady adjusted her hat and turned with an irritated frown—but suddenly her face softened and she turned quickly back to her magazine.

Major Phelps moved a little and held out a hand to the other man.

"Hello, Jim!"

"Hello, Sam!"

"It's a good old Canada, Jim."

"Mighty good, Sam!"

Lorry caught the thin hand that Uncle Jim had released and held it tightly in his two chubby ones.

"Daddy—my daddy!" he said softly.

The train began to pull out.

After a while Lorry moved a bit.

"Dabby!" he cried. "Will you buy me a new fire-engine? The one Uncle Jim gave me is broken."

The thin face broke into a smile.

"I'll buy you two, if you want them!" said the officer.

"Oh, goody! And will you play with me sometimes. Aunts don't know how to play the way daddies do!"

"Yes—I'll play with you. I won't be good for anything else for a while."

"Will you? Honest?"

"Honest!"

"Oh!"

It was a big word, with a world of meaning in it. Uncle Jim, in the seat behind, blew his nose and gazed out of the window at the passing brown woods.

(The End.)

IN FULL MARCHING ORDER

A Soldier's Vivid Description of An Army March.

Was just thinking I have often spoken of marching, and I will give you an account of a march with full marching order, as you might like to have an idea of what it means. These marches, however, are not all as bad as I'll paint this one.

First, we are warned to fall in at X o'clock, in full marching order. Let me tell you what "Full marching order" is. The skeleton equipment, that on which the various articles fasten, consists of a wide, heavy, webbed, canvas belt with two shoulder straps; in the front, attached to the strap, are the cartridge pouches, holding 120 rounds of ammunition; on the belt on right side are the bayonet, entrenching tool handle and haversack; the last containing your shaving outfit, cleansing and eating utensils, etc.; one the right side is the water bottle. Then comes the real load: the pack, a canvas valise slung on the back by straps round your shoulders. It carries a greatcoat, sweater coat, extra underwear, socks, handkerchiefs, round sheet and housewife. Then add to that the box respirator, or gas mask, on the chest, entrenching tool at back on belt and your rifle, and you are ready. The "fall in" always entails a seemingly unnecessary amount of standing around in platoons, which is rather trying. While standing, a good way of easing the load is to place muzzle of rifle under the pack, butt on the ground, and let your shoulders down. You have only then to keep the pack balanced. At last we get the word and start off. One's sensations and fibres of mild torture experienced are so varied that I'll describe them to you.

First of all, we march at east, that is to say, one may chat with his pal on left or right, sling the rifle, instead of carrying it at a slope, and smoke, although it is bad policy to smoke, you need all your wind. One period is usually three-quarters of an hour with a ten minute rest after.

The first five or ten minutes all goes well; you trot along humming or chatting, making more or less humorous comments on the various, and what seem to us, peculiar houses and vehicles, etc., which we see on the way. We have apparently forgotten that we are human pack mules. Soon, however, one begins to realize he is carrying something. You feel a heavy or choking sensation, like an attack of indigestion as though your lungs are being squeezed slightly. But that is a trifle, you think. You straighten up, take a deep breath and it is forgotten. In a minute or two the right shoulder begins to ache a little with the heavy backward pull on it. You shift your rifle to the left shoulder—that's easier for the right, but soon the left starts to keep company and you cannot shift any weight anywhere else.

Then you slip a hand behind you and underneath the pack, raising it and shifting the weight to your arm. This is a great relief, but only momentary as the strain on the arm is too great, and one lets the pack down again. Next commences across the back of the neck and reaching into both shoulders a dull, heavy pain. This steadily grows worse. Another way of easing yourself is to slip a thumb under each set of shoulder straps and raising the whole equipment a little. But, as you can imagine, you can only hold it for a very short time.

From this time on it is a series of various changes and shiftings of weights, none of which relieve you only to the extent of lessening it in one and increasing it in another.

Do has reached now that dull state in which he has but one desire, and that—to lie down and get off that awful burden, anywhere, anyplace. But the man in front of you; you can through moisture-dimmed eyes see his legs, the heels of his boots seem to be coming back to you but never getting any closer; he is plodding along, and through your mind runs the thought: "He is carrying the same load, full of that same pain. If he can keep up, I can," and still your legs monotonously forge ahead. I can't explain it, but you are in a state of semi-consciousness like one walking in his sleep. Then you try to think of something pleasant. In my case I try to picture myself at home, and you may not believe it, but it helps a lot. Some chaps have fallen out, but you plod along. To fall out means the extra exertion of stepping out of the ranks; your legs do not seem capable of changing direction so you stay in your place praying for the welcome words of command: "Fall out!"

Perhaps one chap with a little more "pep" left in him informs us that we have ten minutes to go before the rest period. That ten minutes magnifies itself into an eternity of time, in your mind, but here's where the old thought of mine so often comes in: "There's an end to all things, and so will be to this march."

When the time is up you stagger out to the right and let yourself down, lying so that the pack forms a back rest and also so that the weight is all taken off your back and shoulders. Then for a moment the sudden flow of blood sends sharp, shooting pains around the cords of the neck, but that is over and oh the blessed relief then. In a moment you feel fit enough to reach for a cigarette. A drink would taste all right, but it is not wise, as you have another walk ahead of you, to take one.

The ten minutes rest pass and you pull yourself on your knees, then to your feet and step into your section of fours.

Then comes another spell of it a little worse as you start out tired, but you know that at the end is an hour's rest for dinner, so you "Carry on."

I want to say this, not that I'm in the infantry, not at all, for I've seen very little. Here's what I mean: Of all the units in France the difference in corps, etc., the rank and file of the infantry have the most hardships, hardest work and absolutely the least comfort, whether in or out of the line, and are lowest in grade of units. The most credit is due to them for outside of fighting, which all do, they, as I said, endure the most.

The aviators fly so many hours per day and go way back of the line to a comfortable billet and lots to eat, with things ready for them. The artillery have greater chance for sleeping places and for carrying grub. The infantry throw their load off their back and probably dig a hole in the side of a trench at night and eat out of their mess tin, which they are lucky enough to have.

Im not complaining for I've not experienced much of it, just enough to realize that this branch of the service deserves what they won't get—the most credit after the war.

STORY OF THE PINK-TAILED TANK

A BRITISH LAND SHIP ON THE WESTERN FRONT

When His Majesty's Ship "Here We Are" Amused the Tommies and Terrified the Enemy.

Lumbering, rolling, dipping heavily into shell holes, heaving clumsily out of them, moving with a motion that can best be described as something between that of a half-sunken ship and a hamstrung toad, came His Majesty's land ship "Here We Are." Such was the appearance of a British tank that a writer in the Cornhill Magazine describes. It dipped its nose and slid headfirst into a huge shell crater in ludicrous likeness to a squat bull pup sitting back on his haunches as he dragged into a hole, and then as the Here We Are's face and gun-port eyes and bent-elbow driving gear appeared above the crater rim it still more ridiculously resembled an amazed toad emerging from a rain barrel. Fifty yards in its wake a line of men followed to pick up the pieces and the prisoners.

The monster waddled on, lurched, checked and steadied itself with its nose poised over a deep hole, halted and backed away, and edged nervously round the rim of the hole. It reached the barbed-wire entanglements and waddled through, bursting them apart and trailing them in long tangles behind it, or trampling them calmly under the churning cater-pillar bands. The infantry pushed on after it almost without casualties, for the tank was drawing a hurricane of machine gun bullets that beat and rattled on its armored sides like hail on a windowpane. It waddled indifferently through the storm and, crawling carefully across the German trench, halted halfway over and sprinkled bullets up and down its length to port and starboard for a minute, hitched itself over, steered straight for a fire-streaming machine gun embrasure, squirted a jet of lead into the loopholes, butted at the emplacement once or twice, got a grip with its upward-sloping caterpillar band, climbed jerkily until it reared on end like a frightened colt, ground its driving bands round and round, and fell forward on its face. Then it crawled out of the wreckage, crunching over splintered beams and concrete, halting every now and then to spray bullets on any German who showed himself, and turning aside to nose over any suspicious looking enemy before it plodded on in search of more trenches.

The infantry followed, rounding up groups of prisoners who crawled, white-faced and frightened, from dug-outs and trench corners. Suddenly a trench wall gave way and the starboard side of the Here We Are sank below the port. After a pause the bands began once more to revolve and to clank out behind them first a cloud of dust and clots of earth and then a mangled debris of clothing and trench-made furniture. On the ground above, the infantry stood shrieking with laughter while the Here We Are pawed out and hoofed behind it into the naked light of day a splintered bedstead, a chewed-up blanket or two, the legs, back and seat of a red velvet armchair, a torn gray coat and a forlorn and muddy pair of pink pyjamas tangled up in a field boot.

When the drivers got their grip again and the Here We Are rolled unsteadily forward and up the farther side of the hole, one of the soldiers dragged a long branch from the debris, slid it up one leg and down the other of the pink pyjamas, tied the boot by its laces to the tip and thrust the root into a convenient crevice in the storm of the tank. So bedizened, she rolled her triumphant way up over the captured redoubt and down the other side, with the boot tip bobbing and jerking and swaying at the end of her pink tail.

Using Up Straw Fibre.

Experiments are being carried on in Italy by a Milan company for the manufacture of bagging, packing material, cushion fillings, mattresses, twine and rope from straw fibre of barley, wheat or rice, according to the strength of the material wanted.

Ex-Empress Eugenie of France, widow of Napoleon III., has lived to see the day she prayed for—the fall of the Hohenzollerns.

Cambric was invented by a native of Cambrai, named Batiste; hence our name for the article, and the French one, "batiste," for the same material.

Use more soup

Put in plenty of vegetables and rice or barley. Even with poor stock delicious soups can be made by adding a dash of

BOVRIL

Canada Food Board, License No. 15-143

Food Control Corner

Get Government Feed.

Government feed at reasonable prices may be secured by farmers and live stock men through the Feed Division of the Live Stock Branch of the Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, which has established reserves at different distributing centres as follows:

Re cleaned elevator screenings $56.00 per ton, 1.C.L. car load lots, Fort William. There is an export embargo on this class of feed.

Feed corn $1.40 per bushel, f.o.b. Tiffin, Ont.

Linseed oil cake meal $64.00 per ton, Toronto, and $66.00 per ton, f.o.b. Montreal in car load lots, packed in 200 pound sacks.

It would be well for farmers to get together and order car load lots of above feeds before winter conditions affect transportation. Address orders for corn, screenings and oil cake meal to the Feed Division, Live Stock Branch, Ottawa.

Bran and shorts upon which there is an absolute export embargo, are sold through the regular trade at fixed prices of $31.00 per ton for bran and $36.00 per ton for shorts, Fort William, plus freights and $42.00 per ton net cash, Montreal, including sacks in each case. Freight will be deducted or added to this price according to distance east or west of Montreal respectively.

There is also a supply of dried beet pulp or sugar beet meal accumulated at the sugar refineries in Western Ontario, selling at $35.00 per ton f.o.b. Chatham, Wallaceburg and Kitchener, plus a charge of $5.00 per ton for bags, which amount is refunded on return of bags. Farmers within a reasonable radius of these points should look into the advantages of this feed, as it is desirable to use it up in Canada.

The existence of large grain-stocks in Siberia is reported.

Recruiting Officer (examining man for the Army)—"How is it you are so small my man?" Three feet six—I was brought up on shortbread and condensed milk."

FOR CHRISTMAS!



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OPINIONS ON WORLD PROBLEMS

BY CHAS. M. RICE, B.A., LL.B., DENVER, COLORADO.

GREAT BRITAIN'S WAR LOSSES

The years of war cost Great Britain the lives of 658,905 of her gallant, courageous sons, and left the scars of battle upon the bodies of 2,049,991 more. In all, her casualties number 2,650,891, and these men were the pick of the nation.

This was the stupendous price she paid because of her fidelity to a treaty, and to an unwritten understanding with France. Her signature was pledged to Belgium, her bare word to France. Behind word and signature she put all she had of blood and treasure.

* * * *

We are wont to speak of America's unselfishness and to think that we stand aloof and alone in our disinterested devotion to the cause of humanity. And yet there were days when we were told that America's interests demanded our participation, and when the Zimmerman letter to the German Minister in Mexico was urged as proof that American territory was at stake in the war, and they were considered among the arguments that impelled us to enter the struggle. But the fact lessens no whit the importance of the higher impulses that inspired our effort.

"Nor should the fact that Great Britain had interests at stake and territory to guard minimize the splendid truth that she did not hesitate when Belgium and France were threatened, but, without calculation of cost, threw herself unreadyinto the strife and played her full part grandly to the bitter end.

* * * *

At times men found fault with the fact that Great Britain was dissipating her energy in far-scattered fields —in Egypt, in Mesopotamia, Palestine and in Macedonia.

But the truth, now known, shows how little she gave to these adventures as compared with what she gave to the all-important Western theatre. Her casualties on all fields of warfare, other than those of France and Flanders, numbered only 320,000; or less than eleven per cent. of the total. And who shall say that this was too high a price in comparison for victories that freed the people of those lands from the accursed rule of the Turk and the Hun? Armenia, Syria, Palestine and the Bedouin tribes arise to-day to bless Great Britain for her liberating sword.

America was prepared in spirit to spend greatly for the cause of humanity. Her sons would have died in numbers equal to those of Great Britain and France had occasion demanded the sacrifice. But from such losses we were spared, and this should make hearts tender and sympathy overflow when we think of those who paid without murmuring the greater price.

The above figures do not represent Britain's total loss, for many are disabled and incapacitated from disease and ill-treatment in enemy prison camps, but we have no means to estimate the number of such at present, for with the advances in scientific healing and hygiene, recoveries reduce the permanent losses to one-third or more.

* * * *

The Empire's war debts, including eight and a half billion dollar loans to allies, amount close to forty billions.

The human loss on Canada will be fully as great as that of the U. S., and Australasia suffered equally with Canada from an equally small population. The heavy drain, however, was upon England and Scotland, closer to the scene and with a much greater population to draw on.

When France's list is made up it will be found that she, too, suffered severely. In the first years of the war France was the chief sufferer, but in the latter years of the war Great Britain bore the greater burden on the Western field.

* * * *

Great Britain did not seek the encounter, it was forced upon her and she did everything possible to stave off the horror.

Great Britain and France shouldered the chief burden of the war, and to them it is an actuality, not an ideal ism, that must be fared at the peace table. They must have guarantees against a recurrence, and as far as possible, amends for their losses. Territory has been taken from the enemy and his allies and it is not going to be restored. The demands upon Germany at the peace table will be overwhelming.

THE LENINE-TROTZKY PLOT

The Bolsheviki are in control in Berlin, apparently. The announced organization of a Workmen's and Soldiers' Government follows in close parallel the type created by Lenine and Trotzky in Russia.

An Executive Council has been created that exercises autocratic control. It recognizes only one class—the working class. The so-call bourgeoisie have no rights and no representation. They are to be dispossessed without hearing and can live only as they become the serfs of the Bolshevik regime.

It will fall a convention to draft a constitution for the new state that will not be a convention of the people, but of a faction of the people—that faction which believes in Bolshevist ideas. It will be a packed convention, at once the devil's tool of its fanatical leaders as was the Rundersrat of the Kaiser and his associated princelings.

* * * *

Autocracy attempted to use Bolshevism in Russia; it may attempt to use it in Germany. But we make a great mistake if we suppose that Bolshevism is merely the ally of autocracy and not a movement with its own distinct and dangerous aims. The truth is that Bolshevism has used autocracy and any other instrumentality that proved available for its purpose.

The Lenine-Trotzky plot is aimed at the revolutionary overthrow of the existing order of things. The systems of government, of society, and of industry that obtain in the organized communities of the world are its objectives. Lenine and Trotzky care nothing for Russia as Russia. The great Slav autocracy merely furnished them fertile soil in which to sow and grow their harvest of anarchy. They have no more liking for republics than for monarchies.

Their whole scheme is to take advantage of any circumstances that will enable them to arouse discontent to frenzy; their whole purpose is to tear down the structure of civilization.

* * * *

They will not find a fertile field in Great Britain, or in France, or in the United States. And the continued immunity of these countries from Bolshevist disturbances lies in avoiding the conditions that are favorable to it. The great need is for a wise liberalism politically, socially and industrially; the great danger is the tendency of those who lack vision to become reactionary. The world faces within the next few years the alternative of evolution or revolution. Evolution means orderly, considered readjustment and reconstruction. Revolution mean chaos. The man who shuts his eyes to these facts to-day, who belittles the need of reconstruction or who sees in reconstruction merely a program for making America a more efficient competitor in the world's markets, is little less dangerous than the Bolshevik.

Bolshevism must be checked, but it must not be checked by a return to political or industrial autocracy. That would be running to the devil for deliverance from Hell.

* * * *

The cure for Bolshevism is enlightened democracy in policies and industry. Bolshevism is merely unenlightened and intoxicated democracy running amuck. We must not allow Lenine and Trotzky to frighten us into restoring a Czar in Russia and a Kaiser in Germany, nor yet into turning back and damming the tide of social progress in free countries. It is our task now to prove that democracy we have preached and fought for is a remedy for the world's ills. It is a harder task than preaching and fighting for it, but if we cannot carry it through it would be better that we had never lifted a voice or drawn the sword.

PICKED OUT THE FACTORIES

Work of British Airmen in Bombing German Cities.

One of a party of recently repatriated prisoners of war from Germany, where he had passed nearly eighteen months, was narrating in London some of his experiences in various Mannheim hospitals, one of which was Mannheim.

"Yes," he said, "I was in Mannheim during two night raids. It was during the latter part of 1917. Oh, they had the wind up all right, even then. We wondered what was happening when we first heard the sirens and guns start. Our orderlies just vanished. There was a big chemical factory not far from our camp. Several bombs must have hit it fair and square. In the morning when we looked out there was not much of it left.

"No nothing came to us either time. Frits noticed that his hospital camp was a safe spot, and built a barracks next door, and put down a gun-testing station on the other side.

"It was wonderful how our fellows managed to pick out the factories. The town itself was not damaged at all. When we left Mannheim we marched right through the town, and though I saw several factories in ruins, I didnt see a single private house that had been hit."

Some contrast, this, to the air raids on London and Paris, when not a single military objective was touched, but, on the contrary, rows of poor people's houses blown to pieces.

There was another man—a Colchesterman—who had been in Essen during the raids on Krupps. He spoke of the frenzied panic that prevailed, and told how a mob of Germans—men and women—rushed into the hospital where the wounded prisoners were lying. They broke into the wards and fiercely threatened the English. "Cursed swine-dogs, they called us, because they fancied our airmen."

His comrade, in the next cot, they actually pulled out on the floor, and, jumping on the helpless man, permanently injured his spine.

He who does not resolve to-day will be much less disposed to resolve to-morrow.

Remnants of cereal breakfast foods may often be utilized to make palatable dishes, to thicken soups or other foods, and in similar ways.

ENTERED CITY BY OLD JAFFA GATE

KAISER WAS TOO PROUD TO USE IT AND HAD IT CLOSED

General Allenby's Proclamation to Inhabitants Made From Old Steps of David's Tower.

The following letter (which was written without any idea of publication) gives an interesting picture of Jerusalem as it strikes the British soldier. It was recently addressed by a sergeant to his family at home:

The Jaffa Gate, at which we began our tour with a Y.M.C.A. guide, is closed, as an entrance to the city was made for the Kaiser, this "gentleman" being too proud to pass through the old gate. When General Allenby entered the city he had the old gate opened, not desiring to enter the same way as the Hun. On the left of the gateway is a clock and tower. The tower itself is built of stone brought from Solomon's Temple.

David's Tower is a most interesting building, also known as the citadel of Herod. It was here (from an older tower on the same site) that David stood watching and fell in love with Bathsheba. Thus the name David's Tower. On the steps leading up to the tower General Allenby read the proclamation to the inhabitants.

Jews' Wailing Wall.

We then passed down David's street, very narrow and dirty. Unlike most streets it is a series of broad steps leading down the temple area. After walking for about five minutes we reached the Jews' Wailing Wall. This is the nearest approach the Jews have to the temple area. Many Jews were there praying, and our presence did not make any difference to their worship. Between the crevices in the wall are thousands of nails, forced in by the Jews, as an oath to God, saying, "As the nails hold, so I hold to Thee, my God."

Leaving the Wailing Wall we entered the temple area, a spot most sacred to the Moslems. Here we came to Mosque El-Aska, and before entering we had to remove our boots so as to avoid the beautiful carpet being soiled. The size and beauty of this place is beyond description. The beams of the roof were brought from Solomon's temple, beautiful massive cedar wood. The dome is simply lovely, and is some of the most wonderful work of human hands I have ever seen. Just underneath and slightly to one side of the dome we were shown a niche in the wall where Christ is supposed to have stood and prayed.

We now crossed over to the place where Abraham was going to offer up his son. The spot is marked by a rock called Abraham's Rock, and over it is a beautiful mosque. The dome of this mosque is simply marvelous, and the whole place is built of beautiful stones. The rock itself is railed in with iron screenwork made by the French 800 years ago.

Many Sacred Places.

The dome, called after Saladin, is supported by marble pillars, supposed to have been brought from Solomon's Temple (they are solid green marble). Underneath this building is a small cave, the alleged praying-place of Abraham, Solomon and David. A few paces away from the large mosque is a very small one, and underneath the centre of its dome is a black marble slab, supposed to be Solomon's Judgment Seat; and even to this day certain sects of people use this place to settle a big question.

There are also very large vaults hewn out of the rock under our feet used for the storage of water in Solomon's time, partly for washing away the blood after making sacrifices. On each side of this mount are very old churches, and the Mahommedans believe the scales of justice will be hung under these on the Judgment Day.

The guide then pointed out the Garden of Gethsemane, also the place of the Betrayal, and higher up on the Mount of Olives the place where Christ wept over Jerusalem. Near here we were shown where the Golden Gates were bricked up; it was through these gates that Christ rode from the Mount of Olivas to the temple, and there found the money-changers, etc.

We next saw the Gate Beautiful, where Peter and John cured the lame man; a few yards away from this is Solomon's Tomb, and on the bars of the windows we noticed strips of clothes torn from pilgrim garments and tied for some reason I have forgotten for the present. We next came to the Pool of Bethesda, where in the time of Christ the sick were cured by the moving water. This pool has been covered in by rubbish for a number of years, and in 1876 excavations were started to uncover it. Excavations have also been made since the war started.

Seven Stations of the Cross.

Leaving the Pool of Bethesda, we came to the place where Pontius Pilatehad Jesus scourged. It is marked by a tablet in the wall.

We then proceeded to Calvary, noticing the various stations of the Cross, etc. The fifth stage shows the spot where Simon the Cyrenian took up the cross; the sixth stage shows the house of the lady who wiped the sweat off the face of Jesus, the seventh stage where He fell for the second time. We then saw the Crusaders' hospital, named after the Knight of St. John. It is from this hospital that the Red Cross Order of St. John started. It was in this building that the Kaiser preached to the people.

We now went to the Church of the Holy Sepulchre; before entering we crossed over the tomb of Philip of Daubey (Philip d'Aubigney), one of the oldest Crusaders said to have signed the Magna Charta. Next we came to the marble casket, the covering of the tomb of Joseph of Arimathea. We then went on to Calvary and the tomb, which, of course, is the centre of the world for Christians. We saw the chapel of Mary Magdalene and the pillar to which Christ was bound. We also saw the chapel of St. Serena, on the walls of which are thousands of crosses cut in by the Crusaders. We also saw the rent in the rock made at the time of the Crucifixion.

Here we also saw the figure of Mary, covered with thousands of pounds' worth of jewels, given by pilgrims, etc., when visiting; also the stone of unction, and the sepulchre showing the stone rolled away.

We then went into the tomb itself, which was most impressive.

THE WEEKLY SERMON

Not unto us, O Lord, not unto us, but unto thy name give glory, for thy mercy and for thy truth's sake.—Psalm cxv, 1.

It is not easy to put in few words, or many words, what is felt and shared by all of us for the great moral victory which has been achieved for what we all believe to be a good and righteous cause. We did not doubt that soon or late it would indeed be won. And yet the price which had been paid to win it and achieve it had been such a fearful and appalling price, in human loss and sacrifice and suffering and death, without precedent or parallel in all the long story of human strife and war, that when the strain was suddenly relaxed, when the whisper came flashed across the water that the victory had been won and that the war was over, it is not surprising that, without waiting for the official word to assure and confirm it, the people should have gone almost wild with joy. And yet while that rejoicing was so natural and human and irresistible, it did not express in the best and truest way what that victory meant for us and what it meant for the world.

And, what did it mean? May we not humbly and devoutly say that it was indeed a great moral victory which a righteous God had wrought for us and for all mankind. By that I do not mean that the physical force of man was not a factor in it, as it is indeed in all human affairs. What I mean is this—that it was not the dominant and vital factor in it. In this case, as in every case, physical force by itself, however great and strong and formidable it may be, without moral force to sanction, sustain and control it, is not strength but weakness.

Had Not Learned The Lesson

That is the lesson which, in its progress, from the brutal savage in the brutal wars, slowly through the ages, Civilization has been teaching. But Germany had not learned it. In the same brutal way, albeit with a more enlightened mind, she tried to arrest and to turn back the civilization, growth and progress of mankind. And she failed; and he fell. It was inevitable that she should fail and fall before the growing moral force and progress of the world.

Was not that the strength of our own Canadian contingent to the conflict? Brave and heroic men and youth they were, and what they did and suffered will never be forgotten. Always will it be most gratefully honored and remembered. But was it not the great and strong invincible morale which they embodied and which they carried with them that helped so much to win and bring about the Victory of Righteousness and Peace, wherefor we rejoice? In doing this, they were but true to all the high ideals and all the best traditions of the British Empire, which, as not inspired by any selfish aim but by a pure and high moral purpose, has made her voice on all her battle fields a Battle Cry of Freedom, a righteous freedom.

Built Upon a Rock.

So it has been in the past; so may it in the future be; that in all the future years, as in all the past, the greatness of the British Empire may be a moral greatness, her glory a moral glory, her strength a moral strength, against which the blasts and storms shall beat and dash in vain, because she is as a house not built upon the shifting sands of self-interest, but founded on a rock.

As we have sent our soldiers and sailors into this war for freedom with moral armor clad, so let us bring them back with moral armor clad, surrounding them with every safeguard, furnishing them with every inspiration and incentive to well doing during the period of demobilization. Thus shall we liberate into the citizenship of our Canadian life a great, strong, invincible moral force with which to meet and solve our problems here at home, and which shall help to make, and more and more to make, this Canadian nation a great moral force in the councils of the world.

The Victory of Righteousness! Not unto us, O Lord, not unto us, but unto Thy name give glory, for Thy mercy and for Thy truth's sake.—Rev. D. H. Greer.



A Visit to Topsy-Turvy Land.

Mr. James Foster was a great traveller, and when he visited his sister, Mrs. Dalton, Martin and James never tired of hearing him tell of the strange customs of other lands.

When they were enjoying ice cream, one day, he said: "If we were in Japan, we should probably be eating ice with sugar, and lemon, instead of ice cream."

"Do they like that better, Uncle James?" Martin enquired.

"Yes," he answered, "the Japanese are probably the only civilized people in the world who eat ice the way they do. Blocks of small cakes of ice are smashed into tiny, pebbly pieces, and are eaten with sugar and lemon, or any other flavor one may fancy.

"Another way they have of eating ice is to shave it into snowy flakes by means of a plane, and swallow it with sweetened water into which various appetizers may be thrown."

"Don't they have ice cream at all?" James asked.

"Yes, ice cream, and many cooling beverages are to be had, but the old style of eating ice like I have described, is still the favorite way.

"In eating your meals in Japan, I know you have heard, that you sit on the floor on a cushion, and they give you a stool to lean on. Much as you long for a knife and fork, you do not get them, the only eating apparatus you have is the chop-sticks. I can assure you that it isn't an easy job to eat soft-cooked foods with only these as helps.

"When I was invited into a Japanese home I found there wasn't any furniture at all. You have to sit on the floor. But one thing to be thankful for is that the floors are not boards covered with carpets, as we have them in Japan they are covered with matting three inches thick, and in addition you are given a cushion.

"A Japanese house hasn't windows as we have them. It is only the most stylish that have a pane of glass. Paper is pasted over the sliding doors, and though it's enough light filters to go about the rooms; this is an easy matter for there isn't any furniture to stumble over. The rain is kept out of these houses of paper partitions by a series of wooden frames which slide back and forth, for the hinge is unknown in Japan.

"When bed-time comes you look around for a bed, but there isn't one to be seen. The servant comes in, opens a drawer, unrolls the quilts on the floor, putting a hard, wooden box under one end for a pillow. Then she shuts up all the windows, and pulls to all the slides so that not a breath of air can get in, and the bed is ready.

"In a Japanese house there are no doors, no inside walls, no ceilings, no furniture, and in the kitchen they have no range, no pots, no pans, and in the whole language there isn't a native word for bread. About the only thing in a Japanese house is the floor, which is used for every purpose. Their cook stove is a round pipe with a couple of doors, that sits almost on the floor and comes about knee high. The houses haven't any chimneys. They use little gallon jars, called hibachis, with charcoal in them covered with fine ashes, for winter. There is very little heat from these but they keep the people from freezing, at least.

"In every way Japan is backward from our way of doing. A Japanese carpenter draws his plane toward himself, and a blacksmith sits down to work. A Japanese book begins on our last page, and finishes at our first paragraph. Their sentences begin at the top of the page, and read down, like a long column of figures. They do their writing with a paint brush, which is made of a bamboo stick with bristles on one end. They hold the brush straight up and down instead of grasping along their fingers as we do a pen. They wear white to funerals, and judge poetry by the beauty of the handwriting.

"One very commendable thing about their language is there are no words to express anger and bitterness. Japanese are expected to always be kind and polite. But although their anger kindles slowly, occasionally one loses his temper, and then he is at a loss to express his emotion. The worst thing that can be said in the whole language is, "Your stomach is not on straight." This is a great insult, for when a Japanese gets angry his first concern is about your ancestors, the next is about your stomach."

"Tell us something about the Japanese children, Uncle James," Martin asked.

"Both boys and girls are dressed in the same kind of a garment until they are five years old, but are distinguished by the colors. The boys wear subdued blues, grays, and browns, while the girls are dressed in bright reds, gorgeous gold and greens.

"When the boys are five they give up the kimono-like garment, and on the fifteenth of November, the third month in Japan, they put on soft flowing trousers."

"Aren't their months the same as ours?" James wanted to know.

"No, their New Year begins with September. They have many ways of welcoming in the year, but I believe you are more interested in the children of this topsy-turvy land. The most peculiar thing of all is the training of the baby to sit down. Japanese men and women double their feet beneath them and sit as it were, on their knees; and foreigners cannot understand how they do it until they see a baby taught. The little ones are placed in that position until their knees and muscles become remarkably flexible and when they grow up it comes to them easily. But the Japanese surgeons, who have been making investigations, attribute to this custom the shortness of the people as a race.

"The rich people send their babies out into their gardens around their houses in care of a nurse; but the poor people who cannot afford their gardens carry them around on their backs. The oldest sister takes charge of the baby, if there is an older one, and the babies soon learn to cling on. Girls are often seen playing games with babies clinging to their necks, and the babies seem to like it. The babies learn to talk before they leave their mothers, or their sister's backs, and at two, or three are taught to walk, and to wear the straw sandals. These are held on by the toes alone, and although they produce an awkward gait, are extremely easy on the feet.

"These shoes are very economical, however, and in these days of high prices it would recommend them on account of the fact that they are never outgrown. The heels may stick out a little, but the toes are never compressed.

"I wonder if you knew that there are not any cows in Japan?"

"No cows!" both children exclaimed.

"No, you never see a cow, of course, you never have any cow's milk to drink. It is for this reason, it is said, that Japanese babies are allowed to have their mother's milk until they are three, or four years old."

"No wonder you call Japan topsy-turvy land," said James, "for everything is very different from our way of living."

"How's Your Temperature?"

The best way of asking a friend how he is, is not to say flippantly, "How are you blowing?" or even "How's your liver" but simply and sufficiently, "How is your temperature" According to your temperature you are well or ill, alive or nearly dead. In fact, there are only ten degrees between blooming health and certain death.

The temperature of the air has nothing to do with the temperature of the body, which is the temperature of the blood. The Eskimo in health sends the clinical thermometer to the same spot as thenegro in Timbuctoo, viz.: Ninety-eight degrees Fahrenheit. The temperature of the air will sometimes vary forty degrees in the same day, but if the temperature of the body goes up two degrees, you are ill; four degrees, you are very ill; six degrees, and the doctor is very anxious; eight degrees and you are at death's door.

Anybody can take a temperature, even your own. It is a great safeguard to possess and use a clinical thermometer. Ninety degrees, all right; one hundred degrees, get to bed; one hundred and two degrees, send for the doctor. Anything higher than that is a doctor's job.

It has been computed that a man drinks one ton of water in the course of one year.

In Alsace-Lorraine.

French troops march gayly through each ancient street
Of Metz and Strasburg and Saverne again;
And happy folk of Alsace and Lorraine
With smiles and tears the war-worn soldiers greet;
Old flags, long hidden in some place discreet,
Once more wave proudly o'er a people free
From tyrants; and, in shrine and sanctuary,
A myriad voices grateful prayers repeat.
And, watching joyously the cavalcade
Of gallant France in rightful triumph come
To her lost provinces, a Holy Maid
Leans down, and, through the din of cheer and drum,
Hears the memorial rapture of the lark
Above the childhood's village of Jeanne d'Arc.

"The death of a hero convinces all of eternal life; they are unable to call it a tragedy."—Donald Hankey.

CANTIRE

Merry Christmas, and here's hoping that old Santa does not take the flu.

Mr. D. A. McIntyre has returned from the Farmers' Convention in Toronto. If those who visit the city are certain to contract the dreaded malady, they should be forced to cry out like the lepers of old, "Unclean, unclean," for fear we all be smitten at once.

Last Friday afternoon parents and grown-ups to the number of twenty or thereabouts accepted the invitation of the teacher and scholars to attend the closing exercises of the school for the year 1918. A programme given by the pupils was a credit to both scholars and teacher, and was enjoyed by those present. Clifford Walpole acted as chairman, and discharged his duties with such tact and despatch as to lead us to indulge the hope that he may some day in this democratic Canada be speaker in the House of Commons. After the first numbers were rendered imagine the surprise of some of the visitors who had got snugly seated in the back rows to hear their names called out for a speech. Mr. A. D. McKay, however, answered the challenge, and in a neat speech congratulated the teacher and pupils on the splendid manner in which they had conducted themselves, and also gave some sage advice to the boys, which we hope will bear fruit later on. Others who were called on for speeches were Alex Gowanlock, Neil Reid, Donald Reid and G. Stewart, all of which were remarkable for their brevity. At four o'clock the chairman announced the end of the programme had come, and all joined heartily in singing the national anthem, after which a splendid lunch with hot tea was partaken of, and all went home feeling they had renewed their youth and been well entertained besides. Miss McCurdy is a painstaking and efficient teacher, and the ratepayers of this section appreciate her efforts.

Now that the war is over the next excitement will be municipal elections. When there is no political election in sight people are in the habit of talking of the evils of party-ism, and yet when it comes to a municipal contest very often the man who can tell the best story on nomination day or cackle at the most shaking hands or ask for the baby is preferred to the man who may possess real executive ability. In the past Elderslie council has been somewhat of a matrimonial bureau. Some years ago ratepayers took a notion to elect young men, and accordingly R. C. Pearce, Clements, McEachern and McGrath were returned as councillors. Under the influence of the genial clerk, the late J. C. McIntyre, and the reeve, the late John McDonald, these young braves were led to see the error of their ways and soon took to themselves helpmates. The treasurer, S. M. Ewart, after coming to office unconfollowed the same precedent. Later Wm. Pearce, who was immensely popular, could not see the necessity of getting spliced and retired before his time, for no other reason we can see than because he partook in following his lonely furrow. Wm. Fortune, who is in the same class, has been aspiring to the reeveship but has met with misfortune. We believe if Mr. Fortune would only be content to start at the bottom of the ladder and run for councillor should John Allen drop out, would find not misfortune, but Miss Somebody, just the same.

Ingratitude is said to be one of the basest sins of the human race. Editors at this particular time of the year are wont to complain of hard times, and the heartless treatment they receive at the hands of delinquent subscribers, etc. They meet in convention dressed in their threadbare suits and bewail their bondage to the paper manufacturer under whose oppression they have been unable to lay up either gold or silver only in the form of silvery locks. In their misery they have forgotten their poor correspondents who occasionally write up some little items not for any emolument or fame, but just from sheer love that their little community, like the little nations of Europe, might have a place in the sun, and that the dear ones who have gone out from us, and we hope still dream of home, may be kept in touch with doings around the old home. After having done this faithfully it is indeed a slight shock to be fully it is indeed a slight shock to hear from some whose faults have been glossed over or their virtues extolled, such a remark as "You can't be very busy at home when you wrote that." O, base ingratitude!

TURNER'S

Mr. Wm. Atkinson is busy threshing with his clover mill.

Mr. D. McRae was visiting last week in Guelph.

The Y. P. S. of North Bruce and St. Andrew's churches spent a social evening at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Neil McIllivray, con. 12, Bruce.

Mr. E. McKechnie spent a day last week in Walkerton.

Master Roderick McRae, after spending the summer with his uncle and aunts here, has returned to his home in Kincardine.

Reeve Christie will retire from the duties of reeve of the township of Saugeen at the end of the year. Mr. Christie has filled the office of reeve for the past two years in a capable manner, and has won the respect and confidence of all.

School has closed for Christmas holidays.

WILLOW CREEK

All public services are again closed in Bruce Tp. on account of the flu.

Bruce Tp. has one man in its council who was elected by the people, in the person of Councillor Baker. He will likely be on the war path in the coming election for deputy-reeve.

Mr. Frank Wrighton is moving to Kincardine.

Mr. Verna Geuer is home from the west where he spent the last two years. It will be remembered that he enlisted in the 160th.

CARGILL

(Intended for last week)

The full house that witnessed the play, "Elias Comes to Stay," put on by the Walkerton Dramatic Club, never attended anything better in the concert line in this burg. It was excellent, and the audience was delighted with it. All players did their parts in style that might make many a professional sit up and take notice. Besides pleasing the audience about eighty dollars was taken in at the door, which, after expenses were deducted, was equally divided between the Walkerton and Cargill Red Cross Leagues, thus helping a worthy cause also.

Rev. Mr. Tyler preached in the Methodist church at Paisley on Sunday. Owing to anniversary services in Eden Grove there was no service in the Methodist church here last Sunday.

Last week Messrs. Henstein & Wittich held a drawing contest among the pupils of the school here. Three prizes were given for the three best drawings of Santa Claus, and these were won by Mildred Grainger, first; Marjorie Mewhinney, second; Wilfred Pegelo, third. The judges were Miss McCoy, Messrs. R. A. Forbes and G. F. Saunders, who had the task of examining some thirty-five drawings. These are now on exhibition in Henstein & Wittich's window.

Mr. Edgar Brownacombe and family are moving here from Lovat, and will reside on River St.

MR. ROBT. PARKER PRESENTED WITH GOLD WATCH

The home of Mr. Robt. Parker, lot 19, con. 9, Bruce Tp., was the scene of a nice gathering of neighbors and friends who formed a surprise party on the evening of Dec. 12th. The chief item on the programme for the evening was the presentation of a gold watch, accompanied by the following address:

Dear Mr. Parker—As we have learned that you are soon to leave our midst we, your friends, have assembled to spend an evening with you before your departure. During the years you have spent here we have always found you an ideal neighbor and worthy citizen. You have won the goodwill and respect of this community, which deeply regrets your departure. As a slight remembrance of your Bruce friends we ask you to accept this watch. Should it ever be that you again take up your abode in this neighborhood we assure you of a hearty welcome. Our best wishes for health, happiness and good fortune are with you. Signed on behalf of your friends and neighbors, Michael Nelson, Cecil McDonald.

Mr. Parker, in responding, expressed his high appreciation of the splendid gift. He said that during his life he had lived in three neighborhoods, and this was the best of all. A hearty invitation was given to the friends assembled to make the house their own for the evening, which they proceeded to do, engaging in dancing and other amusements until the sma' hours o' the mornin'.

EBENEZER

Merry Christmas, everybody!

We are sorry to report that Mr. John Grant's family are all confined to bed with the flu.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Bulger and family from the west are visitors at the home of Mr. F. Quigley.

Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Robinson visited at Mr. J Plant's a week ago Sunday.

A number from here attended the funeral of the late Clifford Monkman, wife and child, whose remains were brought to Mt. Hope cemetery for burial last Sabbath. Their deaths resulted from a fire on a western train bound for Toronto last week. Mr. Monkman and family have the sincere sympathy of the community in their sad bereavement.

Russell Fleming is engaged with Jos. Rathwell, of Greenock, to cut wood.

In a letter received from L.-Corp. G. L. Grant last week he stated that they had passed through Mons and were then at a place called Jepp. The people could not do too much for them, and gave them so much coffee to drink that they were almost fed up on it. Continuing, he remarked that it was great to see some country and more that was not a mess of ruin and shell holes.

We are sorry to learn that Mrs. Wm. McKelvey is very low.

ELORA ROAD NORTH

Mr. John Rae is home from Toronto.

Mr. Arch. Bryce spent a few days in Toronto last week.

Mr. Herb Walpole has sold his farm, lot Leon. 12, Elderslie, to Mr. Maxwell from Chatsworth.

Miss Lillie McDougall is visiting in Guelph.

Mr. Jas. Dudgeon was sawing wood for Mr. John Brown last week.

Mr. Harry Rudolph's family are recovering from the flu. Mr. and Mrs. Johnstone Bannerman are both ill with the same malady.

Mr. and Mrs. Thos. Irwin were away last week owing to the death of Mrs. Irwin's mother, Mrs. McAllister.

Mr. Wilfrid Tanner is home from Toronto for the holidays.

Children Cry

FOR FLETCHER'S

CASTORIA

SIXTH CON. BRUCE

Quite a number on this line are laid up with the flu.

Misses Margaret and Jennie Russell and Mr. Cairns were at Teeswater last week.

Miss Marie Mewhinney, who is visiting at Guelph, is seriously ill with pneumonia.

Mrs. Skipper, of Underwood, is at present engaged at Mr. Robt. Mewhinney's.

WALKERTON

Miss Greta McFarlane returned Tuesday from McDonald Hall, Guelph, which has been closed on account of the flu.

As Chief Ferguson has been instructed to ring the town bell whenever word comes that a Walkerton soldier is returning from overseas, our citizens who hear the tocsin ringing at other than the regular times will know that a local warrior is heading this way.

Harold Farr, a young Brant farmer, while cutting wood with a circular saw at the home of his brother-in-law, Mr. Ed Hopkins, on the South Line, tripped and fell forward, and in putting out his hand to save himself, touched the rapidly moving saw, which passed through the centre of his hand and divided it from the middle finger almost to the wrist. A doctor was summoned and after the removal of a lot of splintered bone, sewed the injured member up. Although not likely to be permanently disabled, it will be out of commission for many weeks.

The passing of ex-Reeve Robert Russell, which occurred at his home here about 3.30 o'clock on Wednesday afternoon, after a long illness from stomach and other troubles, removes a familiar figure from the scene and one who took an active interest in the great war which has closed, all his four sons enlisting, and he himself offering his services to the army, but being rejected for over age. The late Robert Russell was a noted athlete in his youth, and won many long-distance races here in the early days. As a citizen of Walkerton for forty-three years, he took an active part in the affairs of the town, he being Chief Constable and caretaker of the town hall for over twenty years, besides being in the council for two years, the last one of which, in 1917, he was reeve of the town.

The Brant municipal nominations will be held at the town hall, Walkerton, on Monday, Dec. 30th, from 12 to 1 o'clock, with the speechmaking commencing immediately thereafter. The old council are all willing to go back to their old places in the event of an acclamation, and if a contest ensues the fight will not originate from within. An effort is being made in some quarters, we understand, to particularize a contest, and in the event of this element being successful an old time battle is imminent, with the present reeve and all this year's council locking horns in the fray.—Herald and Times.

GLAMIS

Teachers who are home for the holidays are: Misses Minnie McNally of Lapeer, Mich., Reta McKinnon of Kitchener, Flossie McLennan of Wellesley, Mary Webb of Chippewa, Mabel Kirkhope, and Mr. Chas. McKinnon of Wallaceburg.

Mr. and Mrs. McColeman (nee Miss Lizzie Ferris), of Coronation, Sask., is visiting the latter's brother and sisters.

Miss Kate McKinnon, of Chicago, is visiting her mother, Mrs. Catherine McKinnon, on the 10th of Kincardine.

Mr. W. J. Graham has gone to spend the winter in Florida.

Mr. and Mrs. Coward and little daughter, of Toronto, are spending Christmas with the latter's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Malcolm McKay.

Mr. Lauchlan McDonald, of Montana, is visiting his sister, Mrs. W. H. McNally.

We are pleased to report a decided improvement in Mrs. McSween's condition. We trust she may soon be able to leave the hospital.

Christmas visitors at Mr. Angus Campbell's are Mrs. Francis and two daughters and Miss Sarah Colborne, of Toronto.

The marriage of Miss Margaret Currie to Mr. Artie Alexander takes place on Tuesday, Dec. 24th.

Miss Phyllis Moffat, who attended high school at Beamsville, is home for the holidays.

The Sunday school entertainment, which was to have been held in the Baptist church on Friday, is cancelled owing to the flu epidemic. The churches will also be closed for at least two weeks.

The annual meeting of the Red Cross Society was held Tuesday, Dec. 17th, in the work room. The officers of the past year were re-elected, with the addition of Mrs. Jos. Wrightson on the ladies' committee. The year has been a very strenuous one, but it also has afforded the workers an opportunity to see the end of the war for which they have been working. The shipments to headquarters show 576 prs. socks, 6 trench caps, 6 scarfs, 5 pillows, 306 towels, 216 personal property bags, 6 bottle covers, 60 suits pyjamas, 4 packages hospital cotton, 204 handkerchiefs, 18 wash cloths, 20 shirts, 150 pillow covers shipped in the year, 96 prs. of socks were sent directly overseas to local boys. 37 Christmas boxes were also forwarded. The expenses of the society for the year were $87.93, receipts $1107.22—balance on hand $233.29. The society will continue their work in the coming year by doing refugee work. They ask for women's and children's knitted stockings all sizes, also underclothes made according to standard patterns issued from headquarters, for women and children. All kinds and sizes of quilts will be gratefully received for this refugee work. Anyone who wishes to donate quilts may leave them any time at Mrs. Cunningham's.

Information Wanted

FOR the purpose of compiling a complete record and honor roll for Bruce Tp., the parents or friends of all Bruce Tp. boys serving in the overseas forces during this war are requested to furnish the following data: Name of soldier, parents' name, date of joining, whether by enlistment or under the M. S. Act, if killed in action, wounded or gassed, date and battle, number of battalion, residence when joining; has he received any special decoration, if so, what; served in what force—infantry, artillery, navy or aviation.

J. G. McKAY, Clerk Bruce Tp.
North Bruce R. R. No. 1
Dec. 16, 1918.

A LIFETIME OF SUFFERING

Prevented by "Fruit-a-tives" The Wonderful Fruit Medicine

58 Mansonneuve St., Hull, Que.

"In my opinion, no other medicine is so good as 'Fruit-a-tives' for Indigestion and Constipation.

For years, I suffered with these dreaded diseases, trying all kinds of treatments until I was told I was incurable.

One day a friend told me to try 'Fruit-a-tives'. To my surprise, I found this medicine gave immediate relief, and in a short time I was all right again".

DONAT LALONDE

50c. a box, 6 for $2.50, trial size 25c. At all dealers or from Fruit-a-tives Limited, Ottawa.

The Farmers' Live Stock Shipping Club

Will pay for live hogs delivered at Paisley station, F.O.B. prices, here one per cent. guarantees and commission fees and shrinking expenses.

Weekly Shipment

For information call

WALLACE McGRAW

Bell Phone.

PAISLEY MARKET

Fall wheat, per bush.....6	$ 00	$ 25
Peas, per bush.....	1 75	1 75
Oats, per bush.....	80	70
Barley, per bush.....	80	90
Mixed grain, per cwt.....	3 00	
Buckwheat.....	1 00	
Potatoes, per bag.....	1 50	1 00
Butter, in pound prints.....	47	47
Eggs, fresh per doz.....	60	6

TORONTO LIVE STOCK MARKETS

Toronto, Dec. 24, 1918.

Butchers' picked.....	$17 50	$18 25
do	17 00	17 40
do	16 50	16 75
do	16 00	16 25
Butchers, choice.....	15 50	15 60
do	15 00	15 25
do	14 50	14 75
Heavy feeders.....	14 00	14 50
Short keep.....		
Milchcows, choice.....	100 00	130 00
do		
Springers.....	85 00	95 00
Calves.....	16 50	17 00
Spring Lambs.....	17 50	18 00
Sheep.....	14 00	15 00
Bucks, per cwt.....	12 00	13 00
Hogs, off cars.....	19 50	19 75
Hogs, f.o.b.....	18 50	18 75

AUCTION SALE of Farm Stock, Implements, Etc.—W. J. McIVOR, Lot 10, Con. A, Arran Township, will hold a public auction sale on Friday, Dec. 27th. Sale starts at 1 o'clock sharp. Following is the list: HORSES—Gelding rising 4 yrs., gelding rising 3 yrs., gelding rising 2 yrs., filly rising 2 yrs., horse colt rising 1 yr. CATTLE—Cow 5 yrs. old due April 10, Cow 11 yrs. old, fresh, due Sept. 7, cow 4 yrs. due March 10, cow 5 yrs. due April 7, cow 10 yrs. due April 10, dry cow 11 yrs. old, 5 steers rising 2 yrs., 2 heifers rising 2 yrs., steer calf rising 1 yr., heifer calf rising 1 yr., heifer calf 3 mos. old. PIGS—Brood sow, 6 pigs 2 mos. old. IMPLEMENTS—Massey-Harris cultivator, Massey-Harris binder 6-ft. cut, Massey-Harris mower 5-ft. cut, Massey-Harris seed drill, set iron harrows, walking plow, sulky plow (single), turnip sower, fanning mill, set wagon scales (2000 lbs.), lumber wagon, wheelbarrow, wagon rack, 2 set whiffletrees, sleigh rack, neck-yoke, set of bobsleighs, Saskatchewan robe, set light bobsleighs, two seats, hog crate, set double harness, brass mounted, set double driving harness, set single harness, pair brass mounted halters, logging chain, lock chain, buggy oiler, other small articles too numerous to mention. HOUSEHOLD EFFECTS—1 kitchen chairs, table, bedstead.

No reserve, as owner has sold his farm.

TERMS—Sum of $10 and under, cash; over that amount 12 months' credit will be given on furnishing approved joint notes bearing 6 per cent. interest.

W. J. McIver, Proprietor — R. C. Pearce, Auctioneer

SAUGEEN COUNCIL

The Saugeen council met on Dec. 16th. The following deputy returning officers and poll clerks were appointed: Div. 1, R. Webb, Wes Smith; Div. 2, Alex Bell, John Strathern, jr.; Div. 3, Jas. Scott, jr., Arthur McKinnon; Div. 4, Geo. Colborne, Fraser McRae; Div. 5, John Scott, A. J. Rowand.

On motion of Jamieson and Greathead the following resolution was unanimously carried: "That this council hereby protest against the disgraceful condition of the stock yards at the G.T.R. station at Port Elgin, and urge that steps be responsible to take action at once to remedy this state of affairs."

The clerk was instructed to advertise for cedar culverts and cordage.

Webster—Atkinson—That over $100 having been given in grants work and the county having granted $50, this council grant $125 to open road on con. 10 to the 14.—Carried.

Greathead—Webster—That Mrs. D. Campbell's taxes be refunded, and Harry Gibbons' taxes be cancelled.—Carried.

Accounts amounting to about $700 were ordered paid, all of which will appear in annual statement.

The following were appointed to look after the roads in winter: Con. 1, Donald Currie and Jas. Scott, jr.; con. 2, J. J. Bell and P. Thomson; con. 3, Josiah Bell; blind line, J. T. Wallace; McRae side road, J. Thede; river road, Chris Bell; Gowanlock road, Walt Gowanlock; con. 10 east, W. J. Pierson; con. 10 west, Ed Chappel; con. 14, Ed Doll; shore road, R. Vennard; R. R. C., A. Darroch.

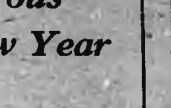
THE STORE OF QUALITY

A Merry Christmas and a Prosperous Happy New Year

W. H. DAVISON

Telfer's Oatmeal Crackers

made from selected oatmeal.
Sweet enough to be pleasant.
Crisp enough to be appetizing.
Try them they are delicious.



Packed in air tight packages.
Sold by all grocers.

Telfers

"The Buy Word for Biscuits"

MAY Christmas Joys and New Year's Happiness be showered upon you more bountifully than ever before, and may the coming year bring to you happiness and prosperity, are the wishes we extend to our friends and patrons.

H. PFAFF & SON

Canada Food Bd. License No. 8-3626

J. S. DEWAR

PAISLEY

Builder, Contractor and Cement Worker

Brick or cement buildings erected, brick work, cement work and plastering contracts taken.

Cement Supplies Furnished

Building Blocks, Window and Door Sills, Culvert Tile, Well Curbing, Lawn Rollers, Lawn Vases, Verandah Columns, Balusters and other fancy Cement Products.

Building Material

Cement, Lime, Lath, Shingles, Glazed Sewer Pipe and Flue Lining, Mortar Color, Etc.

For Service

REGISTERED thoroughbred Yorkshire hog for service. Terms, $1 cash, or $1.25 booked. Also a registered thoroughbred Shorthorn Durham bull. Terms, $1.50. Lot 8, con. 7, Elderslie. M. MAURER.

THE ADVOCATE will be a most welcome gift to absent ones of your family, whether in Canada or away to the fighting front in France.



STEELE'S For Horse Collars and Sweat Pads, Rubber Leg Rugs, Whips, Axle Plush Rugs, Bickmore's Gall Cure, Star Harness Soap, &c.

Our Harness includes quality, durability, appearance and high-class workmanship found in no other make of Harness.

Baggage Trunks, Suit Cases, Club Bags, Grips. Good assortment and prices reliable.

Harness parts and Repairing our Specialty

J. H. STEELE

Farmers, Attention!

Make money in your spare time during the Fall and Winter months by selling Hardy Canadian Nursery Stock.

British and European markets will be open again for Canadian Fruit, and now is the time to order for spring planting.

Largest list of Fruit and Ornamental Stock, Seed Potatoes, etc., grown in Canada.

WRITE FOR PARTICULARS

STONE & WELLINGTON

The Old Reliable Fonthill Nurseries
Established 1837

TORONTO - ONT.

Elderslie Nomination Notice

A MEETING of the electors of the Tp. of Elderslie will be held in the Tp. hall, Gillies Hill, on Monday, Dec. 30th, at the hour of 12 o'clock noon to nominate candidates for the office of reeve and four councillors for 1919. Should more than the required number be nominated a poll will be opened in the several polling subdivisions of the municipality on Monday, the 6th day of January, 1919, at the hour of 9 o'clock in the forenoon and remain open until 5 o'clock in the afternoon, and no longer.

R. C. PEARCE, Tp. Clerk.
Elderslie, Dec. 17th, 1918.

Winter Term Open Jan. 5th

ELLIOTT Business College

Yonge and Charles Sts., Toronto

This school has repeatedly been named in Hamilton at $13, $11, $10 and has a want ad. $7.50 a month.

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